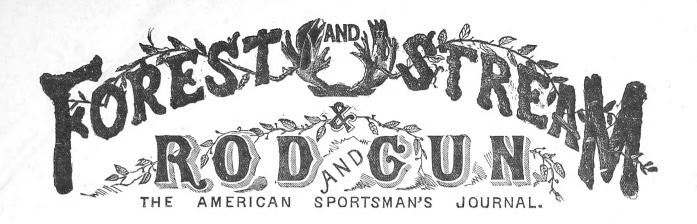


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A Journal of Field and Aquatic Sports.

ANGLING, SHOOTING, THE KENNEL,

PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY,

FISH CULTURE, PROTECTION OF GAME,

-AND THE-

INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST

-IN-

OUTDOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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INDEX---VOLUME XVIII.

EDIZODIAL	Page	Pag	e Pa
EDITORIAL.	Minnesota Association463	Ingle-side Stories	Feathers from a Rattlesnake
Adirondack Deer Slaughter444	Mosquito Preventive483	Jordan, To the48	Field Cricket a Grain Feeder4
Adirondack Survey Notes384, 484	Museum of Arms	June (poetry)36	
America Cup	Nebraska Association343	June in the North Woods46	
Ancient Angling Club384	Nest Robbing244	Kentucky Superstitions26	
Angler, The	New Jersey Fish Commission	Leaves from a Log Book	
Athleticism in England and America 4	New York Bench Show	Lost on the Raton Mountains18	
Banks, T. C.(Portrait)	New York Game Law303, 323, 324, 383	Mad River (poetry)22	
Bass for the Pacific503	New York State Association	Maine Waters and Routes425, 50	
Battle of Pork and Beans44	Ohio Trespass Troubles	Major Joseph Verity32	Great Horned Owl, Captive
Bird Increase in the West463	Open Seasons483	Memories of a Favored Domain	Grouse, Drumming of
Black Bass for Scotland263	Otsego Lake Bill	Memory (poetry)	
Black Bass in England183	Oyster Culture325	Newfoundland, Rambles through384, 46	
Bluefishing363	Page, George Shepard,204, 263	On an Old Turnpike	Hair Seal in Onondaga Lake
Brush-fishers	Photography, Amateur503	Oregon Hill and Ansley's	
Bye-Ways of the Northwest 24 California Association 344	Pigeon Tournament	"Paddle and Portage"42	6 Hawk, Sparrow
Camping Out	Pittsburg Bench Show	Passaic Falls	6 Hawk, Tamed
Cannery for Wild Fowl	"Pot-hunters"223	Pennsylvania Resorts24	6 Hedgehogs Not Porcupines
Carolinas Association	Powder in the City143	Piseco and T Lake Falls	4 Hibernation of Animals
Codfish-hatching44	President Speaks, The423	Pis-kan of the Blackfeet34	4 Hoop Snake
Colorado Association324	"Professor"424	"Podgers" Tries Florida	4 Jeannette Voyage Notes
"Compleat Marksman"363	Prairie Chicken Trials 343	Preface and True Story	4 Kansas Notes
Darwin, Death of243	Python Egg Omelette403	Random Shots from Mexico	
Death Trap Yacht124	Quail, Trap-shooting263	Red Fox of Bald Mountain	
Delegate from Wild Rose Point	Question in Ethics	Reminiscences of Life in Camp	
Dogs and Railroads	Schley, Maj. H. P	"Skillets"—A Camp Sketch	4 Madstone
Dog, Decapitate the	Schuylkill Poisoned	Sonnet (poetry)	4 Mallard's Strange Nesting
Dog Larceny in Ohio503	Selden, Francis H	Southwestern Texas	6 Massena Quail
Dog Law in New York	Several Doors Closed383	Spirit Lake Notes	4 Menopoma, Vitality of
Down the Stream24	Shad203	Spring Greetings	
Easy Reading Lessons4, 26, 64, 84, 104, 124	Shad Fly-fishing404	Swamp Hunter	4 Mink in Confinement
England Calls Him Home (Poetry) 4	Shad for Hudson343	Texas Blue Cat	
Enlargement503	Sherwood, F. D	Texas Game and Fish	
Eva Yacht. 124 Exchanges. 344	Shore Bird Shooting	Texas Trip	
Field Glass, Use of	Signs and Angling 3, 23, 43 Sign of the Times 323	Things in General	
Fire, Park Row	Song Bird Destruction	To the Sportsman (poetry)30	Night Hawk in Cities446.
Firing in the Air443	South, Death of Hon. T. J	Walton Falls and Bluff Mountains	5 Nova Scotia Summer Notes
Fly-casting Tournament423	Spare the Trees	Wet Week in Wisconsin	5 Nuttall Bulletin
Fly or Worm?363	Spitting on the Bait	Whale of Cobb's Island	4 Oölogical Notions
Florida behind the Age424	Spring Mountain Lamb384	Wild Hogs in Ohio20	Opossum, Breeding of
Fishcultural Association183	Spring Shooting	Wisconsin Resorts	
Fish Description 104	St. Jacob and the Bull423	Woodman Spare that Tree	Owls Nesting
Fish Destruction	Story, A Little		Philadelphia Zoological Society
Forest and Stream Fables:	Swanton Bats		Philadelphia Academy Proceedings
The Wise and Foolish Pike 244	Texas Game Protection		Pond with Varied Waters
The Pewee and the Robin	Tile Fish263		Portneuf Cañon to Parmachene
The Unlucky Bass324	Trap Shooting Bill44	NATURAL HISTORY.	Rabbits, White and Gray
The Shrike and the Hawk344	Trout Season163		Raccoon and Birds' Nests
The Foolish Fish	Turkey Shooting over Points 25	Albino Beaver4	
The Fox and His Guest	Warwick Woodlands	Albino Muskrat	
nows444, 503	Webster as a Sportsman .203, 483 Wimbledon Meeting .483	Albino Snowbird	
Forest Preservation	Woodcock403	American Association	
Fox Hunter, Veteran404	Wyoming Game Law244	"Animal Analysis"3	Scale Insects
Friends in Need	Yellowstone Valley Hunting Club283, 423	Annisquam Laboratory2	
Game, Destruction of Large 3, 63, 203, 244		Antelope, Regimental Pet2	
Game Man203		Arctic Exploration4	
Game Preserves. 323		Australian Crested Parroquet	
Game Protection and Political Economy283		Avian Glutton 4: Bathtub for the Birds 4	
Game Protection Pays	SPORTSMAN TOURIST.	Beaver Habits	
Game Protection, Public and Privates		Beaver in Keuka Lake2	Shore Lark Breeding in New York
Greyhounds of Minneapolis	Adios126	Black Bear's Winter Home	56 Shrike and Quail
Grouse Treeing44	Adirondacks, Cheap Trip to324	Bohemian Waxwing in Iowa	Snakes, Enemies of
"Hamak"	Adirondack Survey Notes	Brant, Captive	Snakes in Virginia
Heroert Monument	Ar-kan-saw	"Bright Feathers"	
Hudson River Association	Bob, the Angler of the Schoodics	Bull Bats on City Roofs	
Hoop Snake Season 443 Hudson River Association 463 Ichthyophagi 244	Bunch of Wild Celery364	Buzzards' Habits	
International Rifle Match3, 4, 43, 63, 103	Camp Canuck 5	Canada Winter Birds	266, 305, 246,
"Jack"284	Camp Cookery426	Cardinal Redbird Winters in New York	"Spruce Partridge" Drumming
Keep up the Fight	Camp Fire in the Great Swamp465, 486	Carolina Rail Breeding in North Carolina3	Squirrels as Nest Robbers
"Kettle of Fish"223	Camp Flotsam,	Chameleon Changing Hue	
Large Game of Territories,3, 63, 203	Camps of the Kingfishers.365, 385, 404, 424, 445, 485,	Chapparal Cock	Telegraph Wires and Birds
Lay Sermon 23	Care vs. Coot	Check List, The New	Turkey Beard
Lion's Memory. 4 Loading for Game. 203	Colorado Fish and Game425	Cormorants' Habits	Water Witches
Local Game Clubs	Cruise of the Nipper206	Coues's Check List4	of White Goats 145.
London Fishery Exhibition	"Didymus" Criticises Washington465	Crafty Feathered Fishers	85 White River Monsters
Long Island Shooting	Doctor Beg	Crows as Nest Robbers	67 Wickersheimer Fluid
Lump Fish483	Duck Floating on the Bigby284	Crow Blackbirds Destroy Nests	46 Wild Turkey Notes
Rail Protection243	Familiar Letters	Crow, Talking	47 Wilson's Snipe in Wyoming
Railroads and Dogs84	Field Sports in New England	"Dave"	7 Winter Birds, Rare
Rifle Match, International, 3, 4, 43, 63, 103, 123, 163, 203, 223	Florida Resorts	Dendræca Pennsylvanica Deer Horns	Winter in New Brunswick
Maine Fishing Decision343	Forest and Stream (poetry)	Divining Rod	Winter Notes from Lewis County, New York
Maine Map 84	Great Swamp444	Earth Worms	7 Woodpeckers, Ked-headed 60, 107, 166, 187,
Maine Routes503	Grouse, Homily on the224	Electric Lights and Birds	66 246,
Michigan Association3, 283	Grouse, The Glorious265	Emperor Goose in Iowa	Wood Thrushes' Songs
-Michigan Year Book404			
	Guide's Story285	English Widgeon on New Jersey Coast	86 Wren a Nest Robber
Migratory Quail223		English Widgeon on New Jersey Coast Excelsior Geyser	86 Wren a Nest Robber

D	age
lassachusetts Association	211
Iassachusetts Methods	
Iemphians Afield	
Temphis Sportsmen	448
lichigan Association	
fichigan Deer Exportation	88
Iichigan Notes	448
figratory Quail28, 49 fillenium Indications	100
Innesota211,	229
Jinnesota Association	
Ainnesota Game Prospects Aississquoi Marshes	170
dississippi Floods and the Game109, 150, 169,	248
Montreal Society	29
Mrs. Seale Captures a Deer	
Muzzle vs. Breech	, 83
My First Deer My First Goose My First Wild Goose	. 68
My First Wild Goose	267
Nebraska Association	388
New Bedford Poacher	.420
New Brunswick	190
Newfoundland Notes	. 86
New Hampshire	. 71
New Hampshire League	.211
New Jersey	.448
New Jersey Game Law	.467
New York Association	.148
New York Game Bill	. 328
Night-shooting Woodcock	.490
Notes on Shooting Ohio Game Law	. 88
	. 100
Ohio Notes	. 89
Ohio Rabbit Hunters	
Ohio Trouble	. 71
"Old Alex"	. 30
Old Eagle-Head's Sepulchre	
Old GunOntario Game Interests	. 71
Open Seasons, Table of	
	. 287
Page from Other Days	. 288
Partridge in May	507
Phitadelphia Game Notes	. TOQ
Philadelphia Notes, 150, 167, 189, 209, 228, 248 Pistol Shot	. 220
Police Take in a Fox	. 52
Post's Bill	
	506
Purpose of Field Sports	I, 47
Quail Experiments	149
	. 188
Rail in Captivity	30
Rangeley Lakes Reminiscences	09
Rheumatism and Squirrels	228
Rifles and Rifle Bullets	
Rifle and Rod in Norway	400
Ruffed Grouse Again	328
Ruffed Grouse in Maine	308
Rust Spots in Gun Barrels	1, 72
Saginaw Marsh	388
Scalpe! Scaipe! Seasons, Table of Open.	
Seven Years' War	287
Shot Not Shot	
Sink-boat Weights	30
Snipe Arrivals	0, 150
Sound Sense from Wisconsin	
South Carolina	190
Southern Illinois Association	71
Southwestern Game Resorts	
Sportsmen vs. Rowdies	329
Spring Shooting	7, 347
St. Lawrence Camping Grounds	280
St. Lawrence Game Club	109
St. Louis Gun Club	
Sullivan County Game	13
Sunday Shooting in California	
Tennessee Notes Texas Game Country	
That Wonderful Shot Gun	71
Three Boys on Bruin's Trail	9
Trajectory Curves of Sporting Rifles	329
Treeing vs. Wing	287
Turkey Hunter's Fatal Simulation	- 347
Veteran Bear Hunters	140
Veteran Deer Hunters	170
Veteran Sportsman	72
Waterproof Boat Paint	408
Westfield Situation	448
West Medford Club	170
White Deer	8, 387
Whitestone Gun Club	507
Who is Responsible? Wildfowl Shooting Illustrations	306
Wild Pigeons	388
Wild Pigeon Nestings	329
Wild Turkey Tricks	2II
Winchendon Gun Club	0, 170

Радэ
489
. 29
. 87
149
. 12
. 228
.189
. 52
. 31
. 307
. 169
.209
.429

Vorcester Notes	
Cellowstone Club429	
• • • •	
FISH AND FISHING.	
Akers, Col. George F	
Adirondack Trout	
African Pompano	
Among the Black Flies191	
Angler's Library311 Angling (poetry)53	
Angling and Politics	
Angling, Value of90	
Annin's Club	
Aquarium for Baltimore	
Australian Fishculture 54	
Autumn Sunset 14 Bait Question 14	
Barked Trout 409 Batch of Fish Stories 468	
Black Bass and English Anglers 211, 229, 249, 270 Black Bass in Lake Erie	
Black Bass in New Hampshire290	
Black Bass in Scotland	
Black Bass Netting in Florida	
Black Bass with Tin Tag249	
Blackfishing on Sound	
Blue Cat of Texas 331	
Blue Gill Minnow Pail	,
Brook Trout in Michigan	
Brown Fisher Maid (poetry)	,
Bull Trout	>
California Fishculture	3
California Salmon in Fresh Water. 510 California Salmon in Ohio. 272	,
California Trouts369	
Camp Flotsam	2
Canadian Fishculture	
Canadian Reports510)
Can Any Fool Catch Fish?)
Carp, Book on	Ţ
Carp Growth and Endurance249)
Carp Habits	2
Carp in Georgia	
Carp Near Pittsburg. 291 "Catting". 330	
Cavalli249	9
Chub Fishing	C.
Codfish Culture in New York. 113 Colorado's New Fishes 348	3
"Compleat Angler"248	В
Connecticut Commission	1
Cormorant Fishing 53 Dead Fish 270	3
Dead Fish in the Atlantic	2
Delaware County Trout	3
Delaware Shad Net	
Deutsche Fischerei Verein	2
Down by the Dam (poetry)	0
Edinburgh Exhibition	2
Eel Question	3
English Fly-casting500	9
Epistle to Trout Fishers. 17: Fate of a Skeptic. 470	0
Ferguson's Report	3
Fisherman's Own Book	ĸ
Fishery Exhibition	
Fishing Pier. 11 Fish Law, Lucid. 13	3
Fish Law, Lucid. 13 Fish Ponds, Natural Food for 9: Fish Stories. 50	3
Fishy Coincidence 346	8
Flies for Trout.	ľ
Fly-casting Tournament	8
Fresh Water Mussels Edible	8
Frostfish of the Adirendacks 75 Game Protector, Plucky 155	1
Gars' Habits	,
Gentles	0

	Page
Grand Lake Stream	451
Grenadier	451
Gut, Silkworm	53
Hat Full of Trout	33
Havre de Grace Bass	172
Holberton Rod	212
Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania	172
Hooks Badly Tied	171
Horron's Point	9x
Ichthyophagi	09, 389
Incredible Tales of Anglers	172
In the Senate	73
Iron Pier Pound Net	14
Jacques Cartier Salmon Angling Kennabago Lakes	409
Kentucky Commission	14
Keuka Lake Club	
Lake Champlain Nets	370
Lake Megantic Trouting Lake Trout for New Jersey	
Lamprey	
Law Violations	71, 191
Little Wind River Trouting	450
Lobster Extinction	370
McCloud Hatchery	431
McDonald Fishway	
Maine Fishculture	251, 351
Maine Fishery Statistics	349
Marine Bait Worm	14
Massachusetts Commission	54
Menhaden in New Jersey. Michigan Fish and Fisheries	54
Michigan Fish and Fisheries	30
Michigan Trout	13
Michigan Trouting	349
Minnetonka Fishing. Minnow Pail.	370
Monadnock Trout	390
Moonlight on the Lake	450
His First Rainbow Trout	408
New Brunswick New Hampshire	
New Hampshire Fishculture	332, 470
New Hampshire Salmon	270, 510
New Jersey Bass	370
New Jersey Trout	110
Ohio Fishculture	351
Ohio Hatchery	152
Opera Singer and Shad330,	348, 300
Oswego Bass Fishing	450
Oyster Law of New Jersey	54
Oyster, Notes on	331, 349
Pacific Coast Fishes	311
Parasite. Parasites of Fish	390
Penobscot Salmon Breeding	45I
Philadelphia Pickerel	431
Pickerel and Young Lady	171
Piscataquis Society	450
Pittsburg Fishing Planked Shad	
Pompano	249
Pompano, Large	491
Potomac Bass Angling	348
Prince Edwards Island	
Rainbow Trout	213, 250
Rainbow Trout, Large	110
Rangeleys	330, 348
Red Drum	310
Reel Making, Amateur Riparian Rights	131
Riparian Rights	330
Richardson Lakes	408
Rod Makers, Amateur. Rods, Weight of	440, 500
Salmon, Biennial	249, 290
Salmo Confinis	2.2
Salmon Disease in Scotland	TEO
Salmon Embryo Development Salmon, First in Market	213
Salmon Fishing	369
Salmon in Scotland. Salmon of Fifty-two Pounds	500
Salmon, Return of Marked Salmon Scales and Color	452
Salmon Scales and Color	311
Saranac Lakes	390
Signs Interpretation	110
Shad in Morocco	200
Shad Nets of Connecticut	200
Shad, Size of	300
Shelling Out	172
Skoodoowobskook	430
Slickens	124 152
Snappers in Florida	33
Spanning Macherel at Case Man	23

	Page
Sounds of Cod	249
South Carolina	
South Carolina Angling	.279
South Carolina Fish Laws	.330
Southern Fishes for Northern Streams	.470
Southern Fishes in 1775	.212
Southern Fish Notes. Spearing Through Ice.	. 509
Split Ramboo Pode	. 91
Split Bamboo Rods	.249
Stamford, N. Y., Season	.172
Stirring up Trout	. 191
St. Marks Bass Fishing	200
Striped Bass Hatching	44.00
ouriped bass, Large53,	470
Sturgeon, Large	TOT
Sturgeon-roe Bait	OOT
Suckers Bite	311
Sword Fish	AOT
Tackle, Care of	230
1 ennessee	470.
Ten Pounder	91
Terms of the Craft	330
Texas Commission. Texas Fishculture.	251
That Die Dass	371
That Big Bass	151
Thousand Islands	449
Tile Fish (illustrated)	250
Trout and Trout Streams,	430
Trout, Big	53
Trout Culture	390
Trout, First of Season	171
Trout Fishing at Spokan Falls	171
Trout Flies	IIO
Trout Files, Religion and Music	508
Trout Fly Standards	390
Trout in Eastern Canada	311
Trout in New Jersey	IIO
Trout, Large.	400
Trouting on Long Island	212
Trout Opening at Blackford's	rgı
Trout Spawning, Late	272
Trout, Where to go for	200
Utah Fishculture	
Virginia Fisheries	270
Virginia Trout Streams,	220
Viviparous Fishes	160
Walton's "Compleat Angler".	0
Wa-wa-yanda Club	:40
Weakfish at Barnegat	70
West Virginia Fishculture	91
West Vignia Pishculture2	13
West Virginia's Showing	
West Virginia Streams	91
West Virginia Trout Streams.	50
Which Would You Rather?	33
Whitebait	12
Whitefish Culture	73
Wisconsin Commission	33
With Hackles and Gentles469, 50	o8
With the Grayling (poetry)	90
Working Club4	80
Worm or Fly?	70
Woodmont Rod and Gun Club	20
Wyoming Commission	1
Wyoming Fishculture	13
Yellowstone Park Trout2	- 1
	. /

	KENNEL.	
Alexandra I	Palace Show	Pag
Amateur Tr	aining	
Deagles, A I	Hunt withs and Field Trials	T 5.
Bench Show	Conditioning for	
Bessie (illus	trated)	30
Biz (illustrat	:ed)	
Dizmark Set	an Setters, 35, 74, 94, 134,	254, 273, 352
		222 FIT FIF
Boston Benc	h Show94, 17	2. 202. 212. 222
	rated)	
Cleveland Be	ench Show	493, 512 2, 312, 372, 301
Cocker Spani	iels, 35, 05, 412, 421, 422	2. 452. 477. 402
Considerate	English	493
'Coon Hunt o	on the Roanoke	
Cross-eyed L	ogs	194
Chorea		512
Dachshunde.	ustrated)	74
Davidson, Vi	sit to.	TT/
Dawn (illustra	ated)	453
Dogs' Histor	y and Qualities33	2, 351, 303, 417
Dog Law of	New York	0.00
English Natio	l Trials55, 153, 173	3, 272, 312, 472
English Show	s and Clubs	371.471
Fairy Prince	(illustrated)	411
For Chasing	strated)	333
Gordon Setter	S	1 754 220 000
Grouse Date (illustrated)	04
Irish Setter C	lubedigrees	453
Jersey Maid.		
Jessie		472
Lady Dufferin	(.llustrated)	115
Lady Pilot (ill	ustrated)	272
Laverack Pedi	grees, 15, 54, 73, 05, 153.	TO2. 222 272
Lost Dog. Stor	ry of	55
Louisiana Fiel	d Trials	
McGrath	292,	333, 353, 412
Mange Cure	gs	494
Marcus (illusti	rated)	4-0
National Field	Trials	172 272 EYO
Paris Bench S	nch Show55, 75, 95, 152,	, 193, 231, 251
Pertinent Rem	arksstrated)	292
Pilot (illustrate	ed)	372
Pittsburg Benc	ch Show D erby	233
Point, the First	ter	511
Poisoned Dogs	n Trials	.95, 173, 453
Prince Chicker	n Trials	-352, 432, 453
Quartering	illustrated)	313
Railway Dog (Carriages	214
man jack.		55
Rose (illustrate	ed)	353
Scent	.ea)	173
		55

	Pag
Sheep and Dogs	F# 70
Sheffield Bench Show	-55, 19
Simcoe Bench Show	23
Skewer-pin in a Dog	5
Souter Johnny's Death (poetry)	15, 5
Spanial Classification	35
Spaniel Classification	43
Ca Tala Danah Cham	3
St John Bench Show.	I
Style	3
Summer Shooting.	4I
Taik About Dogs	43
Talk About Dogs Training vs. Breaking Tweed H. (Illustrated)	I
V. H. C.	493
wain's Foxnounds	sf
Woodcock Shooting	512
Worms in Puppies	94
Worms in Pupples	55
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTIN	10
Alabama Tournament	ι α.
Baltimore	364
Bombardment at Weehawken British Riflemen. Canadian Wimbledon Chicago Tournament Creedmoor for May. Creedmoor for June	473
Canadian Windledon	254
Chicago Tourness	394
Creedmon for Man	···373
Creedmoor for May23	4, 294
Creedmoor for July.	354
Creedinoor for July	433
Forest and Stream Tournament.	8, 216
International Military Match 77, 117,136, 176, 21	6, 234,
274 314, 334, 43	33, 513
Military Revolver Use	234
Military Revolver Use	159
Minnesota Lournament	4 4 4
New York State Tournament	4, 413
Norton's Breech Loading Arms	354
Old I lille Fistor Shots	×Ω.
Pennsylvania	354
Pennsylvania	6, 354
Schuetzen Notes	5
Scores of Gallery Shooting.	6 2-1
Targets, "Teaser" Pistol	720
Short and Midrange Targets	
Western Rifle Accordation	
West Point Rifle Practice	100
Wimbledon Record	77. 07
	/// 9/
VACUTINO AND COMP	
YACHTING AND CANOEING Atlantic Y. C	Э.
Atlantic V. C.	
Beverly V C	435
Roston City Regatta	, 510
Boston City Regatta Boston Y. C. Bunker Hill Y. C.	475
Bunkar Hill V. C.	435
Chierry V. C.	456
Concago 1. C	5, 516
Decemption Day	.456
Decoration Day	375
Decoration Day Dorchester Y. C	, 476
East Divor V C	, 516
East Kiver Y. C	-+435
Hull Y. C	, 516
Jersey City Y. C	- 415
Larchmont Y. C	1 475
Stynn Y, C	516
New Bedford Y. C276	1 455
New Jersey Y. C.	.455

	New Haven Y. C	. 56.	43
	Nellie-Fleur de Lis	1.6	
	Narragansett Y. C Oconomowoc Y. C	4	25
	Oconomowoc Y. C	176	27
	Pennsylvania V. C		.47
	Pennsylvania Y, C Portland Y, C	5/1	45
	Quaker City Y. C.		-23
	Quincy Y. C.	390	, 45
	Pared New Court	56,	51
	Royal Nova Scotia	1 56,	49
	Salem Bay Y. C	36,	47.
	Seawanhaka Y. C415,	195,	51
	Southern Y. C. West Lynn Y. C.		45
	West Lynn Y. C		51
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	MISCELLANEOUS. America Cup	376,	51
	Cutters and their Victories		511
	Cutters and their Victories. Combination Row and Sail Boat.		51:
	Cutters	05.	516
1	Dare Devil	,,,,	251
î	Eastern Clubs		4=6
1	Eclipse		450
İ	Fifteen Tonners		450
J	Flush Deck Sloops.		330
1	Company T		196
1	Gem and a Lesson		395
1	Give Them a Chance Gitana		5I5
1	Gitana		276
ł	ricedless		376
ł	Inland Cruiser		255
1	Kestral		226
l	Lake Yachting		476
í	Lake Yachting		47°
l	Lloyd's Register		333
1	Maggie's Record		395
l	Maggie's Record		295
ŀ	Maggio	50, 4	130
	Maggie	5, 5	510
ł	Maggie's Great Victory	4	175
1	Maggie's Great Victory	5, 2	15,
ĺ	Montauk	5, 3	390
ŀ	Nau Canana	2	350
1	New Steamer	4	56
	Olsen's List	3	55
	Outside Ballast	5+3	96
1	Reform the Fishing Fleet255, 27	6, 3	56
	Roslyn Yawl	2	75
1	Sail Making		56
	San Francisco Vachting	5. 4	74
	Scott Russell	3	06
i	Sharpies195, 356, 436, 49	5. 5	77
	Single Hander27	6 2	06
	Siesta	٠, ؞	90
	Small Yachts	4	55
	Varuna	3	75
	Watermanning	2	70
	Waterproofing Canvas	5	10
	Yacht Stoves), 1	56
	Yawls76, 96, 115, 137, 174, 195, 196, 235, 255	5, 2	56
	CANOEING.		
	American Canoe Association), 43	36
	Berkley C.C.	43	56
	Centerboards for Canoes276, 355, 455	5, 51	τ6
	Canoe Types215	. 01	
	Canoe Rigs	7	76
	Deadrise	0.0	
	Hartford C. C. Knickerbocker C. C.	23	6
	Knickerbocker C, C	7. 45	:6
	N. Y. C. C. Challenge Cup. 476 New York C. C. 476	4 43	,6
	New York C. C.	1 52	2
	One Day Cruise	-43	10
	Pearls	1 7	5
	Stella Marie	35	55
	Stella Maris76	, IG	15
	Sailing Regulations	25	:6

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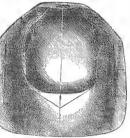
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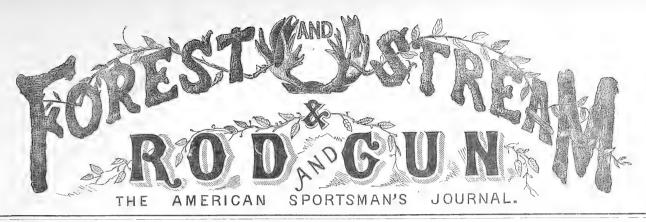
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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL, Signs. The British Match. A Close Call.

The British Match.
A Close Call,
The Michigan Association.
Athleticism in England and
The Sportstan Tourist.
Camp Canuck.
A Wet Week in Wisconsin,
Ingle-Side Stories.
Random Shots from Mexico.
Southwestern Texas.
Natural History.
Dave.

ATURAL HISTORY.
Dave,
Strange Habits of Beaver,
The Work of Earth Worms,
Enemies of Game Birds,
Decrease of Game Birds,
MARE BAO AND GUN,
The Michigan Association,
Three Days on Bruin's Trail,
Destruction of Large Game,
Loading for Barrels,
The Purpose of Field Sports.
Whee Cartridges,
Hounding Deer,

N 15.

Brook Trout in the Lower Peninsula.
A Trip to Brown's Tract.
An Autumn Sunset.
A Marine Bait Worm.
A Marine Bait Worm.
Kentucky Commission.
Connecticut Commission.
Connecticut Commission.
CENNEL.

Connecticut Commission.

Krathing vs. Breaking.
What they Found in the Dog.
Conditioning for Bench Shows.
Laverack Pedigrees.
Pointer vs. Setter.
Pittsburgh Dog Show.
Kennel Notes.
YACHTING AND CANDEING.
Measurement.
Cutters at Sea.
Laretimont Yacht Club.
Challenge to Cutters.
Laretimont Tacht Club.
Challenge to Cutters.
Wester Shows.
RIFLE AND TRAP STROOTING.
Old Time Pistol Shots.
Women and Pistols.
Pistol Scores.
Answers to Correspondents.

THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.

A MONG the game societies of the country the Michigan Sportsman's Association holds a foremost position. Its members appreciate the importance of the work to be done by such a society, and they do it. The annual meeting at Grand Rapids the other day was characterized by the same spirit of earnestness that has marked the meetings of former years. The papers read and the discussions elicited by them are well worth the attention of sportsmen. We devote liberal space to a report of the first day of the meeting, furnished by a special correspondent. A report of the second day's proceedings will follow. We congratulate the Michigan Sportsman's Association upon the high stand it has taken, upon the dignity with which it invests its meetings, and upon the good service it is performing in elevating the standard of legitimate field sports in Michigan.

A SUICIDAL MOVE.

THE committee of the National Rifle Association seem determined to demn the proposed international military match, and yesterday the following cablegram was sent in response to that received from Sir Henry Halford;

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1882. Halford, London:

Guarantee of return match next year required. Also waiver of proving rifles,

Wingart.

In other words, the American committee have begun the absurd task of trying to drive the British lion. Should the British Council decline to give any such guarantee, as they surely will if they have an ounce of gunption, it will leave the matter thus: The N. R. A, of Great Britain have made a perfectly fair offer for an International match, and the N. R.-A. of America have sneaked out of the contest on a totally irrelevant issue, raised by themselves, and which the self-respect of the Englishmen would not allow them to ac-

THE DESTRUCTION OF LARGE GAME

A N interesting phase of game protection at present relates to the preservation of the large game of the West. Ever since the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, which made accessible to sportsmen so large a section of the far West, the slaughter of the larger mammals has been going on, and each year increasing. It took about seven or eight years to wholly exterminate along this road the buffalo, which in the good old times we have seen blackening the Platte bottom for miles. These poor silly beasts were so easily killed, and, from their abundance, offered so rich a reward to the hide hunter, that every idle fellow in a district could make good wages by butchering them. The other large game, for reasons apparent to every hunter, will last much longer, and yet from many sections the elk and the antelope have been driven, and are as utterly unknown as they are in the streets of this city. Two reasons exist for the appalling diminution of our big game. It is destroyed by skin hunters and by pleasure parties. The former are much the most destructive, yet the latter do a vast amount of harm. They kill simply for the pleasure of shedding blood. Some decided action is needed to check the slaughter which has been so long going on. Decent, self-respecting men will hunt in the mountains and kill only enough meat for their use, but too often tyros who are respectable and should know better, are inflamed by the taste of blood, and are as keen to kill as a butcher could be. We commend to the attention of our readers a letter printed in another column. The question there raised is a live one, and should call forth expressions of opinion from every one who has ever used therifle on large game. Later we shall have something to say on this subject.

A CLOSE CALL.

A T about ten o'clock Tuesday morning the occupants of the Forest and Stream office were startled by the excited cries of a great crowd in the street below. Rushing to the windows they were hailed by the cry from a hundred throats, "Save those men!" Glancing in the direction indicated by multitudinous arms, they beheld the adjoining building, No. 37 Park Row, enveloped from cellar to roof in one terrific sheet of flame. Clinging to the narrow window cornices, and painfully making their precarious way along toward the Forest and Stream windows, were two men. They had now proceeded on their perilous journey as far as it was possible for them to go, and had come to a wide space. which, unaided, they could not pass. The flames were leaping about them. Strength and courage were exhausted, The excited throng of people below expected to see the two men fall, as others had already fallen, from the burning building to the pavement. But quicker than it takes to write it, three Forest and Stream men, Messrs. Mason, Banks and Gibbons, had rushed to the rescue. Leaning far out from one of the Forest and Stream windows, sustaining each other and bracing themselves against the huge sign, they stretched down, seized the terrified men and drew them in, while a great cheer went up from the crowd. The men thus rescued were Leslie C. Bruce and E. N. Carvalho.

The ominous cracking of walls, and the inpouring smoke warned the Forest and Stream staff of their impending danger, and their attention was now turned to securing their own safety and rescuing from the flames such office property as might be saved. There seemed to be no possible escape for the Times building in which our offices are located. But thanks to the efficient service of the Fire Department, and to the superior stability of the building itself, the peril was arrested, and to-day the Forest and Stream rejoices that it did not share the fate of its unfortunate neighbors, who lost their files, subscription books, and in fact almost everything.

Among the journals whose offices were thus destroyed were the Observer, Scientific American, Scottish American Journal, and Turf, Field and Furm. To the editors and proprietors of each the Forest and Stream extends its sympathy.

In the confusion and hurry attendant upon such a crisis, manuscripts and letters have been mislaid, and possibly some of them lost. We must beg the indulgence of our friends for the consequent delay, and we ask their patience until we can bring order out of chaos and things run smoothly again,

It was a close call,

SIGNS

IN our last issue an entertaining angler—they are all enter-I taining, by the way—invites his brethren of the angle to give their experience with "signs." The subject is a good one, and one that the craft is well versed in, each individual having a stock of his own upon which he relies more or less implicitly. Many of the signs given in books are traditional ones which have come across the water with our first angling literature, and have been copied in books on this side without question as to their value when thus transplanted. Of such is the old rhyme which lays down the law of good and evil winds, and tells us :

> "When the wind is in the north The skillful fisher goes not forth. When the wind is in the east It's good for neither man nor beast.
> When the wind is in the south
> It blows the bait in the fishes mouth. When the wind is in the west It is then the very best.'

This evidently has a local application, for in a country where streams run in all directions a wind which blows up one stream will cross others and even blow down some of What is needed in the matter of wind signs is evidently a calculation for each locality in the matter of currents of air from different points of the compass, or a formula that will forecast the prospect of success in winds lowing up, down or across the waters.

The moon is also an element taken into the problem of the appetite of fishes by some, while all know the edge put upon their desire for worms by a warm rain. The seaside folk have an heirloom in the verse referring to the size of chestnut leaves and the catching of blackfish (tautog), while every schoolboy knows and repeats the caution to a profane com-panion, "Don't swear or you won't catch fish." It would be It would be interesting to have facts bearing upon this latter proverb. Do fish reject the bait of the profane? Can they recognize the difference between a justifiable "hang it!" when a line is actually hung on a snag and those more reprehensible words that the thoughtless or wicked fisherman is alleged to use when his patience is tried by the breaking of his tackle at a critical moment.

"Uncle Thad." Norris had a sign by which he recognized the accomplished angler. The genial old man was often bored by men who wished to claim to be up in the higher degrees of the art in order to place themselves on a fair footing with the great angling authority. One day he happened in Pittsburgh and was introduced to a man at the hotel who immediately began to try and impress Mr. Norris with his importance as a mighty fisher, and the following colloquy

Man-"Glad to meet you, Mr. Norris, have read your book and often wanted to know you. I am counted the best fisherman in these parts."

Uncle Thad.—" Do you tish with the fly?"

Man—"Always, Mr. Norris, always." Uncle Thad.—"Do you use a float and sinker on your fly?" Man-"Oh, yes, always, Mr. Norris, always.

Uncle Thad .- "Do you always spit on your bait for luck?" Man—" Certainly, Mr. Norris, always do that."

Uncle Thad .- "Then I am proud to meet you, sir. I see that you are an accomplished angler who is up on all the minor points that make a finished and artistic fisherman," and without a smile he bade him good morning and the man was afterward known as the man who used a float and sinker on his fly,

Spitting on the bait is a subject that we approach with diffidence. It is not perfectly clear that if one expects to rate as a finished angler he must expectorate on his bait. It may depend upon what he chews if the fish choose to chew on his worm. Then again, if tobocco juice is the proper thing on a worm, is it certain that it would be relished upon a clam? We confess that we have not investigated this question as it deserves. Epicures may differ on the propriety of serving champagne with oysters, and why may there not be differ-ences of opinion among fishes? We throw out these hints to our readers for them to enlarge upon and second "Waway anda's" motion for "experience."

Let us, then, hear from the wise and prudent in these things of their success when all the "signs" failed them; and perchance, also, of failure, when "signs" promised luck.

THE BRITISH MATCH.

THE cable message from the American Directors to the British National Rifle Association Committee, given in our last issue, in which the conditions of the international match were accepted, barring the proposed kneeling at 200 yards, and demanding a guarantee of a return visit in 1883, drew out a very prompt response from the Britishers. On Wednesday last came the cablegram from Sir Henry Halford to Gen. Wingate, saying: "We accept standing, 200. Return match must remain an open question." This response should be entirely satisfactory to our American shots. The favorite position at 200 yards for our marksmen has been readily granted by the challengers and that absurd demand for a guarantee has been as promptly The word was an unfortunate one to use, but no other seemed to fit the place better, and so it went over the wire. What we want here, and what the above message did not properly set forth, was an assurance on the part of the British Association that there should be some sort of reciprocity on their part respecting visits. promise should not be so strong as a guarantee, but it should be made a pledge as shall lead us to reasonably expect the pleasure of a representation from Wimbledon at Creedmoor in 1883. The Committee feel that should the American team this year fight a losing or winning battle, that the next match should be fought out on this side the ocean. In this they but reflect the opinion of the general company of the National Guard of the city and country, and it seems strange that there should be any need of giving more than a hint to the British Volunteers that a return visit would be acceptable to their American cousins. Another week should see the definite settlement of this last possible point of doubt in connection with the match, and then all will be plain sailing. There is much positive hard work to be done, and with the experience which the selection of several previous teams has given there ought to be no repetition of previous blunders. The error of having the team manage the captain must not be repeated. Instead, the team should go forth in the character of a sub-committee of the N. R. A., subject to such instructions as the N. R. A. may give it, and amenable to the greater body. Meanwhile it would well become ambitious marksmen in the National Guard of any State to get all the practice possible, under the assurance that those having the final naming of the team will not be governed by any narrow views and local prejudices.

ATHLETICISM IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

To a recent number of the Atlantic Monthly, Mr. A. Granville Bradley contributes a most instructive and valuable paper on the prominence of Athleticism in England. In this sketch he calls attention in a very forcible way to certain striking characteristics of the English modes of thought in regard to the importance of outdoor sports as contrasted with the American view of the same subject, and draws a picture of the high esteem in which success in athletics is held in the mother country, which will, we feel sure, be new to many readers.

The importance of a healthy body is only just beginning to be realized in America, but that some conception is beginning to be had of its necessity, if the mind is to do its full share of work in the best way, the growing interest in field sports testifies. The Americans of to-day are the sons of fathers, who for hundreds of years have been accustomed to work. and these sons have thus inherited a disposition to labor, in one form or other, which makes their office work almost a second nature to them. It requires a decided effort on the part of the average American for him to break away, and take even a few days' recreation. A large class of Englishmen, on the other hand, coming from a stock whose sole occupation for generations has been amusement, inherit the mental tendencies of their ancestors, and give themselves up to the business of pleasure. But the surplus energy of the Anglo-Saxon race must find a vent, and the result is that the Englishman plunges into cricket, coaching, hunting, and shooting with as much earnestness as if his living depended on his skill at the bat, his handling of the ribbons, his seat in the saddle or his prowess with the gun and knowledge of the habits of game. So far as his methods of thought go, he might almost as well be a professional cricketer, coachman, huntsman, or gamekeeper.

This large and constantly increasing class of Englishmen, possessed of abundant means, are so earnest in their endeavors to occupy themselves-to "kill time"-that they undertake the pursuit of field sports with an energy that the most ardent business man could no more than equal. To them the ambition of life is to become a M. F. H., the champion cricketer, or the best pigeon or battue shot. This ambition absorbs their energies, and blinds them to all else. It is difficult for the American to understand how it is that an educated Englishman should spend his whole time in playing cricket, hunting or coaching, to the exclusion of any other interest in life, and equally incomprehensible to the English mind is the devotion of the American to business. Yet in a very large proportion of cases, the motive is the same-occupation. It is not simply the desire for dollars that leads the American to attend so assiduously to his business, to put into at all the energy of his race, nor is the ambition to excel in athletic sports the fundamental reason of the Englishman's devotion to the bat or the saddle. Deeply underlying the reasons, which upon inquiry each would give for his course, are the tendencies of his mind inherited from generations of ancestors, educated in such diverse ways.

"I care for nothing but hunting, shooting, and fishing, writes an ex-landlord, quite lately, while inquiring through the columns of the London Field, for a cheap residence abroad. You must be an Englishman," says Mr. Bradley, "to understand the exact spirit in which this is written, and the spirit in which it will be taken by the masses. Such a confession in the columns of the public press in any other country would be taken as the apology of some harmless idiot. Not so here, however. Impossible as it may seem, an Englishman will recognize it instantly as having a great deal more of the boastful than the apologetic, and two-thirds of the rising generation, on reading it, will mentally chronicle that unknown curiosity as 'a fine fellow.' The singularity, how-ever, lies not so much in the fact of a vast number of individuals, whom accident has made independent of occupation s regards their living, devoting themselves with business-like energy to self-indulgence, as in the more than toleration, the semi-admiration, with which the workaday world, in its ntervals of labor, from the prime minister to the agricultural laborer, looks on and cheers the barren feats or the school-boy gambols of grown-up children. Physical superiority, short, is the fashion in England, and the public will shout louder and longer at excellence in amusements than they will at excellence in those qualities which help to advance their country, and the cause of civilization, and the good of

The influence of public opinion in matters of this kind is very strong, and differs widely in the two countries. Up to within a few years the American who had no business, no regular employment, was looked upon as a ne'er do well, and dark prophecies as to his ultimate fate were indulged in by the wiser heads of the community. It was regarded as little less than a crime by the solid conservative business men of our cities for an individual to indulge his tastes for shooting or fishing. The public sentiment of England, on the other hand, not only tolerates, but most vigorously applauds the man, who, having devoted his life to some particular form of athletics, has become pre-eminent in this branch. champion cricketer, rider or shot of his own district or county is generally esteemed. He is looked mp to and admired by the masses, and, whatever his rank, may be the companion and friend of those occupying the highest stations in his own neighborhood. At public dinners he sits at the right of the chairman, and the newspapers speak of him in their lists of the "prominent" persons present at social gatherings.

An exaggerated respect for prowess in athleticism is directly fostered by the early education of the English youth. From the date of a boy's entrance to a public school he is taught by the example of his fellows, and not infrequently by that of his preceptors, to regard as altogether worthy of admiration those who stand in the first rank in athletics, and he of course at once joins the throng of their worshippers. But no such general homage is paid to those who take the highest frank in the studies to which he is now being introduced.

The tendency of such influences as now largely prevail in England is in the direction of narrow-mindedness. The average young Englishman is likely to regard with contempt any one whose views are not molded after his own. He has his standard of what is excellent and desirable, and unable to conceive that any other standard should exist. He does not contemplate it as possible that he should be wrong, but assumes that those whose ideas differ from his own ar of necessity short-sighted, stupid and wrong-headed. The life of a man who devotes all his energies and all his time to fox hunting, cricket and coaching, cannot by any stretch of courtesy be called broad. Nor is there any opportunity to such an one for development or improvement. We expect that with added years a man's nature and intelligence shall grow and mature, that by his reading and his knowledge of events his mind shall become as time goes on, in some sense a storchouse of knowledge from which we may draw information that is of value. But nothing of this kind can take place with a man whose thoughts are wholly centred on some form of outdoor sport. He must of necessity stand still, so far as mental development is concerned, and, at this stage of the world's progress, to stand still is to retrograde. Every one else is moving forward, and he who does not make some advance, even though it be but slow, is sure to fall behind.

The advantages of a thorough physical education are very great, and are coming to be more and more highly appreciated. There is danger, however, that in our respect for the healthy body, the advantages of a healthy and cultivated mind may come to be in some measure overlooked. In the well-balanced constitution the two must go together to form a harmonious and admirably adjusted whole. Probably the prominence at present given to athleticism in England, does but little real harm, but on the other hand, it cannot be denied that there is a vast amount of energy wasted in pursuits of this character, which, if properly directed in other and more useful channels, might do much for the benefit of the society at large.

THE WATER COLOR EXHIBITION.—The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of the American Water Color Society opened on Monday of this week. This year's collection of pictures is the best that has ever been exhibited by the society, far surpassing those of 1880 and 1881, which were of about equal

merit. Besides the old and well-known names in the catalogue we find a number of new ones whose works are of unusual excellence. The etchings are especially worthy of carreful study. The very large number of pictures sold during the private view and on Saturday shows very clearly that the excellence of the exhibition is appreciated by connoisseurs and art lovers. About eighty pictures were sold for \$9,000, and seventy etchings for \$600. No previous exhibition has shown equally good results at such an early day, and this promises that the present one will be, from all points of view, the most successful exhibition ever held by the society.

Memory in Lions.—The charming story of his pet lions, told by Mr. Thompson in our issue of Jan. 19, is supplemented by a late experience of Mrs. Lincoln, of Boston. This lady raised a pair of lion cubs in her Boston home some years ago, a letter from her in relation to the subject having been published in the Forest and Stream at the time After a time Mrs. Lincoln parted with her leonine pets, and her visit to one of them, Emperor, the other day, is described in the Boston Post. The lion recognized her and manifested his delight by the most extravagant demonstrations. He licked her hand, sprang up and placed his paws on the grating, tried to force his head between the bars. Mrs. Lincoln laid her head against his vast jaws and put her arms through the bars around his neck, and the monstrous animal purred like a great cat. He put out his paw to "shake hands," at his mistress's command, and then, as if overcome with joy, lay down and rolled over and over, uttering meanwhile queen little grunts and growls, and behaving altogether like a frisky

What It Means.—With its new outfit the Forest and Stream is one of the handsomest journals of the day. It ought to be. Fine diamonds deserve fine settings. One or two further alterations in our "make-up" had been anticipated for the present issue; but the Fire Insurance Patrol unceremoniously took possession of our offices last Tuesday, and threw a wet blanket (in fact half-a-dozen of them) over our plans. We trust that the readers of the Forest and Stream may accept its new typographical dress as an improvement. It is certainly intended so be such—and more. It is an earnest of our determination to keep the Forest and Stream where it has been for years—in the lead of all journals of the world devoted to manly field sports.

PORTRAIT OF HERBERT.—The Greenwood Lake Association, whose club-house is in the Warwick Woodlands at Greenwood Lake, has requested Mr. Matthew Wilson to paint for the club a portrait of William Henry Herbert (Frank Forester). The club would be pleased to communicate with any individuals who may have in their possession pictures of Herbert that might be useful to the artist. The sccretary of the association is Mr. Wm. O. McDowell, No. 5 Cortlandt street, this city.

THE CUVIER CLUB, of Cincinnati, gave a reception last evening, the occasion being the opening of their elegant new club house, No. 32 Longworth street. We are happy to chronicle this indication of the Club's prosperity and enterprise.

ENGLAND CALLS HIM HOME.

[WITH THE "FOREST AND STREAM'S" ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO THE FEBRUARY "CENTURY."]

ONE of our young Robin Hood's lately became inspired; and blew off a bubble after this wise:

When erst through Chevy chunky flew, The bird-bolt through the mirky mew,

Then his bubble burst, but a little soap and water started him again. This time it was:

Blow I my horn till some shall come
To tell me England calls me home,
Or may be it 'ull be Brian Boroo
That calls me home with a pwhilla lew!
But still he was not called. Then he wailed:

When in the squaggy, squashing bog
'I shot the bully, bellowing frog,
Or through the chippy, through and through,
I drave my arrow, strong and true,
I listened long for England's cheer
To call me to her beef and beer.
But all I beard was only this,
To scantly fill my earthly bliss:
'Come to me, Maury, if thou must,
But effscom get thee up and dust.''

AN EASY READING LESSON.

FOR THE LITTLE READERS OF FOREST AND STREAM.

The Man from Town is out on the Duck Pass. He stands on the Point and waits for Ducks to fly by. He has on a White Shirt, a dark brown Coat, and a black Hat. You can see him a Mile off. Here comes a Duck. He is way up in the Sky, but the Man will shoot, all the same. Bang! Bang! Did the Duck drop? Not much!

The Duck files on. Look! there is a puff of Smoke near that Bush. Hark. Bang! The Duck drops in the Mud. A Boy wades out and picks him up. Now the Boy is back, out of sight, and all is Still.

The Man goes to talk with the Boy. The Boy has an old Gun, all Rust. The Lock is tied on with String. (I should hate to fire it.) But the Boy has a Nico Pile of Ducks. The Man has no Ducks at all, but he has Lots of Cash! Now the Boy has some Cash, and the Man has the Ducks. See the Boy grin! The Man will take the Ducks home, and tell his Wife that he shot them all, with his Fine New Gun. How Proud she will be of his Skill! Is it right for the Man to do this?

The Sportsman Tourist.

"CAMP CANUCK,"

LEAVES FROM A LOG-BOOK .-- VIII.

"Danse, moulin, danse.
Danse, moulin, danse!
N'entends to pas le moulin la-la?
N'entends to pas le moulin danser

N'entends to pas le moulin danser?"

S the last word of the song rang out loud and clear, and repeated itself again and again in echo and re-echo, Ivry, the miller, parted the bushes behind me, and stepped out by my camp-fire on the shore.

"Ha, Ivry! you're in a jolly mood to-night."

"There is nothing to cry about, Capitaine. I live, so I am jolly. Is not that enough? But come, "Toinette waits at the mill. Ahd she has bad humor, I can tell you."

"But I am not prepared, Ivry. Here is my log-book not written up for a week."

written up for a week."
"Cela ne yout rien!" snatching the book from my hand. "I shall show you the greatest masqueallonge that you h
never seen, And—"Toinette has very bad humor

"Cela ne vaut rien!" snatching the book from my mana.
"I shall show you the greatest masqueallonge that you have never seen. And—"Toinette has very bad humor to-night."
The log-book should have been written up, and I had determined to do it that night; but the St. Lawrence was still for the first time that week, and the chance of spearing a large masqueallonge was a temptation; besides, "Toinette "had bad humor."
"Well, Ivry, I will go."
"Then be quick, Capitaine," cried the young Frenchman, relighting his pine torch in the fire, and waving it around his head to start the flame. So away we went, Ivry's muscular form in advance, parting the thick undergrowth and lighting the way, while I followed as best I could, stumbling through the tangle of briery thickets that intervened between my secluded camp and the mill. As we entered the clearing near the latter a graceful form bounded suddenly from the darkness with the spring of an antelope, and a peal of laughter like the trill of a bird sounded in our ears.
"Oh, you are there, "Toinette," said Ivry, "with your tricks."

Antoinette Girasol was one of those strange beauties that

the hatter if graceful form bounded standardy from the darker services with the spring of an antelope, and a peal of laughter like the trill of a bird sounded in our ears.

"Oh, you are there, 'Toinette,' said Ivry, "with your tricks."

Antoinette Girasol was one of those strange beauties that are not seldom seen among the peasants of the Department of Eure, in north-west France. Was hair of a rich, light tinge, almost red in color, she had a pair of deep black eyes, set in a complexion of the fairest, and shaded by long lashes and arched eyebnows several shades durker than the hair. Her figure was full, but light and graceful, and her carriage erect, like that of her brother. Born and bred in the Canadian wilderness, she knew nothing of the outside world, and had a freedom from restraint and an innocent gayety that, in a city belle, would have passed for boldness; but in 'Toinette it was only the natural outcome of her innocent buoyance. As we wended our way to the boat, with both her hands clasped on my arm, she was seolding me in her quaint broken English bettery had lived in the "settlements," and declaring her intention of pushing me overboard if I did not spear the largest fish.

"An' if M'sieu Capitaine should nefaire come out of te water, I would not feel not one leetle bit had at all."

Ivry's boat was a fat-bottomed, homely craft, made of pine boards as they came out of the mill. In the bow was a grate of iron, raised on a pole. This the Frenchman filled with "fat" pine sticks and knots, and placing "Toinette and me side by side in the bow, he pushed the boat from shore, and standing in the stern, propelled us down the creek to the river with powerful strokes of his long-handled paddle.

"Make the fire, Capitaine," said Ivry, as the boat turned out of the creek and skirted the shore of the great river. The match caught the resinous pine in an instant, and the blaze was reflected in the water, laying bare its secrets to the bottom. The long-handled spears were poised ready to strike, and every nerve an Leaning over to strike, it seemed impossible to miss that huge hody not five feet away, but its very size told me that it would not yield without a fierce struggle; so steadying my excited nerves I made the blow with all the strength I possessed. Lucky for me that my foot was locked in that of the fair Toinette; and lucky, too, that that support was of the stoutest; for had it failed I would certainly have gone heels over head into the river. As it was, the boat turned nearly on its side, and the flaming brands from the grate fell all about

all about.

"Not so quick, Capitaine," said Ivry, whose native politeness would not permit him to laugh at my misfortune.

"Some more wood on the fire, and we try again."

Soon a pike appeared on "Toinette's side of the boat, and Ivry held us immovable for her to strike. Slowly poising the spear the French maiden sunk it silently into the water. The fish, transfixed by the barbed prongs, made the water boil with its struggles for a moment, but "Toinette brought it to the surface near her brother, who deftly lifted it into the stern.

stern.
"It is more lectle than that M'sien Capitaine did not get,

"It is more leedle than that M'sieu Capitaine did not get," said the Canadicane, with a smile.

In a few moments we reached a spot where Ivry assured us the largest fish were known to lurk, and I had not looked long before a very monster appeared beneath me. This time I must make no false move. My hand, trembled with excitement, but I got the direction carefully, and though it appeared to point to one side when inserted in the water, I drove the spear straight down. Instantly I felt that it was fast, and the struggles of the fish to escape became terrific. I feared the slender shaft of the spear would break when my efforts to bring the capitive to the surface were resisted, and so I tried to haul him in hand over hand. But Ivry warned me to desist, as the spear was not imbedded strongly. It required no little strength and advoirness to keep a hold on the shaft, while the enormous fish lasted and beat the water; but I clung bravely, and at last the masqueallonge floated near the surface. the surface.
"Il est hoyé," * cried Ivry, as by an effort we lifted the

monster into the boat, where he lay gasping, opening and closing his massive jaws, as if he would like to grind his enemies with the formidable-looking teeth.

On wo went again, starting myriads of small fry from the banks of weeds as we passed. Occasionally a long, slimy cel lazily propelled his snaky form beneath the bout, and tortoises as big as tubs went crawling beneath sunken logs and rocks. But our chosen game did not appear. At length my patience was nigh exhausted, and my eyes roved to the grand pine forest that lifted its head in majesty on the bank of the river. Then I let my gaze fall on the beauteous maiden at my side. The light from the grate fell on her soft, mobile face as she leaned over the side, watching intently. Her hair, loose from the round cap she generally wore, floated back from her head in a wave, and its auburn tinge sparkled and shone in the firelight like jeweled gold. The bure, fround arm that held the poised shaft was white as snow, and the shapely outlines of the graceful form were depicted as a silk-ouette against the dark background of the pine forest.

"If te (lantajne would not recarn) me he might see te grand."

"If the Capitaine would not regard me he might see to grand feesh," said Toinette, without raising her eyes from their steady gaze into the water.

"Let us return," said Ivry, "I think the fish are not well

Let us return I plied the single paddle, while Ivry took his turn with the spear, and the French girl sat at my feet, telling me in her patois of the great musqueallonge that nearly drowned her brother one time by pulling him bodity off the stern of a chaloupe from which he was fishing; and in this way we went back to the mill on the creek, the prattle and haughter of the joyous maiden continuing till we parted for the night at my camp—for they both insisted on accompanying me through the tangled underbrush to my little shelter tent. And as I lay on my couch of aromatic hemlock after the "bon-soirs" had been said and "Toinette had thrown a parting kiss to me and then run away laughing, I seemed still to hen the bird-like laugh and the quaint lisping patois of the young French maiden, and even in my dreams the clear voice would now and then ring and reverberate in my cars.

A WET WEEK IN WISCONSIN.

A WET WEEK IN WISCONSIN.

LITHOUGH a constant reader of Forrest and Stream.
I have never seen the charming village of Packwankee mentioned in your columns as a haven of enjoyment for sportsmen; and as I think the place really worthy of mention, I cull from my note book some hurried remarks jotted down during the pleasant month of October.

Our party numbered three guns, and the men who handled them were Adrian Corvalli, "Billy "Ruffin and the writer. We began shooting at Prairie du Chien, but owing to hot weather and the searcity of birds of all kinds we were forced to abandon this place and turn our steps toward Packwaukee; and here I cannot do better than to quote from Corralli's journal, who, it will be seen, did not much enjoy his semi-amphibious existence.

Corralli says: I pass over that part of our expedition which relates to Prairie du Chien, a locality famous for the large number of woodcock which are yearly killed on the banks of the Mississippi above and below one of the most picturesque little towns! I have ever seen in a country justly celebrated for the wonderful beauty of its seenery. I heard of many woodcock, both dead and alive, during my brief stay at Prairie du Chien, but the pleasure with which I listened to the sportsmen's tales was somewhat damped by my personal experience, which was of the most gloomy character. In fact I never saw but one cock, and that was a poor weak bird, which had been hit before, and was caught by one of the dogs without a shot fired. So much for Prairie du Chien, where I hardly pulled a trigger.

Packwaukee, which is situated on a muddy creek dignified by the name of the Fox River, affords few facilities for sport, although you can always see birds flying about, and occasionally even observe them alighting in wild and unaccessible places. Ducks and snipe are in the majority; but once every two or three years a prairie-chicken may be noticed, and there is an octogenarian in the village who hoasts of having seen a bevy of quail when he was a boy. The curse of thi

Woodcock are not found in Marquette county, Woodcock are not found in Marquette county, where Packwaukee is situated; in fact, beyond the eternal ducks and gymnastic saipe there is nothing to tempt the sportsman away from the very excellent shooting which is attainable at all points on the Ottawa River and the St. Clair Flats during

all points on the Ottawa River and the St. Clair Flats during the autumn months.

Wild geese, with more perception than one would expect in an historically stupid bird, invariably pass over this region; but I believe that early in the present decade a specimen was killed by a man who bore the romantic, yet familiar, name of John Smith. In front of the village and spanning the river is a bridge, over which the ducks fly early in the morning at a height which gives them very much the appearance of being a cross between humming-birds and bumble-bees. My heart sinks within me as I look back to the number of ineffective shots which I have fired at those infernal ducks from that accursed bridge, which, to my

excited and eager fancy, appears to be built upon the useless cases of cartridges I have exploded on an empty stomachfor you must know all this shooting has to be done before breakfast, which is in itself ridiculous, inasmuch as a well-fed man is twice as deadly in his aim as the poor wretch who has been forced out of bed at 5 A. M. and sent shivering into the damp mist of a late October morning.

Packwaukee is not a pretty plance, and stands knee-deep in sand throughout its dreary length. When you go out on that wretched bridge half the population watch you, and for some time business is partially suspended. I have already described with some care the treacherous nature of the bogs and wet prairies, over which I have roamed in every direction since ill luck planted me in this mud hole. Strange as it may appear, the waters of the Fox River-rival in subtle dangers the quaking bogs around it. Below the calm surface of the river hinge snags project nearly to the level of the water, and it is no uncommon thing when in a cance to find your-self suddenly perched on the top of some tree, the locality of which you never dreamt of. Once impaled in this way the great conundrum is how to get affoat again. The least incaution will assuredly send you out of your cance and into the water, (it froze hard hast night) and once in the water you naturally perish. Such an end would be uncomfortable, though quite in keeping with the principles of the Packwaukee people, who are cuthusiastic only on the subject of cold water. One morning I started out full of hope and breakfast and duck shot cartridges, but I had not gone forty yards from the principal holel when I felt my cance rise beneath me, and in a moment I was mounted on a flat-headed snag. Half the village canne out to look at me, and it was with the greatest difficulty that after many judicious struggles I at last found myself once more afloat.

I never saw really good shooting here except once or twice on the bridge before breakfast, But shooting breakers, but everything in

daily wallowed in it since; and in all my schemes for amusement and exercise I find that mud is the preponderating ingredient.

To the stranger who proposes to visit Marquette County I would say, if possible, go somewhere else. Should you go notwithstanding my warning, be careful never to sit down, except upon a tree, on a fence or behind a haystack. Anywhere else you must encounter one of two miseries—either to squat in a puddle, or to perforate your hinder person with the prickly sand burrs, which are another of the pests of this country, which had nearly escaped my truthful pen.

In saying good-bye, the hardest heart will soften; and it now remains for me to say that I wish Packwaukee a happy and prosperous future. The people are kind and obliging, and their pumpkin pies will always be renembered by me with gentle and kindly feelings. Cakes and various kinds of preserved fruits I have secreted in large quantities about my person; and I am glad to say that throughout all the troubles and trials of my western life my appetite has never failed me. In bidding Packwaukee farewell I have few regrets; and my principal object in writing these notes is to prevent eager sportsmen from coming here to perish. Should an untoward fate ever bring me here again, I shall come clad from head to heel in waterproof clothing, with a life preserver attached to my stomach, a portable canvas boat light enough for rapid transport, and accompanied by a Member of the Royal Humane Society equipped with a complete life-saving apparatus of the latest pattern. Thus guarded, and fortified with a pint of rye whisky per diem, I may a second time add to the sporting literature of the wettest country in the world.

My friend Adrian Corvalli has since visited other shooting grounds and has enived such success that I fear he will re-

My friend Adrian Corvalli has since visited other shooting

My friend Adrian Corvalli has since visited other shooting grounds, and has enjoyed such success that I fear he will return to Wisconsin no more. His description of his week's shooting is slightly melancholy, but I do not think he would have been so miserable but for the unusual height of the water, which greatly increased the difficulties he mentions with such feeling.

The shooting off the bridge really was extremely trying, and I once saw a sportsman get rid of fifty shells for one duck. On another occasion I was building a blind close to an excited Nimrod, who carried a heavy No. 10 muzzle-loader and appeared to be shooting heavy charges. A good many broadbills and redheads were flying over, and this shooter must have fired more than twenty shots without bagging a bird. At last I said to him, "If you wish, I will shoot some ducks for you," and he at once gave me his gun, my own shooting iron being in the house. After a few shots I handed him five redheads, greatly to his delight. Indeed, he was so pleased that he endeavored to slip a dollar bill into my hand as I moved off to complete my blind. I had to explain that I required no reward, and that, like himself, I was shooting only for pleasure. "Stranger," said he, "you are very kind, but please don't tell my partner how I got these ducks," the partner in question being then engaged warming himself at the village. I promised to be silent, and shortly afterwards left him blazing away as wild as ever.

In my western trips I have always observed that nine-tenths of the sportsmen I meet shoot behind their birds, not being able to calculate correctly the speed at which the ducks are moving. One reads a great deal concerning the art of flight shooting, but after many years' experience I do not believe that any rule can be laid down for the successifu guidance of young sportsmen. Practice alone can make a man a good shot, and even then success is not assured, unless the shooter has a clear eye, a steady hand, and a cool head.

In America these qualifications are b

^{*} A localism, meaning a dying or exhausted fish.

non; and as for the practice, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other States will, under proper game laws, afford an endless quantity for many years to come.

I have wandered somewhat from the history of our wet week in Wisconsin, my friend Corvalli having in a measure taken the wind out of my sails. Our bag was a fair one (considering the weather and other difficulties already described with so much pathos), and numbered something over three hundred birds, of which two-thirds were ducks, the balance being snipe, with an occasional quail and prairie-chicken.

On the whole, I think Minnesota about as good a State as the sportsman can visit, and I shall never regret my sojourn in Marquette County, which must always be one of the pleasantest memories of my life.

Ottawa, Canada.

INGLE-SIDE STORIES.

pleasantest memories of my life.

Ottawa, Canada.

INGLE-SIDE STORIES.

IN your issue of the 22d of December last, you did me the favor to publish "A Tale of Lake Waccamaw," which was not a figment of the brain, but as near an actual occurrence as I could possibly describe it from the relation of one of the parties. The signature which I used, on reflection I have concluded to change, and shall therefore adopt another, which, if not more appropriate, is at least more agreeable to my fancy. My readers must bear with me for the seeming variableness of disposition. Having published the article to which I refer, I trust I shall not scriously offend your good nature if I occasionally write to you either a serious or humorous communication upon such subject as may suggest itself to my mind. With perfect confidence that you will be charitable in your judgment. I now send you a story which I may have told you when I met you when in the city of New York. I do not youch for its truth—but "tell the tale as it was told to me."

In the pleasant month of October, 1877, a party of us, all fond of rural sports, and especially of "listening to the cry that thickened as the chase drew nigh," in the ardent hope that some "antlered monarch of the waste" would pass our "stand" within easy range of our guns, met by agreement at the "Mineral Spring," twelve miles distant from my home, fully prepared with guns, dogs, and three days' rations, for a hunt after deer in the pine lands of that section of country. Instead of a tent, we occupied a summer house, which was supplied with bedding and all needful furniture. We sat in chairs, around the "ingle, blinkin' bonnily," and perfected our arrangements for the morrow's sport. Each had spun a yarn of successful hunting—sonetimes greatly colored, as is not unusual with sportsmen. Each had told his tale of bringing down a buck at marvellously long range, describing with great minuteness the superb hunting and takeking of old Beave, and Spot, and Trim, and Loud, their "deep-mounted bay soundin

"And echo sprang up from her home in the rock, And seizing the perishing strain, Sent the gay challenge with shadowy mock From mountain to mountain again."

A heavy leap in the darkness, a stumble, a struggle, and stillness showed that the aim was exact and the weapon had done her work. In great joy, the successful sportsman went to the spot where he expected to be greeted with a sight most dear to hunters.

"But mortal pleasure, what art thou in truth

"But mortal pleasure, what art thou in truth?
The torrent's smootlness, cre it dash below."

Instead of the prostrate form of a deer, he beheld in mortal agony a young colt, whose eyes had deceived him into a fatal mistake, and made him the unwilling destroyer of what might have become the "gallant grey" of some James Fitz James of the river country. "To hide his sharue from mortal eye," the unfortunate night-hunter suggested to his companion that the colt be dragged to the river and thrown into its gurgling waters. So the old gun was laid down, the light was extinguished, and the two entered upon the laborlous close of a too successful adventure. Just as they had reached the bank of the river, bathed in sweat from the unusual exercise, and had rested a few minutes, preparatory to the plunge which they hoped would remove all evidence of their mishap, "the morn in russet mantle clad, walked o'er the dew of the eastern hills," and by its light "old Cap. Joe," discovered that the victim was his own property.

At this point in the narrative, another and deeper yawn from your correspondent was answered by one of his companions, who said that the story reminded him of another case of mistaken identity, which occurred during the preceding year, not lifty miles from where he was then sitting—but the animal was very unilke a deer, but ruseh like an animal which serves a valuable purpose in agriculture, though his name is suggestive of a great lack of wisdom. He begged that he might be allowed to narrate it. Your correspondent, upon the promise being given that this should be the last for the night, gave his reluctant consent, and George R. proceeded with great humor to tell the following, which he averred to be a face—"he'd be blamed if it wa'n't."

During the year 1876, there lived in the adjoning county a young fellow named Cambyses Day, who clitted and published one of those weekly (or weakly) luminaries which are resplendent all over the land, called the Swimborough Gag-us. On a certain day he started out on a colle

most sanguine expectations," and having an unusual supply of money, very philosophically concluded that such good fortune entitled him to all the joys of a liberal treat of repeated nipperkins of whisky and water, for which he had an unfortunate and somewhat ungovernable appetite. Whenever he had the wherewithal, or some friend remembered him when he was about to "quench his raging thirst," Cambyses rarely failed to dizzy his brain and unsteady his steps. He now not only treated himself once, but so often that his body became too heavy a load for his legs to carry, and they refused to perform that intended duty. He dropped down in an alley and lay unconscious of the affairs of states and nations for hours, until the stupor had sufficiently worn off to enable him to resume a somewhat tottering locomotion.

and nations for hours, until the stupor had sufficiently worn off to enable him to resume a somewhat tottering locomotion.

The sun had nearly robed himself ready for the rosy couch of the earth, when Cambyses rose and started off staggering, to get his last drink for the day. Confused ideas of newspapers, and subscribers, and advertisements "roamed through his noddle," and as he was passing the northeastern corner of the temple of Justice, commonly called the Court House, he espied in the gloaming what he took to be a man, and forthwith directed his energies towards the accomplishment of his darling but confused ideas of extending his business. Approaching within a few feet of his fellow being, with a hiccup which plainly indicated his intellectual and physical condition, the knight of the quill thus proceeded to work: "Devenin', sir! Wan' do dake bes' baber ever bublished? Foll of infrantion an' 'telligence. Won't 'vi 'scribe? Dollar a year. Ladest news from all barts of worl'. Wat's your business? Adv'tise any ovill git rich. Lawyer? Adv'tise in Buyus and you'll git cases. Doctor? Adv'tise and beeple will send for you. Shoemaker? Adv'tise and you'll git work. You don't know nothing—don't read papers. You ain't heerd of the — scandal, and the Fort Still business, and you don't know this is Stennial year, and they've got a big show at Philadelphy. Well, if you won't 'scribe, I'll give you a paper, you blamed fool." So, pulling a copy of the last edition from his capacious pocket, he formally presented it with a vigorous gesture to his illiterate friend, remarking: "Take it, read it, and you'll know everything." Cambyses had to get further, answered the friendly offer by a loud but despairing Yave-hoo-yave-hoo. The appreciative listener was nothing but a little mule, which a darkey had ridden to the town in the morning and hitched by a rope to a small ailanthus bush, which grew from the corner of the Court House. The answer brought for the first time to the befuldled mind of Cambyses that his auditor, though ex

blamed long-eared fool."

And then, teller and listener all hastily disrobed, lay quietly down upon couches which were luxurious, and before many minutes had elapsed, your correspondent was serenading his companions with snorous music, which "made night hideous," and which they were uncharitable enough to say were not quite equal to the harmonious notes of the Chinese gong when it announces that dinner is ready for a hungry guest.

PINE WOODS, N. C., January, 1882.

RANDOM SHOTS FROM MEXICO.

RANDOM SHOTS FROM MEXICO.

6 PEAKING of cannon," as the man said who stamped his foot on the floor at a public dinner, with the remark that a noise like that suggested a story about guns, reminds me of a little shooting experience I might have had in Mexico. The first room I had in the City of Mexico was on top of a roof, and was loopholed like a fortress. To my great joy, I found it was considered the unsafest position in the city, and that it was a week to be remembered when that room hadn't been robbed. It was a source of satisfaction to me that I was in a measure prepared for robbers. Before going to Mexico I had perfected myself to that degree in pistol-shooting that when I pulled the trigger I generally hit something. Acting upon the advice of a friend, I went out into the country, and sticking a card—one of the circular variety—up against a snow-bank, commenced to perforate it full of holes. Some-how, it didn't perforate worth a cent, though I finally succeeded in making several holes in the snow-bank. By drawing rings about the card, and gradually restricting their diameter, I hoped eventually to get down to the center and knock the spots out of that card every time. But after going into the country many times and spending much money for cartickets and cartridges, I had only succeeded in getting within ten feet of the card.

There must be something wrong with the revolver, and I took it to a friend, a noted pistol-shot, for him to examine. He took me down to his private shooting gallery, requested his secretary to hold up his segar between his fingers, and at ten paces shot the ashes from that segar, which the secretary colly placed in his mouth and went on smoking. Then he stuck a "nickel" in the cork of a demijohn and knocked it of time after time. Handing the revolver to me, he remarked: "This is as good a pistol as any I have in my collection; now you try it." I wanted his secretary to hold up the segar and let me shoot off the ashes, but he said he "wasn't holding up segars any more that morning,"

but I did. Men high in authority here warned me not to attempt the ascent alone, and assured me that only my skill as a pistol shot would save me from extermination. Very fortunately I was not called upon for an exhibition of that skill, and have not added, nor have the means of adding, another of those black crosses to the large number that line the waysides all over the country.

externmation. Very fortunately I was not called upon for an exhibition of that skill, and have not added, nor have I been the means of adding, another of those black crosses to the large number that line the waysides all over the country.

There is abundant cause for alarm, or there has been, as the crosses above mentioned testify, but the danger to truvel here is grossly exaggerated. In my trip to the volcano I did not see the slightest indication of danger, though I went unattended by any English-speaking companion, was gone three days and two nights, and travelled through the pine belt below the snow-line after nightfall.

I am free to confess, however, that I then thought a revolver on the hip better than two at home.

At first glance there may not appear to be any connection between a volcano 18,000 feet high and a reception in honor of Gen. Grant, but I established such a connection after leaving the crater of Popocatapetl. Reaching Mexico at 7 in the evening, at 10 I found myself surrounded by others of my species in white kids and "swallow-tails," while others of the same species, but of different sex, floated before my astonished eyes in fluffy clouds of lace and muslin, and in silken robes, that made up by the length of one can for what they had lost at the other. In the language of the reporter of the evening: "The company was one of the most distinguished and elegant." Gen. Grant, as the guest of the evening had a place assigned him, with his wife and niece on either side of him, but he soon got restless, and moved about chatting with the guests. What particularly delighted me was to infine that had been up Popocatapetl; here, at least, we met on common ground. "It was," said he, "nearly 34 years ago, in 1847, that a party of us rode up the mountain to the snow line, and, after passing a miserable night in a roofless shed, climbed up the cone." That was at a period before your correspondent had begun to think of climbing mountains, but we compared notes, and found that the old "hill that smokes" had

sat down to the fight at one o'clock, and for four

menus.

We sat down to the fight at one o'clock, and for four hours the battle waxed and waned; one by one the outworks of the enemy were carried, one by one they fell before us until we had waded right through that luscious bill of fare. Nor lack was there of speech to edify, and music to encourage us. One by one the musicians straggled in—the horn, the harp and the big bull fiddle—until the air above was resonant with harmony that drowned the gnashing of teeth below. The band was in the gallery.

The "Tivoli San Cosme" is one of the lovellest of these gardens for feasting and pleasure that adorn the suburbs of flowers, little kiosks and rustic retreats. The air was fragrant with the odor of flowers and alive with the music of birds; the day was one of the perfect ones that Mexico gives so often, in requital for her many other defects, and the bright sun and cool breeze acted conjointly in producing automosphere electric and bracing. In the great hall, hung with garlands and displaying that profusion of flowers for which Mexico is famous, the tables were spread.

Ranged down the tables, right and left, were the ninety guests, scurce a man among them without a title. There were ministers, congressmen, counts, generals and colonels, but there was nobody of less degree than a captain. Titles were the order of the day, and, when some one, casting about for a handle to my name, called me professor, I did not resent it as I ought.

All this is now but a reminiscence; but the memory of that banquet still remains, to cheer me when the larder is low and the wolf howling around the door.

OBER.

SOUTHWESTERN TEXAS.

SOUTHWESTERN TEXAS.

THE International Railroad of Texas, by way of Austin and San Antonio, has recently been completed to Laredo, on the Rio Grande, and is now being built onward to the city of Mexico, this road and the Texas and Mexican Railway from Corpus Christi to Laredo also being extended to various points in Mexico; also the Sunset road from San Antonio northwestward to El Paso, with a branch to Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande. This last road, it is said, will be finished to Eagle Pass the present winter. These railroads, mostly built in 1881, have rendered easy of access a fine region of prairie and woodland, river and stream in Southwestern Texas. Here deer and wild turkeys abound, also three or four species of quail or partridges; also, in the winter, wild geese and ducks. I know this, having spent a large portion of the summer and fall in Southwestern Texas, botanizing and also in getting wood specimens of the trees peculiar to that region for the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park, New York, and also for the Department of Forestry of the United States Census Bureau. I will tell more about the trees in a future article, for many of them are little known even to botanists.

Southwestern Texas is a much more fertile and attractive region than is generally supposed. Its dry climate and prairies covered with mutritious native grasses have made stock raising the principal business of the inhabitants, who have locks of sheep, herds of cattle and horses numbered by the thousand, and lands fenced of many thousand acres. This business has been and is very profitable; large fortunes have been made and are being made by it.

The country is level or gently undulating, with hill and valley, all gradually rising from the Gulf of Mexico northward, San Antonio and Austin being about 500 feet above the sea, and the hills of the cretaceous rocks in the vicinity and north of these places are 1,000 or more feet higher. Austin westward, via San Antonio and Fort Clark to Eagle Pass,

the line is near the southern boundary of the cretaceous rocks

the line is near the southern boundary of the cretaceous rocks of Texas, south of which is the tertiary formation.

It is a health-giving region, especially to those having lung complaints. Here there is pure air, with cool breezes from the Gulf of Mexico in summer. The days of winter are mostly bright and clear, seldom too cold to make exercise in the open air unpleasant to the invalid.

All sportsmen and invalids who love hunting or the study of nature in its varied forms, especially botany, entomology, ornithology or zoology, can find here a country which will be apt to give them health, also much pleasure and useful knowledge.

It is important that those who have diseased livers or lungs

nowledge. It is important that those who have diseased livers or lungs

or throats should have some pleasant employment when exer or throats should have some pleasant employment when exer-cising in the open air to divert their minds from the thoughts of disease. This is why the sportsman's life is so healthy; and still more so are the studies of nature in the field, for they can be pursued and enjoyed anywhere in the country. But new fields are best for all, hence the superior advantages of Southwestern Texas.

AUSTIN. TEXAS. January, 1882.

The Fort Clark News, Kinney county, Texas, says: "We learn that the Keene boys recently killed forty-two deer in five days. Pretty good sport for the time spent. It seems almost cruel to ruthlessly kill the animals for no other purpose than that of securing their skins," The Henrietta Shield, Clay county, says: "Mr. P. A. Brown, from the Little Wichita River, brought into town a splendid lot of wild game Tucsday. There were three fat turkeys, a dozen squirrels, a lot of cotton-tails, an opossum, three or four varieties of ducks, some quail, and half a dozen kinds of small birds. They were all nicely dressed and as fat as butter balls."

balls."

For the information of your readers I will add that Kinney county is the third county west of Bexar county, of which the city of San Antonio is the county seat. A railroad now runs from San Antonio direct to Fort Clark, and will soon be completed to El Paso on the Rio Grande, and thence to San Francisco. A railroad also runs from Denison, west to Gainesville, where a daily stage runs to Henrietta. Most of the Little Wichita River is in Clay county, and the country in both Kinney and Clay counties is mostly open prairie and easy hunting grounds. The string of Mr. Brown shows the splendid variety of game to be found here. He probably retained his venison for family use.

I hunted over these grounds in 1852–3-4-5, when game was very abundant, and I see there is much there yet. For the information of your readers I will add that Kinney

Matural History.

DAVE.

NE day in June last a friend whose business calls him

DAVE.

ONE day in June last a friend whose business calls him daily to the woods, and who thinks that about the smartest trick in the world is to get a joke on an editor, brought to the sanctum a something or other, and went his way. We examined the donation and decided at once that it was a bird. We claim considerable credit for that decision, for not a sign of feather or wing did it show. A ball or lump of pure white down, with eyes and a bill on the top of it, and claws on the bottom of it—that was about all.

We took the nondescript home, and it was at once adopted by the boy, who has a boy's turn for pets of all kinds. In fact I may as well admit that the queer little bunch of fuzz won the affections of the whole family from the start. It had a clumsy way of walking on its elbows, and a bright intelligent look out of its large eyes that were quite taking. It did not take Dr. Coues' "Key" to decide that it was some kind of a hawk, but what kind was an important question if we wanted to "raise it by hand." What would it eat—fish, flesh or fowl? A thrist we feared it might be a fish-hawk, and were greatly relieved when it accepted bits of fresh meat. But the next day when some minnows were brought in by a boy who heard that we had a fish-hawk, we were chagrined to see Dave gobble them down as fast as they were offered. We soon lost all confidence in these signs, for we found that fresh meat, birds, mice, toads or fish, were equally welcome to the young gourmand. And how he grew. In three weeks he was full feathered, and in three weeks more reached his adult size and strength. Then we were able to determine his species, and found that we had tamed a pigeon-hawk, and that his proper title was accipeter fiveus, although we always called him Dave, for the friend who brought him in. During the summer Dave went with us to our summer home, and it was about all the boy wanted to do to catch fish and other food enough for him. He was tamed, or more nearly tamed than we had ever supposed a hawk could be. We kept him te

FOREST AND STREAM, and hunting up my last volume I soon had my eye upon these words: "Particular pains taken in mounting pet birds." That was the man for me. No common skinner, who makes a living by dressing skunk hides or putting up birds for the milliners, could have had the job; but a man who has judgment enough to advertise, and delicacy of feeling enough to take "particular pains with pet birds," he is our man. So we expressed the remains to New York, and now, as we write this, with the family all around us, there sits Dave on the top of our desk "just as natural as lite," only he doesn't chirp. I have seen some good work in that line (have done some myself that I am not ashamed of), but when I remember what a mangled bloody bunch of hawk I

sent to New York, I feel like saying that Dave presents the best specimen of taxidermist skill I have ever seen; and that I firmly believe if anybody could make that bird twitter again, Fred. Sauter, the naturalist, of 199 William street, could do it.

T. B. A.

STRANGE HABITS OF BEAVER.

STRANGE HABITS OF BEAVEH.

I WAS greatly surprised, two months ago, on entering a trapper's camp in the White River bottoms, about cighty miles from its mouth, to find several fresh beaver pelts hanging up. I asked the trapper where they came from. He answered "I cotched'em round hyah." Now, as this camp was several miles from any high-hand, and as the country all around for at least five miles overflowed from one to twenty feet in depth, usually as early as February, I thought it a very queer place for beavers to inhabit. I got all the information about them from the trapper that I could, and found him a very skillful trapper and quite an intelligent and very observing man. He had trapped for beaver in the Northern States and in the Rocky Mountains. When he came here no one knew of there being such a thing as a beaver in the coun-

feet in depth, usually as early as February, I thought it a very queer place for beavers to inhabit. I got all the information about them from the trapper that I could, and found him a very skillful trapper and quite an intelligent and very observing man. He had trapped for beaver in the Northern States and in the Rocky Mountains. When he came here no one knew of there being such a thing as a beaver in the country. But when trapping in the bottoms he found quite plentfully many unmistakable signs of beaver, namely, where they had cut down trees, their tracks, etc., but no dams or houses. He set his traps in the regulation style to catch beaver, and "cotched" them, sure enough. I asked him how and where they lived, and how they managed in the long overflow, lasting often from the last of January into June. His opinion was that when there was no overflow they lived much as otters do, namely, in burrows in the ground, or rather houses hollowed out in the steep banks of the lakes and bays, having no place of ingress or exit except under the surface of the water below low water mark.

These lakes and bays in the bottoms of the lower White River are peculiar. The larger of them are undoubtedly old river beds, or channels, where the White River has once flowed; others—the smaller—have been scooped out by the river when rising rapidly, when there is no back water from the rivers below, flowing across the bottoms with a strong current. The larger and some of the smaller of them are usually deep, their bottoms on a level with that of the river. which is a deep stream and filled the year around with clear, comparatively cool water. They swarm with black bass and other fishes. Here, then, the beaver has assumed habits suited to his surroundings. He dams not for fear he may be dammed, or rather he don't "haf to." He stores up little or no supply of winter food, for the door of his house is seldom closed by ice. He builds no houses, for the reason that, good architect as he is, he could not build them high enough to get out

good one-assimmed deaver, also that there are beaver at many other points in this State.

Deer, bear, turkeys, ducks, geese, squirrels, raccoons, opossums, quail, prairie chickens and rabbits are very plentiful here at present, and large bags and fine sport can be had. The weather has for the most part been fine, warm and dry, but just now we are having a wet spell, and the streams and rivers are "going on a high."

BYRNE.

CROCKETT'S BLUFF, Ark., 1882.

THE WORK OF EARTH WORMS.

THE WORK OF EARTH WORMS.

A NGLERS have usually looked upon earth worms as chiefly valuable for fish bait, but Mr. Darwin *tells us that they change the earth's surface, swallow and bury rocks, fill up valleys, and that they have buried ancient cities, and finally, that the upper crust of the earth has passed through their bodies. Further, that this low order of beings, although blind and deaf, possess some mental powers and much muscular strength. By extensive observations and many experiments, Mr. Darwin seeks to substantiate these claims. It has been the custom of some religionists to take the worm as the type of humility, and to call themselves "worms of the dust." If Mr. Darwin's estimate of the geological importance of these creatures be correct, perhaps it will be necess

the dust." If Mr. Darwin's estimate of the geological impor-tance of these creatures be correct, perhaps it will be neces-sary to look still lower in the scale of creation for a compari-son, even to the Protozoa possibly. Shakespeare seems to have anticipated the importance of the worm—he makes Hamlet say:

"Your worm is your only emperor for diet—we fat all Creatures else to fat us, and we fat ourselves for maggots."

I believe it is a fact, well-known to anglers at least, that in North America there are no earth worms in the wilderness. Only in cultivated ground, like old fields and gardens, can they be found. I have searched for them in vain in the woods and on the prairies, in the Adirondack wilderness, and in Canada, in Maine and in Florida, in Georgia and in Colorado; and I have never found them except in long cultivated grounds.

grounds.

In Chicago, in 1840, earth worms were only to be found in

The Chicago, in 1840, earth worms, were only to be found in an old garden attached to the Fort.

When it is asserted "that long before man existed, the land was regularly ploughed by worms," this may be correct as regards England, but that island is but a speck on the map of the globe.

If, as we are to infer from this book, the business of earth

*"The Formation of Vegetable Mold through the Action of Worms, with observations on their habits." By Charles Darwin, D.D.D., F.R.S. New York, Appleton & Co., 1882.

worms is to fertilize the earth by passing it through their bodies, why do they only follow in man's footsteps? Why do they not operate in new soils, and prepare them for human upation:

occupation?
To criticize any theory of Darwin, may be considered by his disciples as great presumption, and to dissent from him rank heresy; but that seems to be a connection between earth worms and the dung heap, which has not been noticed in this volume of three hundred pages.

S. C. C.

ENEMIES OF GAME BIRDS.

ENEMIES OF GAME BIRDS.

Editor Forest and Stream;
In your issue of Jan. 26, I notice you seem to doubt my assertion about the sharp-shinned hawk and sparrow hawk, and give the impression that my statement is an opinion only. Now I will go into more particulars, as I seem to have failed to convey clearly before that I knew them to be dangerous to quail. I saw twice on my late trip, while quail shooting, the sharp-shinned hawk with a full grown quail in its clutches barely able to fly, in fact unable to rise above a foot or two over the ground on account of the weight of the bird. The man with whom I was shooting also saw it and we killed them both. The balance of the quail were badly frightened and scattered all over the field. I noticed every day these small hawks hunting out cover where I knew the quail lived. I was told there that both these hawks were exceedingly troublesome and bold, and would kill a half-grown chicken—that they were, in fact, the most troublesome hawk they had, being so small and quiet they had an advantage over the larger kind and were better able to surprise their prey. They considered that 100 quail a year was about the average each hawk killed. This, of course, is mere conjecture.

The English snipe I spoke of was a full-grown bird, killed in the open meadow in full view of my friend who shot the hawk which proved to be a sparrow hawk. I have only to add that I have spoken to several good sportsmen and naturalists on the subject, and they agree with me entirely.

We fortainly did fail to understand

W. HOLBERTON.

[We are glad to receive the above interesting particulars from Mr. Holberton. We certainly did fail to understand him as doing anything more than expressing an opinion. Facts and details are required in matters of this kind, and these we now have. It is hardly necessary for us to say that if Mr. Holberton had told us that he knew the small hawks were dangerous to quail we should have accepted his statement without a word.]

DECREASE OF GAME BIRDS.

NORTH BLOOMFIELD, O., Jan. 24, '82.

Elitor Forest and Stream:

I have read with regret the various articles that have appeared of late in Forest and Stream, regarding the growing scarcity of ruffed grouse throughout the land. I was well aware that their numbers had been rapidly diminishing in these parts for some years past—but had hoped for better things elsewhere.

I see some of your Eastern correspondents attribute the scarcity of grouse in their localities largely to the tick, and give reasonable proof of it. Others think the red squirrel is playing the mischief. But I very much doubt if either are in any degree responsible for their scarcity in this vicinity. It is true an occasional tick is to be found on an old bird; and although I have shot several hundred during the past few years, and probably seen as many more that have been killed by other guns, I have yet to see the first one not in prime condition, and have only heard of one. Nor have I reasonable grounds for thinking either the tick or red squirrel molest the young in this country—but the very best reasons for assuming the contrary.

The unmerciful manner in which our grouse have been trimmed by resident and non-resident sportsmen during the past few years is, I think, the principal cause of their present scarcity with us.

Foxes, cats and skunks are all more or less destructive to

past few years is, I think, the principal cause of their present scarcity with us.

Foxes, cats and skunks are all more or less destructive to all ground-roosting birds; and long protracted storms during the nesting season. I think, contribute not a little to the destruction of very young broods—particularly along river bottoms and on low ground, and I have the very best of reason for thinking our freshet which came in the early part of last June cost us many a brood, as young birds were seldom met with later than that, or during the shooting season.

Another thing that stands greatly in the way of any rapid increase of our noble game bird is the fact that a very great majority of them are not of that gender that could reasonably be expected to devote any great portion of their time to family cares, preferring as it seems during the entire summer and early fall to give themselves up to meditation, and caring only for their lordly selves.

Still, regardless of their natural enemies and unfortunate hindrances, I think a little prudent care on the part of our sportsmen would enable their numbers to so increase as to give us an occasional fair day's sport for some years to come, providing the pot hunters only confine themselves to other territory, but so long as they continue to overrun ours, there is little encouragement for us to do other than make it as discouraging as possible for them.

BUCKEVE

White and Gray Rabbits—Cortland, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1882.—A party from town a short time since came back home from a rabbit hunt, bringing with them six white rabbits. This is quite remarkable these days, as it was supposed the old-fashioned white rabbit was nearly exterminated in this section. Please inform me by what means the gray rabbit deposes or is the means of driving away the large white variety.—Mro. [Does it do so? We have found both species abundant in Massachusetts in the same localities. The larger species is the more boreal in habitat of the two, and gradually replaces it as we proceed further north.]

Chows as Nest Robers.—I know from personal observation that the crow is a merciless thicf and will rob any other bird's nest it can find, of either eggs or young, which they carry away to their own nests to feed their young on. During their nesting season the crow may be seen almost any time of day stealing noiselessly about searching for the above food. Now and then he is seen for a moment gathering or hovering over a certain place and to fly rapidly away. An examination of the spot will usually reveal an empty and torn nest. So it is true that the crow will destroy a whole broad of birds at once, and I believe that a reward or bounty should be offered for their heads.—G. W. E.

THE CONFUSION in the FOREST AND STREAM office, caused by the fire last Tuesday morning, has caused some necessary interruption of the smooth routine of the paper.

Game Bag and Gun.

THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT EAST SAGINAW, JAN. 17 AND 18. FULL REPORT OF A VERY INTEREST-ING AND PROFITABLE MEETING.

THE Seventh Annual Meeting of the Michigan Sportmen's
Association was held at East Saginaw, on Thesday and
Wednesday, Jan. 17 and 18, and was well attended, and great
interest was manifested, notwithstanding the fact that the
Legislature does not meet this winter, and it being what
might be called the 'off year' was expected to have an effect
to reduce both interest and attendance.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Tuesday morning session.

The convention met in the Common Council rooms, and was called to order by the President, Dr. E. D. Holmes, of Grand Rapids, who expressed his pleasure in seeing present so many friends of game protection and true sportsmanship, and complimented the association on the straightforward manner in which it had since its organization adhered to the objects of its formation, the protection of game and fish, The President compared the meetings of this association with the annual meetings of some other State association wito the annual meetings of some other State association wito the annual meetings of some other State association wito the annual meetings of some other State association wito the Annual meetings of some other State association wito the Annual meetings of some other State association wito the Annual meetings of some other State association with the shooting for money and prizes, while any action in the direction of a better protection to fur, fin and feather seems entirely forgotten. An association was considered a great experiment at its organization, but the infant had steadily grown from weakness to a healthy maturity and acknowledged influence, and this he attributed very largely to the fact that trap-shoots and pigeon tournaments were rigidly ruled out from the numual gatherings. The President hoped the present meeting would be equally prolific in wise counsels and good results as its predecessors, and closed by appointing A. H. Mershon, A. J. Keeney and R. Mudge, committee on credentials. On motion, the report of committee was deferred until the afternoon session, and the meeting adjourned until 2 P. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

After reading minutes of previous meeting, the committee on credentials reported clubs represented as follows:

Central City Sportsman's Association, Jackson—S. Edward Rogers, Mayor Cyris W. Highy, George Colley, Nelson W. Burkhardt, George F. Shurwood, Sportsman's Chib, Grand Rapids—Dr. E. S. Holmes, Dr. J. C. Tacker, George A. Gould, Hastings Sportsman's Club, Hastings—Royal Madge, W. R. Geer, Bay Point Shooting Club, Erie, Monroc County—A. J. Keeney, Levi Morrip.

Bay Fome Shooting Club, Erie, Monree County—A. J. Keeney, Levi Morrin.
Saginaw Sportsman's Club, Saginaw—E. J. Peek, E. N. Driggs, E. R. McCarty, R. J. Birney, James Jerome.
Becarty, R. J. Birney, James Jerome. East Saginaw—A. H. Morshon, J. R. Levingston, D. R. Esterney, E. Renington, H. B. Roney, Bay City Shooting and Fishing Club, Bay City—C. L. Collins, F. H. Holly, F. L. Westover, E. Q. Ingersoll, R. P. Gustin.
Battle Creek Sportsman's Association, Battle Creek—N. A. Osgood, Mayor E. C. Nichols.
Pt. Moullie Shooting Club, Detroit—E. H. Gilman, Howell Game Club, Howell, Mich.—Chas. G. Jewett, Henry D. Wiber, D. R. Rupert, E. F. Mulliken, H. B. Blackman.
Howell Game Club, Cheyboygan—Chas. J. Kitchen, W. S. Herbyboygan Game Club, Cheyboygan—Chas, J. Righporne, B. Righpornel. Cheyboygan Gamé Club. Cheyboygan—Chas. J. Kitchen, W. S. Humphrey. Hart Sportsmen's Club—L. G. Rutherford, E. D. Richmond. Bay County Sportsuen's Association—Judge S. T. Holmes, Mayor J. H. Wilkins, E. J. Carrier, Senator C. F. Gibson, C. C. Fitzhugh.

H. WHIGHS, E. J. CHTPET, SCHAUP C. F. GIOSON, C. C. FREIDIGH.
Individual members of the Association were elected as follows: E. Q. Ingersoll, Bay City; S. E. Rogers, Jackson; Lafayette Owen, Detroit; James Slocum, Detroit; Frank Eddy, Detroit; W. H. McGraw, Detroit; W. J. Mason, Patenatic

Eddy, Detroit; W. H. Species, Detroit, By Mr. Rogers: Resolved, that each delegate and member of this association present at its deliberations be entitled to one vote. Carried.

of this association present at its deliberations be entitled to one vote. Carried.

Mr. Keeney suggested that the delegates present be called upon for a report of their success in enforcing the present game laws, in their immediate neighborhood, the past year.

Mr. A. H. Mershon, President of the East Saginaw Game Protection Chib, spoke of the prosecution in Clare County, in which a sympathizing jury refused to convict on the ground that the deer might be a tame one and was not proven to be wild. He thought the agitation practically stopped the illegal shooting of deer for five or six weeks, thus giving the fawns a chance for their lives, and had stopped a large amount of wanton slaughter. He thought more could be accomplished by conciliation and trying to instruct the settlers as to what was to their best interest, than by rigid enforcement of the law without regard to the family necessities of the settlers, many of whom are homesteaders and very poor, and have to kill a deer occasionally to keep their families from starving, and he knew the association would not favor prosecution in such cases.

kill a deer occasionally to keep their families from starving and he knew the association would not favor prosecution in such cases.

Inasmuch as juries in the thinly settled parts of the State have to be drawn from saloon bummers and hangers on, who will swear to anything to prevent the execution of the law, as in Clare county, conviction was very difficult. He thought the new law was all right, but needed effective measures provided for its enforcement; also believed that if the destruction of fish spawn could be stopped, it would accomplish more than to make close seasons for fishing.

Conductor Cate, of the Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central Railroad, reported no prosecutions at Bay City, and fewer violations than at any time for ten years; fewer violations in the sections through which the road runs than even before, and no shipping out of the State that he knew of, all freight agents on the Division being instructed by the Superintendent to know what was in all boxes and packages shipped during the game season. He said the inhabitants were as a rule much pleased with the new game law and the association's interpretation of actual settler's "rights" in killing game for their families during the close season, and seemed more than ever disposed to respect the game law. He thought the practice of "shining" deer on the Au Sable and Manistee rivers had also greatly decreased the past year.

President Holmes said the railroads centering at Grand Rapids were all in favor of the law as it is, and would not violate the shipping clause, several of the railroad officials being membess of our eight there, and heartily with us. He thought there would be no trouble with common carriers, and anticipated no difficulty in preventing the illegat shipment of game over any of the regular lines.

Mr. Jewett, of the llowell time Chub, said their club had set vigorously to work since its organization three years ago to enforce and create a respect for the game laws; that, as, and anticipated no difficulty in preventing th

year of vigorous prosecutions a great change in public sentiment began to take place, people saw the club were right and rallied to their support, and the past year there had been scaracely any violations of the game law. The farmers' boys and country people generally in his section, he believed, were observing the law, for which he gave the State Assocition credit in having procured the present law and organized its auxiliary clubs.

Mr. Higby said the law had had a like good effect in the vicinity of Jackson; that their club had met with the same opposition at the start; but when the farmers came to see the good effects of the law and to understand the motives of the sportsmen, their opposition had ceased.

Mr. Humphrey, of the Chicago Gun Club, regretted the violations which were going on constantly in his section of the State, but as they were almost wholly by settlers with large families to feed, he had not the heart to prosecute them, and should not do so. He thought the practice of catching live deer on the snow crust and tying them up an outrage which should be summarily dealt with, as the deer invariably died. One man had eight tied up in his barn alive, and all died. These men claimed they knew of no law for the protection of game. A justice of the peace fined them one dollar and costs each and let them off. Killing out of scason by laxy vagabonds goes on daily, but it is almost simpossible to catch them at it, and it was a difficult problem for the club to deal with. The deer in Northern Michigan were rapidly becoming extinct, and were much scarcer this year than last. Five out of every six deer caught in Chephogan county were does, and five out of six of those does were found to have twin fawns within them, and the wanton slaughter of deer was very great. Other delegates recited their experiences, all going to show that the work of the State Association was having its effect, and that a great change in popular sentimen was going on all over the State.

Secretary Mershon the read the following letter

Form of Lac, Wis., Jan. 4, 1882.

W. B. Mershon, Secretary Michigan Sportsmer's Association:
It affords me pleasure to acknowledge your favor inclosing the notice of your annual meeting on the 17th, and to assure you that it would be a great satisfaction to accept your contial invitation to be present.

While I am unable to do this, I desire to congratulate you on the noble and progressive course of the Michigan Association, and have reason to believe that there will be no abutement of the zeal manifested in former years.

As the especial attention of your coming meeting is being directed to the enforcement of your laws, it may not be uninteresting for me to state that your non-export law worked grandly in the upper peninsula last season, and was the means of saving more deer than all other statutes combined.

No doubt instances of flazrant yieldflows can be added.

the means bined.

No doubt instances of flagrant violatious can the great throng of poachers have been restrained by trus restriction.

Your association is under lasting obligations to the Northwestern Railway management for the effective manner that has characterized the enforcement of the law.

From personal correspondence with the attorney of the road, and repeated inquiries at different stations on the line, I was fully satisfied the management seconded your enactments, During my stay in the woods last senson, I met the same old parties of gentlement sportsmen from other States, and while many of them would have enjoyed carrying out a saddle of venison of their own dressing, they freely admitted that the sports of the forest were sufficiently enhanced by the conspicuous absence of the meat hunters to make the restriction preferable.

State, Wisconsin, has suffered in consequence, as

sports of the forest were sufficiently enhanced by the conspicuous absence of the meat hunters to make the restriction preferable.

My own State, Wisconsin, has suffered in consequence, as the great crowd of hunters has congregated on our soil to slay, ship and sell without restraint.

Our State Association of last year is responsible for the wholesale destruction that has been carried on instead of emulating the conservative spirit that has governed your deliberations, a repeal of our non-export law was recommended and secured on the grounds of unconstitutionality, January 1st.

Perhaps this may be the reason why the association seems to have gone the way all things that have lost or outlived their usefulness, after having secured the repeal of the most salutary means for protection conservative sportsmen had been able to place on our statutes.

I carnestly hope that not many years will intervene until Wisconsin shall again stand with Michigan, and insist with you that the destruction that now has no restraint shall have a limit, and that the pine clad hills of the north shall not continue to be a wast claurel house for the wandering tribes of all nations and tongues. Yours,

Richland, Mich., Jan. 10, 1882.

all nations and tongues. Yours,

L. M. WYATT. (Secretary-Fond du Lac Game Club).

Br. Holmes—Your kind letter of vesterday was received this evening. There are a few simple changes in the laws relative to fish and fishery interests which ought not to have taken any time at all to amend in our Legislature. For instance, the law requires all the natural fishways of the State to be provided with fish ladders where the fish ways are obstructed by dams. There is no provision in the act of 1877 to prevent the capture of fish at the entrance or exit of these ladders, and I do not know of a fish shutten the State where men and boys are not in the constant practice of the capture of fish in their immediate vicinity. The law passed in 1865, requiring all persons engaged in the catch of white fish carefully retain the spawn of the tish during the spawning season, makes no mention of the fortilization of the eggs. Perspaps in 1865 it was not understood by the auther of the bill that this was a necessity. I have endeavored to have some small changes like the aforenance perfected, but without success. Canada and the State of Olio have a close senson on white itsh; and there should be a uniform law on this most important subject, but if we cannot tithe unint, annis and cumping. I have little hope of perfecting the weightier matters of the law.

My friend Thos, L. Cohb, of Kalamazoo, wrote me as few.

min, I have little hope of perfecting the weightire matters of the law.

My friend Thos, L. Cobb, of Kalamazoo, wrote me a few days ago with the request that I prepare a paper to be read before your association at East Saginaw, the 17th insts., to which I replied that I had prepared a paper on "On the Introduction of the German Curp," which was read at a meeting of our Board in Detroit two weeks since, but not published, which was read at an eneting of our Board in Detroit two weeks since, but not published, which I would reproduce if desired. I have been necessarily absent from home in the interest of the fisheries this fall and winter so much that it will prevent the pleasure of my acceptance of your kind invitation to attend the State Sportmen's Association's annual meeting at East Saginaw next week, but will send in the paper, which you can use if you see fit. Very truly yours,

Elia Miller. (Fish Commissioner.)

Paris, Mich., Jan. 17, 1882,

PARIS, Mich., Jan. 17, 1882.

Dear Friend Holnes:

I send you the enclosed paper just as it came from my hand, as I am too hosy and tired to revamp it.

I am too poorly to join in your happy gathering this time; however, it would do me great good to take the hands of the sportsmen of the State again. Give them all my hearty good wishes, with the compliments of the season. Hoping and believing that you may have a large and enthusiastic meetine, I am, sincerely yours.

Las G. PORTMAN (Sunt. of Nicharies a

m, sincerely yours.

Jas. G. Portman. (Supt. of Fisheries.)

[Mr. Portman's paper will appear later.]

Dr. E. S. Holmes, President Michigan Sportsman's Association:

DEAR SHI-I regret much that I shall not be able to attend your annual meeting, but I am compelled to be present to-morrow night the I'th) at the meeting of "The Sportsman's and Game Dealers" having been one of those appointed at the previous meeting by draft the constitution and by-laws. It is no, desire the cuts the constitution and by-laws. It is not shown to the Michigan Sportsman's Association of the Michigan Sportsman's Association to this new organization. I have been for four years trying to this new organization. I have been for four years trying to the previous meeting the same of the michigan sportsman's trying to the same of the michigan sportsman's have been for four years trying to the same of the michigan sportsman's trying to the same of the same

ing; and also the expression of the opinions of others, and the result.

At the meeting to-morrow night active service will be taken towards a National Meeting.

I have received many letters from the East as well as from the West, favoring the movement. I hope the Michigan Sportsman 5 Association will look upon it as favorably.

As I look back to six years ago I cannot but realize how all look back to six years ago I cannot but realize how all last been done in the interval towards the better protection of game. For what has been done the Michigan Sportsman Association is entitled to much credit. There is much year to be done, and if every other State Association was like the Michigan Sportsman's Association, it would not be long before we should have reached that position in the protection of game and fish of America, which every game and fish protector yearns for. But, unfortunately, the Michigan Sportsman's Association is as conspicuous among State Sportsman's Association is as conspicuous are for the absence of all interest and all efforts in that direction.

I hope your association will ever continue in the noble work it has undertaken.

And, in conclusion, let me personally, as a sportsman and game protector, thank the Michigan Sportsman's Association.

The secretary then read the following article referred to:

it has undertaken.

It has undertaken and the mersonally, as a sportsman and ame protector, thank the Michigan Sportsman's Association for what they have done. Yours very truly,

N. Rowe.

The sceretary then read the following article referred to:

"The chairman stated the object of the meeting and drew attention to the incongruities and absurdities existing in the game laws of the different States, and the necessity for harmonizing them. So long as the Eastern and some of the Western markets were kept open for the sale of game-one or two months after the Chicago market closed, the game law of Chicago and other cities of Illinois, and would totally defeat the measures of other Western States, the game laws of which were similar in provisions to that of Illinois in preserving the game. Even if all the game of the country centered in the State of Hilmois, what would it avail for the season to close in Illinois, January 5, while the St. Louis and Eastern markets kept open for one or two months longer? But when the game of Illinois at the present time, owing to the outrageous slaughter, amounted to but an infinitessimal portion of the game of the United States, and the Chicago market was to a great extent an entrepot for Eastern markets, it seemed the policy of wisdom to take such steps as would bring the date to that of other markets, if by extending the open season for the sale of game to February 1, other States could be induced to close their season at the same time. A month would then have been gained in the important markets of the country, and as the general sentiment of the game elastes was to rigidly enforced the law if extended to that date, their co-operation would be an important factor in the protection of game, for if they would not sell it, those who lived by the capture of game, to find a servery one must acknowledge, would be an important factor in the protection of game, for if they would not have any inducement to llegally capture it. As an instance that the closing of the Chicago market for it t

result."

Dr. J. C. Parker, one of the State Fish Commissioners, then read a paper on "The Brook Trout in the Lower Peninsula." This is printed in our "Sea and River Fishing" columns. The subject then turned upon game birds.

Mr. Greenwood, of Saginaw City, considered the ruffed grouse the finest game bird we have; spoke of their increase in numbers and their feeding largely upon the buds of the popple bushes that spring up after the timber is cut off, and advocated a liberal bounty upon the heads of foxes, owls and hawks.

no municipal many popular that spring up after the timber is cut oil, and advocated a liberal bounty upon the heads of foxes, owls and lawks.

Mr. Cate, of Bay City, spoke of Mr. Holly of that city who last season had destroyed twenty foxes with knounds, and last week had killed three more, all out of a large thicket near the city, and the grouse were becoming much more plentful on that ground. He thought the foxes destroyed more grouse than all the sportsmen together.

Fresident Holmes said that last spring the Kent County Sportsmen's Cubo offered a bounty of twenty-five cents each on hawks and owls, and had received 98 up to the present time, and that there were more grouse in that vicinity than ever before for many years. He considered it very important that some inducement should be held out to the boys in destroying predactions birds and animals, the skins of which were valueless; spoke of the great destruction of game, song and insectivorous birds done by hawks, owls, etc., and advised the members when out shooting to shoot their enomies.

Mr. Greenwood mentioned that every district represented in the convention had the grouse, and favored prompt action in offering bounties.

Mr. Keeney, of Eric, said that water fowl, colin and grouse were more plentiful with them than for many years; that his club do not permit a gun fired on their marshes before the 1st of September. Teal and mallards bring shooting, and said his club do not permit a gun fired on their marshes before the 1st of September. Teal and mallards breed in abundance in their marshes, for the reason that they have not been dis-

turbed during the breeding season for the past two years. He also advocated a special Sunday law to arrest the depredations of marauders who come over the State line and violate the law on Sunday, when a process could not be served, and are back again by Monday norning.

Prof. Roney, of East Seginaw, moved the appointment of a committee of three to recommend a bounty tariff upon the heads of foxes, wild cats, skunks, owls and hawks, anxiliary clubs to be governed by the bounties adopted by this association. Carried, and Messus. Greenwood, Roney and Holly was appointed as such committee. On motion the President added Messus, Madge, Greenwood and Keeney to the enforcement committee.

Mr. A. H. Mershon spoke in severe terms of lumbermen who hire men to shoot deer at illegal seasons, with which to supply their lumber camps.

After some further discussion the meeting adjourned until 7 P. M.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION,

Meeting called to order by the President and minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The committee on a State bounty tariff on the heads of predatory birds and animals made a report, recommending bounties as follows: Foxes, \$1; wildcats, \$1; skunks, 50e; hawks, 25e; owls, 25e. Auxiliary clubs in offering bounties to be bound by those adopted by the State Association.

The report of the committee was adopted as read.

By request of the association the President then read his retiring address as follows:

PRESIDENT HOLMES' ADDRESS.

PRESIDENT HOLMES' ADDRESS.

The wheels of time, rolling on the cycle of life, have brought us to another—the seventh—anniversary of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association. These pleasant reunions afford a fitting opportunity for reviewing the past, as well as for mapping out new work to be done. I therefore ask your tention to a hastily written retrospect, and a few suggestions. From its inception, the objects of this organization have been the increase of cheap and heathful food for the people, and of inducements to manly and innocent recreations, the better acquaintance with the natural history and correct names of game animals of the earth, air and water, and the popularizing of field sports. These are worthy objects. All classes of community that desire the well-being of man, can, and should unite with us in our beneficent work. We endeavor to prevent wone-doing and crime by filling up our leisure with innocent health-giving and honorable sports. Keep the mind pre-occupied with good thoughts and evil will now the center.

popularizing of field sports. These are worthy objects. All classes of community that desire the well-being of man, can, and should unite with us in our beneficent work. We endeavor to prevent worn-doing and erine by filling up our deleavor to prevent worn-doing and erine by filling up our deleavor to preserve bedilty health and vigor by taking occasional doses of open-air exercise and invigorating sporting excursions, and sun baths. A sound mind in a sound body is the perfection of manhood. We endeavor to continue and increase the supply of the cheap and healthul food derived-tion during their breeding and rearing seasons. We wish to adopt the same rules in regard to our wild game of fur, fin and feather that the intelligent and thirty stock-grower and herder would apply to his flocks and herds; so that they may constantly increase, and allow liberal drafts to be made from them at proper seasons, when their flesh is in its best condition for food. We endeavor by obedience to the taws, and strict one discussion of the condition
The thing of first importance is a code of simple and equitable laws that will command the respect of all order-loving and law-abiding citizens that have given this subject sufficient attention to enable them to think intelligently on the subject. It is very difficult to secure respect for or the enforcement of laws that do not commend themselves to the good sense of the better classes of the people. Again, sportsmen and game protectionists who, like other people, cannot all think alike, must compromise with each other, and agree on a code of laws that all will endorse and uncompromisingly support. Having secured these two points, and perhaps we have already done so in the main, the next best thing that I can suggest, is to secure the services of a good, enthusiastic, carnest man, who will devote his whole time and attention to the work, and will act as missionary and detective all over the State. We ought to have an independent State officer, appointed by the Governor, on the nomination of the State Sportsmen's Association, and paid by the State, to do this work. But as we have no such provision of law, I am in favor of raising a fund by subscription and hiring a missionary for six months or a year, as an experiment, to give light to the Gentlies. I would have him give especial attention to those parts of the State where there are none, and wake up the old ones—not so much for the enforcement of the game laws, as to the importance of obedience to them, because they are good. Secure the co-operation of all classes, especially the farmers and land owners, marketmen and common carriers. I am satisfied that one good man devoting his whole time to this work could do more good in six months than could be done in any other way. I therefore respectfully ask your careful consideration of this subject. In taking leave of the official position which your partiality has so long kept me in, as I desire to at the close of this session, I wish to assure you of my continued interest in the objects for the pronotion of which t

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FISH LAWS.

dial support you have so generously given to me. [Applause.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FISH LAWS.

Dr. Parker, of the Committee on Fish Laws, including propagation as well as protection, reported verbully that the Fish Commission were able to procure only about 15,000,000 eggs, owing to a severe storm which set in early, instead of 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 as they expected. They have now at the hatchery in Detroit about 20,000,000 eggs which promise to do nicely; also at the new hatchery, established at Paris the past summer, about 500,000 brook trout eggs which Supt. Portman says are looking finely. The commission have also received about 3,000 carp from Washington, which are to be distributed in the spring. Some advance was also made by Supt. Portman last year in collecting and hatching black bass, and it was expected that next spring he would be able to furnish a quantity of these fine fish for our inland lakes. They had decided to discontinue the planting of whitefish in inland lakes, except in waters where they naturally exist, as Higgins' Lake, for instance, for the reason that they never come to the surface. Many streams had been stocked with eels, but no more would be planted until it was decided that they propagate themselves. The hatchery at Pokagon laked sufficient water and was consequently moved to Paris on the Grand Rapids and Indiana K. R., where a most excellent place was found, and next year they expected to turn out 1,000,000 brook trout.

REPORT OF THE U. S. FISH COMMISSION.

1,000,000 brook trout.

REPORT OF THE U. S. FISH COMMISSION.

Mr. Clurk reported for the Michigan branch of the United States Fish Commission that they had in their hatching house at Northwille a year ago 14,500,000 eggs, and this year had about 22,500,000 eggs. About 1,500,000 of these were shipped away to other countries for other kinds of eggs we have not here. They have also at Northwille about 200,000 brook trout eggs. The commission are giving especial attention to the breeding of California trout by building larger ponds and more of them, and intend in time to have fish enough there to get at least 5,000,000 of eggs per year.

In addition to the California trout there, the speaker got 50,000 more from California, all to be kept at Northville undisturbed for breeding purposes. At two years old they expect to have 25,000 fish, and they intend to make that the headquarters for the California trout work of the commission. He expected that in five or ten years Michigan would have California trout in her streams, more plentful than eels are now.

Referring to the question of prosecuting settlers who kill

heed contact for the California trout work of the commission. He expected that in five or ten years Michigan would have California trout in her streams, more plentiful than eels are now.

Referring to the question of prosecuting settlers who kill game out of season for their own use, the President said he had never heard but one opinion expressed, viz: that there was not a member of this association who would prosecute them or countenance such a proceeding when it was done to furnish food for their families; but he would prosecute them or countenance such a proceeding when it was done to furnish food for their families; but he would prosecute to the bitter end men who caugit live deer on the snow crust and tied them up in barns to die, or killed game in any other illegal way or time, except for the necessities of themselves or families.

Prof. Roney said the association had repeatedly put itself upon record as bolding similar views as those just expressed by the President, and thought there was not a member who held a contrary opinion.

Mr. Ball, of Midland, objected to the clause "capturing in water" in the present law protecting deer, inasmuch as a mortally wounded deer will often go into a lake and lie down in the bullrushes or on an island, and according to the letter of the law he must be left there. He thought wounded deer should be captured in any reasonable way rather than escape to suffer and die.

President Holmes thought Mr. Ball construct the law to literally. He understood it to mean the deer should not be killed in the water, and it was intended to prevent the killing of deer in deep water from boat, by shooting or clubbing them. He also thought the phraseology of the clause could be stricken out for the reason that, technique will be stricken out for the reason that technique violations of the law, by a mossback jury who would insist upon the strict letter of the law in such a case, though being flag and the violations.

Mr. R. J. Birney, of Saginaw, reported that one man at Manistee Lake, had, d

which were sent to responsible persons for gratuitous distribu-

tion in localities as follows	:		
Northville		Kalamazoo	25
Eaton Rapids		Owasso	25
Monroe	- G	St. Johns	25
East Tawas	G	Grand Haven	25
Summit	6	Lausing	25
Coldwater	12	Erie	25
Edenville	13	Traverse City	25
Roseommon	12	Hastings	30
Port Huron	12	Mt. Olemens	80
St. Louis	13	Saginaw City	30
Evart,	1:3	Flint	30
Marquette	12	Howell	50
Dowagiac	15	Grand Rapids and Western	
Whitehall	20	Michigan	500
Jackson and Grass Lake	50	Sent to sportsmen's papers in	
Bay City	(ji)	England and America, and	
Detroit	100	individual sportsmen	
Battle Creek	100	throughout Michigan, the	
U. S. Fish Commissioners	100	United States, Canada and	
East Saginaw	170	Great Britain	835
State Press	375	On hand	18%
Cheyboygan	25	-	
			2,500

The following is an extract from the publishing committee's

The following is an extract from the publishing committee's report:

"Your committee have also compiled a large list of names of sportsmen, game protectionists and fishculturists in Michigan, all properly registered in an indexed book, by towns. This will be a valuable help in the distribution of the association's publications, and we desire the personal assistance of every member of this association in augmenting this list to the largest possible number. Names of members and officers of clubs as well as individual sportsmen not members of clubs, are earnestly solicited, and should be sent to the present secretary, W. B. Mershon, East Saginaw. Your committee are gratified to report that they were able this year to furnish a copy of our annual book to the editor of each newspaper in the State of Michigan, as shown by the above report. The object of this was to show the association in its true light, as an organization working for the good of all classes of citizens, and to disabuse the public mind of any prejudices which might exist concerning its purposes. To this end we sought the exist concerning its purposes. To this end we sought the valued influence of the press of the State, particularly the papers in the northern game sections, which are so effective in nolding public opinion in their respective localities, and the highly complimentary and discriminative notices already received in return for the copy of our proceedings sent, show that the leaven is working and that an earnest game protection sentiment throughout the entire State is only a matter of time."

Respectfully submitted,

Ww. B. Mershon,

Publishing Committee.

On motion adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THREE DAYS ON BRUIN'S TRAIL.

THREE DAYS ON BRUIN'S TRAIL.

I AVING a few days of spare time last fall, I thought I could occupy them in no better way than in a hunt. So taking my rifle and a large 30-lbs, bear trap, two good dogs and two Indians, as good as the McCloud River tribe affords, I started bright and early one Monday morning and set out for a point where I had often been before. This was up the McCloud River, about fifteen miles from the United States trout ponds. We arrived there all safely in time to kill a good, fat, four-pointed buck for emp meat, to pitch our tent and to set our bear trap. I set the trap at the foot of a large sugar-pine tree, using for the fastening a large, heavy pole, over which I slipped the large ring of the chain, and then splitting the pole, wedged it, as I supposed, perfectly secure. Then piling up limbs and logs on either side of the trap, we builted it with parts of the fresh deer.

Then next morning, starting very early and going to our trap, we found to our surprise that our trap was gone. Looking around very carefully for a short time, we found that a very large bear (at least we supposed it to be very large by the track) had been there through the night, had got into the trap, and being so large and powerful had worked the wedge out of the end of the pole, and had made away with trap and all. Consulting with the two Indians, I found that they were very much excited over it, and also very anxious to follow up old Bruin and get the trap back, together with his skin. So taking our two dogs we started on the track, and as the Indians are very good at tracking we had no trouble in following, but could travel as fast as the roughness of the mountains would allow; we went on and on, thinking we might perhaps come up with him at any time; but after the first six or eight miles we found that the bear was leading through a very rough country, down through deep canyons, through the thick brush and over rocky points, where one would think it almost imposible for a free bear to go, much less one carrying th

break.

Roasting a little more venison, we made out a breakfast, fed our dogs, and again started on the track. After traveling a few miles it led us into a thick brushy canyon, where it was nearly impossible to crawl through, and in there we expected to come up with him, as we thought he would surely get the trap fast in the brush, so we traveled very slowly, keeping a sharp bokout for him. After traveling some two miles we crossed the bushy canyon and came out again into more open traveling. The track second to look a little more fresh: and, to all appearances, the old fellow was considerably refreshed too, for he started out of there at a good smart pace, but was traveling more in a circle, so that his trail did not lead us so much away from camp. It was then getting two o'clock in the afternoon, but the signs being fresher, the Indians' spirits seemed to revive, and on we went until

night again overtook us. But we were not quite so fortunate

night again overtook us. But we were not quite so fortunate that night, for, aithough we had seen a good many deer through the day, as the night was approaching we could not flud any more, and we had to camp that night without even venison to eat, which was not very pleasant after our long day's travel with nothing to eat since the carly morning. The poor dogs whined around us in a half famished state. Another dreary night was finally passed. Early the next morning the Indians took the guns and slipped out a short distance and succeeded in killing a fine deer. We made a hearty breakfast and felt considerably revived in strength and spirits.

Then we set out upon our third day's travel, and soon came to a spot where the bear had been lying down. But he had evidently started on of his own free will. The track, however, appeared quite fresh. Not long after this we saw a large black bear, which we shot at several times, but only succeeded in crippling him, as he was a good distance away, and we did not care to leave our track nor to let the dogs loose, so on we went. The old fellow was apparently getting very irred, but it was quite difficult to tell which was tiring the fastest, the bear or ourselves. I, for one, was nearly fired out, and Bruin was then leading us up a steep mountain. We kept on that day until noon, the track looking still fresh and the dogs seemed getting very uneasy, and urged very hard to go ahead. We kept them back a short distance longer, but finally they grew so hard to mannege that I told the Indians to let them loose; and the moment they were free they dashed off at a fearful pace, and in less than an hour after they started we heard them making a terrible fuss. But instead of going straight ahead, they were away off to our left and considerably below us, and we hardly knew whether to go straight to the dogs or to follow the dog and they were still barking. Upon getting in sight of the dogs, we saw that sure enough they had brought the old fellow to bay. He was whirling around and fighting

There are some hunters who go out and would like to see the game come to camp to be killed, but that is not the case with me. The more labor and excitement, the more sport J. B. C.

for me. McCLoup River, Shasta County, Cal.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LARGE GAME.

A TAX FOR FOREIGN SPORTSMEN.

YOUR columns have done manful work during the past

A TAX FOR FOREIGN SPORTSMEN.

YOUR columns have done manful work during the past few years, in exposing the havoe caused by skin-hunters among the large game of the West. But the absence of efficient game wardens makes a remedy difficult. Now I want to call your attention to another cause of the diminution of game; to suggest a remedy which might be drawn from this cause, and to enlist your sympathy and your services in the whole subject.

Everyone who has shot much in the Western Territories has doubtless been struck by the number of English sportsmen, whom he meets or hears of. They go everywhere; they seek game of every kind; their wealth puts the resources of the country at their feet; they raise the wages of lunters; the best ponies fall to their lot. With unlimited time and an unlimited purse they carry everything before them. Look over the columns of the London Field, for instance. It contains more information in regard to our Western game, where to find it, where to outfit, how to hunt, I verily believe, than your own pages. That many of these sportsmen are most charming fellows is not to the point. A few go to see the country, to taste of the frontier life, and are satisfied with a specimen or two of each kind of game. But the majority reckon the success of their expedition by the number of heads they bring to bug. If game is plenty they do not hesitate to kill it. If it is searce, their grumbling shows what they would do if chance offered. I have in mind an English gentleman who hunted in the Big Horns three or four years ago, who was said by his own guide to have killed ten thousand tons of game. This was of course an exaggeration, but he saw nothing that he did not pursue; he used up two horses completely in a two months' trip. His party killed, for instance, thirty-five bears, and other game in proportion.

Now all this is in violation of the Wyoming game laws, which forbid the killing of animals, even in senson, for any other purpose than that of food. They provide that no meat shall be wasted. Th

enforce the laws against skin-hunter and Englishman alike. Then in addition prohibit by law the exportation of wild hides, and there will be some chance of the preservation of elk, sheep and black-tail, at least in the rough and mountainous country where cattle cannot live. I do not think this tax would lessen the number of visiting English sportsmen, but it would diminish their slaughter of game, by providing at Bridger and Ruwlins, Rock Creek and Cheyenne, men who would question guides, examine packages of heads, find out in some way whether an undue quantity of game had been killed, and, if so, exact the penalty. Where three years ago a dozen clk were seen in the Big Horns, to-day there is barely one, and the Englishmen are to blame along with the skin-hunters.

New Hayen, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LOADING FOR GAME.

London, Ontario, 1882

London, Ontario, 1882.

In a late number of Forest and Stream:
In a late number of Forest and Stream I perceive that you invite discussion upon the subject of loading the breechloader for the different kinds of game.
During the last seven years I have fired many shots at the target with 10 and 12-gauge guns, and I persuaded two friends to experiment with 16 and 20-gauge guns.
The powders used were Curtis & Harvey's, Pigon, Wilks & Laurence's, Házard's electric, Orange lightning, and Hamilton's caribou. The shot, Tatham's soft and chilled. The cartridge-cases and wads, Ely's. From these experiments I have drawn my conclusions as below:

THE CHARGES OF POWDERS.

THE CHARGES OF POWDERS. 2½ to 2½ dis. Curtis & Harvey's No. 4. 2½ to 2½ drs. Pigon, Wilks & Laurence's No. 4. 2½ to 2½ drs. Pigon, Wilks & Laurence's No. 4.

or a 16-frauge: 2½ to 2½ drs. Curtis & Harvey's No. 4. 2½ to 2½ drs. Pigon. Wilkes & Laurence's No. 4. 2½ to 3 drs. Orange Lightning No. 4.

27g to 40.5 Orange inglaning No. 4.
3 to 34d ars. Curtis & Harvey's No. 4.
3 to 34d ars. Pigon, Wilkes & Laurence's No. 4.
3 to 34d ars. Pigon, Wilkes & Laurence's No. 4.
3 to 34d ars. Hazard's Electric No. 5.
34d to 34d drs. Orange Lightning No. 5.
34d to 34d drs. Hamilton Carilhou No. 5.

or a 10-tauge;
314 to 44 dts. Curtis & Harvey's No. 6.
324 to 42 drs. Pigon, Wilks & Laurence's No. 6.
324 to 42 drs. Hazard's Electric No. 6.
4 to 42 drs. Orange Lighting No. 6.
4 to 42 drs. Hamilton Caribou No. 6.

THE CHARGES OF SHOT.

For a 29-gauge gun, 34 oz. of fine shot; 1 oz. of coarse.
For a 16-gauge gun, 1 oz. of fine shot; 1½ ozs. of coarse.
For a 16-gauge gun, 1½ ozs. of Sos. of Nos. 10, 9, 8, 7 and 6; 1½ ozs. of 5, 4
nd 3; or, 1½ ozs. of 2 and 1.
For a 10-gauge gun, 1½ ozs. of Nos. 10, 9, 8, 7 and 6; 1½ ozs. of 5, 4
nd 3; or, 1½ ozs. of 2 and 1.

Would it not be well for correspondents to give charges by weight regarding loads for game? I have experimented with several powder and shot measures, and will give the result of two of them. One gauge is stamped "Bridgeport G. I. Co., No. 21." One measured ounce from first gives 486grs. by weight; 1; 0zs. gives 692grs., 37grs. less than would be expected from 480grs. to oz. The second gauge (No. 21) gives 435grs. to oz. by weight; 1; 10z. gives 588grs. 64grs. less than 435grs. to oz. should yield, and 132grs. less than 1;0z. should weigh (taking 480grs. to oz). Powder measures vary proportion ately. You see how inaccurately they are graduated. In your last issue "Border Rufflau" gives "4;drs. Orange duck powder, No. 4 grain, 1;ozs. No. 5 shot, two pink edge wads

on powder and black edge on shot." This for 12-gauge gun. I used the same articles exactly as mentioned by him; weighed 123½grs. powder (4½drs.), 540grs. No. 5 shot (1½ oz), and utterly failed to get the same in a paper 12-gauge, 2½ shell, with two pink wads, and only medium wads employed. If sportsmen in reporting would carefully weigh the contents of shells which they find best suited for certain guns, game, etc., and give the weight, then others can reproduce the same; but if they give charges by measured drams and ounces, without stating the number, etc., of measures used, we can only approximate, and that poorly.—D. W. H.

MUZZLE vs. BREECH.

Billor Forest and Stream:

I notice of late in your valuable paper a number of articles discussing the relative merits of breech and muzzle-loading rifles, but they seem to be so one-sided that I cannot refrain from giving my own views on the subject.

Both nuzzle-loaders and breech-loaders have their good from giving my own views on the subject.

Both nuzzle-loaders and breech-loaders have their good facting my own views on the subject.

Both nuzzle-loaders and breech-loaders from giving and facility for cleaning, that I think no one who if they are accustomed to them would willingly return to the former, accustomed to them would willingly return to the former, accustomed to them would willingly return to the former.

The chief advantages claimed for muzzle-loaders are inexpensiveness of ammunition, and accuracy and lowness of trajectory at short range.

Now, in all trials of rifles a fixed rest should be used, so that the guu may have full credit for its work, and its no current should be determined by the grouping of the shorts and not by their position in regard to the point sinced at, for the comparative accuracy of different gnuss. In termining the comparative accuracy of different gnuss. In termining the comparative accuracy of different gnuss. In termining from 181s to 1618s, and using a round ball, and in the case of breech-loaders to the same style of gun, 32 to .38 cal., using from Silbs, to 1618s, and using a round ball, and in the case of breech-loaders to the same style of gun, 32 to .38 cal., using from 181s to 4618s, with conical ball and telescopie sights are not to be regarded as practical rifles, but the other than the prechange of gunder the sum of the comparative for the comparative for any accuracy prices of mechanism; and cannot justly be compared with a muzzle-loader, while on the other hands of the part of the comparative for any accuracy review of the comparative for a formal comparative

non est disputantum.

I have spoken of small bore rifles because they are in very general use for such game as squirrels, rabbits, ducks, geese,

etc., and on occasion are quite effective against deer. More-over they are very convenient, the ammunition is light and takes up little room, and in skilful hands they are quite equal

takes up into room, and in skilly made study are quite equator large bores within ordinary distances.

In regard to material for cartridge-cases, I believe that paper could be used to advantage as it is in cases for shotguns; but bruss shells would be found useful at times. C. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

guns; but brass shells would be found useful at times. C. New Rochelle, N. Y.

Editor Forcet and Stream:

The article of Mr. Van Dyke was especially interesting to me, as I have tried in vain to shoot round bullets from breechloaders with any accuracy. Since his letter appeared I have made another trial, but with no better success. The first attempt was made with a Adoeal, anxiliary rifle barrel, but they flew wildly. I then took a Adoeal, Ballard, and loaded the shells ful, putting a wad at the end. I had some round bullets that, with a greesed patch, fitted the barrel snugly. These I pushed down upon the shell, having first put in two wads between the latter and the bullet, so that the ball should be left in position just above the end of the chamber. My efforts were a perfect failure, as the bullets at fifteen rods would scatter over a foot of space. I then tried the Ballard with the regular patched bullet of 285 grains, loaded from the breech in the usual manner, and at the same distance placed a succession of bullets so close that a silver dollar wend cover the holes. I fired in both cases while sitting on a low seat, and resting elbow on the knee. I noted that Mr. Van Dyke says that for patched round balls loaded from the muzzle 'the barrel should be cut straight." by which he must mean, I suppose, that the twist should be what is called a "slow twist." He also says that the barrel should not be choked much. The Ballard is not choked, but has not a slow twist. I cannot conceive why a close-effiting round patched ball that had been put down from the muzzle, should strip in going out, even with a large charge of powder. round patched ball that had been put down from the muzzle, should strip in going out, even with a large charge of powder. The shelfs contained 60 grains of strong powder. Several years since I experimented with round bullets thoroughly, but always failed to do good work with them, when loaded from either breech or muzzle. A correspondent from Bridgeport showed me (in Fonesr Ann Stream, with cuts) how to patch the bullets for breech-loading shells, but after faithful trials I had to give it up. I have turned out wooden pluss, and patched them, with bulls in front, (making a nice job) but it was no go, the balls would fly wildly. For common hunting purposes for small game, many lovers of the rifle would like to use the light round bullet, as there is a mere crack only when the gun is discharged, and not a bit of recoil. If the secret of success is in the slow twist of the old-fashioned rifle, then not many breech-loaders will answer. If any one will explain the cause of my failure I will try fashioned rifle, then not many breech-loaders will answer. If any one will explain the cause of my failure I will try

If any one will explain the cause of my failure I will try ngain.

Mr. Van Dyke has been a valuable correspondent of Forest AND STREAM, and there are doubtless a host of readers who have been interested and benefited by his experience, and the writer is one of the number.

His ,65 or ,75-cal, double Le Fever rifle may have a slow twist, which may account for his success with round bullets at the target and among the wild-cats, and the writer wishes he had a duplicate, and was en route for southern California to shoot in his company for a few months.

I might add that I am no novice in this art, am an apt mechanic, and have owned many good rifles, and as most men have a hobby of some sort. I have this one, and if there is a way to let fly the round bullets from a breech-loading rifle unerringly for moderate distances I shall try to do it for pastime.

D. H. S.

pastime. Rivington, Conn.

Will "Colin" please state how be loads his rifle shells with round balls; whether he fills the shell to the end with wads and cork, or forces the ball down immediately upon the top of the small powder charge he mentions, and oblige—Subscriber. (Chicago. Ill.)

A RECORD OF DEER SHOOTING.

A RECORD OF DEER SHOOTING.

Editor Forest and Stream.:

In your issue of the 12th ult., I notice an article from "Byne" of Arkansas, in which he shows the killing power of his shot gun, weighing 18 lbs., and loaded with 8 drs. powder, and 8 ozs. No. 3 buckshot. He did good shooting at sixty and seventy yards, once making a double on deer at the former distance.

Will you let me give my idea of the right gun for deer shooting in the woods? I will give facts only, not theory. I shoot a three-barrel Baker gun; shot barrels ten-gauge; rifte. 44 cal.; weight ten pounds. I load with 4 drs. Orange ducking powder, and 1½ ozs. No. 2 buck shot. I did not weigh the shot, but was told their weight. At all events, there were only nine No. 2 buckshot in my shells. Notice the difference; "Byrne's" gun is three pounds heavier than mine. He has only a double shot gun, while I have a double shot gun and a rifle. He shoots twice as much powder, and I think I am safe in saying twice as much shot also.

Now for the shooting. On one hunt, made in November last, I killed seven deer, which was the last score made out of four, our party getting only fifteen deer. We hunted in the Choctaw Nation, and found deer very scarce. I give the shots in their order. 1. A two-year-old buck, standing broad side, measured distance, 75 yards, killed dead in his tracks with right barrel of shot gun, four shot striking him. 2. A large doc, standing quartering 140 yards (guessed distance), shot with rille, grazing heart, and breaking up liver. She running by me passed at 80 yards, measured distance. I fred one barrel of the shot gun, knocking her dead in tracks, putting four shot in her, one breaking her neck. She could not have lived ten minutes, after the rille ball struck her, but my rule is to shoot as long as a deer shows life. 3. A very large buck, killed ire-hunting. Distance guessed at sixty yards, as the eyes were just parted, and the sight very strong. Shot with shot gun, five shot taking effect, the deer running about fifty yards. 4. A yearli

This gun is not "choked especially for buck shot," but it shoots them all the same, and with the advantage of the rifle barrel, which shoots as true and far as any breech-loading rifle of same calibre, it makes the best gun in the world, for every sort of hunting, especially for large game in timbered country. I have kilded turkeys at 75 yards repeatedly, using No. 1 shot; ducks and chickens same distance, using No. 6, childed. Once I kilded a chicken 87 yards, using No. 6 shot, striking it with at least three shot, for it had a wing and leg broken, and was shot in the head. No further examination was made. At 35 yards, I have put 894 10's, 429 8's, and 300 6's in a twenty-four inch circle.

I am not a professional sportsman, and am not writing in the interests of any company, am not well enough "up" in sporting matters to know whether or not my gun is extra-ordinary, but I know it beats anything I have ever yet tried.

I am pastor of the Baptist Church in this city, and as fond of hunting as anybody. This gun is not "choked especially for buck shot," but it

RUST-SPOTS IN GUN BARRELS.

RUST-SPOTS IN GUN BARRELS.

COME weeks since I started the question of "spots in guns," and since then I have found out an error in my statement which I wish to correct. On looking over my notes I find that while using Hazard's 4 ducking powder I had no spots in my guns, but on the recommendation of a gunner I was induced to try American FF, and it was after that that the trouble took place. Two of my friends also took to "cheapness," and soon the same result followed. In one case three days was sufficient to do it and in the other about a week. In these cases the spots appeared while we three were shooting on the marsh and the guns were constantly exposed to dampness. Further, I find that three more of my friends who have shot with me at the same place and who used the expensive powder, have no spots in their guns. The six men I have mentioned all pursued the same system of cleaning, viz.: first, paper, then kerosene, then rag until they were clean, and finally sperm oil. This at night, half an lour's work at least, morning performance also, at noon same. Cleaning enough, I should think. Now as to the spots. Let any one look down their barrels and they will notice that these spots run in curious purallel lines from the chamber to any one look down their barrels and fleey will notice that these spots run in curious parallel lines from the chamber to nearly two-thirds of the length of the gun: There they ston. At the muzzle ordinary rust collects, but this is always easily removed. Cheap, moist powder is to be avoided at the sea shore, in my opinion. Will some one who shoots entirely away from the salt air kindly give their experience, neution-ing the grade of powder they use ?—F. S. (Boston, Mass.)

I have thought I would withhold my mite until I read "Californian's" theory. He says never to clean a gun after shooting, but put away just as it is, with the burnt powder dust on its barrels. This is, in my dearly bought experience, an error; and I foolishly took the advice of a friend, and found when alas! too late, that I had ruined the polish in my 12-gauge Remington. Before I 'blundered' I used to clean as follows, and I had one of the finest polished guns in the whole country: Wet a flannel and run it through the barrels to remove the powder dust, then follow with a dry cotton cloth and rub it back and forth, until the barrels are perfectly dry. Then take a woolen cloth and thoroughly saturate it with best sperm oil and leave as much as possible on the inside of the barrels. I never was troubled with rust. "Border Rufflam" is right in his logic, and shows practical experience in the question at issue. "Californian" says "the finer the grade of barrels the more likely they are to 'scah." which is correct, and the lower the grade the less likely, etc. A wagon tire will stand all kinds of weather; and will rust but a trifle. Not so with fine steel. I have inspected a numbor of guns which were not cleaned after the day's shooting and found them in every instance to be badly rusted. My pride is in my gun, and if my dearest friend were to tell me my gun would not rust by leaving it uncleaned, I would not for one fleeting moment credit his words. By "cternal vigiliance" only can gun barrels be kept from rusting, If any one doubts, let him buy a fine Damascus barrel and subject, it to I have thought I would withhold my mite until I read not for one fleeting moment credit his words. By "cternal vigilance" only can gun barrels be kept from rusting. If any one doubts, let him buy a fine Damascus barrel and subject it to the test and he will find out that it pays to clean a gun as soon as the shooting is over for the day. In my experience the different grades of powder have nothing whatever to do with rust. I have used the poorest and the best, and have found no difference in this line. In fact, I was using "club sporting," a high grade powder, when my choice gun became speckled with rust. Nothing will remove rust specks but repolishing in a lathe, which will cost from \$2 to \$5, according to amount of rust in the barrels.—Dell, (Sauk Centre, Minn).

Permit me to make this statement of fact bearing upon the subject. Capt. Ralph Whitchead, who has killed more birds, perhaps, in the last twenty years than any other man between St. Louis and Chicago, only cleans the inside of his gun barrels twice a year; that is, when the spring and the fall shootings begin; and I am confident that the inside of his barrels are in as good, if not better, condition than those of my own gans, which I never prutaway without thoroughly cleaning and oiling. I have the Captain's word for the above statement, and I believe that he is as reliable as any other sportsman, and that is good enough authority. But if it needed confirmation I would add that I have shot with him once or twice a year for the past fifteen years, and have never seen him wipe out his gun when he returned from a day's shooting. No matter what kind of weather it is, he puts away his game and cares for the inner man. Then he wipes the barrels and stock of his gun on the outside with an oiled rag, and sits down to enjoy his pipe and laugh at his guests while they rub and sweat for half an hour over cleaning their guns. None of the others can show smoother, brighter barrels on the inside than he can. This fact I have seen demonstrated on many occasions, by running an oiled rag through his gun barrels after the rest of us were done cleaning.—

I have shot a Scott 12 have which is can bright to have

I have shot a Scott 12-bore which is as bright to-day as when purchased, and it has been used in all kinds of weather. In cleaning it I use new white flannel, benzine and best sperm oil. For a cleaning rod I use a soft pine stick. After wiping the barrels out thoroughly with a rag wet with the benzine, I use one oily rag, then wipe dry with a clean rag. Benzine will take out more dirt with less labor than anything I have ever tried. I think as much depends on where a gun is kept after cleaning, as how it is cleaned. My guns and rifles are kept in a closet next to the chimney, where the temperature is about the same all the year round, and I have never been troubled with rust spots. I have used several grades of powder, from Hazard's ducking down, and don't think that this has anything to do with the spots. If some of your subscribers who are troubled with "gun measles" will have

their guns re-bored and then keep them in a dry, warm closet, I think they will find the barrels kept perfectly bright.—Benzine. (Whitinsville, Mass.)

I do not consider myself a professional sportsman, yet do shooting enough through the year to satisfy me that the mode I follow protects my firearm from rust in every respect. I use for all shooting purposes a .44 cal. breech-loading rifle. Whenever I go out shooting for a day, or fire a single shot, on returning, the first thing I do is to give my rifle a thorough cleaning; never wait until the next day, but do the job up at once. I use a common wooden cleaning rod, and prefer this to all patents. Now I take a few pieces of cotton flannel or sheeting and pass them through the barrel, the first one or sheeting and pass them through the barrel, the first one or sheeting and pass those more use water.) Continue this with much of kerosene and never use water.) Continue this with dry ones, until it shows no signs of foulness, then take a piece, saturate with the oil, and pass slowly through. Lastly, a small piece just to take up the surplus oil, as too much is not good. I stop up the muzzle with a cork, and I examine quite often and replenish with a little fresh oil once in six weeks when not in use.—Amateur. (Machias, Mc.) I do not consider myself a professional sportsman, yet do

The article in your issue of January 12, signed "California," was very good. In our experience we find that clear water should never be used to wash out the barrels. We have found nothing better than sal-soda water (good strength). After a thorough washing, wipe out the lead with a brass wire scratch brush. Then swab the barrels thoroughly with swab well saturated with paradiline-oil. Let your barrels lie in this condition, say twenty-four hours, then wipe out with a clean dry swab. Then swab with the paradiline-oil as before, and oil the outside with the same. You can then put away your gun in a dry place without any fear of rust. We can show you barrels that were treated in this manner some fifteen years ago, and they are as bright now as when put away. The paradiline-oil forms a thin coating over the surface, which excludes the air and prevents rust.—Practical. (Hartford, Conn). Conn).

My plan of preventing fine gun barrels from rusting when laid away during the close season is this: I obtain some pure refined paralline, melt it by placing the vessel containing it in hot water, fill the barrels full, and allow it to congeal inside. not water, in the parties run, and allow it to congeal inside.

I will guarantee that the gun may remain idle for any length
of time and come out bright. It is perfectly harmless, and can
be instantly removed by placing the barrels in hot water.
Paradline melts at 180 degrees Fahrenheit, water boiling at 212
degrees, so any one can see the barrels need not be subjected
to anything like a dangerous heat.—F. B. (Boston, Mass.)

after many experiments, adopted the plan of wip-I have, after many experiments, adopted the plan of wiping out the gun thoroughly, with dry tow first, then, after most of the dirt is removed, I use turpentine and tow freely and dry tow again. If the gun is loaded, use three row wire scratch brush; then tow again. If rust spots are in barrel use wire brush dipped in oil and fine emery. Lastly, oil barrels thoroughly with sperm oil and cork up both ends tightly with good corks. The specks in the barrels will not affect the shooting of the gun, but one does not like to explain or apologize every time a friend looks through your gun.—S. II. M. (Indianapolis, Ind.)

THE PURPOSE OF FIELD SPORTS.

[From Dougall's "Shooting: Its Appliances, Practice, and Purpose,"]

LIAVING now, so far as I have been able, instructed the young sportsman in the Appliances and Practice of the Art of Shooting, I enter, not unreluctantly, on the final and very different branch of this work—its Purpose. The appliances and practice are technical and customary. They admit At young sportsman in the Apphanices and Practice of the Art of Shooting, I enter, not unreluctantly, on the final and very different branch of this work—its Purpose. The appliances and practice are technical and customary. They admit of no objections, save upon modifications arising from differences in opinion or experience. The subjects are taken as things of course, and any argumentation must be on minor matters. But when we enter upon the purpose, we are met by a host of talent, which of recent years has set itself to denounce all field sports as immortal and degrading. The question arises, What need is there, in a work of this nature, intended to instruct sportsmen, who, of all men, do not challenge the innocence of their recreation, to go into the moral lenge the innocence of their recreation, to go into the moral lenge the innocence of their recreation, to go into the moral lenge the innocence of their recreation, to go into the moral lenge the innocence of their recreation, to go into the moral lenge the innocence of their recreation, to go into the moral lenge the innocence of their recreation, to go into the moral lenge the innocence of their recreation, to go into the moral lenge the innocence of their recreation, to go into the moral custom to others. But having naturally thought over the subject, and being one who holds that it is the duty of every man to honestly and fearlessly advocate what he believes to be right, I venture to give the following remarks. I view the whole question from this standpoint, that, where things innocent in themselves are mixed up with things buttful and denounced accordingly, there is no end to the mischief that may ensue. To condenn things good on false arguments appears to me to be quite as mischievous as to praise things wicked. Right and wrong are confounded. When men of high repute, leaders of thought, set themselves, through ignorance or caprice, to mjustly condenn, they also weaken their whole influence in praising that which is undeniably good.

Satirists abound

another the direction of the pressure is reversed. Those of my readers who are conversant with what are termed the Classical Essayists of the eighteenth century, must recollect how the shalts of satire were almost invariably leveled against the visiting London and the adoption of town manners—in plain terms, of greater refinement—by country gentlemen and their wives and daughters. These were counseled to stay at home and follow their rural pursuits and occupations. They were even assailed for introducing London manners into their country houses. Yet every one knows that intellectualism and progress of civilization are the products of city life. The current runs the other way at present, but the twentieth century may see another turn of the wheel, and satire employed to promote field sports, and undo the mischief created by the advocacy of undue intellectualism, if an existing school of writers succeed in well-meant but mistaken efforts.

taken efforts.

It would be a comparatively easy matter to write a school-boy essay on the use and advantages of exercise. All thinking men agree that exercise is a condition of health. What is disputed so keenly of late is the lawfulness of that exercise, as involving cruelty to the lower animals, when it takes the form of field sports. The controversy has been carried on, on one side, with all the force and skill of practiced logicians,

taken efforts.

laying down the principles entirely so as to suit their own convenience, and also, as it appears to me, purposely confounding the meaning of words which are really widely differing; and, on the other side, with vargue general answers, as, for instance, that fox-hunting brings beneficially the different classes of society together, and improves the breed of horses. In a similar spirit, but with the gayer hadinage of his countrymen, when a philosopher gravely asked a French sportsman if he believed it to be lawful for man to kill a partridge, the latter replied, "Of course in the shooting season, and with my gome certificate in my pocket." "But, seriously," says the philosopher, "granting these conditions, is man justified in killing a bird made by the Creator?" "To be sure," replies the sportsman, "if man also eat it," "You believe, then, that man may fearlessly cut a partridge?" "I do, most undoubtedly, if it be properly cooked, with the sauce in perfection!"

It would be quite safe to leave the whole question to the good sense and experience of men in general, and not of transcendentalists only, who are not content with the plain laws of nature, were it not that the arguments of the latter may work much harm. It is from this reason that I regret that the answers made by sportsmen—some of these having distinguished themselves in literature, and therefore being well able to discuss gravely—should be merely defensive and half apologetic. For any more serious reply to fall into such hands as mine—to the pen of one who may be thought to view the whole question from a professional and selfish standpoint—may be deplored. But my profession has only caused me, from the gravest of reasons, to investigate the matter the more deeply and carnestly, and I yield to no sentimentalist in the abhorrence of cruelty. I can add, that I have nixed with sportsmen from boyhood, and that I have especially noted their peculiar tenderness for, and care of, all donestic animals, and their avoidance of all cruelty in the field. There can

stages of man's history the commercial quality was not latent, and in the most recent stages if the hunting has been, or ean be extinguished. My assertion is, that man's nature is alike through all ages—may be modified, but can have no one quality obliterated.

Exactly, then, as the commercial quality always existed more or less, first manifesting itself in the rudest forms of barter, so the hunting quality, now that the chase is no longer the direct means of supporting life in civilized communities, still does exist, and cannot be obliterated. Man is essentially the same being throughout, and cannot possibly divest himself of any one of his attributes. If we do not accept the fact of the progressive stages as given above, the case for my oponents is not improved; for we must then take man as we now find him—a compound of the hunter, the shepherd, the tiller of the ground, and the merchant. The qualities of all these exist in every human breast. It has been humorously but truly said, that were a little rat to run across the Loudon Exchange, the traffic in millions sterling would be suspended for its pursuit, and every reader of history knows that in those diread and supreme moments when vast armics have been traversing the short space which intervened between their meeting in deadly conflict, the chase of a miserable hare has for a time deferred, on more than one occasion, the clash of arms. Such an occurrence happened even so lately as a cone of the first battless of the Franco-German war of 1870. The instinct of the hynter predominated over the discipline of the warrior, and grin soldiers broke those reaks which death

has for a time deferred, on more than one occasion, the clash of arms. Such an occurrence happened even so lately as at one of the first battles of the Franco-German war of 1870. The instinct of the hvnter predominated over the discipline of the warrior, and grim soldiers broke those ranks which death itself could only cause them to close up more solidly as another and another comrade fell. Is there under the sun one mation where a similar passion for the chase does not exist in some form or other, and have we not the authority of Cicero for the assertion, that 'in everything the consent of all nations is to be necounted the law of Nature, and to resist it is to resist the voice of God? 'The wisdom of planting this instinct irrevocably in the human breast seems more and more clearly displayed the deeper we investigate the subject.

The case with which any human institutions, customs, or pursuits may be assailed and plausibly condemned in their entirety from some peculiar standpoint has seldom had a more complete illustration than in controversies on field sports. Not only are the arguments against these strained to the most unfair tension, but the attack upon their morelly are invariably conducted with a departure from the very first principles of discussion, resulting either from prejudice or from great ignorance of the subject. In either case, those who assail the morality of field sports are incompetent to discuss the question fairly. If, on the other hand, they assert that they are masters of the subject, that they have studied it impartially in all its parts, and have really done so, then they may be accused of willful disregard of fair representation of the case, of suppression of truth, and of confounding under one title pursuits and practices so widely differing in character as by no just reason whatever to come under the same category. These pursuits and practices cannot be arraigned under one and the same indictment, if, indeed, one class of them, and that the one really concern, d, can be arraigned u

out taking the trouble to test their genuineness, these premisses have all the weight of proof. These ninety-nine prefer studying by deputy, and estimate assertions less by their intrinsic value than by the faith they have in, or by the general reputation of, the writers so asserting. Words, although only the vericle of ideas or truths, are with the less thoughtful truths themselves, and in this discussion have been made to do double duty, in conveying to the mind of the reader a general and comprehensive conviction of the immorality of field sports founded upon the cruelty involved in some practices which are not field sports at all, differing from the latter not only in essence but in nomenclature, and I can scarcely conceive any graver charge to be brought against public writers than the wilful confounding of separate things under the same verbal designation. The practice of a thing is the very first element in the discussion, else no amount of learning, no liking or disliking, no conscientiousness nor desire to perform a supposed duty, will compensate the evil done to public morality in a much greater degree by confounding words or different things represented by the same words. Truth requires no factitious bolstering, and if a disputant, eager to gain a momentary victory, however conscientiously and with laudable purpose, depart from the real basis of truth, his superstructure of argumentation must fall all the more heavily in the end. Even the best cause will be injured by such a proceeding. Not only have the assailants of the morality of field sports, as it seems to me, argued unfairly, but there is a certain assumption of personal moral superiority on their part which, by the very nature of things, unfairly reinforces their position. They at once get, all the "good" people on their side. On the principle that where there is a doubt in morals, safety lies in entire abnegation, so in this question many readers will be content with the conclusion, that in so doubtful a case as is represented, field sports

may be enjoyed while we are in a state of repose. It is derived from "muser," the French to "loiter," or "trifie." Muser is from the Italian "muser," to stand idle, and in other languages, ancient and modern, with little variation in form, it bears the same meaning, and conveys "inaction." In no language known to me, does it or any other word used as its equivalent, represent field sports. These, as a rule, are termed "the chase," or its equivalent. It is essentially opposed to action, which is the very essence of field sports. It may be possible to take amusement in the field that may involve the capture or death of lower animals, but it by no means follows that such anusement is any branch of field sports. One has a right to demand clear and definite terms in defending an assailed position. The challenged has even more—a right to the choice of weapons. But no concessions are required when I assert that, by the use of the word "amusement," the whole question is misrepresented. Some years ago, during a Saturday afternoon ramble, I chanced upon an individual busily engaged in arranging nets for the capture of larks and other small birds. This was on the Continent; and on entering into conversation with the oiseleur, he was so good as to inform me that he was making arrangements "pour miamuser demain monsieur." Here was the true expression, probably all the more correct that, as I afterwards learned, the man was an able schoolmaster, who knew botter than to use, in speaking of his paltry purpose, any equivalent to the words "Field Sports;" and this is all the more noticeable that the term "in chases" comprehends the pursuit or taking of the smaller animals, not usually followed by British sportsmen. To work his nets the school master, as he showed me, would lie in a dry ditch at the back the pursuit or taking of the smaller animals, not usually followed by British sportsmen. To work his nets the school-master, as he showed me, would lie in a dry ditch at the back of a hedge, holding in his hand the end of a stout cord of some forty yards in length, by pulling which the nets enveloped any unfortunate birds which might be enticed by his

some forty yards in length, by pulling which the nets enveloped any unfortunate birds which might be enticed by his
"decoy-birds" within the fatal precincts. It might be a very
wrong way to spend the Sunday. Tell it not in Pife, publish
it not in the streets of Glasgow! But the poor pedagogue at
least was honest in his phrascology, and his example so far is
worthy of imitation.

The word "sport," on the other hand, has a most corn
prehensive, indeed a most extraordinary range in meaning.
It is cause, it is effect; it is fun, humor, raising pleasurable
candions; and it is these very emotions so raised. There is
lardly any limit to its range, as applied to.anything that lawfully exercises the body and mind or unlawfully excites the
passions and gratifies evil propensities. Hence, without proper qualification, this word "sport" may be, and daily is
sadly abused, as are its derivatives. The simple moralist
who is led by words or terms, not by facts or real knowledge,
knows little or no difference between a "sportsman" and a
"sporting-man," and yet it would be difficult to find in their
pure and actual meaning two words conveying characteristies
more opposed to each other. It is "sport," during hours of
untold toil, to seek the stag in his almost inaccessible mountain haunts; it is "sport" to witness rats worried by a bullterrier; and the rufflanly possessor of a penny gamthing-table
at a village fair incessantly bawk," Now" sy our time, gentlemen sportsmen; make your game while the ball's a-rollin,"
This confusion of things signified has a disastrous effect on
, the proper understanding of this question, but it is taking a

very unfair advantage indeed for practiced dialecticians not to make a most guarded distinction between the true and the false as applied to pursuits and practices so widely different yet condemned under one category.

To distinguish the true from the false it is customary to prefix the word "field" to "sports," and, so far as this mere prefix goes, no fault can be found with those who write in condemnation of the thing signified. They use the term frankly so far as mere phrascology goes (but then go on to argue on other so-called "sports"), and the question comes to be asked, Why do these writers stop short here? If they are competent, by fair and impartial inquiry, to assume a moral superiority and condemn field sports, why will they insist on immorally identifying them, in argument at least, with practices of the most cruel and indefensible character, which they must of necessity know are not carried out in the "field," meaning by that term the scope and scene of the genuine and lawful pursuits? To worry a cat, to bait a bull, to draw a badger, are monstrous cruelties, yet the first seems, from the frequency with which it is brought into play to be the grand piece drattlerie in attacking field sports, by its painful reiteration as being the equivalent of fox-hunting. If these writers insist on using the general term "amusement" wrongly, let them continue to do so to their own satisfaction—and, I may add, stupefaction—but they have no manner of right (and this all the more that they assume so great a moral superiority) to use a vague and general term, to the misleading of the reader, in discussing matters which, to arrive at truth, must be separated so widely as vicious practices dignified with the ame of "sport," and lawful pursuits distinguished by the specific title of "Field Sports."

As the word "chase," which may be said to comprehend all field sports, is the embodiment of "arction." Herein lies the great distinction between the true and the false; a true distinction, sound in its principle and applicat

affecting this controversy, is the embodiment of "finaction," so the word "chase," which may be said to comprehend all field sports, is the embodiment of "action." Herein lies the great distinction between the true and the false; a true distinction, sound in its principle and application. The broad rule may be laid down, and I challenge all honest attempt to deny its correctness, that, in all geautine field sports the persons engaged are participators in the hunt, chase, call it what you will, and voluntarily subject themselves to severe toil. "Hawking and Hunting," says old Butler in his image, so keenly followed, if once practiced, while opportunity, life, and strength remain, demands indescribable exertions; and I know not a more severe and maintained strain upon the muscular and vital energies than grouse shooting during warm weather, or over rough ground in any weather. There may be, and are, motifications of this voluntary labor.

In this saving clause in favor of the morality of its lower phase, that the person enjoying it is himself the actual agent.* We may therefore lay it down as absolute, that true field sports may be invariably distinguished from the Falsely so called by the latter being carried out vicariously. In these the "sportsmen," Heaven save the mark! are mere spectators, generally gratifying, more or less, brutal propensities, and in all probability staking sums of money on certain contingencies.

tain contingencies

WIRE CARTRIDGES.

WIRE CARTRIDGES.

In your issue of Jan. 19, "Border Rufflan" says that wire cartridges "are expensive and are no better than loose shot in a breech-loader, and very little better in a muzzle-loader." If he will invest in a box of wire wads, and load a dozen shell with his customary load of powder, place over this two pink-edge wads, then put in 1½ or 1½oz. of shot, then in accordance with directions inclosed in every box, put on a wire wad and crimp in usual manner, he will obtain better results than by loading without the wire wads. One day while duck-shooting in Minnesota, on the pass that divides Lake Minnetonka from Gray's Lake, a party came up in a boat, and one of the men took his position near me. On criticising him and his armanent I found he carried a 10-gauge 11½lbs, breech-loader. When he fired this gun its concussion seemed sufficient to paralyze and bring down any unfortunate duck flying over. I had a 12-gauge 73/hs. loaded with 3¼drms, powder, and 14oz. shot, No. 5, in left, and No. 7 or 8 in right barrel. All were loaded with these wire wads over shot, and I found myself placed at no disadvantage whatever for regards reaching and killing the game.

Black Ned.

whatever for regards reaching and killing the game.

BLACK NED.

HOUNDING DEER.—Fersburg, N. Y., Jan. 1882.—Editor
Forest and Stream: The New York game law, as it now
stands, I can only consider very defective so far as it relates
to deer, and it is a subterfuge from beginning to end. One
can scarcely select a single issue of Fodds AND Strikan that
is silent in regard to the slaughter of ruffed grouse in an unsportsmanlike manner. These articles will work wonders
in the preservation of this game. After thirty years' experience in deer shooting, is it strange that one should favor a
more stringent law, also for the protection of deer? If it is
considered unsportsmanlike to kill a bird sitting on theground or on a log, or to tree one with a dog and shoot it
then, or to trap them, and if the law makes it a penalty,
should we not have a law passed making it a fine to kill a
deer under similar circumstances, i. e., by being hounded
down or driven to bay in some lake, headed off by the
cancemen and knocked in the head with clubs or riddled by
buck-shot? Only a few counties in the northeastern part of
our State now afford the deer stalker any show whatever.
The latter half of last November found me in camp up in
Herkimer county as usual, not to see how many I could bring
to bag, but to procure two or three for my own winter's use.
I succeeded in securing a buck and two doe, the latter being
very fine specimens. Hardly a day passed by, however,
while I was there, that I could not hear the baying of hounds.
The still hunter can do but little until the leaves fall and
snows come to assist him in following the track. Nor does
he wish to secure much game until the weather is cool
enough to freeze it, so as to insure its keeping for use. On
the contrary those that follow hounding commone when the
season opens, keeping up a constant fusilade lill the 1st of
November. Not content with the time allouted to them,
many steal into the woods to some of the lakes, and if it's
frozen and noisy, put the dogs out in November as

^{*} In his amusing letters of a "Besieged Resident," Mr. Labouchera applies the word "chase" to angling for gudgeon in the Seine, during the Siege of Paris in 1870-71.

and out of season, then it is but useless talk and twaddle about game laws for the protection of deer. It just suits the hounding fraternity as it now stands, and could not be much improved upon for them, if stricken from the statute book. I would suggest that the law be amended, cutting down the open season for the hounding of deer one mouth, i. c., make the close season to commence the 1st day of October, instead of the ist of November, and double the penalty. Such a law only can be of any account.

only can be of any account.

Cold Scent.—Editor Forst and Stream: A friend of fine, an ardent sportsman, who has followed the hounds from his boyhood and who is a close observer of game and its habits, informed me last fall when hunting with his beargles, that the scent left by the track of a fox or other animal in the soft snow or ground, if the track be frozen while still fresh, will not be given off until the track is thawed, when it will be taken by the hounds and followed as readily as before it was frozen. In other words, the scent lies dormant while the track is frozen and is brought into activity when thawed. He further asserted that a fox or other animal in passing over "clear crystal ice," left no seent whatever, and that their scent could not be followed by the keenest nosed dog. Are these statements correct?—Sancin Panza. [We have had the same experience with the frozen scent. On one occasion our dogs pointed, being stopped by the scent coming from qualis tracks which had been frozen and were at the time thawing out. It is also true, according to our own experience, that the fox leaves no scent on clear ice.]

Brayer River Club.—Springfield, Mass., Jan. 26, 1882.
—The Beaver River Club held its eighth annual meeting.
Friday, January 20, at the "Old Tavern," West Spring-field, Mass. The club accepted the courtesy of the Rod and Gun Club Rifle Team, by using their two hundred yard range. The gold badge held by R. A. Whipple, of Adams, Mass., was won by A. L. Phillips, of Adams, Mass., The following scores were made: Phillips 110, Crondall 105, Brownell 104, Wilson 102, Whipple 101, Cooley 100, Briggs 88, Williams 88, Mayott 85, Cranston 83, Jones 82, Follett 76, Kimball 73, Moore 67. The club then sat down to a good supper, carefully prepared by landlord Belden, after which the following officers were chosen: President, Dr. W. G. Brownell; Vice-President, H. K. Cooley; Secretary, F. P. Doolittle. It was voted to hold the annual field day in Adams, Mass., July next. The remainder of the evening was given to sketches of last summer's trips to Canadian woods, Adirondacks and the wilds of Maine.

Game in Sullivan County, N. Y.—Wild ducks are found in quite large numbers on the Long Pond and Mongaup Ponds during Eeptember, they say, and the tracks of Bruin are found on the mountains during the winter. A fair specimen of his bearship was taken a few weeks ago from an adjacent mountain. He may be seen from the road, chained, near the Shin Creek store. The country known as the head of the Beaverkill, which lies between Morsston, on the Ontario Railroad, and Big Indian Station, on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, I consider the best groups shooting country board may be had at from \$4 to \$6 a week. To reach these grounds from New York, take the Eric Railroad to Middle-town, thence take the Ontario Railroad to Morsston, then stage cight miles to Shin Creek or any point you desire further up the Beaverkill River. Mr. Lynch keeps a good boardinghouse—or Murdock and several others at Shin Creek—and the farmers all through that section, as a rule, are a Jolly good set of fellows, ready to accommodate any one.—Doctor.

LAWS THAT WOULD BE LAWS.—Trenton, N. J., LAWS THAT WOULD BE LAWS.—Trenton, A. J., Jan. 4— Among the numerous bills brought forward in the House were one making drunkenness sufficient cause for divorce; forbidding the killing of woodcock and ruffed grouse for five years and more to come, and one requiring all physi-cians' prescriptions to be written in English, under a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Sea and River Hishing.

A tug-a tug! With face ten times flushed and pale by turns ere you could count ten, he at last has strength in the agitation of his fear you could count ten, he at last has strength in the agitation of his fear and joy, to pull away at the mouster; and there he lies in his beauty among the gowans and greensward, for he has whopped him right over his bead and far away, a fish of a quarter of an onnee in weight, and, at the very least, two inches long! Off he flies on wings of wind to his father, mother and sisters, and brothers and cousins and all the neighborhood, holding the fish aloft in both hands, still fearful of its escape; and, like a genuine child of corruption, his eyes brighten at the first flush of cold blood on his small funny fingers. He carries about with him, up-stairs and down-stairs, his prey upon a plate; he will not weak his angle hefore dium; for he aveit in the effection can be a supplied to the control of the control acous with min, up-stairs and down-stairs, his prey upon a plate; he will not wash his hands before dinner, for he exults in the silver scales adhering to the thumb nail that scooped the pin out of the baggy's maw; and at night he is overheard murnuring in his sleep—a thief, a robber and a murderer, in his yet infant dreams.—Christopher in his Sporting Jacket.

BROOK TROUT IN THE LOWER PENINSULA

BROOK TROUT IN THE LOWER PENINSULA.

BY DR. J. C. PARKER, GRAND RAPIDS

From all the information I can obtain, I feel quite confident in making the assertion that twenty-five years ago there were no brook trout on the "Lower Peninsula."

At that time I was most interested in the ichthyology of the State, collecting and classifying, so far as I could, whatever came to hand, and making inquiries of all who might be interested as to what could be found in places inaccessible to the ordinary observer. To the question often asked of huntors, trappers and surveyors conversant with the "streams of the North," "Are there any brook trout up there?"

The universal answer was, no!

They often described what they usually called "Michigan trout," but which I then know by their descriptions was no trout at all, and which we all know now to be the "Grayling."

The first definite information I had that there were rrout in this part of the State was when a party from Grand Rapids wend up to what was then called line lifter, now the well-known Jordan, and who on returning brought back the first spectness of brook brout that I have seen in the State. I was well aware that they were found in the "Lake Superior region," and on the south shore of the "Upper Peninsula," in the Carp and Time rivers and other streams near Mackinaw; thu this was the first that was known of them on this side of the "Straits," and I have never doubted but what they have found their way across the "Straits" and become domiciled in the "Jordan" and other streams less than twenty-five years ago, for it seems very improbable that a fish so distinctly marked as the "Brook trout"—one so universally distributed over the whole world, so much so, indeed, that if a man was

to say "that he had never seen a brook trout" he would have been put down at once as coming from a warm climate—could have been in these streams any appreciable length of time without being discovered by some one who would have known

been put down at once as coming from a warm climate—could have been in these streams any appreciable length of time without being discovered by some one who would have known him at once.

Another circumstance tending to contirun me in this opinion is this significant fact—that at the time when the discovery of trout in these streams was first made there were fully as many grayling as trout; but within the comparatively short period of years the former have so completely disappeared that to catch a grayling in any stream where front are abundant, is a very rare occurrence. And this also leads me to the conclusion that the beautiful fish is doomed to an early and complete extinction. Only a few years, comparatively, and it will only exist in the traditional remembrance of the 'oldest inhabitant' and the 'pickle jars' of the 'naturalist," and the 'Manistee' and 'Samble' will know them no more forever; its predacious and voracious cousin will have been at once its executioner and its tomb.

But in the stern economy of nature, that accords the front ranks to the strongest, there is also a just law of compensation, and if these streams are to have new tenants, they are also destined to find their way into the thousands of other streams scattered throughout the State that at present give no economic results to man in supplying him with either the necessities or luxuries of life. To any one who will take the rouble to examine almost any county in the State, and count the number of sections teach representing a mile in length erosed by a stream of sufficient size to nourish and sustain the brook trout, will find the aggregate number of miles somewhat of a surprise.

Going over twenty-four counties, taken us an average of the each county of streams that might be made available by proper care and judicious protection for the successful growth they are fully able to take care of and propagate themselves to the full extent of their food supply if judiciously 'let aloue.'

It has been an open question as to whether the trout

thrive so well and make so large a growth in small streams as this, for they are fully able to take care of and propagate themselves to the full extent of their food supply if judiciously 'let alone."

It has been an open question as to whether the trout would live and multiply in the warmer waters of the southern portion of the State. But the experiments made by the State Fish Commission and private individuals has demonstrated beyond a question that they will.

Admitting them that my calculation in regard to the number of miles of available streams is correct, and taking the 68 counties in the "Lower Peninsular," and we have 6,500 miles of trout streams.

Now, if gach mile of stream will yield five pounds of fish per annum—which I think a very moderate estimate—[A very small estimate—En] we will have 34,000 pounds of delicious food from waters that now yield nothing.

The cash value of this product at 25 cents per pound—a price they would not in any of our metropolitan inarkets—would yield the handsome little sum of \$5,500, a sum more than stillicient to keep the Fish Commission up to its full "fighting weight."

There is still another value that attaches to all our game fishes, and to the trout more especially, and that is the "fun value." Now, 1 believe that a dollar's worth of fun is worth just as much as a dollar's worth of pork and beans, to any one who pays for it. The only difference is that we must have pork and beans and we "don't have to" go fishing.

But, when by energy, economy and frugality we have secured a sufficient amount of pork and beans, for several content of the company of the content of the some place where we can get a dollar's worth of "fun."

Just what shape the article will come in is just as varied as the tastes of those we do purchase. But no matter what shape it comes in, whether you call it recreation, sport, amusement, needful exercise, enjoyment or happiness, it all means but one and the same thing, and that is, the gratifications of one sown self, in self's own way; and our p

sest to life that never comes to him in digging potatoes or husking corn.

A hungry man may go to his henroost and strangle a pullet for his dinner, and it will satisfy his hunger. But let the same nungry man "nip" a ruffed grouse, as it whirs out of the brush like a bullet, and when he satisfies his hunger with it, the remembrance of the handsone way he "brought it down," will sweeten every morsel as no other sauce on earth can. We all know what a keen enjoyment there is in it, a sweet hint of the romance of wild life, that is beyond any money value, so much is it a part and parcel of ourselves; and so much does it satisfy that "home-sickness" that is in the hearts of the most of us, that longing for the solenn woods and the rushing streams of our old aboriginal ancestors.

And yet how many there are that live and die—dare we say happy? who never have a hint, even, of what comes to the soul of a true sportsman. How often has the sneer been thrust at you by old Gunnybags when you have returned from a fishing trip, "Well, I guess those ere trout must have cost you about two dollars a pound." Well, admitting they did, the one who caught them knows that he got more "fun," more genuine enjoyment out of his two dollars than old Gunnybags ever got out of anything in his life, unless it was in knocking his wife or scolding his children. Those two dollars a pound for trout mean to you a new lease of life; a building anew of those energies that made the getting of any money in your life possible.

And thus would I add to the money value of the trout as a

life possible.

And thus would I add to the money value of the trout as a food fish, the other unknown quantity in the problem, its value in "fun," which can only be calculated by each individual's capacity for enjoying it.

food fish, the other unknown quantity in the problem, its value in "fun," which can only be calculated by each individual's capacity for enjoying it.

Mr. Frank N. Clark agreed with Mr. Parker's paper that brook trout will live in many of the southern Michigan streams but not all, and where the brook trout cannot live, the Calafornia trout will. The latter fish like cool and rapid running streams, but will live in warmer and slower ones. He believed the least slower ones. He believed the least streams for trout were those having plonty of small cold brooks running into them, and places where the fish can go back into the deep holes where the water is warmer. Trout will live in water, at about \$0 degrees, and the speaker caught fifty of them at his hatcher; and took spawn from them, in a stream having a temperature of \$2 degrees.

Mr. A. H. Mershon agreed with Mr. Clark concerning trout living in warm water, and cited an instance of his having nine orten years ago planted trout fry in some small streams running into the Tobacco river, where the water gets very warm in summer, and he had since caught them from \$0 to 16½ inches long of different sizes, showing the original plant had bred and multiplied.

Mr. Clark said that many persons doubted that the large speckled trout found in Lake Superior were genuine brook trout, but he had seen and eaten them that were caught out of the lake in pond nest last summer, some of them weighing 4 to 5 pounds, and he knew them to be the genuine brook trout, and the latter paid no attention to either as long as they were fed, and when that was discontinued they gobeled them all up. Brook trout will not eat other fish. He had

recently proven this by taking 12 brook trout (yearlings), 12 California trout and 12 small carp, and penned them all up together. The fish were not fed for thirty days, yet at the end of that time he counted out the whole number put in. He had put the largest of his California trout, 20 inches long, in with the yearlings with perfect safety.

President Holmes was glad to hear questions pertaining to game and food fish discussed, it being to many persons as interesting, and to some more so, than those of the rame of the woods, the fields and the air, and he called for a free expression of opinion from all present. It was a matter of great interest to him if brook trout could be grown nearer our homes, menioning some in streams near Grand Rapids which were doing finely. He had no doubt there were hundreds of streams in the southern part of the State where California and brook trout would do linely.

Mr. Clark never knew of an instance where brook trout were planted and not seen within two years, and cited cases in proof, and urged an effective law to protect stocked trout streams.

Mr. Clark never knew of an instance where brook trout were planted and not seen within two years, and cited cases in proof, and urged an effective law to protect stocked trout streams.

Dr. Parker confirmed all that had been said concerning the rollific qualities and hardy habits of the trout in streams of varying temperature.

In reply to a question of Mr. Rogers Mr. Clark said that pickerel, as a rule, do not run up small streams inhabited by trout, but preferred deeper water.

Mr. Rogers mentioned an instance where trout escaped from a hatchery near Jackson, to a pair of lakes where the water was pure and cold, never varying much from 45 degress, and were never heard of afterwards, but thought they might have perished for want of feed. He thought neither grayling or trout would eat the other if they found sufficient food and favored the artificial propagation of the grayling in the southern streams.

Dr. Parker said the case spoken of by Mr. Rogers was the only one had ever heard of where trout had escaped from a hatchery without propagating in new waters.

Mr. Osgood, of Battle Creek, mentioned a case of where fifty grayling, 9 to 12 inches long, were planted in a stream six miles above Marshall, about two years ago, and had never been heard of since.

Mr. Clark thought the grayling failed to appear not on account of lack of food in the river.

Mr. A. H. Mershon thought brook trout were perfectly able to take care of themselves, and had found all kinds of river ish in the same stream with broot.

Secretary Mershon inquired of Mr. Clark if it had not been found that grayling would live in three or four streams in Michigan, viz: the Sauble, Manistee, Pere Marquette, etc., and also that they could not stand as warm water as trout. He believed that grayling would die at about 70 to 72 degrees, while trout would strand 10 or 12 degrees more.

Mr. Clark thought grayling would not live in water over 80 degrees.

Dr. Parker mentioned an experiment made by Supt, Potman several vears is got to est the relative endura

Mr. Olark thought grayling would not live in water over 80 degrees.

Dr. Parker mentioned an experiment made by Supt. Portman several years ago to test the relative endurance of the grayling trout and some other kind of fish, in which Mr. P. put an equal number of each in a small pond, and after a long time found the graylings all clive and the others all dead. He thought grayling would live in warmer water than the trout, and attributed their failure to propagate to the fact that they need a peculiar food and are difficult to handle in getting spawn from them and propagating them artifically.

President Holmes related his experience upon the Jordan and Bordman rivers fourteen years ago, when grayling, as well as trout, were plenty, where now the grayling was almost extinct. A study of the anatomy of the two fish showed that the grayling had not a preducious mouth and the trout had, and like all of its family, was a preducious fish, and this satisfied him that the trout had made food of the grayling. He did not believe that trout and grayling would thrive in the same stream, and contended that streams where the grayling will live should be reserved for him alone.

A TRIP TO BROWN'S TRACT.

A TRIP TO BROWN'S TRACT.

LAST JUNE I went up to my old camp ground on the Fulton Chain, in Brown's Tract, on my annual fishing trip, Going early, I often have to go alone. Sometimes that's the best way; you can go where, when and how you like, without having to consult a "wayward pardner"—and then I have a special partner up there in my guide, Honest John B—, who is a whole team and a half all by himself. So, when John and I get together, we don't calculate to be lone-some, and then net result is a real pleasant time, and, to me, a decided profit in health, pleasure, change of scene, good fishing and good feeding.

According to appointment John met me at Boonville on the morning of June 2, and after devoting about two hours for breakfast and calls on old friends, we started for the woods on one of Charley Phelps' fast-line buckboords, so called because everything is tied fast with a line, else when you got to the end of the line, your baggage would be scattered all along the line, and that's twenty-six miles long.

To nea a ride in the country is a rare treat, living as I do in the great city, and rarely getting out of it, all the sights and sounds of the country are new, fresh and over varying. Driving along the road, the stone walls, the birds in the fields, the chipmunks running along the fences, the cattle and horses, the people you meet, the streams and rocks and woods are always fresh. And then the feeling of exhilaration of going on a vacation, a rest—a change from the every day-humdrum of a busy life—stirs one's blood and makes me young again. And in this I am not alone; others have the same feelings and enjoyments.

After a pleasant ride of twelve miles the wagon stops, and we dismount at the Moose River House, which any school-boy can tell you is a house on the bank of a river called Moose. Why, I can't tell, but suppose at some time in the past animals of that succles were to be found along here—but hubays not so now. However, we were gleat to reach the house, for it is the last one on the road befo

this house have a very good house, even if it is the last.

"Now, then, boys; all aboard"—this is next in order—so we take our seats on the buckboard, and, with a crack of the whip, we are off. A few rods from the house we cross the Moose River on a ferryboat, and then we are in the woods in reality. Anybody can tell you what the woods are, but can anybody describe a wagon road through the woods? I doubt if full justice can be done the subject; it is vast, it has length, breadth (not much), depths put that in the plural) and heights (also plural). Well, get firmly braced on your seat and keep an eye open for any obstacle, such as a pebble set up on end in the road, or any small wetness of a dubious appearance, and as you strike the one or sink down into the other, try to suit the motion of your body to the motion of the wagon, and you will likely miss it every time.

We had hardly got started when some of the logure

up how many miles we were from the erd of the journey, and I tell you that's the wrong way to do. It is astonishing how long the road gets to be before you get to the last milepost if you go to furning on it. But after getting bounced over rocks, sunk to the bottom of mud-holes, up over endless hills, down the other side of them, glad at times to get off and walk, we finally got to our journey's end pretty well shaken up, but wonderfully well preserved when you consider what we had gone through. And right glad we were to see, as we swung around a turn in the road, a rough frame-house a few rods ahead of us. This is the Forge House at the foot of the Fulton chain of lakes. We are not strangers here; every-body knows us, and they are willing, yea, anxious to give us all we can pay for, and we propose to get even with them by getting our money's worth in the way of a supper, for our noonday meal is almost forgotten now.

Our destination was a few miles from the Forge House, and, having a little daylight left, we started soon after supper, and taking our seakin John's new boat we were soon spinning up the lake. On, the pleasure of the scenery of these woods and waters, now so familiar—every rock or point, every bay and stream is greeted as an old friend. Soon the log cabin beneath whose roof we have so often rested, comes in sight, and ere long we are again within its four walls, only to meet a glad surprise, for our old friend, Paul Jones, had heard of our coming and was here a head of us to keep us company, and had a good fire burning so that we might be comfortable, contented and happy.

The fishing in this section early in May is very good, trout being hungary and randy for bait. The salmon trout are also numerous and are taken quite freely by trolling, either with minony or the artificial spoons. When the weather grows warmer, along in June, you have to work harder to get fish but that only adds zest to the enjoyment. You feel that you must be snaar enough to beat them some way or other, and various are the ex

AN AUTUMN SUNSET.

AN AUTUMN SUNSET.

WHEN is the best time to read the book of Nature?
When autumn turns the leaves? A pretty thought,
certainly, let us see how far practice agrees with its theory.
Lake George in late October. The day had been one of those
perfect samples of Nature's work which she often allows us
mortals to enjoy at that season. She had turned the leaves; we
were to read, and forgot ourselves in the contemplation of the
picture before us. Pulling out of the lengthening shadows near
the shore, far on the bosom of the lake into the full cloy of the
sunset, we draw in the oars and abandon ourselves to the
full enjoyment of the lovely scene. The glassy surface is unbroken, save by the gentle undulations caused by the boat as
she glides along, slowly losing her momentum, and passing
with the ripple she has made into that calm quiet so in keeping with her surroundings and the hour. Done Island is
abreast of us, and its gorgeous dress of exquisitely colored
foliage is finely brought out by the more subdued and restful
tints of gray and brown on the opposite shore, relieved, here
and there, by the brilliant blush of maples and the occasional
modest glow of the birchee that have found a home on the
rugged mountain sides, whose summits are sharply cut against
the clear blue of the sky. Great mounds of snowy cloud float
slowly along, as though loath to lose sight of the enchanting
picture, and while ve trace noble easthes and turrets in their
outliners, glisten in their purity, and east the reflections of their
soft masses in the mirror spreading below. The spell is upon
us, and we yield to its seductive charms. An occasional
hreath ruffles the water for a moment, then loses itself in a soft
sigh, lending additional strength to the depth of our dreamy
hreath ruffles the water for a moment, then loses itself in a soft
sigh, lending additional strength to the depth of our dreamy
hreath ruffles the water for a moment, then loses itself in a soft
sigh, lending additional strength to the depth of our dreamy
hreath ruffles

Now the darkness deeper Night is drawing nigh, Shadows of the evening, Steal across the sky.

A gun shot rings out over the lake and breaks in upon our reverie, and as its echoes fly among the hills, we take our way to the landing stage, tie our little craft and leave the close of this short chapter from Nature's book to the gathering dusk, in which the stars are already beginning to sparkle and flash with a freshness and brilliancy only seen in clear autumn weather.

ANOX.

A MARINE BAIT WORM.

A MARINE BAIT WORM.

OCEANIC, N. J., Jan. 17.

Edilor Forest and Stream:

While launching my little Rushton for a spin over the river this morning, I discovered what seems to me to be a species of angle worm. They look, however, something similar to the sand worm, minus the nippers. There were nearly one bushel of these worms in one spot, and all along the shore on the south side, and in some few places on the north side of this river they are strewn. You will oblige me by giving a full description. I cannot get the angle worm to make a comparison with, so I appeal to you.

We sent the worms to Mr. True, of the Smithsonian Institution for identification, in order to get his opinion as to the species, it being evident, as our correspondent states, that they were not the common sand worm, Avenicola, used by the fishernen. Mr. True writes as follows:

"Your box of worms arrived yesterday in good order. The species is Rhymchobolus dibranchiatus (Ehlers) Verrill. Its range, according to Verrill, is from New Jersey to Massachusetts Bay. I believe that Webster found it on the coast of Virginia. It appears not to be an uncommon species. You will find reference to this worm in Part I. Fish Com. Report, p. 596; and figures of the feet and head on plate X (figs. 43, 44), of the same volume.

Frederick W. True, Ass't in Helminthology.

Fish Protection in New York.—The Albany Journal says: "Special Officer Brayton, of the Game and Fish Protective Association, has returned from a visit to Onondaga and Oneida lakes, where he has been endeavoring to break up the practice of violating the fish and game laws in that section. The officer says the violations are frequent, some of the fishermen going so far as to use nets. They send their fish to market in boxes labeled poultry, and in this way have been very successful in evading detection. Seven persons who have violated the law at those lakes have been indicted, and will be tried during the coming months." The Syracuse Standards says: "Some nonths ago, George A. Crownhart, proprietor of the Ocean House at South Bay, and Game Constable W. H. Lindley, of Canastota, caused the arrest of several parties who had been engaged in oblique fishing on Oneida Lake. The somewhat exciting events immediately

preceding the arrest were published at the time. It now appears that one Charles Loskey has been quietly at work endeavoring to procure the indictment of Crowhart and Lindeyin Oswego county, on a charge of assault with intent to kill. The little game was promptly disposed of and the plans of Loskey have come to naught. The grand jury have refused to shield the violators of the law."

THE INON PIER POUND NET.—The great net which was stretched along an iron pier on the south side of Long Island near Napeague beach, has fizzled out. The thousands of tons of fish which were to be taken weekly remain to be heard from. The sea took the net out from between the iron columns several times, and the stockholders have had a meeting expressing their regret. The theory now advanced is that the fish only keep in shore when rivers are full of rain water, when they bear to the ocean organic matter on which fish love to feed. In seasons of drought fish go far out to sea for their food. They said but little about the filling of the meshes with sea-weed until it formed a dam which the tide carried away, or of the storms which operated in much the same manner; but that is a subject that future investors in the stock can easily learn for themselves.

THE LAMPREY—Niagara, Ont.—The fishermen are catching a great many sturgeon this winter. One of the sturgeon weighed 137lbs, and had attached to its body a "lamper eel" (local name). The eel was about eight inches long; they have large sucker mouths, by means of which they fasten on sturgeon, suckers and all bottom feeders. If you would like have one, the next one I can get hold of you shall have.—W. S. L. [The lamprey is a true parasite and is not an eel, It is not even distantly related to the eel, but is nearer to the worms. It lives by sucking the juices from fish, and the circumstance is not at all uncommon.]

Maine Law Enforced—Monson, Me., Jan. 14, 1882.—
Editor Forest and Stream: Yesterday Deputy Warden
Nahum H. Smith, of Greenville, paid \$35, it being one-half
of fines paid him for the violation of the fish laws of Maine
by two poachers who caught trout a few days ago on Moosehead Lake. One-half of these fines go to the warden and
one-half to the county. The total amount that this infraction
of the law cost these gentlemen was \$75. The men who
were fined were natives and not visiting sportsmen.—J. F.

Kill Your Fish.—Dutch fishermen, according to an exchange, kill their fish as soon as they take them from the water, preventing them from dying slowly and having their tissues softened. The superiority of the flavor of the fish killed by Dutchmen, when compared with those which die slowly in French markets, is, so it is said, very great.

Lobster Law of Massachusetts.—A law went into effect on-the first of January in the State of Massachusetts which made it a criminal offence to capture, buy or sell a lobster, between June 20 and September 20, under a penalty of from ten to one hundred dollars, or imprisonment from one to three months.

Hishculture.

REPORT OF THE KENTUCKY COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE KENTUCKY COMMISSION.

THE third biennial report of the Fish Commission of Kentucky for the years 1880-81, shows that the interest in fish-culture increases, and that applications for fish to stock streams and ponds are received in greater numbers than it is possible for the commissioners to supply. Letters from various parts of the State are received in greater numbers than it is possible for the commissioners to supply. Letters from various parts of the State are published attesting the success of previous plantings. Lake trout are doing well in the headwaters of Lattle River and in Red River, and the wall-eyed pike are thriving in Pond River.

Mr. J. G. Stephens, of Holt, writes to Mr. Wm. Griffith, President of the Commission, that the carp are doing so well that the people are astonished at their growth, and says "I don't see why we can't raise them instead of chickens and ducks and much cheaper. There are hundreds of ponds in this and Meade counties where they might be grown with great success, if the farmers would give them a little attention. "The most astounding growth is thus recorded by Mr. L. Washburn of Linden, Jefferson county, who says: "The Germin carp you sent to me were placed in my pond April 19, 1881. They measured when received from two to four inches in length. August 10, 1881, just four morths and one day after planting them, they measured thirteen and one-laft inches in length, and weighed two and one-eighth pounds. They were fed.

Correspondents complain that the distilleries are killing more fish than the giant powder does, and one of the commissioners, Dr. W. Van Antwerp, also makes the same statement. The California "mountain" or rainbow trout have been distributed to a limited extent, from four thousand fry turnished by the U. S. Pish Commission. Shad have been caught at the Falls of the Ohio and were sold drilly at Louisville during the entire season, where they are preferred to either Potomac or Comecticut shad on account of their freshness. They were originally plant

THE CONNECTICUT COMMISSION.

The CONNECTION COMMISSION.

In our last issue we noted the re-appointment of Dr. W. M. Hudson as one of the fish commission of Connecticut. Since that was published we learn that the Governor has also reappointed Mr. Robert 6. Pike for four years, from March 8, 1882. Both Dr. Hudson and Mr. Pike were originally appointed in 1869, and have served since with great credit to themselves and advantage to the State. The commission now stands as follows: Dr. W. M. Hudson, Hartford; Mr. Robert G. Pike, Middletown; Mr. G. N. Woodruff, Sherman.

OYSTERS IN OREGON.—Last week, says the Olympia Transcript, Messrs. S. Barker, C. Ethridge and an oysterman from Shoalwater Bay, rigged up a dredging apparatus, and proceeding down the bay to deep water, commenced operations and succeeded in finding some of the largest oysters yet found on the sound. How extensive they are is not yet ascertained, but the trial demonstrates that larger and finer oysters exist in the deep water than is found in our shallow bays. We look for this to be a huge business in the future.

CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Call says that Fish Commissioner B. B. Redding states that 50,000 Eastern trout and 500,000 white tish eggs have been forwarded from the East to this city for distribution in the lakes and rivers of California. Of the trout 20,000 have already been received and are being hatched at San Leandro. The demand for carp, he says, from

all parts of the State has been very great, but there will not be any for distribution until next fall. The delay is due to the breeding fish having been placed in a pond of artesian well water in Alameda. There not being any animal life in the water the earp did not breed, and as no vegetation formed on the edge of the pond there was no spawning place for the parent fish. An examination of the pond substantiates these facts. The fish were at once removed to a lake in the hills of San Mateo County, and it is expected that by next fall there will be plenty of small try for discribution. Those person making carp ponds will no doubt profit by the experience of the Fish Commissioners and not put the fish in ponds of well water.

The Bennel.

FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

BENCH SHOWS.

March 7, 8, 9 and 10—Pittsburgh, Pa., Bench Show. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. Entries close Feb. 25,

May 9, 10, 11 and 12—Boston, Mass. Third Bench Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, Edward J. Forster, Secretary; Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

September—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens. Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Tenn., Secretary. December—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quall, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

TRAINING vs. BREAKING.

IN TEN CHAPTERS-CHAP. X.

WE have given in the preceding chapters as well as we were able the outlines of the course that for more than a quarter of a century we have successfully pursued in preparing our dogs for lives of usefulness, and we believe, yes, we know, that if any one—we care not how wedded be may be to the force system—will but give our method a fair trial, hencefort the whip and check cord will form no part of his kennel appurtenances for not alone does our system exercise an ennobling influence upon our pupit, thus making him much better qualified to become our companion, but the better, finer feelings of our own nature are not blaunted and trutalized by the crucil associations necessarily present when the lash is applied to the shrinking form, nor is our erjorment of the pleasures of the field marred by constantly recurring struggles with the sharer of our sport who should be our obedient as well as loving friend. As the flon. George Ashman once remarked to us, "The humane system and the force system both necomplish the result of bringing man and dog toward the same plane, the one by elevating the brute, the other by lowering the humane creature."

In all our lessons we have endeavored to impress upon the reader the great importance of carefully studying the disposition of his pupil in order that he might intelligently apply their teachings. We have also tried to show the paramount necessity of a very cautious advance at each successive step. Yet so very important a matter do we deem this that we cannot forbear again calling your attention to it, and again cautioning you to use the utmost care in all your feesons, and to so manage that your dog shall not become overtrained, for this, although quite common, is a very serious fault, and one that will require a long time to overcome, if, indeed, you can ever quite eradients it; and in order to secure that cheerful, willing obedience that is so desimble, it will be far better that you should devote pleaty of time to the proper development of your pupil than by undifferent or

success encourage others to by our annual statement task, we are painfully impressed with its many shortcomings and imperfections; the most serious of these is the failure to express the ideas that we wish to convey in a satisfactory manner. Although to the best of our ability have we endeavored to impart the knowledge gained by a large experience, yet we feel that we have but crudely and imperfectly accomplished

our purpose. There appears to be an indescribable, intangible something that is lacking and that our pen is unable

to portray.

There is a mysterious and subtle power, inherent in some There is a mysterious and subtle power, inherent in some and only gained by others with long experience, that enables its possessor to exact an instant and willing obedience from the lower animals by a single word or look that others cannot compel by vociferous commands or even by blows. We have already noticed that those who possessed this peculiar gift appeared intuitively, as it were, to understand the nature and disposition of the animals under their care, and that there was invariably an almost electrical and harmonious sympathy between them. Would that we could reveal the secret of this mysterious power; then could we lay aside our pen with pride in the belief that we had laid at the feet of the sportsmen's shrine a worthy offering.

THE ST. JOHN BENCH SHOW.

THE ST. JOHN BENCH SHOW.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MCDONALD'S CORNER, N. B., Jan. 23.

A T file second annual bench show of dogs, held at St. John, N. B., from Jan. 17 to 29, under the aspices of the New Brunswick Foultry and Pet Stock Association, there were 149 berties (against 104 the year previous) in the following classes: Mastiffs 3, Saint Bernards 3, Newfoundlands 13, greyhounds 3, deerhounds 2, pointers 3, settiers 12, Irish water-spaniels 2, retrievers 2, clumbers 2, cockers 9, field spaniels 10, fox-terriers 7, olicies 9, Dalmatian 1, bull 1, bull-terriers 18, sky-terriers 7, steins 4, bull 1, bull-terriers 18, sky-terriers 7, steins 4, bull 1, bull-terriers 18, sky-terriers 7, steins 1, bull 1, bull-terriers 18, sky-terriers 7, steins 1, bull 1, bull-terriers 18, sky-terriers 7, bulked and tan 4, Yorkshires 8, Italian grey-bound 1, miscellaneous 20.

The judge was Mr. George Walton, of Boston, and his awards, though very satisfactory to the majority, of course excited the wrath of a number of individuals who each possessed "the best animal in the show." The judge said that there had been a decided improvement "both in the quantity and quality" of animals exhibited since last year, and that a Scotch staghound shown by A. Berryman, could scarcely be excellent specimens, and in this continent. A pair of clumbers exhibited by Thos. Eagan of Halifax, N. S., and a bull-terrier shown by Snider Bros, of St. John, were pronounced excellent specimens, and he also commended Mr. Hazen's Newfoundland dog very highly. Mr. Alfred Ray, of Fredericton, exhibited a mastiff which weighed 190 pounds. The following are the winners of the Association specials of \$10 cach for the best animal, irrespective of age or sex, in each of the seven largest classes in the show:

Charles Bustin, Yorkshire terrier dog.

F. B. Hazen, Newfoundland dog.

John McMillan, Scotch collie dog.

Salter Bros. bull-terrier dog.

T. A. ameeting held by the Association on the second day of the show the following officers were elected: Col.

won by A. Berryman's Scotch staghound.
At a meeting held by the Association on the second day of
At a show the following officers were elected: Col. A. Blaine,
President; J. S. McLaren, L. J. Almon, Alex. Stewart, J. B.
Snowbail, L. I. Flower, D. M. Bliss and C. E. Grovenor,
Vice-Presidents; Herbert W. Wilson, Scorotary; Wm. Snider,

Showling, E. Herbert W. Wilson, Secretary; Wm. Snider; Treasurer.
The complete prize list will be found appended:
Class 1. Mastiffs.—Dog, 1st, Affred Ray, Fredericton, N. B.; 2d, Jas. Collias, St. John, N. B.
Class 2. St. Bernard.—Dog, 1st, (rough coated) W. B. Purchase, St. John; bitch, 2d, (unworthy of 1st), Jos. Frichard, Jr., St. John; smooth-coated, dog, 1st, F. Dust, Frank B. Hazen, St. John; 2d, H. B. Lastin, St. John; 2d, J. St. Frank B. Hazen, St. John; 2d, H. B. Lastin, St. John; dog, puppy, 1st, Robt. Blackhall, St. John; 2d, H. B. Lastin, St. John; dog, puppy, 1st, Robt. Bardsley, St. John; 1chas 6, Greyhound.—Dog, 1st, A. M. Magee, St. John; 2d, St. John; 2d, M. Magee, St. John; 2d, A. M. Magee, St. John; 2d, A. M. Magee, St. John; 2d, E. Le Roi Willis, St. John; bitch, 1st, John; 2d, A. M. Magee, St. John; 2d, E. Le Roi Willis, St. John; bitch, 1st, John; bitch, N. S. John; bitch, N. S. John; bitch, St. John; bitc

WHAT THEY FOUND IN THE DOG.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 1882,

Edilor Forest and Stream:

Iwound like to report a case of unusual interest. It may be nothing new or strange, but I have never heard of a case similar. A friend has a very valuable pointer dog, the best I have ever shot over. On Wednesday evening, while cating scraps obtained from the but-hor shop, he suddenly stopped eating and commenced howling as if in great pain, and refused to eat more. My friends supposed he had swallowed a piece of bone, but could find nothing in his throat, nor did the dog show any appearance of being choked. He walked stiffly and stretched hinself as if something hurt him internally. On patting him on the side he howled as if very sore. Next morning would cat nothing, but drank a large quantity of water; did not appear to be feverish; walked with body curved to left side and imped in left fore leg. Howled greatly at times as if in extreme pain, again would appear to be easier.

On Friday morning a small lump appeared on left side op-

FOREST AND STREAM.

posite the stomach, about the size of the end of a thumb. Appeared to be very sore. The dog was now very weak and would eat nothing. Drank water or milk freely. Lump remained about the same size until Monday morning, the dog in the meantime growing steadily worse and weaker.

Not being able to walk, my friend carried him to the buggy and brought him to my office, the dog showing great evidence of pain on being handled. Upon examination, I could, with considerable pressure, feel something under the lump and between the ribs. At my friend's request I cut the lump and between the ribs. At my friend's request I cut the lump and he saying that the dog would die anyway if something was not done for him. Upon opening the lump a small amount of matter escaped. By inserting the finger between the ribs I could feel the sharp point of something. With a small pair of forceps I got hold of this, and, with considerable difficulty, removed a common wooden skewer-pin, five inches long, and about the size of a common slate pencil—such pins as butchers use to keep a roast of beef in position while roasting. The sharp end was between the ribs, while the other, or blunt end, was still in the stomach. The contractions of the stomach had evidently forced the sharp point through the walls of the stomach and between the ribs. This was no doubt the cause of the dog howling so at times, the stomach irritated by a forcign substance, contracting, as in voniting, forcing the pin further and further through, and giving the dog great pain. The operation was performed without chloroform. The dog seemed greatly prostrated for a while—lying very quietly—but soon revived and seemed better. After allowing him to rest, my friend seemed better. After allowing him to rest, my friend seemed better. After allowing him to rest, my friend seemed better that pin in his accustomed place under the seat. His appetite returned at once, and in eight days after I shot quali over him, he never working better. He is now in prime condition, the only evidence of h

CONDITIONING FOR BENCH SHOWS.

insists that he knew that it was the cause of his suffering. S. H. M.

CONDITIONING FOR BENCH SHOWS.

Rétitor Forest and Stream;

A few hints as to the means to be taken to produce good show condition may not be out of place, here and now.

If suffering from skin diseases, a cooling and somewhat laxative vegetable diet must be given, with plenty of exercise, and proper remedies in severe cases. In mild cases washing with tar soap will probably be found effectual, always combined that is not be best if changed so often as not to be broken up in the kennel—and the kennel should be cleaned and disinfected thoroughly. If the dog house is not large enough to permit every corner of the interior to be reached, you should either diseard it entirely and build answ, or else funingate it thus. First, stop all crucks, then take an old pan—one that will not melt, apart—and put therein a quantity of burning coals; an annofful of sulphur, and naft against the entrance a board of sufficient size to cover it entirely and closely, with, perhaps, an old piece of blanket between to prevent the escape of the smoke. Of course all straw must be removed before this operation is begun, and as much of the remaining dust as it is possible to reach should be swept or shaken out. After the lapse of an hour or more, remove the board covering the currance and place the kennel where it can air thoroughly considered the dorse and place the kennel where it can air thoroughly considered the dorse in the contract with the natural moisture of the soil. The bottom musts be tight, without cracks, so as to exclude all upward drafts of air, and the roof should extend so far over the door as to prevent rain and snow from beating in. A house sufficiently large for man and dog both to entermine the door and the position that sunshine can reach it during much of the day, and have it raised from the growth of the day in the sunshine can reach it during much of the day of the dog alone. A description of a admitised his position that sunshine can reach it du

Smooth-coated dogs need not be washed as often as their long-haired brethren, but both should be groomed alike, with the exception of omitting the comb from the short-haired animals outfil. First comb, then brush, then rub with your salt-sack cloths and a chamois skin, if you choose. Go through this every day, but do not at the show rub as though you were doing it for your life, as we have an impression that it exhausts a dog and causes him to present a dull appearance before the judges, if overdone. Do not use much oil at any thne—not more than two drops for a setter, rubbed in the palms of the hands and applied between the combing and the brushing. Olive oil is a good kind. Beware of letting your eagerness to have your dog look his best, cause you to oil him too heavily at the show, as in that case you might be adjudged guilty of "faking," and be thrown out of the ring. Better to use no oil at all on that day.

at the snow, as in that case you might be adjugged gainly in faking," and be thrown out of the ring. Better to use no oil at all on that day.

A very useful article is the wire brush with flexible back and the ends of the wires blunt; not the stiff kind with sharp wires. This serves the purpose of both comb and brush, and is useful alike for long-haired or short-haired dogs. ALKALI.

LAVERACK PEDIGREES.

wires. This serves the purpose of both comb and brush, and is useful alike for long-haired or short-haired dogs. ALKALI.

LAVERACK PEDIGREES.

WE publish below Mr. Llowellin's protest against a grand-Perolexity, who is undoubtedly the pear of Mr. Llewellin at least upon the dog question. We are at a loss to conceive what object Mr. Llewellin could possibly have in thus traducing the character and impugning the honor of his dead friend, especially when the facts in the case so far as known and nearly all of the circumstantial evidence conclusively shows, that he is very liable to be mistaken. We would like Mr. Llewellin to explain why it is that so robust a strain of setters as the Edmond Castle when crossed with so feeble a sort as he would have us believe the Laverack to be, do not in some one of the progeeny of this cross show their colors, as it is well known that none of Pride of the Borders get have shown a trace of liver, which is the characteristic color of the Edmond Castle setters.

The correspondence in the London Field is as follows:

Mr. Laverack's printed pedigrees, accepted without question as faithful exponents of his method or breeding setters, have created a certain precedent, which has been blintily followed by various persons in the breeding of animals. The blind faith in this false precedent is leading to an amount of "inbreeding" which, if persisted in, must eventually prove fatal to our fine breeds of sporting dogs.

I am in a position to prove that those pedigrees are open to serious question, as are also his statements as to the breeding of his dogs.

Since his statements are not to be received, it follows that schemes and theories of breeding based on them are without foundation. I have therefore thought it right to take the opportunity—which the establishment of a class for "pure Laverack and he prove that show, a copy of which I have have a super race of dogs, uncossed with any other laverack, and the contract of the border; this dogs as not a "pure" have been fride of the border; thi

he always attended to the mating of his dogs himself. For proof that Pride of the Border was not pure "pure," I refor you—

1 To a quotation from a letter of Mr. Laverack's, which appeared in a Chicago paper of March 14, 1874.

2. To a letter of Mr. Robinson's, with whom Mr. Laverack was intimate, in which Mr. Robinson distinctly admits one Edmond Castle cross.

3. To a witness I am prepared to call to whom Mr. Laverack stated that Pride's color (liver and white), till then unknown in the breed, actually was due to his crossing with the Edmond Castle breed.

R. Li. Purcell-Lewellins

I cannot understand why, at this distance of time, Mr. Lievellin should think it necessary to come forward and thus publicly attack the character of a deceased gentleman who was in his lifetime apparently a friend of his. If Mr. Llewellin is correct in his inferences, Mr. Laverack was a dishonest man. Mr. Lievellin cannot, however, be allowed to take away the character of another by merely raising inferences and on perusal it will be found that his letter and inclosure contain nothing higher. Mr. Llewellin's position, had he been armed with absolute proof, would not, I am convinced, under all the circumstances of the case, recommend itself to the majority of the readers of the Field; but, as it is, is letter is remarkable only for the absence of proof. He digs a pit for another (his friend—deliver me from my friends!) and falls into it himself.

Look for a moment at what he considers sufficient to justify his inferences of deliberate dishonesty on the part of Mr. Laverack.

First, he says, "When Pride of the Border came out, I at once recognized him as a cross-bred one." (By the bye, this

his inferences of deliberate dishonesty on the part of Mr. Laverack.

First, he says, "When Pride of the Border came out, I at once recognized him as a cross-bred one." (By the bye, this surely must be taken as an unintentional expression of Mr. Lewellin's admiration of the beauty and purity of Mr. Laverack's dogs.) This is the sort of evidence we are to accept as all that is necessary to scatter to the winds the word and honor of a good old English conteman. It may be very convincing to Mr. Liewellin; but, knowing how dogs are hable to strain back for generations, it is scarcedy good enough for "ye British public."

But now comes his grand coup d'etat, and poor Mr. Laverack's character has gone for ever. Listen! "More than one year after Pride of the Border has first been exhibited, Mr. L. had given his pedigree variously to different people, sometimes by Dash III, and at other times by Fre III." We have no proof of this fact, but we will accept it on the writer's authority; and what then! Simply this, that an old man, seventy years of age, who has bred hundreds of dogs, makes a mistake as to one dog's pedigree, when he has not his stud

book before him. I do not know Mr. Llewellin, and have no idea as to his age; but, whatever be his age, I will venture to assert that, as years roll on, he will find that, as his hair begins to whiten and his forehead to wrinkle, memory's plower will begin to decrease; and if, with memory perhaps slightly impaired, he should ever make a mistake as to the pedigree of any of his own dogs, I hope that no one will be pedigree of any of his own dogs, I hope that no one will be pedigree of any of his own dogs, I hope that no one will be found sufficiently uncharitable to attempt to hold up that mistake as proof of absolute fraud. It is even within the range of probability that Prides's hum night have been served by accident or design, by both Dash II, and Fred III, and hence the confusion in the old gentleman's mind. Be that as it may, this inference is, to say the least of it, quite as probable as Mr. Llewellin's letter, instead of telling in his favor, has, to my mind, a directly opposite tendency. He says: "Mr. Laverack informed me that he had crosses." And again: "He also pressed me not to cross his dogs, but that he had not kept any of the produce of such crossing as his reasen." If words ever did carry conviction of truthfulness and sincerity, surely these do. If Mr. Laverack really had been acting in the dishonorable manner ungested by Mr. Laverack surely had been acting in the dishonorable manner. Mr. Llewellin seems to think, if only he is able to prove that Fride of the Border was not pure, the whole system of treeding, as laid down by Mr. Laverack, would, "once for all, be proved to have no favorable precedent." Even if the pure Laverack, as host whose pedigree Mr. Li is graciously silent? Surely Mr. L. himself should be the last person to real against the Laverack's carolul breeding. What there were not pure, what them? "One swallow does not make a summer." What about the other uncertain a distribution of his pure Laverack. In fact, every dog that he has in his kennel of any note is at least hall averack.

With Prince Itoyai, another pure have seen and the last half Loverack.

If Mr. Laverack's system is such a bad one, how is it that Mr. Llewellin bred from Lill, by Prince? and, if it is such a bad system, how is it that, while it has been kept up for seventy years, the pure Laveracks are still at the top of the tree, such as champion Rock, Emperor Fred, Royal Jock, Prince Royal, Princes, Phantom, Piuzle, and lots of others? I, for one, an always teady to carefully consider any and all facts brought forward as evidences or proofs; but to take off my hat to any man's tipse distill what I never shall do. Highly as I may regard Mr. Llowellin's judgment of the points of a setter, I shall require something more like tangible proof than his letter at present contains before I either believe the late Mr. Laverack to have been a rogue, or his breed of setters a delusion. What can have caused the lotter to be written at all, is to me a matter of PERPLEXITY.

P. S. By the bye, why does Mr. Llewellin single out Mr. Bowers to protest against? I find there is only one dog (Troy II.) in the class that does not count Pride of the Border as one of its ancestors.

PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW.

The judges appointed are as follows:
For Setters, Pointers and Spaniels—Major J. M. Taylor,
Lexington, Ky.
For Foxhounds, Beagles, Greyhounds, Fox-terriers, Collies,
and all non-sporting classes—James Watson, Esq., New York
city.

and all non-sporting cusses—James w auson, page, from a one city.

Dogs will be carried free to and from the show, when they are accompanied by their owners. Exhibitors who come over the Erie Railroad must notify Mr. Jno. N. Abbott, General Passenger Agent, New York, and he will send them a permit. The express companies will, upon pre-payment of their usual rates to the show, return the dogs free.

The entries will positively close on Feb. 25.

The prospects for the show are exceedingly good, as a large number of applications for prize lists have already been received. The prize lists will be furnished on application to Chas. Lincoln, Supr.,

Chas. Lincoln, Supr.,

Lock box 303, Pittsburgh, Pa.

POINTER vs. SETTER.

POINTER vs. SETTER.

STAUNTON, Virginia, 1882.

Edillor Forest and Stream: STAUNTON, Virginia, 1882.

Edillor Forest and Stream: STAUNTON, Virginia, 1882.

I am sorry that Mr. Godefiroy's dog didn't get first. But I think Mr. G. very wrong in writing the abusive and scurriflous card, which he has published against the judges. If that sort of thing is tolerated, it will preclude gentlemen from acting as judges hereafter—and no one but a gentleman is fit to act.

The truth is there is too much money and too much bias in this field trial business anyway. All the capital, etc., of dog-treeders is tied up in setters. The breeders have gone to work and educated the sportsmen up to the belief that the setter is the only bird dog worthy of a sportsman's attention. They have depreciated the pointer, kicked him out of the pale, and bestowed all their care and caresses upon the setter; and now they think they can't recede, and the fear of losing a little money deters them from doing simple justice.

My own notion is that there are good dogs of both kinds, and that one is better suited to certain localities, and to certain kinds of lunting than the other. I believe that for nose, staunchness and bird instinct, the pointer is naturally the superior. For pace, style and other qualities the setter is superior; and as a companion out of the field for a gentleman, the pointer cannot compare with the setter—such at least has been my experience, in the main—have see exceptions both ways. I have a pointer now that is too fast. He has every good quality that a man can desire, and the only fault I ever found with him, or ever heard urged by others, is that he ranges too wide, and hunts too fast. Now, suppose this dog were bred to a fast bitch of good nose, would not the objection urged by setter men soon be obviqued? When the strikes the seed to a fast bitch of good nose, would not the objection urged by setter men soon be obviqued? There is no sense in it. It is not over the fast dog that the good shot and genuine sportsman makes t

of Benuty.

Brier. By Dr. F. B. Greenough, Boston, Mass., for black, white and
tan Eaglish setter bitch, whelped Jan. 13, 1882, by Coin out of Benuty.

Rye. By Mr. George Laick, North Tarrytown, N. Y., for cocker
spaniel bitch, whelped Oct. 18, 1881, by Mr. Fred. Hoo's Witch out of
his Madgo.

NAMES CHANGED.

NAMES CHANGED.

May Morning to May Bell. Mr. J. J. Scanlan, Fall River, Mass., ishes to change the name of his Llewellin setter bitch, whelped Aug. 1881, by Guy out of Pearl, from May Morning to May Bell.

Lady ling to Octavia. Mr. S. R. Gordon, Brookfield, Mo., wishes to hange the name of his red Irish setter bitch by Etcho II. out of Stoney.

DEATHS.

Mand. Dr. Geo. A. Scaman's (Marysville. Kan.) setter bitch Maud, Jan. 19, of distemper.

Mischief, Mr. H. Drain's (Baltimore, Md.) red Irish setter bitch puppy by Echo out of Lady Heien. (Her sire was wrongfully given last week as Eleho. BRED.

Mand—Bob, Jr. Mr. John G. Marshall's (Woodstock, Ont.) black cocker bitch Mand (Hollis' Wildair—Hollis' Joo) to owner's Bob, Jr. (Bob III.—Black Bess), Jan. 9.

Gretchen—Rosseen.—The Fairmount Kennels' (Hyde Park, Mass.)

S. Bernard bitch direction (Alp—Hedwig III.) to Rousseau (Monarque

St. Bernard bitisseather the raminoint kenness trypes care, anassis, St. Bernard bitisseau (klonarque—Bonat).

Bonat).

Bessie Thunder, Mr. J. O. Donner's (New York) English setter bitch Bessie (Ranger—Belle) to Mr. A. H. Moore's Thunder, Jan. 28. Kirsty—Baidy. Mr. George Luick's (North Tarrytown, N. Y.) collie bitch Kirsty to Mr. Robert Hoe's imported Baidy, Dec. 16, 1881.

Frim—Bob III. The Hornell Spaniel Club's (Hornellsville, N. Y.) liver and white cocker spaniel bitch Prim to their champion Bob III..

SALES.

Belle Elcho. Red Irish setter bitch by champion Elcho out of Mr. F. A. Diffenderfer's Bess (Mr. N. Salters) Dash—Dr. Strachan's Belle) by Mr. E. T. Hyett to Mr. C. E. Waring, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y. Gilroy. Chestnut and tan cocker spaniel dog, whelped Oct. 29, 1880 (Wildair—Belle) by Mr. Burr Hollis, Hornellsville, N. Y., to Mr. Hilloses, Boston, Mass.

Brunette. Liver spaniel bitch puppy (Benedict—Princess) by the Hornell Spaniel Club, Hornellsville, N. Y., to Mr. D. H. Talbot, Sloux City, In.

City, Ia.

Eluf. Liver and white cocker spaniel dog puppy by the Hornell Spaniel Club, Hornellsville, N. Y., to Mr. Frank S. Waters, Chicago, Il.

Spanner Club, Hornensymb, N. 1., to Mr. Frank S. Waters, Chicago, H. Dincom, Red Irish setter, two yeavs ohl (Arhigiton—Flora) by Mr. 2. Chubb, Cleweland, O., to Mr. A. R. Wilber, of same place.

Lady Boweon-field, English setter libte (helecster—Orphina) by Mr. C. C. Reiff, Souderton, Pa., to Mr. D. S. Kirving, London, Ont.

Rough Boy—Lady Bewonspield wheth, Lennon and white English setter bitch puppy (Rouch Boy—Lady Beaconsfield) by Mr. C. C. Reiff, Souderton, Pa., to Mr. D. S. Kirving, London, Ont.

Jennie. English setter bitch puppy (Rough Boy—Lady Beaconsfield) by Mr. C. C. Reiff, Souderton, Pa., to Br. James W. Harry, Conshohocken, Pa.

Bill Jackson. Black pointer dog (Dan—Nellie Day) by Mr. C. C.

shohocken, Pa.

Bill Jackson.

Bill Jackson.

Bill Jackson.

Bill Jackson.

Bill Day by Mr. C. C.

Rough Bay—Lody Benconspell whelps. Lemon and white English

setter—two dogs and two bitches (Rough Boy—Lady Beaconshell)

by Mr. C. C. Reiff. Souderton, Pa., to Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's.

Del.

WHELPS.

Bridget Plankel. Mr. E. J. Robbins' (Wethersfield, Conn.) red Irish setter bitch Bridget Planket whelped Jan. 20, thirteen—eight dogs and five bitches—by owner's Dick Hatteraick.

Dachting and Canocing.

MEASUREMENT.

MEASUREMENT.

The subject of yacht measurement, notwithstanding all that has been written on it, seems yet to be involved in much obscurity and confusion, with the effect that even invective and false analogies are sometimes used in the value attempt to clear up a matter that is only obscured by such treatment. A subject possessing so many points, and the points themselves presenting so many isprets, reasonably leads to the formation of a variety of opinions, and so long as there is absent a clear perception of the underlying principles on which any leads to the formation of a variety of opinions, and so long as there is absent a clear perception of the underlying principles on which any leads to the formation of a variety of opinion, and the polymer of the underlying principles on which any prove even "exasperating" to those who are indisposed to discuss the matter in a calm and philosophic spirit. I feel disposed to dispute the justice of your criticisms in the issue of January 12, and also the fitness of the cubic contents rule to measure the allowance of this due to one yacht from another. I must deny the possibility of a size rule which valuing the differences in yachts, and express dimensions, judiciously which taxes freeboard and encourages reduction of bulk has only to be adopted without any limitations as to ballasting in order to encourage the production of the most ultra type of racing machines easily to be conceived of, in comparison to which a Lake Windermere boat would compare most favorably. How would you like, for instance, a boat with a Windermere misship section, attenuated by reduced beam, situated by a fin like the Evolution's containing all the hallast, or by a situated by a fin like the Evolution's containing all the hallast, or by a situated by a fin like the Evolution's containing all the hallast, or by a production from whose experience and authority in such matters and deservedly high. Such a rule has been frequently condemned by lixen from the most favorable, and authority in such mat

THE BYRON HOUNDS.—GASTON, N. C., Jan. 27.—Permit me to correct a typographical error which occurs in my communication on Byron hounds in your issue of Jan. 19, for the benefit of your several correspondents. Substitute "Byron" wherever "Byrson" is found. Brodwax's pack, as well as my own, consists exclusively of the Byron strain. I know of no such hounds as the "Byrson". The distemper is still playing havoc with my pack. Seven, apart from Fancy's and Fashion's litter of suckling pups, have died. Four others likely to follow.—T. G. T.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.—A special meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club will be held at room 18, Tributs Building, to-day, Thursday, Feb. 2, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the report of Mr. Geo, T. Leach, Treasurer, and to transact other important business.

DOG WHISTLE.—The dog whistle invented by Mr. Chas. F. Kent, of Monticello, N. Y.. is a neat and serviceable little adjunct of the sportsman's field equipment. See advertisement eisewhere.

KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Ramper Croscibl. By Mr. S. B. Dilley Rosendale, Wis., for liver and white ticked pointer dog puppy by Croxteth out of owner's Royal Fan (Ranger—Dolly).

Royal Chip. By Mr. S. B. Dilley for liver and white ticked oppupps by Croxteth out of owner's Royal Fan (Ranger—Dolly).

Royal Chip. By Mr. S. B. Dilley for liver and white ticked oppupps by Croxteth out of owner's Royal Fan (Ranger—Dolly).

Royal Chip. By Mr. S. B. Dilley for liver and white ticked oppupps by Croxteth out of owner's Royal Fan (Ranger—Dolly).

Royal Chip. By Mr. S. B. Dilley for liver and white ticked blace and the control of the c

bodds after change tooks, am a B deshador to enforming their tree participation in the very few club races which take place after a proposed ready participation in the very few club races which have not the 18 of course impossible for me to say who have or who have not the 18 of course impossible for me to say who have or who have not the 18 of course impossible for marks seem, however, to be prompted by some inscenception of discussions in which I have recently taken a part.

I have not heard, excepting through your pages, that any one would propose set the same untraxed when placed at the same depth, but covered by a garboard. It seems when placed at the same depth, but covered by a garboard. It seems committee should fail to some should propose store in rule, or that any committee should fail to some should propose store in rule, or that any committee should fail to some should fail to be should fail to some s

esitemition for a simple measure of length, and this is not your proposition.

You say "her opportunities for speed!" "lie in her size,! "in her size, the of course include the keel in "her bulk," and a weighted keel has considerable of it. But I presume that you do not intend to he had so made to the season of the bulk of course made head of the season of the bulk of the season of the had bulk of course made them all allike, whereas every one knows that length, possed particular all allike, whereas every one knows that length, possed particular all allike, whereas every one knows that length, possed particular all allike, whereas every one knows that length, possed and had to these depth have different values for producing speed in salling vessels, and that of these depth is of least value, and to charge them as of equal value is certainly a pretty heavy tax on depth.

It is easily seen, too, that to raiso the deck a few inches for increase of free board, for room and dryness, it is a piece of costily extravation of the season of the board in the season of the board in the season of the board in the season of the seas

ind.

Do the opportunities for the Tarantella's speed lie in her bulk, or
ses the bulk of any other catamaran furnish her "opportunity for

does the bulk of any other catamaran furnish her "opportunity for Seed."

Than afraid that if the ardor for racing should increase, the very contrary of your proposition may prove more nearly true, that the length of the boat Joined to the largest attainable stability, and the smallest attainable sith surface, that can by any means be got with it, will give us the fastest boat.

You say, Mr. Editor, that the reasoning which takes power into consideration in a measurement rule is "beneath contempt."

This is a very hard judgment to pass upon your own rule, and upon the well considered rules of the English and some American clubs.

After such a statement it will be interesting to learn from you why, if power is not to be considered, anything but length can properly by put into a measurement rule.

Except as it gives power, what particular element of advantage is there in hult.

Is it in the breased extent of skin surface to experience friction—

Is it in the breased extent of skin surface to experience friction—

Is it in the breased extent of skin surface to experience friction—

Is a considered with virth which the waves of displacement and replacement are formed—the increase of area of midship section, or what

the greater rapinity with when the waves of displacement and replacement are formed—the hieroway of area of midship section, or what it is a set of the property of the proper

Such a charge is clearly arthrary and a uncermination, agains such boats.

In conclusion I may remark that any good rule now existing deals more or less effectively with power and length, and only with those. Any proposed rule must include them. This accomplished, the more of the control of

CUTTERS AT SEA.

CUTTERS AT SEA.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As the question of the day secus to be "Sloop vs. Cutter," perhaps a few words from one who held the tiller in many a close fight may no be out of place. During the lost few months, indeed, since the advent of the Madge in American waters, Diaverend so much twaddle about mere reacing machines," "no comfort," errew drenched to the skin," etc. setc., that I am formed to believe that most of these orticles were written by men who never recied a moinsoil or shifted jibs in their written by men who never recied a moinsoil or shifted jibs in their matter as "club-room cruisers." Examination the Swedies, are designated as "club-room cruisers." Examination that the cutter which is, and as to confort, speed and sengoing qualities. I can give a little actual experience in this type of vessel. The tirst cutter which I owned and salfed was a boat of the following dimensions: Length, 20ft, 6im, beam, 6ft, 6im, draft 6ft, 1im, lead on keel, 4 tons, flush clock, watersight cockpit and skylight, in fact, deck fillings about same as Mudge. First season started in twenty-three races, and at only on the start of the word. Now, as to confort, (always keeping before our sense of the word. Now, as to confort, (always keeping before our sense of the word. Now, as to confort, (always keeping before our mind the tomage of the boat) 6ft, 6im, headtoon in a cation with two iron-framed cots which closed up to the side when not in use; sail lockers aft; coal stove and lockers, with another cot forward of mast. Myself and two men lived on board all of one season and were not cramped at all. To show what a safe boat sign was, I crossed the Diaglab. Channel from Kingstown to Holyhead, to Liverpool, Islo of Acquisers and the start worth of note. This was the first five-tenner that avections and worthy of note. This was the first five-tenner that avec

Fen. 2, 1862.]

To calls to my mind a passage which we made from Liverpool to the Islee of Man with a received tryadil, double reded forestal, spid-fire jib. on the Mange of the Mange contests—"she was perfectly awash"—calls to my mind a passage which we made from Liverpool to the Islee of Man with a received tryadil, double reded forestal, spid-fire jib. on mistake, how to for 8 hours; we had it hot and heavy, and many a mine I wished myself out of the scrape. I am, however, of opinion that had an advocate of the sloop type been on board, he would have 'blessed his stars' he was in a tight little cutter. One of the best proof's I know as to the "racing reachine" superiority is the fact that in Eagland, when building crusing yachs for comfort and pleasure only, in place of the old-fashbonel short, beamy, hint-bowed outside, just as in any racer. Experience has taught them to do it. The entire type and model is the result of years of experience and experiments, and it may lorerest American yachtsmen to know that the first boat of Mr. G. L. Watson, designer of such ellippers as Vril, Madge, May, and Vandurar, awas a centreboard sloop named the Peg Woffington, and often, when passing her in a smaller cutter, have he and I cutyoe'd a hearity laugh at what he used to designate "in a jump of a sea than a cutter; with this opinion I beg entirely to fiften a smaller cutter, and the mange of a wave, losing her headway, flop down into the trough of the sea and chrow the water all over herself; the cutter, all the time headreaching, will take some water over the ler rail, but nothing to signify, as these deep boats with the bankstat low down recover very quickly. In sloop search of the control of a wave, losing her headway, flop down into the trough of the sea and chrow the water all over herself; the cutter, all the time headreaching, will take some water over the ler rail, but nothing to signify, as these deep boats with the bankstat low down recover very quickly. In sloop search and the sea and chrow the water at a hig

LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream;
The following is the text of the resolutions passed at the last meeting noticed in your columns;
No. 1. A motion was made by N. D. Lawton and seconded by F. N. Scott, that a committee of three be appointed by the Commodore to consider the question of measurement as a basis of calculating time allowance, and as to the advisability of any change being made in the present system of measurement in use in this club; and that such committee report to this club at the next regular meeting the result of their labors, and in case they deem any change advisable, that they recommend some system simple in its operation under which boats can be quickly, accurately, and satisfactorily measured, together with a table of time allowance for use under such system so recommended by them.
The motion was carried, and the Commodore appointed Messrs, N.

recommend some system simple in its operation under which beast can be quickly, accurately, and satisfactorly ineasured, together with a table of time allowance for use under such system so recommended. The motion was carried, and the Commodore appointed Messrs. N. D. Lawton, A. B. Alley and F. N. Scott, the committee.

No. 2. A motion was made by N. D. Lawton, seconded by Mr. Hague, that a committee of three be appointed by the Commodore to frame and submit to the club at the next regular meeting, a new set of sailing rules and regulations separate and distinct from the by-laws of the chib, which sailing rules and argulations mobby the sailing rules and regulations reported by the committee on the constitution and by-laws, with such adultions and afterations as shall be necessary to and which sailing rules and regulations reported by the committee on the constitution and by-laws, with such adultions and afterations as shall be necessary to and which sailing rules and regulations, and which sailing rules and regulations, and which sailing rules and regulations and the courses for this club.

That such committee shall also select and designate proper fixed courses for the respective classes of boats in the regatas and record and report the same at the next regular meeting of the club. That such rules, regulations and courses shall be printed in the club. That such rules, regulations and courses shall be printed in the club. This motion was carried, and the Commodore appointed Messrs. N. Lawton, A. B. Alley and Oliver Adams, the committee.

No. 3. A motion was made by N. D. Lawton, seconded by F. W. Flint, that a committee of three he appointed to frame rules and regulations for contests for champion pennants, to be held by each class of the boats enrolled in this club, and that when acted upon such rules regulations of the course of this club.

The motion was carried, and the Commodore appointed Messrs. N. S. A. motion was made by N. D. Lawton, seconded by F. W. Flint, that the committee on sailing rules and reg

A vote was taken, and the Commodore declared the motion lost. X.

It is very much to be regretted that the Larchmont Y. C. has found itself unable as yet to declare for fixed ballast in all its matches. We hope that in the future the interests of small cruising and cabin yealth will be sufficiently strongly represented in the club, to cope with the evil and to support the excellent resolution proposed by Mr. Lawton, It seems a pity that wholesome little boats with fixed ballast are to find no place on the list of so progressive a club. One such boat does more to encourage legitimate yachting than a feet of sand bag shifters, and we are sorry to find the latter carrying the day and by per mitting the shifting of weights, helping to postpone the introduction into New York waters of the cheap, safe, handy, little craft which ought to form a nursery for the sport to be especially encouraged in all clubs.

YACHT STOVES.

YACHT STOVES.

Editor Forest and Stream;
I am pleasantly surprised that your article on yacht stoves should create such inquiry from all over the country. My dosk is several inches deep with letters from your readers. Let me say to R. B. R. and others that my small tin Danforth stove, to which you referred, will not broil or bake, for those operations require a hotter fire than any other kind of cooking. It will, however, do everything else, besides glying light. All who can afford 14 inches quare of space and 14 inches of height, with a chance to place a fount somewhat higher, bake to early extent, a twenty pound turkey or roast beef, or eight loaves of bread at a time, or as little thereof as may be required. For enough and light use generally, the tin stove is all that is necessary, and the light may give more comfort than a "broil." For temporary use, as indicated, we can hardly expect everything. Providence was kind to R. B. R. With his oil stove, but the Danforth fluid stove will refleve him of sacit trouble and dauger. All dirt, soot, askes and kindling is avoided. Should fluid be spilled about the lamp, wipe it up before lighting. The plan of putting a stove in a box suggested by the plan of putting a stove in a box suggested by Roberts and the plan of putting a stove in a box suggested by Roberts and the plan of putting a stove in a box suggested by Roberts and the plan of putting a stove in a box suggested by Roberts R. Danforth.

CHALLENGE TO CUTTERS.

Editor Forest and Stream: In view of the fact that Madge thrashed two or three of our sloops last year, and, as some people think, that her success was due to great deplacement. Those propose to too this question practically, there loop setemifically, if any outtor freeds can be coaxed to too the

fore scientifically, it any other reggos can be coased to be the mark.

In order that the experiment may not be an expensive one to any rerson concerned, I suggest that it be made on a small scale—having the authority of Forest and Straman for the assertion that a principle can be proved in miniature as well as in any other way.

I therefore challenge any yacht builder or designer in this country to construct and rig a genuine cutter, which in size shall not exceed 80 cubic feet, and to sail her against a nonparell boat, of same bulk, which I will build. The dimensions of both craft to be obtained by measuring length over all, extreme beam, and depth of hull amidship, from level of plantshear to outside of garboard seam, and multiplying those together. No time allowance to be given. No ballast to be

shifted. No sail to be certical which cannot be fairly used to which ward. Only one man (for captain and all hands) to be allowed on either beat—ho being a non-professional—and the race, or races, to be sailed over the N. Y. Y. C. course, or on L. I. Sound. I should prefer the test not to be made for money, regarding the "almighty dollar" as an unnecessary incentive to Corinthian effort.

The above offer is made in a fair spirit and with an honest desire on my part to settle some matters of opinion which have not always been by the control of the control

WORKING BOATS.

WORKING BOATS.

Editor Forest and Stream;
It has often struck inc that the yachting columns of the Forest AND STREAM could do good service to persons other than those who go on the water merely for sport, by giving space for drafts of working locats; such as fishing smicks, oyster pungies, claim boats and craft of that kind. This idea has been very forcibly impressed upon my mind while rarebling about the wharves, by observations of the inartistic stream of the property of

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

Bilior Forest and Styram:

Indications point to a big season in Boston and Eastern waters. All
Indications point to a big season in Boston and Eastern waters.

Indications point to a big season in Boston and Eastern waters.

Indications point to a big season in Boston and Eastern waters.

Indications point to a big season in Boston and Eastern waters in the season was a cutter betwan and ore very plant at the state of the season was a season was three years in the state of the season was three years ago there were but three cutters in Boston—Kitten, Violet and Enterprise (Saxon, nee Kitten, has returned to her madden name)—there are now dozens, and they are all good, wholesome boats. The favorite size this year is from 30 to 35 feet over all, and the price for this size ranges from \$2,000 to \$2,500. A fricant of mine has just got estimates from one of our best builders for 4 tons lead on keel, to be build and insished in best manner, with full equipment. The price asked was \$2,500. As stated in your issue of Jan. 12, D. J. Lawlor is to build a cutter for Mr. Henmenway. He will probably lay down a boat on the same lines for Mr. George K. Boutelle. The model that these two boats are to be build not is said to be a perfect beauty, though I can say nothing from personal knowledge, as I have not yet seen if.

Southed the season is cause, the new club house. Marblehead will be some day the Cowes of America. Nothing said as yet as to any official changes in the various clubs. One or two of the clubs, however, appear to be getting somewhat "logy," and a little shaking up and verchauling would not hurt them. Or dit that yawl Edith will come out as a cutter this year, also that the change of Whitecap from schooner to yawl last autumn was not agreet success. Schooner Carrot of the season is the various clubs. One or two of the clubs, however, appear to be getting somewhat "logy," and a little shaking up and verchauling would not hurt them. Or dit that yawl Edith will come out as a cutter this year, als

TAXING FREEROARD

TAXING FREEBOARD.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I occasionally see the Forest And Stream here and am much interested in the discussion now going on in your pages as regards measurement. In your issue of Dec. 22 I see a statement in your edit total note to Irt. D. H. Rice's letter as follows: "Several small clubs total note to Irt. D. H. Rice's letter as follows: "Several small clubs can be a statement in your edit of the property of the same of the control of the property of the same of the control of the property of the same of the control of the control of the same of the sam

BOSTON TAKES THE LEAD.

BOSTON TAKES THE LEAD.

WHEN three years ago Forest AND STREAM first operaed war on the traps and began to fight for honest boats, little did we dream that a fin effect of atters would be honest boats, little did we dream that a fin effect of atters would be not beautiful to the proof. But the good cause has been nearly won, for not merely we we building a few experimental craft of the honest type, but a whole flect is to be affoat next season. Builders are crowded with orders for so many cutters that they have been obliged to turn customers for such craft from their doors, while a demand for the American cutter has already sprung up abroad. Boston, as usual in yachting matters, has taken a feedded lead. The craze for cutters seems to be on the increase. A Boston gentleman, with some experience in yachting, intends importing one from ham, with some experience in yachting, intends importing one from the same size he badage, but, it is claimed, is much faster—Bostom Herott.

A season of great activity among yachtsmen seems promised. There is not a yacht builder in Bostom who has not received one or more contracts for boats, and the yachting agencies report many sales. There is a demand for large schooner yachts which exceeds even the number of such boats for sale. The sir among the builders of cutters is most remarkable, and can partly be accounted for by the victories of the Madge. D. J. Lawler, of East Roston, had to refuse contact the properties of the builder in the cutters, and Lawley & Sons, of Sourt summer. D. J. Lawler has just shipped on the steamer Servia the will be 35 feet over all, 9 feet beam, 6 feet draft of water. She will have four tons of lead on her keel.—Boston Globe.

OVERSPARRING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The shot you gave the proposition to limit length of light spars and to place a restriction upon light sails which has recently come up in the Atlantic, Y. C., is an eminently just bit of criticism. Such a rule will compel a man to put every inch possible in his lower sails, thus making a boat which is already none too good in type a perfect manrap and most expensive and difficult to handle in any but the mildest zephyrs, and smoothest water. Such a rule will also have the effect for it is an axion that the future success of a club is directly proportional to the amount of encouragement it offers to small yachts. Now small yacht owners are the real lowers of the sport who cannot afford, not so much to buy, but to run a large boat. So a floot of small yachts

cannot exist in a club whose measurement and sailing rules compel a man to have nothing but a "big little boat," necessitating an enormous rig, and that all put into lower sails, into the bargain.

JEWELL.—This sloop is now receiving a heavy lead keel at Stapleton, S. I., the intention being to set her up as one more victim for the Madge next season.

THE TIMES.—Kittania and Resetta, of Boston, are to shed their fins at Webber's yard and come out as keels. Sloop Jane is to have an iron keel of 5,300 pounds. That is the kind of business we like to see keel of 5,000 pounds.

to see.

KNICKERBOCKER CANOE CLUB.—Officers for the year: Commodore, H. T. Keyser; Vice-Commodore, Charles S. H. Buchanan; Scoretary, R. H. Wilkins; Treasurer, Adolph Loventhal, and Measurer, S. Loventhal.

tary, R. H. Wilkins; Treasurer, Adolph Loventhal, and Measurer, S. Loventhal.

Loventhal.

THE MODERN BOAT.—The Lawleys have completed a modern cat boat for Mr. Thomas flott, of Boston. Sho is 17tt. long, 14/gft. load line, 4th. beam and has 300 lbs. from on her keel.

SHADOW.—This sloop is not to be converted into a machine as reported. Her cabin trunk will remain standing, but she is to be put in thorough trim and receive a long topmast. That much the Madge has at least effected.

NEW RULES.—The Larchmont Y. C. has taken a copputential step in the proposed revision of its sailing rules. We understand that the blue book of Yacht Racink, Association will form the basis of the new set, which promises to be the most complete in America.

COST OF CUTTERS.—From our correspondence it will be seen that a competent builder offers to contract for entires 34 to 33tf, on deck for the sum of \$3.500, including lead on keel. Cheap enough, and the bugaboo of the great cost of such boats vanishes before facts.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—We call attention to an advertisement desiring a partner in a legitimate business capable of large extension and of remunerative character applicable to yachts and shipping in general. The business needs only to be put on the market to insure success.

YACHTING LAWS.—It will be remembered that the root of the insure

desiring a partner in a legitimate business capable of large extension and of remunerative character applicable to yachis and shipping in general. The business needs only to be put on the market to insure success.

YACHTING LAWS.—It will be remembered that through the instrumentality of the Seawanhaka Y. C. and its former efficient secretary, Mr. O. E. Crouwell, an extensively-circulated petition for the modification of existing laws relating to yachting was piaced in the hands of Congressman Townsend. This petition has now taken the form of a Congressman Townsend. This petition has now taken the form of a congressman Townsend. This petition has now taken the form of a discussion of the same appeared in FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. 14.

AT LAST.—We have often urged the necessity of bringing more refinement and knowledge to bear upon yacht building. We are signated to the construction of the same appeared in FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. 14.

AT LAST.—We have often urged the necessity of bringing more refinement and knowledge to bear upon yacht building. We are figured to the construction of the same appeared in FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. 14.

AT LAST—We have out calculations upon the hull so as to obviate alterations after once finished. The owners of Oriva, Muriel and a flew other yachts do not regret having delegated the task of designing altered to the same of th

Answers to Correspondents.

Syescriber, N. Y.-Good dog trainer is Wm. Tallman. Providence,

R. I. H. D., Baltimore, Md.—Lady Palmerston was, by Palmerston, out of Fan. or Fan.

T. V. G., Santa Barbara, Cal.—The address is Col. J. W. St. Clair. Wadley, Ga.

C. C., Poynette, Wis.-1. The address is Hartford, Conn. 2. The rifle is reliable.

YORESHIRE, Trenton, N. J.—Please give the address of reliable breeders of the Yorkshire terrier. Ans.—We know of none.

N. B. P., Washington, D. C.—Read the correspondence on the subject, which has been running in our columns for months.

W. M., Uniontown, Pa.—For metallic deer ornaments for front yard rite to Mott Iron Works, Beekman street. New York.

H. D., Baltimore, Md.—How shall I feed my puppies, 8 weeks old? Ans. See article on rearing puppies, in our issue of Nov. 3, 1881.
W. J. T., Danbury, Conn.—You write an anonymous letter complaining of our firm. You cannot expect us to investigate the matter without having your name.

District of the first of the fi

was hoff after three days, and repeal if necessary.

L. N. S., Cheshire, Conn.—1. Woodcock have not left Connecticut in October. We have seen them in that State as that as Dec. 25. The best shooting is resually early in November. 2. We cannot discriminate between gun-makers. 3. There is no "best gun." There are different makes, any one of which is good enough. 4. The single-barreled guns advertised in this paper are reliable so far as we can learn. 5. We cannot tell you what "the small black insects found in the snow" are until we see them.

W. B. P., Crookett, Texas.—1. What is a good remedy for distemper? What is the mange; and cure for it? 3. Are canvas-back dicks found in Western waters? 4. Does the superiority of Damascus steel, so material for guns, consist in the metal or the preparation of it, or both? Ans. 1. Our experience has been that nature will much oftener work a cure than can be effected by the use of nedicine. 2, Mange is a skin disease of which there are several kinds. Mids attacks generally readily yield to a liberal treatment with an ollutiment of sulphur and lard. Should this prove londscutul write again, giving minuto description of symptoms. 3. Yes. 4. Both.

H. M. Quagaganusan, Herkimer, N. Y., maker of fine target als cancellar and
H. M. QUACKENBUSH, Herkimer, N. Y., maker of fine target air guus, offers a special inducement from now until July 1, 1882. Read adv. in this issue.

Bifle and Trap Shooting.

OLD-TIME PISTOL SHOTS.

OLD-TIME PISTOL SHOTS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As in your last issue you in rite correspondence that will give definite information on the subject of pistol shooting. I am induced to give my experience. It is a sport that has afforded me much interest and amusement for the past twenty-five years. Living in the South for the five years preceding the war, I had many opportunities not of seeing, but hearing of the worderful performances with a Coll's repeater or a Derringer—the favorite weapons of that day. I became ambitious to cut a tape, drive the centre, etc. Procuring a six-fine Coll, I commenced my practice with great zeel, and continued a six-fine Coll, I commenced my practice with great zeel, and continued years of the college of the col

PISTOL SCORES.

Each mail now brings to this office sample targets made with pistols, and some of them are capital ones. To be able to plant 10 consecutive shorts from a 32-calibre common S. &W. re-olvertal 5/cet, or 13 paces into the space of a postal card, or even half of has the shots were grouped, shows that the marksman was able to get all that record of our correspondent at Elk City, Pa.
Another correspondent at Elk City, Pa.
Another correspondent at a Louisville, ky, sends the following story of a piece of marksmanship, which he very discreetly says he "was told;

Another correspondent at Louisville, Ay, sends the following story of a piece of marismaniship, which he very discreetly says he "was told to January 2, at a turkey shooting at Bullitt's Grove in Jefferson county, eight miles from Louisville, Dr. Silas Wettherby killed nine turkeys at 120 yards, a record of four turkeys in 5 shots being made. An ordinary 5-shot, 5-then barrel, 32-cd. Smith & Wesson pistol was used, the pistol being fired with right hand, the barrel resting on the first finger of the left hand placed just in front of the eylinder.

When you consider that 120 yards at a turkey shooting will come nearer being 130 measured yards and the small size of the target, I think it must be considered remarkable shooting; but the doctor says he has frequently done as well and is confident he can repeat the performance almost any day. Have known performances by men who are who have had abundant practice, and by the use of arms of the finest description. In place of the short barreled and large callibe revolver, the long barreled single breech loading weapon is used, using a carridge with just sufficient powder to do the work in hand, not sufficient to break up the aim. For these scores we can vouch, as they were made in this city, in a gallery of repute, under the eye of an experienced rifleman, and without possibility of trickery or favoritism. When scores are claimed and records assected far in advance of these we naturally express some degree of doubt and feel inclined to place these big claims in the same category as the wondrous tales of superb marksmansh so often narrated of the Southwestern cowboy.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 38.—The sixth and final competition in the three hundred yards Life Membership match, was shot at Rensselaerwyck yesterday afternoon. The weather was mil.1, light fair, and the wind nothing to speak of. The riflemen were in good form and commenced the scores promptly on time. Good scores were made by all the competitors, but the match was won for the third and last time by Captain Fitch with thirty-two out of the possible thirty-five. The deals of the match are as follows:

When the Fitch, Bo. M. Yards—Life Membership Match.

When Fitch, Bo. M. Yards—Life Membership Match.

Theo Wooste, Bal S. 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 3 1 L G Puller, May S. 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 1 L G Puller, May S. 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 3 1 G White, S M. 92 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 9 3 G W M 1 1 G White, S M. 92 4 3 5 1 4 4 4 5 5 9 1 G W Hite, S M. 92 4 3 5 1 4 4 4 5 5 9 3 G W M 1 1 G W M 1

GARDNER, Mass., Jan. 25.—By reason of the storm the last meet-ing of the Gardner Rifle Club, at Hackmutack Range, was not as well attended as usual. Those who braved the storm report a good time and witnessed some good shooting. The conditions were the same as usual, distance 239 yaraks. of band, using the inch-ring and Creed-moor target combined. The following is the score:

	R.	C.	R.	C.	Tota	ls.
F E Nichols	91	48	91	47	185	95
G F Ellsworth	86	45	89	46	175	92
IN Dodge	77	46	77	44	154	90
II S Prine	65	43	82	45	147	88
F H Knowlton	62	41	81	44	143	85
C C Merritt	GO	43	69	43	129	86

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 26.—Members of the Rifle Club visited Lowell Range to-day for practice, the Massachusetts target being used, distance 20 yards, off-hand. The score tells the story;

ı	Winchester11	11	11	8	9	12	10	12	7	10-101
ı	8	9	- 8	10	11	8	11	9	12	11- 97-198
ı	Clark 8									
ł	11	11	11	5	9	7	13	12	11	7- 96-197
I										9-100
ı										10 90 196
ı	Rice 9	8	9	12	1:2	10	11	8	8	10 97
ı	9	9		12						7- 98-195
Į	Murphy 5	5	11	8	8	10	11	6	5	8- 77
ł	8	- 8	7	10	8	7	12	8	5	8- 81-158
ı	Lewis 10	3	0	2	3	5	3	0	8	8- 42 10- 72-114
1	9	6	9	6	ß	12	6	6	2	10 72-114

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Zettler Rifle Club's second competition for the gold watch, ten shots per man, Greedmoor target, gallery dis-tance, possible 50:

	B Zettler46
	G Schurman 46
	M B Engel
	D Miller
J Levy48	N D Ward48
C G Zettler48	A Lober42

GG Zettler. 48 A Lober. 49 ALTIMORE, Md., January 87.—The following pigeon matches were shot at McKnight's Canton House, near this city, on the 24th inst, under the management of Mr. C. S. Wertsner, of this city. Washington, D. C., was represented by Messrs. E. L. Mills, of the Treasury Department, and Wm. Wagner, inventor of the new and popular charcoal-filled, hermetically-sealed glass ball. Messrs. Maultin and Todd, two noted trap and duck shots from Port Deposit. Md., also participated in the matches, and, as will be seen by the scores, the visitors carried away more than their share of the "cake." Mr. who was the season of the "cake." Mr. also participated in the matches, and, as will be seen by the scores, who was the season of the "cake." Mr. also participated in the matches, and in exemplification of his theory shoots a 12-rauge, 8½ thes, yun, which certainly did very effective work on this occasion. The birds were an exceptionally fine lot—strong, rapid figures—and the day one of the most disagreeable for trap shooting that could well be, it being intensely cold, with a high northwest wind blowing, which carried many hard-lift binds beyond the boundary, which otherwise would have been scored.

I in the interest of Jurus rise, o on as	CttCII,	
Mills111 11111111111—13	Aul10w	
Ritter10w	Mauldin111	1111111110-11
Wertsner111 11111111111—13	Todd111	11110 - 7
Wagner111 10		

Purse, \$14, won by Mr. Mills. Second match, miss and out. Mills 0, Ritter 0, Wagner 0, Mauldin 10-1, Wertsner 0, Aul 10, Todd 11-2, Engle 10-1. Purse, \$8, won by Mr. Todd.

Third match, same conditions:

Mills

THE JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS GUN CLUB announces a reception ad ball to take place on the evening of Nebruary 8, at Poblamin's totel, Jersey City Heights. A special meeting of the Club will be held to the club room, 598 Newark avenue, J. C. H., February 5.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHERN EXCURSIONS.—The agents of Messrs. Leve & Alden, of 207 Broadway, New York, the well-known tourist agents, are actively at work in organizing the excursion parties to Florida, etc., announced recently. The standing of this firm as agents for leading lines of the firm as agents for leading lines of the yell more than not the consecutive of the promises with the yell more than not the consecutive participants in these delightful indeposition of the participants in these delightful indeposition of the participants in these delightful indeposition of the month of March, whilen, will us it as limost always the most inclement and trying of the whole year, will be spent by these fortunate excursionists in a climate like June, inclading all of the best known points in Florida, and a return either up the Mississippi upon a palace river steamer, or by rail via Atlanta, Lynchburg, and Washington.—Adv.

TO LADIES ONLY.—The wish to be beautiful is predominant in every woman, and none can say she does not care whether one is beautiful or not. Dr. Tr. F. Gouraul's Oriental cream, or majeal beautifue, elicits a clear transparent complexion, free from tan, freekies, or moth patches, and so closely imitating nature as to defly detection. It has the highest medical testimony as well as professional celebrines, and on its own merits it has become one of the largest and a popular specialty in the trade. Mars. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Proprietor, 35 fond Street, New York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Europe.—[eldv.]

THE GOODYEAR RUBBER MFG. Co., formerly at 488 and 490 Broadway, have been obliged to seek more commotious quarters, their business laving grown so largely that their old place was not large enough for them. They are now found at Nos. 68 and 505 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Block, and are ready to fill all orders. We call attention to their advertisement in this week is suo.

The old established house of Bradford & Anthony, 374 Washing-ton street, Boston, Mass., are advertising fine razors. Sportsmen in need of such should communicate with them. See adv. in this issue.

G. W. Simmons & Son, Oak Hall, Boston, Mass., manufacturers of me shooting suits, are still in the field. Their notice elsewhere is of attrest to anglers and gunners.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From Now Until March 1st Only.

From Now Until March 1st Only.

In order to reduce my stock and make room for new guns coming, I will offer my guns at a discount of 25 per cent. off the regular prices. Call and examine if you wish to buy a gun cheaper than you may have a chance to again. I have a full line of the celebrated W. & C. Scott & Sons' breech-loaders, also several odd guns, such as Colvs, Fox, Parker, Ethan Allen, Westley Richards, etc. Charles L. Ritzbiann, 943 Broadway.—Adv.

Treble Hooks, Gangs and Swivels.

Numbers, 8-0 7-0 6-0 5-0 4-0 8-0 2-0 1,0 1\frac{1}{2} 1 to 8 Per Dozen \$\frac{1}{2}\$1,25 1.05 .85 .75 .70 .65 .60 .50 .45 .40		BEST QUALITY	TREBLE	HOOKS E	EITHER	RINGED	OR TAPE	RED.			
Per Dozen \$1.25 1.05 85 75 70 65 60 .50 .45 .40			7-0	(i-0)	5-0	4-0	3-0	2-0	1.0	13	
	Per Dozen	,\$1,25	1.05	,85	.75	.70	.65	.60	.50	.45	.40
BEST QUALITY BRASS OR STEEL BOX SWIVELS.		BEST O	UALITY B	RASS OR	STEEL	BOX SW	TVELS.				
	Numbers							3-0	2-0	1.0	1 to 10
Per Dozen. 1.25 .80 .70 .60 .50	Per Dozen						1.25	.80	.70	.60	.50
Best Quality Brass Double Swivels, No. 1 to 10, per dozen\$2.25 Best Quality Brass Treble Swivels, No. 1 to 10, per dozen\$2.00	Best Quality Brass Double Swive	ls, No. 1 to 10, per	dozen	\$1.25	Best Qua	lity Brass	Treble Sw	ivels, No. 1	to 10, per	dozen	.\$2.00
MINNOW GANGS, ALL WITH SWIVELS. Prices per dozen		MIN	NOW GAN	GS. ALL	WITH 8	WIVELS					
Single gut, 1 ft. long	Single gut, 1 ft. long										
Double	Double									. 0.0	
Graph (*		1									
Seth Green, single gut, half foot long 3.00 Imbrie, 3.50 Imbrie, 3.50	Trobrio									0.7	
" double " " 4.00	" double "									4.0	
Leaders (for Green & Imbrie gangs), 9 feet long, very heavy single gut, with two swivels. 9.00	Leaders (for Green & Imbrie gar	gs), 9 feet long, ve	rv heavy si	ingle gut.	with two	swivels				9.0	
Patent Treble Hook, with bailing needle attached, 1 ft. long, with swivel, gimp or 40 hook, or double gut and 1-0 hook 3.00	Patent Treble Hook, with baitin	g needle attached,	I ft. long,	with swive	el, gimp o	r 4-0 hook	, or double	gut and 1	-0 hook	. 3.0	
Romeyn, treble twisted gut, 3 feet long, with three swivels 18.00	Romeyn, treble iwisted gut, 3 fe	et long, with thre	e swivels							. 15.0)

Orders received from persons residing in cities in which the dealers keep a full line of our goods will not be filled at any price.

ABBEY & IMBRIE, 48 Maiden Lane, New York.



A GOLD PEN and RUBBER HOLDER, containing ink for several days' writing. Can be carried in the pocket. Always ready for use. A luxury to persons who care to preserve their individuality in

writing.

MABIE, TODD & BARD,

180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Send for Price-List.

OUR GOODS ARE SOLD BY FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

1823-RELIABLE-1882 BUIST'S SEEDS

Are entirely the product of our own farms, and are unsurpassed by any in the world for purity and relimbility. Bust's Garden Almanac, containing 192 pages useful information, with prices, mailed on receipt of 3c., stamp.

Wholesale Price Lief for Merchants on application. ROBERT BUIST, Jr., Seed Grower, PHILADELPHIA,

E ASTWARD HO! OR, ADVENTURES AT adventure in the wilds of bluine. Interesting alike to old and young. Has received the highest commendations from the methroplitan press. Handsomely bound in cloth, and contains 370 pages, Illustrations sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50. CHARLES A. J. FARRAR, Jamaica Phin, Mass.

\$572 WEEK. \$12 A DAY AT HOME EASILY made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine,

GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, UNDERWEAR,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Samples and circulars mailed free

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY. 631, 633, 635, 637 Broadway, N. Y.

LADIES ONLY think, we will send 1 dozen Napkins; 1 Autograph Album; 100 Album Verses; 5 Papers Assorted Needles: 1 Specie Purse, and large Illustrated Family Story Paper 8 months, post paid, to any one who will cut this out and return to us

with 44 cents; this appears but once.
MISCELLANY PUBLISHING CO., Boston, Mass.

Farrar's Pocket Map of the RichardSon-Rangeley Lakes Region, including all
the lakes, ponds and rivers of that famous comitry,
as well as the head waters of the Connecticut
river, Connecticut and Parmachenee Lakes, etc.;
cloth bound. Price, post-paid, by mail, 50 cents.
CHARLES A, FARRARA, Jamaica Flain, Mass,

for Sale.

FOR SALE:

Patent of a Glass Ball Trap.

Already in the Market and Known to be Reliable.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY SPORTSMEN. For full particulars address, giving references,

R. L. S., this office.

A UDOBON'S BIRDS AND QUADRUPEDS FOR SALE—A copy of Audulbou's Viviparous Quadrupeds of America, superbly illustrated with colored plates; 3 volumes, large 8vo, brown morocco, a little rubbed. Also Audobou's Birds of America, in 7 volumes, octavo, the first volume wanting. With beautiful colored plates, same size and binding as the Quadrupeds. For price apply to this office.

CECOND HAND, W. W. GREENER, 10-BORE
Shreeth-Loader, cost three months ago 5150, just a good as new, will be sold for \$10,7 a decided bargain.
Charles L. Pitzmann, 913 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE.—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, about 39 miles from New York; 45 acres improved land. Partridge, quali, rabbit and duck shooting, also good dishing for bass and pickerel, for particulars address N. E. J., at this office.

 $B_{\ also \ trout.-EGGS \ and \ FRY \ FOR \ sale,}^{ROOK \ TROUT.-EGGS \ and \ FRY \ FOR \ sale,}_{\ also \ trout \ for \ table \ use.}^{\ Address \ F. \ W. \ EDDY,}_{\ pan5,tf,}^{\ andolph, \ N. \ Y.}$

PARRAR'S POCKET MAP OF MOOSEHEAD able companion for the sportsman, hunter and lumberman. Lately corrected and rovised, and now acknowledged to be the only correct map of this wast region. Nearly bound in cloth covers. Price, postpaid, by mail, 60 cents. CHARLES A. J. FARRAR, Janualca Plain, Mass.

STONEHENGE ON THE DOG.

Price \$3.50.

For sale by Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

Golden Opinions

CONCERNING

FOREST AND STREAM.

Orange County, N. Y., Jan., 1882.

It is especially pleasing to see your determination to elevate field sports into manly and useful recreations, relieving the odium that has attached to such pastime. The high tone that characterizes your journal is most oppouraging, and when I see articles from it copied in the leading papers, I begin to think that the time is coming when hunting and fishing will no longer be considered fit for lazy men only, but the worn-out professional or business man will become better acquainted with nature; when dyspeptics shall get relief, and effeminate pleasure give way to that which is sound and invigorating.

ROCKLAND, Mc., Jan. 7, 1882.
Would sooner be without my wife's mother than Forest and Stream. I like your paper and admire your principles, and the next time I go to New York I mean to call on you.

H. B.

Wellington, Kansas, Jan. 18, 1882. Your splendid paper is doing a world of good all over the country; and I only wish I could send you a hundred subscribers from our town. It is sadly needed here G. P. T.

OSKATOOSA, Iowa, Jan. 15, 1882.
Since I have been a reader of your paper have been highly instructed and pleased with the matter contained therein. Especially die article in issue of Dec. 29, "The Ideal Sports man," please me. I heartily and unreservedly agree with the writer in his definition. I also feel that FOREST AND STREAM is the journal o the nature-loving, ideal sportsman. J. E. S.

Bristol, Pa., Jan. 10, 1882.

Busy men, who have only time for a glance at the markets and the summary of news in the morning paper, invariably give themselves plenty of time when they sit down to read the Forest and Streeman; and there is no doubt that the advertisements each week are about as well scanned as in any journal in the country. I want to thank "Piseco," and "Nessmuk," and Ober, and Van Dyke, for the knowledge gained through their pleasing communications from what we may term the four corners of the United States, and with them are a host of others whose writings are read with pleasure and profit. Herewith find enclosed my usual New Year's greeting of a club of subscribers, which is the only kind of club I shall ever chuck at you.

C. E. S.

LITTLE FALLS. N. Y., Oct. 31, 1831.

Last April, while thinking up a summer's fabing trip, it occurred to me that I might get some useful information in the Fonest And Firezam. So I subscribed for it. "I'll get if for six months," I said—"see who's gone and find out where to go. At the end of that time the fishing will close and after that I won't care for it." I herewith enclose you renewal of my subscription, for either my love of trout fishing has ceased to be supreme, or I have become better educated. Although our trout fishing has gone, I don't see much falling off in the fever. I look for Forest AND STREAM Thursdays as anxiously as last summer when it was brought to me in the woods by my guide, and I must candidly say it's too thorough a sportsman's magazine to be dropped.

FULTON, Ill., Jan. 1883 Your paper improves with every issue; the "Sportsman Tourist" and "Natural History" departments are worth many times the subscription price.

D. N. A.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1883.

Don't see how I can get along without the Forest and Stream.

O. K.

I read your paper with increasing interest at every issue, and consider it the best in the land. I should feel lost without it, especially as I can not get much time for actual outdoorsport with rod, dog and gun.

A. P. K.

SHERBROOKE, Canada, Jan. 1882.
For the past few months a select sporting club of three members has taken the Forest and Stream, and I doubt it any one other copy of your paper is read more throughly, or better appreciated. As one of the members I take upon myself the honor of presenting to you the compliments of the club, and their sincere thanks for the large amount of entertaining information with which the paper is filled.

CANADA.

Allow me also to say that I thoroughly enjoy your excellent paper; have renewed my subscription, and while some years ago I only bought it occasionally as a luxury, I now look upon it as a necessity as well as a comfort Your views upon yacht building are the same adopted (after experience) by the "conch" builders of our fishing boats.

E. O. L.

Miscellancous Advertisements.



OF MAKING MANY BOOKS THERE IS NO END.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

NEAT AND ELEGANT

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Plainest to the Most Elaborate Styles.

SPECIMENS ON EXHIBITION.

If you want good work, at low figures, and save Agent's Commission come direct to

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KINGS CIGARETTES

Turkish, Virginia, and a small portion of choice Perique—a mixture not found in any other Cigarette. MILD, FRAGRANT, HIGH WROUGHT,

AND
Particularly Agreeable.

9 FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

By WILLIAM S. KIMBALL & CO.,
PEERLESS TOBACCO WORKS. ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Wanted.

WANTED.—ONE HUNDRED LIVE QUAIL.
Must be in good condition. Address, stating
price, A. D. WOOD, Warren, Pa. feb2,3t.

WANTED.—WILL EXCHANGE "KILBOURN'S Game Fishes" (complete) for D. B. L. gm, must be first-class in every respect; write full particulars. Box 7, P. O., New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Feb2.tt.

WANTED.—BUSINESS PARTNER WITH moderate capital to join advertiser in putting on the market meritorious article certain of extensive use on wood and fron ships and yooks. Full in vestigation. Highest testimoulais. Large and safe profits. B. M. P., Forest AND STREAM office. feb2,10

WANTED.—DOUBLE GUN, TWO SETS BAR-rels, 10, 12-gauge, 30-inch, weight not over 84 by First-class maker. Address, P. O. Box 2,387, N. Y.

The Bennel.

For Sale Cheap.

THE BLUE STAR COCKER SPANIEL KENNEL. Owing to ill health and increase of private busi-ess cares, I will sell this enjoyable and ucrative business ridiculously low, turning over to the suc-cessor the kennel, name, stock, orders, good will, and all kennel accessories. Worth \$10,000. Will sell for \$3,000. The demand for this strain is im-mense. Will give all necessary time and advice gratis to the successor. M. P. McKOON, Franklin, N. Y.

THREE GOOD FIELD DOGS FOR SALE.—I have two young dogs two years old that are throughly broken. Also a bitch that I wish to dispose of. I will take two dogs to break if applied to soon. W. TALLMAN, 40 Westfield street, Provinchence, R. I.

FOXHOUND PUPPIES FOR SALE.—FROM IM ported stock. Address, C. W. MILLER, Wood bridge, Middlesex Co., N. J. feb2, it.

FORSALE.—A FOX HOUND, 2½ YEARS, SMART and good stayer. Address, box 23, Medfield feb5,1t.

FOR SALE.—SETTER DOG, \$10 cash. C. REIFF, feb2,1t.

CREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF VON No. 2, riveted, \$1.20. Book of Instructions Free with each collar, by mail. Beware of worthless imitations. Ours the only patented one. Indorsed by the sporting press and used by all the prominent professional trainers.

E. & C. VON CULIN, Delaware City, Del.

Pedigree Printers.

FOR SALE, BRET HARTE, RED IRISH SETTER, particulars, address, B. WATERS, Canterburg, Febbyt,

FOR RED IRISH SETTERS AND COCKER SPAN-fels of the most fashionable blood, address CHAS. DENISON, Hartford, Conn. Sept15,tf

ONE WHITE BULL PUP, SIX MONTHS OLD, out of Gypsy, by Bonny Boy; Price \$15. Apply to E. GRIFFITH, 13 E. 37th st., N. Y. Feb2, it.

FOR SALE, COCKER SPANIELS AND BLACK and Tan Toy Terriers of the choicest strands. Address, GEO. H. WICKS, 92 Straight street, Pater-son, N. J.

FOR SALE,—WATCH DOG, COLOR BLACK, 16 months old, 125 pounds, mixture of Newfoundal and thoo hound. No better and very intelligent and in fine order. Address, Lock Box 142, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A TWO YEAR OLD LIVER AND White pointer dog, good size, well broke, and a good retriever from land and water. Address, GEO. G. B. LORD, P. O. Box 215, Moodus, Conn. [cb2,1t.

The Rennel.

Portraits of Celebrated Dogs NOW READY.

FIRST PAIR OF THE SERIES OF FIELD SCENES BY J. M. TRACY.

A Grouse Moor .- EMPEROR FRED. Snipe Shooting in the Mississippi Valley.-

Correct Portraits of the Two Leading Laverack Dogs in the World.

These pictures are large Album Cards. Photographic reproductions of oil paintings by Tracy. Executed by the Artotype Process. They will not fade like ordinary photographs, and are equal in effect and finish to the best sizel engraving.

Price, 75c. each.

For sale by SCHUYLER & DUANE, 189 Broadway, New York, or J. PALMER O'NEIL, 68 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Will be sent by mail on receipt of price by Forest and Stream Publishing Co. Large plates, 10x14 inches. Beautiful pictures for framing. Price \$1 each.

Fleas! Fleas! Worms! Worms

Steadman's Flea Powder for Dogs.

A BANETO FILEAS—A BOON TO DOGS.

This powder is guaranteed to kill fleas on dogs or any other animals or money returned. It is put up in patent boxes with sliding pepper box top, which greatly facilitates its use. Simple and efficacious.

Price, 50 cents by Mail, Postpaid.

Areca Nut for Worms in Dogs.
A CERTAIN REMEDY.

Put up in boxes containing ten powders, with the directions for use.

Price, 50 cents per Box by Mail.

Price, 50 cents per Box by Man.

Both the above are recommended by the "Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun."

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HENRY C. SQIURES, 1 CORTLANDT STREET, - NEW WRIGHT & DITSON, NEW YORK.

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"PLAIN HINTS TO WOULD-BE BUYERS." Price 10 cents, post free. Gives addresses of principal English breeders.

Black Spaniels.

Black Spaniels.

BOB III., imported, black; First, Strabane, Portadown, Kilmarnock, Belfast, and London, Ont. Special, Franklin, Pa. Stud fee, S15.

BENEDIOTC, imported, black; first and special, New York, 1881. First Atlanta, 1881. \$39.

Puppies by above also by BRAG, first and special, New York, 1881, for sale. Price from \$10 upward. HORNELL SPANIEL CLUB, Hornellsville, N. V. Nov3,tf

Cameron Kennel,

CAINCTON EXEMPCI.

Beagle Hounds bred for bench and field purposes.

RALLY (Sam-Dolly); stud fee, \$25.

RACKET (Rally-Louise); stud fee, \$25.

COLIN CANEERON, Brickerville, Pa.

FOR SALE.—FROM THE RORY O'MORE KEN.
ncl, a brace of remarkably fine thoroughbred red
Irish setter pupples (dog and bitch) 4% months old
by champion Rory O'More out of Pearl. Pearl is half
sister to Biz (of late Pennsylvania and Tennessee
Field Trials.) Sold singly or together. Address W,
N. CALLENDER, Albany, N. Y.
Jan5, Inno.

The Rennel.

PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW

TO BE GIVEN

March 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1882.

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\$1,200 IN CASH PRIZES,

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Large Number of Special Prizes.

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CHAS, LINCOLN, Supt.,

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Entries close February 25.

GROUSE DALE.

Winner of Chicago Field Cup and Puppy Stakes at meeting of Eastern Field Trials Club run at Robbins' Island, Dec. 1879; also

1st in All Aged Stake of same Club, Nov. 30, 1881, and winner of American Field Cup for best dog or bitch in the trials of 1881.

Will serve a limited number of approved bitches at \$40.

Address.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

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S TUD FOX-TERRIERS—CHAMPION ROYAL, BY Echo-Cricket, Echo by Artful-Alerry Girl, Artful CTID FOX-TERRIERS—CHAMPION ROYAL, BY
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by Pickle-Veney, Winners of many prizes. Nee Sid.
Champion Bow String, by Turk Veney by VentureFussey, Turk by Old Grip, Jessie by Trimmer. First
Fittsburg, 1881; First Champion Class N. Y., 1881
Fee Sid. Joker by Nailer, Active by Gamester-Gipsy,
Nailer by Buff-Activity, Second Puppy Class Fittsburg, 1881; First Puppy Class N. Y., 1881; Second
Open Class London, Canada, 1881. Fee Sid. Nailer,
by Buff-Activity, by Tonie-Nottingham Nettle, Buff
by Buff-tswam, by Dazzler-Grace, etc. V. h. c. Pittsburg and N. Y., 1889-1881. Fee Sid. Address by
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avenue, N. Y.

IN THE STUD.—WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER
Tyke, recently imported from Mr. Wm. Carrick,
Jr., Carlisle, England, winner of 2d Wolverhampton,
1890; ist Alexandra Palace, 1881, and V. H. C.,
Crystal Palace, same year. Stud fee \$25. Address
NEVERSINK LODGE KENNELS, Guymard, Orange
Co., N. Y.
Janibtt.

GROUSE DALE PUPPIES.—FOR SALE, GROUSE Dale (ex-Lady Thorne) pups, 6 months old; Grouse Dale, ex-Eonibel III., pups, 3 months old; Very handsome and healthy, W. TALLMAN, 40 Westheld street, Providence, it. I. jani2, 4.

CALL IN YOUR DOGS.—THE CELEBRATED 2-Mile Cartridge Whistle, by mail, post paid, 50c. CHAS. F. KENT, Monticello, N. Y. reb2,1t.

FOR SALE.—A YEAR AND HALF OLD LEMON and white setter dog "Sancho," is very intelligent, partly field, and well yard broken. Kind to children, neat and clean in house, sleeps in the sitting-room nights quietly, an extra watch dog, and is worth twice the money for that alone. Price \$15.00. Address, J. G. MORRISON, Ashland, rark-floor, and the control of the control

RORY O'MORE KENNEL.—THOROUGHBRED Rory O'More out of North O'More (Berkley-fully) and Gay (Elcho-Fire Fly). Full pedigrees. W. N. CALLENDER, Albany, N. Y.

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FOR SALE, A NUMBER OF WELL BRED AND well broken pointers and setters, also dogs boarded and broken, satisfaction guaranteed. Address H. B. RICHMOND, Lakeville, Mass. Sept22,tf

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A. B. SHIPLEY & SON,

Manufacturers of Fine Fishing Tackle of Every Descriptio

503 COMMERCE ST., PHILA.

Shipley's Looped and Plain Mist Color Leaders.
Shipley's Improved Adjustable Floats. Reversed
Wing, Trout, Bass and Salmon Flies in stock, and
also tied to pattern. A full assortment of common
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Our Bethabara Fly and Bait Rods and Split Bamboo Fly Rods received the first premiums at the
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Fairs cialty of the celebrated Bethabara Wood for Aspecialty of the celebrated Bethabara Wood for Fish Rods and Archery Bows. Stronger than split bamboo and as tough and elastic as steel. Rod mountings of all descriptions on hand and to order. Price list of wood and rod mountings free. Our 65-page new Illustrated Catalogue of Fishing Tackle sent, post-paid, on receipt of ten cents in stamms.

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JOHN ENRIGHT & SONS, Fishing Rod and Tackle Makers.

Castle Connell, near Limerick, Ireland.

Reels and Lines to match balance of rods. No meents. All information respecting fisheries on the Shannon in this locality, as also catalogues of our greenheart rods and general assortment of tackle, to be had on application.



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Bird Dealers and Fanciers

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Chas. Reiche & Bro.,

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WE WILL BUY

Live Rocky Mountain Sheep, Beavers, Antelopes Wolverines, Whooping Cranes, Prairie Chickens, Qualis, Woodducks, Wild Turkeys, etc.

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PATENTEES of the "PERFECTION" HAM-MERLESS GUN.

PATENTEES of the "GIANT-GRIP" ACTION.

Makers of high-class guns only to the individual orders of gentlemen who cannot content themselves with a gun taken down from the shelf of a gun store. Hustrated lists, photos and directions for measure-ment sent on application.

J. & W. TOLLEY, Patentees & Manuf'rs, pioneerr works, birmingham, england



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FERGUSON'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE

Jack Lamps, Dash Lamps, Fishing Lamps,



ctc., for Night Hunting and
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Bicycle Lanterns, Dark
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STREAM STREAM

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SPORTMEN'S DEPOT.

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First Premium at World's Fair at New York, and Centennial Exhibition.



JOHN KRIDER.

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GUNN, KHILLES, PISTOLIN,
Fishing Tackle, Rods, Reels, Lines, Hooks, Flies,
Leaders, Snoods, Artificial Batt, Fly Hooks,
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127-Salmon, Bass and Trout Flies, Made to Order.
Also "Krider's" ("elebrated Center Ename!
Split and Glued Bamboo Rods.
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Repairing of all kinds.

R EAL SPANISH GUT FOR FISHING. GUT bination. Price list sent free by mail. Buy only from the manufacturer's agents, HERNANDEZ & BOTHFELD, 121 & 128 Front street, New York.



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Write for circular to

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VALPARAISO, IND The Hunting Sight. 🙊

LYMAN'S PATENT COMBINATION GUN SIGHT Makes a Sporting Rifle perfect. Send for circular containing full description. Address,

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to Charleston.
Train 48. Leaves New York 29:09 pm. W. Philadelphila *12:30 a. m. Baltimore *1:20 a. m. Arrives at Richmond *11:30 a. m. Wilmington *9:55 p. m. Charleston *6:45 a. m. Savannah *10:45 a. m. Savansah *10:45 a. m. Augusta Sonville 15:30 p. m. Columbia *6:14 a. m. Augusta 9:52 a. m. Macon *6:45 p. m. Savannah 8:30 a. m. Augusta 9:52 a. m. Macon *6:45 p. m. Savannah 8:30 a. m. Jacksonville via Augusta *8:50 p. m. Fullman Sleeping Cars New York to Savannah

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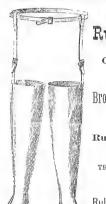
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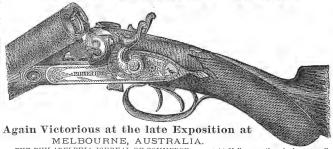
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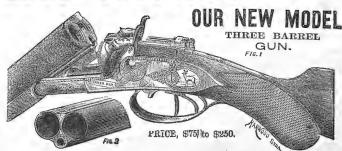
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CONTENTS.

EDWORLL.
Friends in Need.
Signs of the Moon.
A Lay Sermon.
The America (Up.
Byon. the Stream.
Byon. Morthwest.
"Woodman, Spare that Tree."
The Seorrasian Toomsr.
Forest and Stream.
Reminiscenses of Life in Camp.

Forest and Stream.
Reminiscenses of Life in Camp
NATURAL HISTORY.
Water Witches.
The Road Runner.
Habits of Cormorants.
GAME BAO AND GOY.
Destruction of Large Game.
Algradory Qual.
On the Wing or on a Log?
Echoes from Old Friends.
Foxes Take to Water.
The Montreal Society.
Sunday Shooting in California.
The Michigan Association.

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The Cocker Club.
The Pittsburgh Show.
Black and Tan Setters.
National Derby Entries.
Kennel Notes.
Yachtring And Canoeing.
New York Yacht Club.
Just Criticism.
Length, Beam and Depth.
Stall Igs.
Length, Beam and Depth.
Stall Igs.
Experience Teaches.
Experience Teaches.
Experience Teaches.
Forest and Stream Tournament.
Pistol Expert Work.
Pistol Shooting by Women.
Answers to Correspondents.

FRIENDS IN NEED-FRIENDS INDEED

SOME of the telegraphic dispatches of the great Park Row fire of last week, included the Forest and Stream in the list of journals whose offices had been destroyed. As one of the results of that report we have been overwhelmed with letters of sympathy, encouragement, and offers of practical Among these letters was one from Mr. T. Sedgwick Steele, of Hartford, who, supposing that our files had been burned, proffered his own full set of the bound volumes.

If anything could show the regard in which the Forest

AND STREAM is held by its friends, these spontaneous manifestations of such practical sympathy have done so; and it is needless to say how gratifying this manifestation has been to the Editors. To each and all, who have thus proved friends in need and friends indeed, we extend our sincerest thanks.

THERE is need of an organized game-protective effort in Texas. We are pleased to see the right stand taken by the Texas Journal of Commerce, which in commenting on some correspondence which it reprints from our columns, says "We heartily sympathize with the cause of 'game protection' all over our broad land; but especially within the bounds of our own State. Of late years Texas Legislatures have been in the habit of doing something promotive of 'game protec-But further legislation is required and will undoubtedly be enacted to prevent a wholesale slaughtering of game. Texas was once the paradise of the hunter; but every year, of late, evidences the fact that game is growing scarcer, and unless we protect our game against wholesale destruction, and during the breeding periods, we shall soon be as povertystricken in this respect as are the old New England and Middle States. Popular sentiment is in favor of 'game pro-

THE HON. T. J. SOUTH, who died at Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 13, was well-known to sportsmen throughout the South and Southwest, and was a very highly respected gentleman in his social and public life. We understand that at the time of his death Mr. South was under engagement to travel for Mr. H. C. Squires, of this city, in behalf of the Greener

The Winter of 1881-82 has so far been favorable for the game birds, and in decided contrast to the fatal severity of last season.

THE SIGNS OF THE MOON.

MANY anglers take the moon into their calculations when forecasting the prospect of success in a proposed fishing excursion, while others ridicule the influence of its phases upon the appetites of fishes. Those who believe that its varying changes have an effect upon their chances cite instances to support their theories, while the scoffers content themselves with their skepticism, and having no proof to offer, simply jeer and reject evidence adduced by the other

It is not our intention to take sides in this controversy, if it can properly be called a controversy, when the argument is all on one side and the opposition confines itself to skeptical grins, but we will merely cite a few cases where the moon is alleged to have an influence upon fishes and their capture, and then leave the deductions to be drawn by our readers. On the coast of Cornwall the fishermen always wet a new net on the third day of the new moon with the incantation:

O, moon, see my new net, Now the first time it is wet; O, moon, grant my wish, And bring me alway plentie fish.

Now if the moon has no influence upon the fishes, why should these men have preserved this supplication for genera-tions? The men of Cornwall also know that the clubmoss is "good against all diseases of the eyes" if properly gathered at the right time of the moon, but that it loses its virtues if the secret is written. As public benefactors we waive all benefit in our own case and give the secret as we heard it from an old and consequently reliable man. On the third day of the moon, when the thin crescent is seen for the first time. show it the knife with which the moss is to be cut and say:

As Christ healed the issue of blood, Do thou cut what thou cuttest for good.

At sundown, after carefully washing your hands, the clubmoss is to be cut kneeling. It is to be carefully wrapped in a fine linen cloth and afterward boiled in some water taken from the nearest spring, and made into an ointment with the milk of a new cow. If it be asked what this has to do with fishing, we will merely call attention to the fact that this is a fisherman's legend, and what can a fisherman do without his eyes?

That angle worms come out of the ground in "the dark of the moon" is known to every boy who ever took a lantern on a dark summer night to prick up the big ones to make an eel-bob with. Mr. Darwin has neglected this fact in his book on the earth worm, an oversight which escaped the vigilance of our valued correspondent "S. C. C.," who in our last issue called attention to some other points which the great naturalist slighted. Undoubtedly the earth worm in his wisdom knows that "the dark of the moon" is the proper time to bob for eels, and that it is easier for the boy with the lantern to pick him up than to dig for him, hence he comes to the top of the ground that he may be useful to man at the proper When the moon is full, it is of course heavier than when only half full; and its pressure on our atmosphere, it is alleged by the believers in its influence, causes the earth worm to seek relief from the superincumbent pressure by going below to seek the seclusion which the subsoil grants. do his sisters, and his cousins and other relatives. Therefore, as fishing is best when bait is plenty, it follows, so say the moonists, that fishing is best at the dark of the moon.

That the weather influences the fishing is allowed by many who do not believe that the moon influences the weather. Just how it affects the weather is not agreed upon, even by believers, and this we must confess to be a weak point in their theory. Some say that when the moon's horns appear to point upward it is like a boat, and there will be no rain, a belief chronicled by George Eliot in "Adam Bede:" "It 'ud ha' been better luck if they had ha' buried him i' the fore-noon, when the rain was fallin'; there's no likelihood of a drop now. An' the moon lies like a boat there. That's a sure sign of fair weather." According to sailors, when the moon is in this position it denotes fair weather, for they say, "You might hang your hat upon it," Hunters render it, "You can hang your powder-horn on it," and differ as to whether it will be wet or dry, according to their localities. The Scotch proverb, expressing the same fancy, runs:

The honeymoon is on her back; Mend your shoes and sort your thack.

When a large star is near the moon the sailors say it will be stormy: "A big star is dogging the moon." Thus the moon gets credit for affecting the weather, and the weather is again credited with influencing the fishing.

If catfish lay on fat in the full of the moon and consume it as the moon wanes, the anti-moonists must admit that the moon does have an effect upon fish—unless they can prove March,

that the moon only gets full when the catfish are fat, by the process of endosmosis, or the absorption of fat by the moon's In the latter case this would fairly account for the catfish being poor after a full moon. Since the decrease in the number of whales, it may not be impossible that fair Luna fills her horns from the oleaginous Ichthyocatus diehardabusforanigger'sbreakfastabus, whereby she getteth material for light to enable the eel-bobber to distinguish the small eels from the angle-worms. The subject may be considered fairly debatable.

A LAY SERMON.

WHATEVER the sportsman's creed, it is profitable for him to consider diligently the thirteenth chapter of Corinthians, wherein the excellence of charity is so beautifully set forth; for no man more than he who goeth afield should cherish this virtue. He suffereth long and much, of travel, of extortionate baggage men, uncivil conductors, and miserable quarters, of unprofitable tramps, in storm and heat and cold, of short hours of sleep and early hours of waking—all this he should endure in kindness; and of whom more than of him should it be said that he envieth not, vaunteth not himself, is not puffed up?

Let him also have charity for all his brethren, though some of them exalt the muzzle-loader above the breech-loader, or hold that it is as fair to shoot one wary bird sitting as another, no worse to lure a bird than a beast as big as a horse with a feigning of its call, nor to shoot the cunningest of animals before hounds, than it is the most timid and silliest of them.

Let not him who esteems no fish but the salmon and the trout worthy the angler's skill, revile him who is content with the bass, the pike-perch and the pickerel; nor him who, when other fishing fails, can be happy with the perch and the sunfish in his creel, or at a pinch, the ignoble bullhead. The salmon is but for the few, and the trout swims not in every stream. Because thou art fortunate, shall there be no fishing for the less favored ones?

He shall rejoice not in iniquity, but in the truth, and as nearly as it is possible for a shooter or an angler to do so. When he giveth his account of hits, let not his memory fail concerning the misses-and in his fish stories, let him not boast of pounds when in truth there were only ounces. As he hopes to be believed, so he should believe all things. Certainly he should ever behave himself seemly for the honor of his craft, and be not easily provoked, for with loss of temper comes loss of judgment and unsteadiness of hand, and the firm control of these is the true secret of the sucessful shooter and angler. Verily, if one hath not charity, which is greater than faith and hope, he is not the man with whom one would enjoy most a day in the forest, or beside the stream, or beside the camp fire after the well-spent day.

Cheeky.—A California paper says that a squirrel, which was killed the other day while carrying away wheat from a warehouse on the San Joaquin River, "was found to have 1,803 grains of wheat stowed away in its mouth." That squirrel had a well developed cheek. So did the paper that told the story.

SAVE THE TREES.—The plea which a correspondent makes for the due preservation of forests is temperate and reasonable. It will find a ready response from a very wide circle of readers. The evil complained of is not limited to New England, The remedy lies chiefly in individual example and effort.

We conclude in this issue the report of the Michigan Sportsman's Association meeting. When each State in the Union can show such a society of gentlemen working for the same ends the much vexed questions of game protection will be much nearer a solution than they are to-day.

Among the Newspaper Files destroyed in the fire last week were two complete sets of the Spirit of the Times from 1830 to 1861. Mr. Isaac McLellan writes us that he fears that the manuscript volume of his poems was also destroyed. We trust that this fear may be unfounded.

THE LIGOWSKY CLAY PIGEON is growing in favor. We understand that the terms of the prize tournament have been altered. The particulars will be published in this journal at an early date.

SNIPE SHOOTING,-"Byrne" writes from Crockett's Bluff, Ark., that no country can surpass the prairie lands of that State for snipe shooting in the latter half of February and

THE AMERICA CUP.

Y our news columns it will be seen that the Challenge Cup won by the schooner America in 1851 from the British in a match around the Isle of Wight has again been placed in the custody of the New York Yacht Club. Not long ago, it will be remembered, the Club returned the cup to the only surviving donor, Mr. Geo. L. Schuyler, with the request that more specific rules be attached to the trophy for the guidance of the Club in the future. These regulations will be found in full on another page. Practically they are the same which have always governed challenges from abroad, though in one particular a modification has been made and in another greater explicity will prevent misunderstanding and doubtful proceeding. These changes, together with the new form in which the rest of the conditions have been drawn will meet in the main with the endorsement of all.

The first modification consists of a clause excluding yachts belonging to inland clubs not having their home port on the sea or a branch of the sea. Nothing invidious was intended in adding this clause, but Mr. Schuyler wished simply to give effect to the ideas governing the donors originally in offering the Cup for international competition. These were the furtherance of the construction of seaworthy yachts and the encouragement of sea sailing. The requirements of inland navigation are often so much less exigent than those of the sea, that the advent of some shell of a machine transported by rail or steamer to race us on a fair day in smooth water was a possibility against which it is only fair that provision should be made. To permit an extravaganza unfit for the usual purposes of yachting to compete for the trophy against bona fide vessels, would have placed honest yachts at a serious discount, and with the natural inclination on our part not to be beaten, our whole fleet might have suffered more or less from the insidious influences of a successful imported machine, thereby bringing about consequences diametrically opposed to the laudable aims of the donors.

American yachts as a class are unfortunately none too good as it is with repect to ability and seaworthiness in general, and any stimulant likely to aid in retrogression on our part should be checked in every way possible. The least creditable points in American yachts are their flimsy build, incomplete outfit and machine-like mould. For boats of an inferior order the people have weakness enough even now, and we are therefore glad to find Mr. Schuyler doing his share to encourage a better state of things in prominently declaring in favor of seaworthy yachts by limiting competition for the cup to clubs whose interests may be deemed as lying in the same direction. The clause in question debars no individual. Should any inland talent wish to gain fame by capturing the historic piece of British silverware, he may transfer himself to the coast, there whittle and build to his heart's content, and should be succeed in making a lucky bit, an eligible club will no doubt be found anxious enough to become the backer of the new wonder, take her under their wings and give the required six months notice.

As to the other clause now put into clear language admitting but one interpretation, we feel sure it is most welcome to fair-minded sportsmen and all gentlemen as well. allude to the paragraph definitely limiting competition to a single yacht on our part. The thoroughly illogical cry raised in some quarters that because the America sailed against a flest of ancient tubs a fraction of her size, with a couple of bluff bowed old schooners thrown in, all challengers should be met by the entire fleet of cracks the N. Y. Y. C. could muster, has, fortunately for our reputation as a fair-minded people, received its death blow. Hereafter the stranger will find himself opposed in a legitimate manner by a single yacht only, and the match will be decided upon its merits without any possibility of the sharp practice of some unscrupulous person or the lubberly steamship of a skipper interfering with the visiting craft while one of our own fleet is allowed to go over the course free from interference. The late practice of the club in this respect has by the new stipulations received the indorsement we always felt sure it would at the hands of the gentleman who again entrusts the Cup to its former custodians. "Jockeying" is debarred by his commendable decision on this vital point, and the views of FOREST AND STREAM have again prevailed.

The acceptability of the entire deed is, however, sadly marred by the introduction of an unwarranted privilege on our part. The right to select a competitor on the morning of the race, with the implied power of substituting a fresh representative for every one of a series of races, is a reservation, the equity of which may well be called into question by the foreign world, to whom the deed is really issued. It is demanding of the challenging yacht a far greater display of qualities for the capture of the Cup than need be posses by our own yachts for its retention, and for this inequable expectation the new deed of gift must seriously be taken to task. It is like holding back all the trumps out of the pack for our own special benefit. We insist that to win, a foreign yacht must not only be faster than our best light weather boat, but also faster than our best heavy weather boat: that he should be able to combine in a single vessel the qualities only to be found distributed among a number of our own. Though his boat may be superior to any one turnout we may be able to produce, he can achieve no results unless his single boat can be shown superior to all of ours collect-We regret that this view of the clause was not brought to Mr. Schuyler's notice, for he would hardly have insisted upon a reservation which is likely to keep

foreign yachts further away from our shores than hackle proves to be an irresistible enticement, for it is fust to ever, unless by private agreement a concession will the challenger as provided for in the be made to clause preceeding the one now referred to. But the mere existence of an inequable provision is likely to do much harm, for we cannot suppose the British yachtsmen will do other than to take us by our words officially expressed, and so unfair a proposition as matching a different yacht against a stranger, according to the weather, or even reserving the naming of the competitor until the weather of the day can be ascertained, will, as may be supposed, strike the foreigner as an attempt to overreach him at the outset. In some quarters this unlucky reservation will be interpreted as a fear on our part that we can no longer hold the Cup in open fight, and hence we resort to chicanery in the hopes of staving off the day of trial as long as possible. Those who know the temper of the N. Y. Y. C. are well aware that such an impression is perfectly unfounded, and that no yachtsmen stand more ready to give fair terms and no favors to both sides in a contest. It is all the more strange for that reason that a clause so repugnant to sportsmanship and so chilling to the ardor of those from whom a challenge might be expected, should have been allowed to appear in the revised edition of the deed of gift. The club cannot be held responsible for the actions of an individual, yet the whole subject was in reality "engineered" by the club from first to last, and we did hope that its indirect supervision would have been sufficient to prevent just such a faux pas as we now have to lament.

It is not at all likely that English yachtsmen will be rash enough to fall into a trap, however innocently it may have been set, so openly displayed. The power to match a different yacht for every race according to wind and weather, or the accidents that may befall our side, without according similar privileges to the foreigner, will strike him as most We are sorry to believe that less importance preposterous. than ever before will now be attached to the America Cup, and that its mere mention abroad is likely to produce a smile at the verdancy which permits us to challenge the world and at the same time openly retain the trumps in our hand.

There is but one supposition under which the challenger could obtain a really fair race. It is often difficult to foretell the weather of the afternoon by the looks of the morning sky, and thus we may be caught in the trap of our own device. We doubt whether a foreign owner would care to come three thousand miles upon such desperate chances. For the rest the rules will prove acceptable for all concerned, especially the measures taken to prevent successive challenges by the same yacht which lately threatened to become a nuisance, and which upon a former occasion caused much ill-feeling when a British yachtsman insisted upon representing a dozen or more clubs, and sailing that many matches with the avowed intention of claiming the Cup if won in a single one of the series of races.

The N. Y. Y. C. had the good sense not to demand, and Mr. Schuyler was clear-headed enough not to delegate the right to the custodians to refuse entertaining a challenge at their option. A stipulation of that nature would at once have robbed the trophy of all its value for international competition. Δ proposition of this sort was urged in some of our contemporaries, but the validity of the stand taken by Forest and Stream in this regard has likewise been borne out by the action taken.

The new 'deed of gift' has now gone forth to the world. It is a pity that in some respects wiser counsel did not prevail in its conception. In place of promoting international racing it will keep us safe from invasion until the ill-advised privileges bestowed upon ourselves are withdrawn, and even then it may take many years to efface the false impressions likely to be produced.

DOWN THE STREAM.

THOUSAND ripples played and chased each other in THOUSAND rippies played and the country the sunshine and sang their happy song, then ran swiftly between two large rocks, divided around one still larger, and quietly settled into a deep, dark pool a few rods below. Only settled for a little while, for this stream is like an impatient schoolboy longing for recess too anxiously to be very quiet, for at the next turn, circling in a blinding whirl, turbulent and unruly, it boiled and bubbled as though Neptune were preparing a wash-day dinner.

Around projecting points and overhanging ledges, gurgling in the grooves it has channeled in the rocks, every angle is a surprise and a revelation. Now it "singeth a quiet tune," and stealing in murmurs from you hillside, a crystal stream adds its mite to the rest and races with it between great mosscovered boulders, loiters with it through a succession of languid currents, and then belter-skelter, white-flecked with foam, they hurry on again.

Above is the blue sky, checkered here and there with light fleecy clouds, which look like plantom ships sailing over the distant hilltops, and the forest of evergreens elimbing up their sides, while all around us the birds with their joyous ripple of song are as prodigal of their notes as so many spendthrifts.

Drop your flies in yonder pool. "It is not as deep as a well nor as wide as a church door," but it has jewels resplendent, jewels that may be had for the careful seeking-and careful it must be, else they will never rise to your deceits. Well placed. Now draw them diagonally across it, close up to the end of that log.

A swell in the water, a rainbow flash, and that brown

the mouster. There is material on the end of that line for a first-class skirmish. Whew! a skirmish, is it? It looks as though it were going to be a regular pitched battle. comes like a shaft of light, and away he goes with the impetuosity of an Indian after a scalp. Two minutes later and the battle is over. A slackening of your line and the fish has gone. How did he do it? I don't know. him on the instant of sight, played him as skillfully as you struck him, judging with nicety the strain your rod was bearing, the resonant reel paying out line to meet the demand upon its resources and receiving it again with a quick turn when the rush came the other way. Yet he escaped, and a search-warrant will not produce him again this day.

Losing a well-played trout through no fault of your own rises to the dignity of a calamity; but never mind.

"I know we have within our realm Five hundred good as he.

There are no doubt extenuating circumstances; and that trout knows what they are; but as he will never tell, we must let the loss pass into the category of unsolvable problems, and wade along as we must do to fish this stream right, more slippery rocks one meets increasing his chances for an involuntary bath, the more windfalls he encounters augmenting the probabilities of having his clothes torn off him, the more deep pools for him to step in, only add to the attractions of a mountain stream. This is the charm. It overlaps the three drops of constitution water as it comes tickling the soles of your feet and curling around your legs, as you brace yourself in the middle of an eddy to make a cast into a trout hole thirty feet away; and if you get up to your neek unexpectedly, it's little alarm you need feel, for up at the shanty you have a complete change of clothing hanging on a couple of pegs and perhaps a "wee drop" of medicinal whisky, which on such occasions comes in just right.

Little consolation does the stream offer for lost fish or wet jackets, as it runs along darting here and there under the banks and then out against a huge rock that stubbornly holds its place, despite the full rush of the water, which grows white as it settles back against itself and then like a sensible stream gives up the idea of butting that rock and goes around it, taking a breathing spell in the long stretch of quiet between the alders. A good rest it proves, for again it awakens and rushes in a whiripool of disorder on its downward course.

Let him, who would not jump out of the feather bed of civilization and go with us down the stream, stay at home and hobble like a gouty grandfather twenty-five years before his time. But you, good partner, come along and bring your rod with you. If coming on such a trip is a weakness, a laudable one; and you will find the experience exhibitanting and health giving. MILLARD.

BYE-WAYS OF THE NORTHWEST.

TWELFTH PAPER.

TWELVE miles from Walla Walla is the new almost described town of Wallula, and from this point a branch of the N. P. R. R. takes us south to Ainsworth on Snake River. It is a hopeless, straggling little town of a dozen or twenty houses, set in the midst of a dreary sage brush plain, unutterably monotonous and uninteresting. All day and all night the wind blows a steady, persistent force, carrying with it the sand of the plain, which it piles up here and there in great dunes, which are constantly shifting and being borne backward and forward as restless and inconstant as the sands of the seashore. Often it is piled up so high as to cover the sparse vegetation. Here we were only obliged, fortunately, to spend one day, and the next morning we left for Spokan Falls, carrying with us only our blankets and bags, since, as we proposed to cross the Range by a trail practicable only for packs, all heavy baggage must be left behind. For 59 miles beyond South Ainsworth the road follows up a wide coulie, and then passing the Summit enters another, which it follows until the timber is approached. Until the Summit is reached there is nothing especially attractive about the country. No streams or lakes are seen along the line of the road, and all water must be obtained from wells. Rook from the track, however, there is plenty of water. All this section will, in my opinion, ultimately be a great grazing country. The feed is of excellent quality and grows thick and rank, much more so than in most of the celebrated cattle ranges east of the mountains. The prairie is rolling, with occasional walls and piles of disintegrated granite winters are usually very mild, and we were told that snow rarely remained on the ground longer than twenty-four hours. Some distance beyond Summit we pass Big Lake, and here we enter a territory about the excellence of which as a farming district there can be no question. The country is well watered, the grass thick and high, and the many farms have an air of prosperity very pleasant to behold. The extensive hay fields were dotted with stacks and the barns and outbuildings were substantial and well kept; in the fields were herds of horses and cattle, all of them fat and in good condition. Big Lake is 9 miles long and from one-half to a mile wide. We saw thousands of geese, ducks, coots and grebes swimming on its surface, and among the latter recognized Podiceps occidentalis; gulls, probably L. delawarensis, were abundant. Soon after passing Big Lake the timber comes into view, and adds much to the picturesqueness of the landscape. We pass a number of beautiful little lakes surrounded by pine timber, and often enclosed by steep

rounded, and are everywhere dotted with clumps of evergreens. The most important towns on the road are Sprague, Cheney and Spokan, and these are the principal shipping points from the farms lying back from the railroad. region is a fertile one, the inhabitants industrious and thriving, and the day is not far distant when emigrants will see the advantages of this section and flock into it in great I know of no part of the West that seems to offer greater inducements to farmers than this part of Washington Territory.

We reached Spokan at 6:30 P. M. and found it thronged with country people, court being in session-so that we had great difficulty in securing rooms. The Falls of the Spokan River are very beautiful. The stream is divided into four branches by three islands of basalt, and the effect produced by the water falling over the different steps of the rock is really lovely. The rock weathers most easily on top, and the water thus makes the descent in a series of smooth, but sharply inclined riffles. The last fall is below the islands, and therefore carries all the water of the river, and is very beautiful. It consists of two steps, the upper one smoothly sloping and the lower a narrow channel through which the water plunges in a mass of white foam, throwing jets of spray high into the air and sending up clouds of white mist.

The town site of Spokan is a beautiful one, and there are many pretty houses there. The soil is a fine grayel, which, however, is said to produce excellent crops.

With letters from one of the officials of the railroad, we left Spokan before light next morning for Lake Peud d'Oreille. Thirty-five miles of railroad travel brought us to Westwood, the end of the track, and there we took stage for the lake. The ride was long and dusty, yet was not without many features of interest. At Dry Lake there is a remarkable trestle being built, which consists of no less than 182 bents. Just beyond this point was one of the enormous railroad camps which always precede the iron of a new road, It was a veritable canvas city, and its inhabitants white men, Chinamen, horses, mules and dogs. Everything here is on The eating tents cover an area equal to an enormous scale. that of a large hotel, the sleeping tents are numbered by hundreds; there are great forges, and watering troughs at which twenty-five horses could drink at one time; the bread pan in the cook tent was large enough to serve a full grown man for a bath tub.

As we approached the lake, the road became more and We passed frequent railroad camps; first the carpenters and bridge-builders, next the graders and then the "right of way men," whose business it is to chop their way through the forest, and clear off all the timber along the line of the track, for a width of fifty feet. Having felled it they leave it to dry, when it is fired. Too often the fire spreads, and large tracts of country are burned over and much valuable timber destroyed. This is, of course, the fault of the contractor, and there should certainly be some steps taken toward putting a stop to such a wanton destruction of valuable timber. As we approached the lake the woods were on fire everywhere. This had been going on for some time, and on several occasions, recently, the fires had been so extensive that the stages had been obliged, to abandon all hope of getting through. We were not stopped by the fire, although on several occasions we were obliged to drive between great piles of blazing logs, which made it unpleasantly warm for us, I noticed here much hackmatack timber, some of it of great size, and white and yellow birch are also found, the latter in small quantities. At the end of the stage route is the beautiful Lake Pend d'Oreille, surrounded on all sides by the towering hills, a lovely sheet of water. Here at the engineer camp we found two friends whom we had known years ago in the East, and little expected to find in this far off spot. The meeting was to us a most delightful one, and we shall not soon forget the cordiality of their welcome nor the heartiness of their hospitality.

Fifteen miles down the Pend d'Oreille River, or as it is sometimes called, Clark's Fork of the Columbia, is Siniaqueateen. Here is the Northern Pacific Commissary depot for the supply of the engineer parties which are laying out the line of the road over the Cour D'Alene mountains. It is a small settlement consisting only of a trading store, trader's house, and two or three storehouses and offices belonging to the railroad. I had a letter to Mr. Galbraith, the Commissioner of the company, who kindly promised to provide us with the necessary outfit for our journey over the mountains.

Siniaqurateen is in the Kallispelm language, "the place where we cross," and from time immemorial has been the crossing place for the Indians traveling north and south through this country. The trail to Kootanay, distant over two hundred miles, passes here.

We saw many Kallispelm Indians about the ferry. tribe, erroneously called Flatheads, hunt all through this region. They are well to do, and own many horses. It is in July and August that they are most numerous about the lake, when they come down to its shores as the waters fall to dig the camas (Kamassia esculenta), which forms a considerable portion of their vegetable food. As soon as the waters have fallen so as to expose the extensive meadows about the lake's shore, the camas springs up, and the Indians prepare to gather it. The root, which is a small bulb shaped like a tulip, is dug by the squaws in great quantities, and is prepared for eating in the following way: A pit is dug in the ground and

spread; then a large quantity of the roots, from 40 to 60 bushels, are emptied into it, covered with grass, and this with other hot stones. Earth is placed on this, and the pit is left undisturbed for three or four days. When opened, the roots have turned dark brown in color and are ready for use. They taste somewhat like a very sweet chestnut, and bread made of the pressed bulbs is excellent eating. There is much saccharine matter in the juice of this plant, and the steam from the cooked tubers, condensing on the stones when the oven is opened, forms a sweet syrup which is eagerly eaten by the small Indian children.

Another root used for making bread by the Kootanays is called by them kause. I have not been able to identify it, but think that it may be the root of a species of wild sunflower. It has a sweet aromatic flavor, and when dried and pounded to powder makes a most excellent bread. All these Indians dry berries for winter use, and the "sawice berry, which grows very abundantly all through the mountairs here, forms a large proportion of their food of this description. On some islands in Lake Pend d'Oreille I found sev eral small log-houses filled with reed sacks, each of which contained a bushel of dried berries.

On leaving the Siniaqueateen for the lake, the river gradually becomes more and more wide, and the scenery is very attractive. The valley of the stream is broad, and smooth grassy meadows, dotted here and there with willows, and other small trees, slope gently down to the water's edge. shrubbery and small timber is rounded and gives a park-like aspect to the landscape. Farther back there is growth of pine timber, and beyond the mountains rise, sparsely wooded nearly to their rounded bald summits.

On our way from "The Crossing" to the lake we saw a number of Indians in their canoes. These are curious structures, made of the bark of the white pine, and sharply pointed at both ends. The outside of the bark is on the inside of the cance. The Pend d'Oreilles, or Kallispelms, take the bark from the trees in very large sheets, and make rolls of it which they stow away. When it is needed for use they steep it in water until it becomes soft and easy to handle. A frame is made of small poles lashed together with strips of cedar bark, and this frame is covered with the sheets of pine bark, which are sewed together with tamarack roots and pitched with resin from the fir tree. The canoes are closed above from each end for some distance, and the Indians paddle on both sides. As might be imagined, these canoes are extremely cranky and upset very easily, for they are really almost cylindrical in shape, and there is nothing to keep them steady. Sails are not used, and the Indians creep along close to the shore, scarcely crossing from point to point.

Our journey from Siniaqueateen to the camp on the lake was made in one of the company's boats, and with a free wind. The next day, parting regetfully from our friends, we crossed the lake and reac- the N. P. R. R. camp at the mouth of Clark's Fork. A cay or two was spent here in getting the animals shod, the saddles together and our mess outfit ready, and then one bright morning a little train of even animals-filed out of the camp and took the trail for Missoula. Two packs carried our baggage and provisions, and these were in charge of a couple of men, one of whom was also our cook.

The journey to Missoula occupied about seven days. The trail follows up Clark's Fork, which is crossed but once near the mouth of the Jocks. From here a wagon road follows up the valley of that stream for a considerable distance, and then turns off to Missoula Mills. Nothing of special interest occurred on the trip. We traveled fast, not stopping to hunt or fish, though game and trout were abundant. saw a few deer and plenty of bear sign, but this was not a hunting excursion. We were trying to make time. Much of the country through which we passed is of great value, The timber of these mountains is very fine, and from these forests the Northern Pacific Railroad will ultimately derive great revenues. Along Clark's Fork there is much fine farming land, and the crops grown at the only ranch we passed on Horse Plains were a sight to see. Then, too, this is a grand horse and cattle country. The snows of winter are not deep nor do they lie on the ground for any length of time. Cattle require no shelter in winter, nor is it necessary, except in seasons of exceptional severity, which only occur at long intervals, to cut any hay for them. With the completion of the railroad this country will fill up with settlers even more rapidly than did that along the line of the Union Pacific.

From Missoula, two days' staging carried us to Melrose, then the terminus of the Utah and Northern Railroad, and from here six days of continuous travel by rail brought us to New York.

The completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad will be of incalculable benefit to the country at large by opening up to settlement an enormous area of most valuable farming, timber and mineral land to settlement and improvement. The wealth of Montana and Idaho have never yet been appreciated, but I venture to predict that with the advance of the railroad there will be such a rush of settlers to this country as is not now deemed possible. I believe Montana to be the richest of our Territories, and look for great things when she shall be accessible throughout her entire breadth by That time is, if we may judge from current events, not rail. far distant. The Northern Pacific is being pushed forward both from the east and from the west with great energy, and last Friday night, February 3, aged about 68 years,

walls of basalt. The hills now become higher and more the bottom lined with hot stones over which the grass is two or three years will bring the two ends of the road to

And here the note book is closed, and the chart is laid away in the portfolio with many another, on each of which is plotted a trail. Yo is about to lay aside his pen, and to hold his peace for another year. He has written many a column 'our paper," and his signature is not unfamiliar to it? older readers, who have journeyed with him for many a day over the plains, through the mountains and along the seacoast, and have been present with him on many a glorious hunt. To-night he sits alone in his room. The labors of the day are over and his last letter for the year is drawing to its close. As he casts his eyes about him the objects which meet his gaze cause him to give a lingering retrospective glance over the many happy days spent in his well loved West.

How well does he recall that warm September afternoon when he slew on the Upper Missouri the grand bull elk whose mounted head now looks gravely down upon him. horn skull with its enormous curving horns is a reminder of The superbly regular the Mauraise Terres of Montana. antlers of the white-tail deer's head call to mind the Dry Lakes of Nebraska, and the careful hunting that at last, after many efforts, brought down the great gray buck of the Dismal range. Graceful autelope heads with shining black horns, stare at him as he writes and tell tales of the sage plains of the Rocky Mountains, the deserts of Dakota and the parks of Colorado A beautiful mule deer with its velvety horns speaks of Crazy Woman's Mountains, and the grizzly bear's skin at his feet of the Freeze-out range. Half a dozen rifles and shot guns, well tried weapons all of them, stand in the corners of the room or lean against the bookcases. Elk horns hold cartridge belts with sheath-knives, salmon spears from the Northwest coast, hair rigtas from Southern California, and broad-brimmed, battered felt hats, once white, but now grav with the soil of travel. On the walls hang bows and arrows from many an Indian tribe, pipes of Sioux, Pawnee, Ute, Mandan, Rec. and Gros Ventre manufacture, moccasins made by the Snakes, buckskin leggings beaded by the Senoritas of New Mexico, rattles and masks from Alaska, tobacco pouches from southern Wyoming, Indian hat from Queen Charlotte's Sound, a couple of Cheyenne scalps from Powder River. All around the room are cases filled with stuffed birds, and each specimen brings with it a reminiscence of the days that are gone.

I like to look back-the memories of my journeyings are now all pleasant ones, though at the time the work was often hard and dangerous, and I many an hour wished myself well back in the East. But now that it is all over, I feel that I should like to pass through those experiences again.

My trip for next year is already planned. If it is made as now intended, it will be through a country little known, and which is said to abound in game. Perhaps when I return I shall tell the readers of Forest and Stream about it.

OUR RIFLE TOURNAMENT .- In order to give the off-hand shooters an opportunity to test their skill, we have arranged for a series of matches between the several clubs of the city and vicinity. There should be a lively competition, and with a dozen club teams in the field, there is no reason why the excellent average which the last tournament showed should The occasion will be one for those who adnot be beaten. vocate the real off-hand position without the hip or body rest to bring it into fair trial with the advocates of the hugging position. In our next and subsequent issues we shall give all information concerning the match, and in the meantime it would be well for the teams to make up their lists of names and secure early entries.

SHOOTING TURKEYS OVER POINTS .- Mr. Edward Odell, of New Orleans, writes us that while out shooting January 22, his pointer bitch Queen (formerly Munson's) drew to one of her magnificent points. As Mr. Odell had been shooting a good deal, he handed the gun to his companion, and just after doing so he saw on the ground, not twenty feet off, a fine large gobbler. Mr. Odell called to his companion to shoot, and he did so, but the gobbler made his escape. This reminds us of some experience of our own, years ago in Iowa, where we have frequently shot turkeys over points. It takes some time to get the birds to lie, but after following them for a while they will usually do so.

PROPOS OF THE PARK ROW FIRE-some brilliant genius writes to the daily papers that archers should be on hand in such emergencies to shoot a string into the upper windows of the burning building, that the occupants may thereby pull up ropes with which to lower themselves to the ground. There are only two trivial objections to this scheme. One is, that the skillful archers would never be on hand; and the other, that there is not one archer on Manhattan Island who could shoot an arrow into a window in the upper story of a burning building.

THANKS.-Complimentary notices are showered in upon us from every point of the compass. We quote elsewhere some of these commendatory expressions. For all these kind words the Forest and Stream begs to express its acknowledgments.

John Cornelius, well known to scores of sportsmen the proprietor of the Sawkill House, at Milford, Penn., died

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW .- The sixth annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club will be held April 18, 19, 20, and 21, at the American Institute Fair building, Sixtythird street and Third avenue. Mr. Charles Lincoln, who will superintend, has arrived in this city and may be found at his office, No. 23 Park Row. It is the intention of the managers to make this show the best that has ever been held in this country. The prizes will be liberal, and among them will be found very handsome ones for the field trial winners. New classes will be added and no effort will be spared by the club to make this the most successful show that they have ever given.

"BYRNE" tells us that he has had many letters of inquiry about the Arkansas country from which he writes. These letters are so numerous that he cannot answer them individually, but will write something on the subject for our columns. The inquiries have been regarding climate, land, etc. "Byrne" has communicated some valuable information on these points to the *Prairie Furmer* and the *Farmer's* Review, both of Chicago, Ill.

EASY READING LESSONS-II.

FOR THE LITTLE READERS OF THE FOREST AND STREAM,

S this the Atlantic Ocean? No, it is not the Atlantic Ocean. Is this the Atlantic Ocean? No, it is not the Atlantic Ocean. It is the Tempestuous Sea of Journalism. What is that Funny Thing there in the Raging Main, three points aft the Port Beam? Is it a Spout? Yes, it is a Spout. What makes it Spout? The Editor is Blowing about his Paper. He Calls it a Marvel of Enterprise and Energy. Is the Editor a Whale? Oh, no. The Editor is not a Whale. The Editor is a Water Spout is the Water Spout as Gas House? Oh, no, the Water Spout is not a Gas House. What is the Water Spout? The Water Spout is an Incomprehensible Phenomenon of Nature. Can we See the Spout now? No, we cannot See the Spout. Can we See the Spout now? No, we cannot See the Spout Where is the Spout?

"WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE!"

THE lover of nature, nowadays, cannot wander far afield without being shocked and enraged at 'the ruthless and indiscriminate destruction of forest trees; and with many cruel instances of this vaudal work staring me in the face in my walks and drives, I cannot forbear writing a protest against it. To be sure, it may be a feeble one and of no avail, but, as a sportsman and wood-lover, to be wholly silent is to shirk a duty and to be consumed with indignation!

nation:

In many parts of New England, as soon as harvest is over there is a rush to the axes and thence to the woodlands, and the foul work begins and continues almost until seed-

In many parts of New England, as soon as harvest is over there is a rush to the axes and thence to the woodlands, and the foul work begins and continues almost until seedtime.

I admit that there must be fuel provided, but this may be in plenty by a judicious "thinning" out of trees and branches. This, however, is never thought of, and acres of goodly growth are felled every winter that should be left upright. Much has been written on the influence of forests on climate, and much remains to be written—the subject is by no means exhausted. I wonder if the average New England farmer will ever have an eye to beauty? At present the most sordid utility reigns supreme without and within doors, and, with few exceptions, drudgery and spoliation is the rule at every farm-stead.

This ought not so to be! Surrounded as the country-man is by beauty and grace—the elements teaming with loveliness, and all about him fraught with softening influences, it is passing strange that so many men (and some women) see more to admire in a pig, or a potatoe, than in a flower, a tree or a sunset! Every farmer ought to be a conservative sportsman, lover of nature, and a rigid gamekeeper, at any rate, on his own estate. He should take a pride in affording and preserving suitable "covers" for game, and in exterminating the enemies thereof, including, of course, all "pot-hunters" and poaching trespassers. But I am digressing from my subject, and in recurring to it, I will suggest that every fisher and shooter, every fox-hunter and harrier is, more or less, interested and affected by this felling of forests or stripping the hill-sides, till they are as naked as a Fiji islander!

Whether game ablides or ablides not in the woodlands, the existence of a goodly growth of trees has a mighty influence on the surrounding country, and thus every bird and beast—yes, and fish also!—is directly or indirectly affected by the preservation or removal of a wood.

The present tendency is to make the whole country side an unbroken, universal stubble-field, an

sportsmen, this present year to go the a needed change in the game-haws and by their proper enforcement everywhere.

"Too late!" is a sad legend to be written over any place, or thing, and so is "Ichabod;" but if some very decisive movement is not soon made for the preservation of both forests and game they must be written in and on many a section of country.

Then the gun and dog and the rod and creel must be laid aside as a past memorial of past joys, or be painfully carried into some new and untried field and water—if, indeed, there remain any in this gain-greedy world.

Spare the trees! Spare the game and fish, and preserve [calously all. Then, with thankful hearts, enjoy the honest pursuit of fur, fin and feather, tempering every act with mercy, remembering that "Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge," and without which the panoply of the true sportsman is incomplete.

Will not some one make a move for a live Forest and Game Preservation Society, whose influence shall be felt and feared like the ghost of Hamlet's father, "hic et ubique?"

O. W. R.

The Sportsman Tourist.

FOREST AND STREAM.

WIDE and far the woods extend, Leaf-laden branches graceful bend; The old oaks, like great tents, outspread Their verdant canopies o'erhead; The fir, the hemlock and the pine Their interlacing shoots entwine; The cypress of the swampy glade Enweaves a dark, impervious shade; The slender willows stoop to lave Their tassels in the rushing wave; The chestnuts cast their treasures down, Their opening burrs, their nuts of brown; And thick the clusters of the grape With purple wealth the alders drape. And on the Forest kings unfold Their draperies of green and gold.

Each river, each transparent Stream, Amid the woodland vistas gleam; They toss with foam where rocks impede The arrowy swiftness of their speed; They glide with smooth, unruffled sweep Where flow their currents dusk and deep, And fathomless abysses hide The sand and shells that pave the tide

Now deep in forest glooms the deer Bound in exultant, swift career; They leave the covert of the glade When earliest rosy dawns invade; They pause to nibble the sweet grass, In bosky dale, in mountain pass; They stop to drink the sparkling fount That trickles from the rosy mount. That treates from the rosy mount, Or lie at nontide to repose Where tall the fern luxuriant grows; But when the yelpings of the hound Athwart the sleeping shades resound, And when the hunter's whooping cheer And winding horn rise near and clear. Quick from their sheltering haunts they spring, And fly like fleet birds on the wing.

Forest and Stream ! I love to trace Your inmost depths, your watery race; I love your dense, primeval shade, O, forest monarch! to invade. I love, O, grand, majestic Stream! To wander where your ripples gleam, To plunge beneath your ice-cold breast;
To seek the wild fowl that infest
Your wooded shores; to spread the sail
In gusty breeze or howling gale; To take the springing trout that skim To take the springing front that skim Your face, or in abysess swim; In storm, in calm, in shade, in shine, My heart, my steps to thee incline. No haunts of earth so fair I deem, As Forest-side and banks of Stream!

Greenport, L. I. ISAAC MCLELÎAN.

REMINISCENCES OF LIFE IN CAMP.

Sweet memory! wafted by thy gentle gale, Oft up the stream of time I turn my sail To view the fairy haunts of long lost hours, Blest with far greener shades, far fairer flowers.

Sweet memory; watteen by targ genate gaue,
Oft up the stream of time I turn my sail
To view the fairy haunts of long lost hours,
Blest with far greener shades, far fairer flowers.

MANY years ago, when the writer was much younger than
he now is, before "his face was furrowed o'er with years,
or hoary was his hair," it was an invariable custom among
those fond of the gun in this section of country to have two
"hig hunts" each year, in the broken sand hills which lie
between the Cape Fear and the Pec Dec. The locality to
which I allude was the region on the head waters of the
Little Pec Dec, or Green Swamp, as it is called in the neighborhood, and which are situated not many miles east of
Lumber River. The section is traversed with quite a number of clear streams, and nearly all of them have an undefined margin, but course shnously through swamps of gum,
bay, maple and other woods which love a wet and spongy
soil. In these dense swamps, during the autumn, deer were
found in abundance, but chiefly does and yearlings. The
blackjack thickets, which were common on the sidges, were
the favorite haunts of bucks.

Our months were September and October. We had one
tent, and the "accompanying documents," so to speak, and at
the usual time, putting our heavier luggage on a wagon, and
ourselves in buggies, we drove out to the camping place,
near the head of the Juniper, spread our canvas, built a roaring fire of blackjack logs and lightwood knots, and after
discussing the plans of operation for the following day,
dropped down on our pallets and sought the necessary
repose. It often happened that we took a preliminary lumt
on the way, so as to secure a supply of venison for use at the
camp. And we rarely failed to get it. I recollect my first
experience in hunting deer. It was in October, and when
frost first made its appearance. I was armed with a 15-bore
muzzle-loader, and had carried out another gun of about the
same size to lend to a local huntsman, whose only weapon
was the old-time flint and steel musket. In th

and then coming out, this one headed at once for dry land and dashed towards the rear, passing within easy range of the rear guardsman—who had the little gun referred to—and equally long range of the writer.

Squire Jim, being nearer and having had much experience, was waited upon to deliver the first broadside, but he failed to shoot; and as the deer passed within about thirty yards, I let go the left barrel, expecting to see it tumble at the pop. To my astonishment, it did not even failer, and after looking at its flight for fifty or sixty yards, I recollected that I had another barrel, which, without much deliberation, I cocked and discharged. But as far as I could see I had made no impression, and the fleet animal soon went out of sight, followed by the faithful dog, who was in full cry. In less than a minute the dog was quiet, and Squire Jim remarked to me that I had killed it, or the dog would have returned—for such dogs never pursue a fleeing deer more than a half mile, and if they do not find it, come back at once to the swamp. I asked why he did not shoot. His reply was that he had tried, but could not get the gun to fire. I found that he had lifted the hammer until he heard one click, and as it was but at half-cock, he failed to get the deer, which it was now my good fortune to claim. I stated to him that the deer was a very large doe. "Doe, indeed," said he, "it was a large buck." "Why, I didn't see any horns," "But I did," he replied, "and when we get to him, you will see that he is a five or six pointer." Sure enough, when we had walked about two hundred yards we found a fine buck stretched upon the earth, and old Ring was feasting upon the flowing blood. But one shot had struck. That hit in the flank, and came out at the neck, in the opposite side. The second barrehad done the work. And did I not feel proud? Successful sport has produced no such joy since. There was a mild suggestion that I be wrapped up in the hide, as the penalty, or rather price of my first honors—but some tender-hearted friend

sport has produced no such joy since. Incre was a mind suggestion that I be wrapped up in the hide, as the penalty, or rather price of my first honors—but some tender-hearted friend obtained mercy from the court, and I escaped the fearful judgment.

Our hunt lasted three days, and resulted in fifteen deer. It was rarely the case in those days that we got less than six. It was laborious work—for we all walked, and as our course was on hill-side covered with pine leaves, one often slipped, and this made locomotion extremely tiresome. But when we reached camp at night, and partook of a plain but hearty meal, in which venison steak was an important factor, it required no downy couch nor music's strain to invite us to soft and sweet repose.

As a general thing, we were met by some gentlemen from the southeastern part of the county—the McL's brothers, all of whom were extremely fond of deer hunting. They were tireless walkers and some of them excellent marksmen. Sim and Daniel shot well, whilst Mulcolm and Billy and Sandy often missed. With them came Joe McM. and Angus McD. Poor Daniel had been thrown from a stage coach in the street of Columbia, S. C., and made a cripple for life. Still he loved hunting, and usually availed himself of the advantages of a small white pony which "Unicle Pickett" carried to the woods to take the deer to camp. On one occasion, we were driving some bogs not far from Blue's bridge, on Lumber River, and Daniel had ridden around to a point of one of the bogs nearest the river. Soon, a fawn was started and killed, and shortly thereafter Daniel's gun was heard. We always knew when one of the McL's shot, from the loud report following a heavy charge of gunpowder. After a short while we reached the spot where the lame hunter had placed himself, and found Daniel standing near a fine doc which he had shot. We made the usual inquiries, as to distance, position, etc., which he answered by saying that the deer was running her best, and was fully fifty yards from him when he shot. Sim looked doubting

edged the corn," and admitted that the doe was standing, and not more than ten yards from the muzzle of his gun. It was years before poor Daniel heard the last of that shot.

Sandy was a good fiddler, and invariably brought his Cremona to the camp to entertain us with music. The sweet strains from the violin were accompanied with the voices of Frank T. and Cyrus M., and thus the "nights drave on wi's sangs and clatter." Nearly all those lively spirits have fallen "like leaves in wintry weather," but the memory of their joyous faces still finds a lodgment in my mind, and I often sigh when I think of the happy days and nights which we have spent together, never again to return, beneath the spreading pines, whose sharp foliage made mournful melody in the autumnal breeze.

When we had ten or twelve in our party it was the custom to divide our forces into about an equal number and enterinto a friendly contest for superiority of skill or luck in hunting. On one occasion, after we had separated for a little more than an hour, the repeated heavy discharges of the McL. guns indicated clearly that they had started plenty of game and were doing their best to come off victors in the day's sport. So far we had not "made a raise," and began to fear that we should be "crowed over" when we got to camp. But in a short while the clear, sharp bark of old Ring was heard, and then the warning words, "Look out!" from Joe McM. The writer well knowing what this meant, hastened rapidly to the top of a knoll, and as he reached it he saw a fine doe running broadside, a little less than fifty yards off, which he saluted, in quick succession, with his Lewis & Tomes' 14-bore, 36in. barrels, 91bs., and soon brought her to the ground. Old Angus McD, then came up and congratulated me with the result, remarking that "those—Scotch couldn't now row" so londly. We walked together about one hundred yards, and, as we approached a small bog or swampy thicket, containing not more than an acre, he stated that he would walk through it, and perhaps might

scored two—the most glorious achievement of his life. A happier looking man I never saw. And that night, thanks to the unusual good fortune of Angus, the day's triumph was on our side, the other party having gotten but two deer, though they burnt much more gunpowder. Sandy, though on the losing side, got out his fiddle, and the woods resounded with the "Blue-tailed Fly," 'Old Uncle Ned," "Suwanne River" and other songs, which, though now not very fashionable, still contain far more of the soul of music than all the German or Italian products which can come from the brain of professional composers. With the strains of melody still warbling in the ear we lay down on our pallets, and soon soft slumber spread her gentle drapery over us, and we reposed until the morning "horn of the hunter was heard" calling us to a renewal of the healthful and exhilarating recreation.

Matural History.

WATER WITCHES.

WATER WITCHES.

THERE is no feature of Foreer AND STREAM which pleases me more than the pleasant little discussions on matters of natural history or natural science, which so frequently occur therein. They spring up spontaneously, so is seems, and are conducted with a good deal of spirit. Thus we had a debate long ago as to whether the polecat or skunk is or is not a natural reservoir of hydrophobia; then as to whether the moon shining on fresh fish will spoil them, or make their flesh poisonous as food; then as to whether robin redbreast is in the habit of getting drunk on china berries; then as to whether it ever rains frogs or fishes; then as to whether the mocking-bird is an imitator or an original songster, and now we have it hot on the tapis as to whether "water witches" and "divining rods" are facts or frauds.

I have sometimes taken a little part in these debates, when it so happened that I had any knowledge on the subjects involved. I have gained a good deal of instruction from these debates as well as entertainment. For instance, I was a firm believer that horsehairs did sometimes turn into snakes. I thoughtit was a very strange sort of transformation, but not a bit more strange than the jellyfish should turn into mollusks; mollusks into fishes; fishes into reptiles; reptiles into birds; birds into marsupial mammals; marsupial mammals into placental mammals; monkeys into men, and men into angels. Besides I could not resist what I took to be the evidence of my own senses—having once witnessed in a stagnant pool a quantity of wiggling things instinct with life, which had all the semblance of horsehairs turned into snakes. I sat over that stagnant pool fully half an hour, and could make nothing out of those wiggling things except horsehairs turned into snakes. I sat over that stagnant pool fully half an hour, and could make nothing out of those wiggling things except horsehairs turned into snakes. I sat over that stagnant pool fully half an hour, and could make nothing out of those wiggling things except

nest of the parasitic worm known as "Gordus." I have accepted their solution of the matter in entire good faith, but not without some mental reservation that they may be deceived and that I was right. However, we will not call up any uneasy spirit now.

In Texas those who believe that subterranean waters may be found by means of "divining rods" and who practice that faith, are known as "water witches." Their "divining rod" is the forked twig of some fruit-bearing tree, such as peach, plum or apple. It is usually green, but this is not necessary. When the "witch" proposes to locate a subterranean stream, he takes a branch of this forked twig in each hand with the butt end projecting forward, and then walks over the premises to be examined, with all the pomp, dignity and solemnity of an owl. Meantime he utters not a word. He is overwhelmed with a sense of the dignity and solemnity of the occasion. After having gone over the premises thoroughly, if the twig has not behaved itself after a peculiar fashion, he pronounces that there are no subterranean waters there, and that it would be time and money wasted to dig for a well. On the other hand, if he finds that the butt end of the twig at any particular spot is drawn downward, bending forcibly the slender branches held in his hands, he declares that beneath that spot there is a subterranean stream, and that if the well be dug there the stream will be tapped. If the downward indication of the butt end is feeble and slight, he says that the subterranean fountain is either very feeble or is very deep in the earth. On the other hand, if the downward inclination is very powerful, he declares that the subterranean waters are either very bold or but a short distance under the surface. He advises that a well be forthwith sunk on that spot, and most solemnly asserts that the water will be found.

Of these "witches" and their doings I have no particular experience, but there are thousands in Texas who religiously believe in them, and some of these are as intelligent and sensi

Englishman, then took the rod in his own hands, when it performed precisely in a similar way; whereupon the "witch" again declared him also to be a "witch," and one of the pronunced type. But the "witch" did not stop at that. He said to my friend that he would give him another manifestation of the virtue of his rod which would settle all doubts. He asked him to blindfold him completely, then to bring a gold watch or any other metallic treasure on the premises, and he would soon find it with his rod. All that the "witch" asked was that it be hidden not too far away so as to involve much walking to find, and that he be put only upon the

He asked him to blindfold him completely, then to oring a gold watch or any other metallic treasure on the premises, and he would soon find it with his rod. All that the "witch" asked was that it be hidden not too far away so as to involve much walking to find, and that he be put only upon the direction in which it was hidden. He was then completely blindfolded, and not only that, but the watch was hidden on a spot with a house intervening, so that it was impossible for the "witch" to see. He was given the direction in which the article was; he started out, and when he came immediately on the spot the rod performed its antics, and the "witch" indicated the exact place. My friend then took the rod in his own hands and it behaved likewise for him; whereupon the "witch" of the first water. The result of all this was that my friend procured a new force of diggers and a fresh supply of blasting powder. He went to work on the spot indicated by the divining rod, and as sure as fate, in a short time he had a glorious fountain of sparkling water on his premises. He blesses the day that ever he heard of "waterwitches" and divining rods, and will not permit them to be made light of in his presence. He claims that they are not only a true folk, but that he is a member of their honorable fraternity. Now, all of this is true; but as to what it proves, or does not prove, I leave others to their own conclusions. You will have to travel far to find a more sensible man than is my English friend referred to. He is well known in both Texas and England, is a fine writer, and will no doubt promptly respond to my statement in regard to himself and the "witches" if assailed. It is not held that every man is or can be a "water witch." The rod will perform only for a select few, but why this is so, or why these few should be so distinguished above their fellow creatures, I cannot pretend to say. You must go to somebothy with deeper philosophy than mine. The fact that some who claimed to have power with the divining rod have proved to be

Palestine, Texas.

THE ROAD-RUNNER.

THE ROAD-RUNNER.

THE road-runner, paisano or chapparal cock (Geococcyx californianus—Lesson), is one of the most interesting birds found in America. Its habitat includes Central Mexico, Middle Texas, New Mexico and California. The road-runner, as it is most commonly called, is quite abundant in the southern part of California. When not molested it becomes quite tame and loves to stay around houses. It commences to lay about the first of April. The eggs are white, varying from two to twelve in number and about the size of a pullet's egg (1.65x1.22). Few nests have been found containing more than ten eggs, but in 1881 I found two with twelve in. The nest is built in a thicket, low tree or a cactus, not far from the ground, composed mostly of sticks loosely laid to gether, and is usually very shallow. The bird often uses the same nest a second year.

The food of this bird consists of snakes, rats, lizards and insects. There are a great many tales told about this bird killing rattlesnakes. One is that it hedges in the rattlesnake with a circle of cactus joints, and the reptile in trying to get out becomes enraged, bites itself, and falls an easy prey to the bird. I dare say that this is a mistake, for I had the pleasure of seeing this noble bird kill a rattlesnake one day when I was up in a valley north of San Diego. The bird was quite shy at first, but soon managed to jump upon its victim, just behind its throat, and picked both of its eyes out. It did not eat the snake, but ran away as I approached. The road-runner has a very long tail, an erectile crest on the top of the hird is grayish spotted black. They are afraid of a dog, and when pursued by one they take refuge in a cactus if possible. Last month I went out with my dog and caught two; one I put my lat on while eyeing the dog. I gathered twenty-six eggs last year for exchange, all of which I found in cactus.

J. E. WADHAM,
Sec. San Diego Historical Society.

J. E. Wadham, Sec. San Diego Historical Society.

SAN DIEGO California.

HABITS OF CORMORANTS.

YEAR ago last Angust I made a note in Forest and Stream of finding the more northern cormorants (Graculus dilophus) nesting on trees in Illinois in company with the large blue heron and the larger white heron (Ardon Elyretta), all occupying exactly the same kind of nests and all three species having nests on the same tree, all with the young still in the nests, but about fledged, on the 22d day of America.

young still in the nests, but about hodged, on the 22d day of August.

Since coming here, until within the last three weeks, what I suppose to be the Mexican cormorant (Graeulus mexicanus) has been very abundant. They are known by the people along White River as "water turkerys" and "carrion geese." Along the White River there are a great many old river beds known here as lakes and bayous. These are full the year around with clear water. Many of them are quite deep and abound in fish, particularly black bass and perch. From these lakes bayous run out from a few feet to several rods and end gradually in shallow water. The smaller fish run up these bayous to feed and to get out of reach of the larger fish. The cormorants take advantage of this, and entering the mouth of a bayou, any number of them, from three to a dozen or more, all start together up the bayou, making all

the splashing and flopping possible, and scaring the fish which flee before them. The cormorants chase them in this way up into the shallow water at the head of the bayou, and which flee before them. The cormorants chase them in this way up into the shallow water at the head of the bayou, and then business commences at once; and if these cormorants don't eat fish like a cormorant, then I don't know how fast or how much a comporant can eat. I think that they can eat their full weight inside of ten seconds. Eat, did I say? There is no eating about it—the fish follow each other down their slender but india rubber throats in one continuous stream. And it is truly wonderful how large a fish they can get "outside" of without seeming effort, and how much they can eat. Then, when their meal is finished, they swim slowly back into the "lake," scramble up into some old treetop, and sit and digest their meal, preen their feathers in the sun and rest, and then in a few hours run their drag net up the same or some other bayou.

These ravenous, uncouth birds destroy myriads of young game fishes, and should be shot by the sportsman whenever a chance offers. But I think that they can stand more shooting than any bird of their size in the world. Their skin is very thick and strong, and is covered very thickly with a compact, strong mat of hair-like down, and over all is a heavy coat of thick, strong, hard feathers.

This appears to be a bird for which man has no use, for the interests of the two are entirely antagonistic to each other, and that nature has no use for in a country inhabited by man. One fisherman is enough in a country, and man should be that fisherman. Therefore the commorants, the herons and other fishing birds and animals should be destroyed. The skillful fishing of these cormorants in companies and armies shows them to have considerable intelligence.

Crockett's Buppe, Arkansas.

CROCKETT'S BLUFF, Arkansas.

Feathers from a Rattlesnake.—Mr. O. H. Keep, of this city, while in Louisiana shooting, noticed his dog, which was roading a bevy of quail, suddenly jump back and act in a strange manner. Approaching to learn the cause, he found a large rattlesnake, and at once opened tire upon him. At the second discharge he noticed quite a number of feathers that the charge had knocked from the body of the snake. Upon a closer examination he found that the charge had torn open the snake, exposing the body of a quail, and apparently there were several more in his capacious maw. The dog then took up the trail and soon led him to the bevy, which was evidently the one from which his snakeship had secured at least a portion of his meal.

A Captive Rall.—Bristol, Pa., Feb. 4, 1882.—A rail bird, in good condition, was caught alive at Cash Point, a few miles above Bristol, on the Delaware River, Jan. 30. Benj. Bradford, the captor, has caged the bird and will endeavor to keep him alive as a mid-winter curiosity. C. E. Scott.

ANMALS RECEIVED AT CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.—One blesshok (Alcclaphus albifrons), hab. South Africa; one leucoryx (Orga leucoryx), than North Africa; one promptom antelope (Antelocapra americana), hab. Western U. S. (all of the above purchased); one white crane (Grusumericana) and two golden engles (Aquida canadensis), presented by Mr. S. F. Emmons; two dusky ducks (Anos obscura), presented by Mr. C. A. Bradford, Vermont: one Mexican lizard (Meloderma horridand), presented by Mr. J. Silvie Durand; one sulphur-breasted toucan (Komphostos carriatus), hab. Mexico; one violet tanager (Endourant), hab. Europe; one vock thrush (Montton sucadilis), lab. Europe; one golden pheasants (Phasianus colchis), all purchases.

Game Bag and Gun.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LARGE GAME.

Editor Forest and Stream :

THE DESTRUCTION OF LARGE GAME.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"W.," in your issue of February 2, makes some good suggestions touching the preservation of the large game of the West. Proper license laws enacted by the States and Territories in interest, and then rigidly enforced, would have a very salutary effect and prove beneficial lin a double sense; first, in swelling the revenue, and, second, in preserving the game—by far the most important consideration. But how to frame such laws is rather a delicate question. Perhaps the license laws of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick would furnish a good guide for their provisions. They must be general in character and operate upon all non-residents alike. It will not do to level the proscription at the offending Englishman alone, although he would be the one most to feel it. It must be made to operate also upon the proxy as well as upon the principal, for reasons that 1 will presently show. The license should be limited as to time and also to the number of animals that may be killed under it. The fee should be high enough to insure the enforcement of the regulation, but not so high as to amount to a prohibition, because then it would be disregarded in frontier and sparsely settled sections of the country.

In approaching a license plan two serious difficulties are to be met. First, the deep-rooted American prejudice that all natural products of their land must be free for everybody's use. It is this principle which opens to all the world alike our gold and silver fields. The rule is different in other countries. Second, the foreign sportsuen who come to our mountains and plains are royal providers. They spend money prodigally. They pay to guides, hunters, servants and ranchmen ligher prices for their services, their horses or their supplies, than can be obtained from any one else or in any other way, and this fact enlists the interest and the sympathics of all these people, their neighbors and friends, upon the side of the lordly huntsmen. And these influences are strongly f

loss, and doubtless a good many elk and deer, but probably not many more than were needed to feed the men and dogs

loss, and doubtless a good many elk and deer, but probably not many more than were needed to feed the men and dogs of the company.

The next fall an Englishman who has hunted a great deal in Africa, came over and entered the mountains late in October. An agent had made preparations before his arrival and he was soon in the field with numerous servants and horses. Among others he employed two local game butchers who knew the country, the game and its haunts thoroughly, and they did most of the killing. The slaughter lasted five or six days and the bag was between sixty or seventy elk, a large number of deer and antelope, two or three bears, one cougar, or mountain lion, a glutton and some smaller animals. They falled to get any mountain sheep, at which our English friend was much chagrined. Here was the destruction of at least fifteen tons of good meat, worth in our local markets not less than two thousand dollars. The hunters referred to had permission to get it out and sell it, and I think did succeed in selling two wagon loads; probably a couple of tons. The balance rotted where it felt. This man paid high prices; presented each of his hunters a latest improved Sharps rifle to begin with, and when he left the field the outfit procured for the hunt, even to saddle horses, was divided among his men. It would be hard to collect a shooting license of him, if it had to be collected in that neighborhood, unless he chose to pay, for reasons that are very obvious. His object was to secure "heads" and make a big score; of course by the time he reached home all of this slaughter by several men was counted as his own. Why not? They were hired by him and well paid for the bloody work. Since that date I have not heard of a foreign sportsman killing game enough in this State to brag much about. However, I have scarcely been in the hunting grounds for three years past.

If the Englishmen are left to their own devices there is not much danger to the game. As a local hunter said to me last summer when we were discussing this not many more than were needed to feed the men and dogs of the company.

The next fall an Englishman who has hunted a great deal

DENVER, Col.

MIGRATORY QUAIL.

The importation of the common quail (Coturnix communis)

The importation of the common quail (Convaix communis) of Europe for the purpose of adding to the fauna of North America, a bird worthy of the esteem of sportsmen, farmers, and epicures, was commenced in 1877 by Judge Martin G. Everts, Esq. of Rutland, Vermont, by the purchase and liberation of 290 quails. In 1878 there were 5,090 quails imported alive to America and liberated in various localities. In 1879 there were about 3,060 imported, and of these there were 100 liberated in the State of Maine.

My interest in ornithology and field sports prompted me to introduce this subject in an address delivered before the "Sagadahoc Association" at Brunswick, Me., in 1879, with the object of raising a fund by general subscriptions sufficient to purchase a large number of quails for liberation throughou this State. As a result, general contributions were received within a short time, and early in June, 1880, I received 2,600 migratory quails from Italy. (More than one-half the whole importation to America for that year.) These birds arrived in good condition and with but slight loss in numbers, and were distributed in nearly every county of our extensive State. I recommended that not less than fifteen or twenty quails should be liberated in each lot, and this was generally done, although their numbers were divided into smaller lots in some instances. In nearly every case some of these birds nested in instances. In nearly every case some of these birds nested in the immediate vicinity of their liberation, others nested a lumified miles (less than three hours flight for these birds)

distant from the nearest place of liberation. Many nests with eggs were found. Some of these were destroyed by mowing machines, some nests were described after being mowed over and left exposed, and many birds were captured by the domestic cats. Yet it was fair to presume that a good number escaped all these evils and migrated South in the

number escaped all these evils and migrated South in the autumn.

In the Maine "Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries and Game" for the year 1880, I gave an account of the migratory qualls, their introduction to Maine, and results so far as then observed, also some description of their nests, habits, etc. I looked forward with interest to learn if my confident prediction of the return of some of these birds and their native born progeny would be verified in the spring of 1881, as none were imported for liberation in Maine in 1881. It was known that should any appear here then, they could only come by return migration from the South. Through Forest and Stream and other mediums I requested all persons who might observe any of these qualls to report the facts to me, and I would be grateful now, or at any future time, for any information concerning the migratory quils in America. As migratory qualls were observed in Maine during the spring of 1881, and at dates earlier than the liberation in other localities of any newly imported birds, the fact is established that the qualls have returned.

I have received reliable evidence of their appearance in various parts of this State, from the Saco River valley in the West, to the St. Croix River on the Eastern boundry. I quote from a few of the reports received.

"Dayton, Me., May 2, 1881.—The qualls that nested on my block lest summer have returned the morning. Fire in

quote from a few of the reports received.

"Dayton, Me., May 2, 1881.—The quails that nosted on my place last summer have returned this morning. Five in number.—G. W. Rumery."

"Bath, Me., May 2, 1881.—Mr. W. T. Dunton saw two quails last week on his farm, within the limits of this city.—C. H. Greenleaf."

"Wiscasset, Me., May 9, 1881.—The quails that I liberated last year have returned. They were seen for the first time on May 5, in the very field in which they were hatched.—W. G. Hubbard."

During the latter part of April, Mr. W. W. Castle, of Bel-

on May 5, in the very field in which they were hatched.—W. G. Hubbard."

During the latter part of April, Mr. W. W. Castle, of Belfast, Me., reported fidding several qualis, while accompanied by his setter dogs, in the immediate vicinity of that city. These were the first arrivals reported, and a comparison of dates fixes the early part of May as the date of their general appearance in Maine, for that senson, (1881).

Samuel Atwood, Esq. writes from Winterport, Me., under date of May 24, 1881; "Il have for the last two weeks looked early and late, and this evening was rewarded with the sight of two qualis, and the sound of quite a number."

The notes of the migratory quail are unmistakable and not to be confounded with the notes of any of our native birds, and their general appearance and flight differ widely from those of any other birds found in Maine. Sometimes, when flushed, the migratory quail repeats a low, trilling note as it flies away. This note resembles the ordinary cry of the pectoral sandpiper, (Tringa maceulata) but is softer, and only to be heard when uttered within a few rods of the ilstener. But the ordinary notes of the male quail, so frequently the search of the search when uttered within a few rods of the ilstener. fulses away. This note resembles the ordinary cry of the pectoral sandpiper, (Tringa maculata) but is softer, and only to be heard when uttered within a few rods of the listener. But the ordinary notes of the male quail, so frequently uttered at morning and evening during the months of May and June, (later the bird is comparatively silent) are clear and penetrating, and on a still day may be heard at a distance of nearly a half mile. I can best express these notes in words by the syllables, whereat, wheat, wheat! The crescendo, "who," of the first note, can be heard only when very near the listener. The call may be easily imitated by the whistle, but when uttered by the quail, it is of a ventriloqued nature, and the listener who hears the rapidly repeated "wheat, wheat" of the two terminal notes at a distance of several hundred yards, is apt to be misled into the belief that the bird is at a distance very much nearer than a search will prove it to be. Previous to the misled into the belief that the bird is at a distance very much nearer than a search will prove it to be. The violation of the same interest of the two terminal notes are distincted in numbers of but a few pairs to each locality selected. But the experiment in Maine was made by a systematic distribution over a definite territory, of a sufficiently large number of birds to warrant a reasonable expectation of success. Besides the 2,600 quails distributed in Maine in 1880, there were 1,700 distributed in other States, and 800 in Canada. Col. Wm. Rhodes, a public-spirited gentleman and sportsman of Quebec, has liberated a number at his own private expense, and in a recent letter informs me that he will repeat the experiment this year. In an interesting letter giving me memoranda of the quails liberated in Canada, Col. Rhodes expressed the hope that these birds may find "the great barrens of the Laurentides," suitable for their breading. It is my belief, however, that the cultivated fields of the valley of the St. Lawrence River will be a more favorable

attempts that their introduction became permanently successful.

As regards the migratory quaits, it should be borne in mind that they are terrestrial birds, rarely alighting elsewhere than on the ground, and their buff brown plumage and habit of hiding in the grass, or running swiftly away at the approach of danger rather than seeking safety by flight, readers them not easily observed. Hence but few might be seen even where abundant, and to become appreciably abundant throughout a territory so wide 2s that extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River their numbers must be millions. These quaits are so prolific (laying from eight to eighteen eggs in a nest) that a few years of successful breeding would yield a compound interest on the few thousands distributed as seed, and their numbers would become as great as now attained by the domestic sparrows. Prolably the success of the introduction of the migratory qualist of America could best be insured by the liberation of a considerable number in the same favorable localities for several consecutive years.

I will again ask all persons who may learn of the return of any qualls this year, especially if in the State of Maine or in Cauada, to inform me by mail to the address below given. It is now a matter of record that after nesting and hatching their young in Maine and migrating South in the autumn, the qualls have returned in the spring. Evenett Surin. Pearland. Maine, Jan. 16, 1882.

LOADING FOR GAME.

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Load for game, appear to contain simply the results of individual experience, without containing information that will permit that experience to be utilized to the fullest extent by others. In this, as in all other matters, the best results are attainable only through a knowledge of the underlying principles involved, and the application of them to the particular cases in point. In loading for game no less than five variable factors enter into the question. These are, 1. the man; 2, the gan; 3, the ammunition; 4, the manner in which it is arranged in the shell; 5, the kind of game sought and the manner of seeking it. That which follows is intended to relate simply to breech-loaders and to loading for field work, not to blind, boat, or punt shooting.

1. A man in good physical condition should be able to traup the fields or forests where walking is ordinarily good, and to carry without undue fatigue a gan weighing not more than one-twentieth of his own weight; c, g., an 8lb, gun for a 160lb. man. A gun much heavier than this will, before the day is out, prove a burden rather than a source of pleasure, while one much lighter, other things equal, will not on the average secure us much game.

2. The gun chosen for field work will be either a 16, 12 or 10-gauge, the 20-gauge has hardly come into fashion with us yet, and 8 and 4 gauges are reserved for wild-fowling. The gam will be either cylinder, half or full choke; and should burn without excessive recoil a charge of rather quick powder, equal to one draching avoidupoits for every two pounds of gun. This may be taken as the maximum charge that can ordinarily be shot with comfort forty or fifty times a day. For most occasions a smaller charge is preferable.

3. Ammunition. Powders vary as 10 quickness of combustion, due to their composition, mode of manufacture, and to the size of grain. Orange lightning may be taken as the basis of computation and comparison both as to character and size, and the following r

size, and equal measures of two different sizes being taken, the fine shot will weigh more than the large.

4. The relative proportions of the powder and shot, and the mode of wadding exert an important influence upon the results. To facilitate an understanding of this, the most difficult factor in successful loading, we give a table showing the ratio of powder to shot, through the entire list of practicable loads, for guns varying between 16 and 10 gauge and weighing from 8 to 121bs.

RATIO OF POWDER AND SHOT Rutio. Drachms Onnces Powder, Shot, 1-6 1-57-13 1-51-7 1-55-7 1-51-5

The pattern that is, and be reached to compromise the matter, and seek neither extreme pattern of 1-57. The writer had so it 1-51. The pattern that is, a ratio of 1-57. The writer had so it it will be seen, then, that its pattern by varying the proportion of the other more powder, and to obtained, while if card wad only be placed over shot, a more powder, and to obtained, while if card wad only be placed over shot, a more powder, and to obtained, while if card wad only be placed over shot, a more powder, and to obtained, while if card wad only be placed over shot, a more powder, and to obtain the same to 1-57. The writer, however, must can be ended to comprome the more powder, and so inch is the more powder, within certain limits, undoubtedly secures these advantages, but will increase its scattering. When you reach the proportion of believe to depend on under ordinary circumstances. Host sportsmen, however, make an effort to compromise the matter, and seek neither extreme pattern on the one hand nor extreme range and penetration of the charge of 34 drachms to 1-50 mer powder, and to obtain the maximum of killing power would employ 32 drachms to 14 ounces for a 7½10, gun—that is, a ratio of 1-57. The writer, however, must confess a preference for a little more powder, and to obtain the maximum of killing power would employ 32 drachms to 14 ounces for a 7½10, gun—that is, a ratio of 1-54. It will be seen, then, that the gun may be made to shoot with a thicker or a thinner pattern by varying the proportion of the powder to the shot.

The pattern, however, is modified by manner of loading. If for instance two pink-edge wads over powder and a card-board over shot are employed, a close pattern will be obtained, while if card wad only be placed over shot, a more open pottern will result. It is evident, therefore, that a shooten may modify his pattern in two ways, the gun itself remaining the same. The size of the powder is used the powder will be considered, and it may be stated as a general proposition that the fine

influence are so wen unaccessors.

Illuded to.

Having now considered the principles that influence pattern, penetration and range, and having shown that these are simple and easily applied, it only remains to show how they

should be applied with reference to the different varieties of game. This we will illustrate by a few examples, and will speak first of birds that are usually shot singly, as, for instance, the rail. This is a small bird that rises a few yards from the shooter, follows a horizontal flight for ten or twenty yards, and drops out of sight. A 16-gauge hammerless is certainly the ideal gan for this bird. If closely choked it may either miss him entirely or ruin him for the table if he catches the centre of the charge. It is better, therefore, to sacrifice something in the way of pattern. With a cylinder gan we cannot afford to do this. With the 16-gauge choke-bore, then, we would use 24 its. to \$00, or, as maximum charge, 24 drs. to \$00, or, as maximum charge, 24 drs. to \$00, or, as maximum charge, 24 drs. to \$100, and the cylinder gan we would use 24 its. With quali it is different. This bird may rise at a distance, thy rapidly, and be thirty or forty yards away before the shot can reach him. Under these circumstances the choke-bore exhibits its advantages over the cylinder. Now, you must have powder enough to drive your shot the required distance, and owing to the choke can afford to sacrifice the pattern a little. Hence 3drs. to 102 will prove more likely to kill than the loads just mentioned. If single shots at larger birds are expected, a larger gan loaded in accordance with the same principles should be used.

Thus far we have spoken with reference to loading for single birds. In loading for flocks the writer has had no experience, as he does not remember ever having loaded with this special end in view. How professional gunners load for locks the following narrations will show. Conversing a couple of months ago with a Southside bayman, we asked him, "How do you load for bay snipe?" He replied, in substance, that he never shot at single birds except the large sort, jack-curlew, etc., as ammunition was expensive, but reserved his charge for flocks, loading his double 8-bore muzzle-loader with 6drs. FFG and 2028

ON THE WING, OR ON A LOG?

ON THE WING, OR ON A LOG?

QUITE a controversy has sprung up between some of our earnest sportsmen as to whether it is a proper thing to shoot ruffed grouse except on the wing.

Although this is simply a war of words, yet, like all wars, it will most likely end in a compromise.

Most of us have vanity enough to believe we can bring down all the birds we want after flushing and before they can get out of range. It stimulates our pride and flatters our vanity to do so. But suppose, like the boy digging at the woodehnek's hole, you were 'out of meat and the minister was coming," and your faithful spaniel should 'tree' a grouse in a thick undergrowth, where to shoot him on the wing would be bordering on impossible, what would the average common-sense sportsman do? Swing his hat, scare him off, and trust to the precarious chance of finding him again under more favorable circumstances, or walk deliberately away, leaving the game alone in his glory, or would he take the shortest cut to get what he was after, and proceed to knock the bird out of that tree with a charge of No. 6's? On the principle that "a bird in hand is worth two in the bush," I honestly believe that every "pot-hunter," every farmer's boy and nine-tenths of the sportsmen of this country (I do not include sportsmen shooting in English or American preserves) would bag that bird then and there. I am free to confess I have done it, and under like circumstances will do it again, notwithstanding my love and admiration for wing shooting:

Wing shooting is an acquired art, practiced not to increase

Wing shooting is an acquired art, practiced not to increase wing shooting is an acquired art, practiced not to increase in the contract of the Wing shooting is an acquired art, practiced not to increase our bug, but to enhance our pleasure. It should be encouraged and practiced by all true lovers of manly field sports. But it appears to me to work no blemish upon his character for the sportsman to show good sense as well as good shooting, and not to be afraid or ashamed to shoot a deer or bear standing, a squirrel on a limb, or a ruffed grouse on a tree. Compromise then, and agree to shoot the grouse on the wing if you can, but if you see you cannot, shoot all the same.

The following case of native simplicity forced me to this

To my surprise I saw him flat on his belly, with a look of astonishment on his face that I was not in a like position. I had previously told him that the dogs would stop and "point" when they found a bird. I beckoned to him to lie still, and looking out a clear place to shoot, walked up and flushed the bird. Luckily it rose fair and tumbled to the bottom of the ravine. Frank had no retrieving to do; that boy had that ruffed grouse by the neck before the dogs could fairly flatten out on their "down charge." He came back to me with a face brilliant with approving smiles and said: "Is that the way you do it, by golly?"

"Is that the way shoot them on the wing, when we can."

cam."
"Well, by golly! You may do it that way, but sitting on a log is good enough for me."
X.
CLEVELAND, O.

ECHOES FROM OLD FRIENDS.

TOTWITHSTANDING its narrow escape from cremation,

ECHOES FROM OLD FRIENDS.

TOTWITHSTANDING is narrow escape from cremation, the Forest and Stream is full and fat, and better looking than ever in its new dress. You are to be congratulated on your exemption from the fate of your unfortunate neighbors. You were near enough. I imagine, to suffer somewhat from the general chaos that ensued, and to get upon you the smell of the flames by which they were consumed. I will not say more, for I suppose that since the disaster you have become surfeited with this kind of talk. Yet my interest in the Forest and Stream and its staff has led me to give this sincere expression of my delight at their escape with so little damage.

I learn from the Chatham *Conrier** that Ken, the "astrological genius" of the "Costly Perch" story, made another creditable record last season, for a business man who can only snatch a day now and then for the sport that he supremely loves. He caught #18 trout, aggregating #8 pounds and 7 ounces. He also took 203 black bass from the waters of the Mohawk River and Copake Lake, of good average weight. His "signs" must have been truer to him than they were on that Lake Richmond expedition. By the way, as to "signs," concerning which you invite discussion, there is na Batavia, III, a Swede, by the name of Kindblode, who is something of an expert with the rod and fly, who says that he has always found that fishing is poor when the nights are light, enabling the fish to feed. His sign was in the moon, and I am strongly disposed to accept its plausibility from the added evidence of my own observation and experience, I can testify that fish do bite better on the mornings that follow, and the evenings that precede dark nights.

A friend of mine, whom I left behind in Illinois when I moved East, writes me about a piece of bad luck that he had last November. He, with another friend, went to MeHenry for two day's sport, at duck shooting. He hired a breechloader at a cost of \$10, laid in a stock of 150 shells, and expressed his boat on ahead of them, so as to be PATERSON, N. J.

FOXES TAKE TO WATER.

FOXES TAKE TO WATER.

VOUR correspondent, Mr. I. C. Lodor, in Forest and Stream of January 26, asks if foxes ever take to water. I will relate what I saw about two weeks ago. I live on a branch of Miles River, in Talbot county. Maryiand. Two weeks ago last Wednesday I was on board my yacht with a party of gentlemen. We were about to leave our moorings for a ducking trip, when we heard the hounds and soon saw them coming across a field to our right. All of the pack, with the exception of one dog, seemed to overshoot the trail, as they kept on toward a cove muking into the side of the creek they were on. The one hound took a trail at a right angle to the course of the rest of the pack, and ran it out to a point on the bank of the creek just below where we were anchored. This called our attention to the fox, which we soon espied in the water very leisurely making his way to the other side, the creek at this point being about 250 yards wide. He swam quite high in the water, nearly the whole of his tail being on the surface. The rest of the pack, soon discovered their mistake and came back and took up the trail to where Repnard had taken to the water, have the recy cold water seemed to cool their ardor, as they refused to follow the fox, which had by this time landed on the opposite bank, and after giving himself a shake or two bounded up the bank and disappeared. Several of the gentlemen, who were following the hounds, had by this time arrived on the bank of the creek, and seeing their trouble, I sent one of our party with our skiff, who ferried the dogs over and put them on the trail while the hunt rode round the head of the creek. How the hunt reminated I cannot say, as I have not seen any of the hunters since my return from my shooting trip.

It is a very common thing for foxes to take to water in our

The following case of native simplicity forced me to this compromise:

Several years ago, with a fine brace of pointers, Frank and Dash, I left a little town on the Ohio Canal some thirty miles from Cleveland, after an early breakfast, for the "Sedges," a well known partridge ground east of the winding Cuyahoga. Before I got out of the little hamlet, a ragged little bright eyed smart-looking country boy, between twelve and four ten years of age, came trudging along at my heels. I said: "Where are you going, my boy?"

"Hunting with you, if you'll left me."

"You do not look stout enough to stand the fatigue of the tramp I am about to make. Don't you go to school?"

"Yes, but I'm runnin' away to-day to show you where the partridges is. I knowed you was going hunting, for I see you and them big dogs last night at the taver."

"Are you not afraid of getting a whipping by both your teacher and your parents?"

"No; but I expect to have to lie some. I'll tell the teacher I had the belly-ache, and I'll tell pap Fve been to school and din't want no dinuer."

At this I smiled audibly, and believing in his unsophisis cated honesty, and that he might show me some new grounds, as he declared he could, I told him to come along, keep close to me and stop still when I did. He promised faithfulness in everything. We soon turated into a thicket in a deep gally at his suggestion and had proceeded but a few rods, when Frank stilfrend out and Dash boacked him beautifully. I supped and looked back to see if the boy had stopped toe,

similarly colonized. The last of this colony I caught the past spring, an account of which I published. I have on two occasions pressed a red fox so closely that after a hotly contested run up the Roanoke for fifteen miles, he did "take water" and cross that stream at a width of some 300 yards

water" and cross that stream at a width of some 300 yards and escaped.

It is different with the gray. He never "takes water," unless in so close a quarter as to make his escape otherwise impossible. This I have witnessed but once during my entire hunting experience of more than 40 years.

The red fox never resorts to such "stratagems" on "thin ice and air holes," as stated by Forest and Stream; indeed, he cannot be regarded as strategic, he relies entirely upon his heels and holes, which are ample for all purposes of escape, unless pursued by a true, speedy and determined pack. The gray, however, is up to all tricks and stratagems. But he never has a prepared hole to resort to in emergencies, and only when outfooted and cornered will he take a tree or water. In his night rambles he never "takes water," and even his usual crossings over small streams will be avoided, if from any cause the volume of water be perceptibly increased. If he once escaped by taking a tree, he will repeat the experiment whenever he thinks his safety is secured by doing so. I have never known a red fox to do so, or even attempt it.

(Mayrox, North Carolina.

THE MONTREAL SOCIETY.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29, 1882.

Montheal, Jan. 29, 1882.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The fifth annual dinner of the Fish and Game Protection Club was held at the St. Lawrence Hotel, in this city, last morning, Jan. 26th. Like former meetings of the Club, it was a most happy affair, and everything passed off most pleasantly. The Club, by the way, is not one of those societies which devote so much attention to their annual dinners that they have no time nor strength for anything else. The report of the Secretary, which is appended, shows that the society is accomplishing much good.

At the gathering last night, Alderman Wilson, President of the Club, presided, and among those present were Messrs. Dugas, Boyer, E. C. Monk, G. Boivin, J. S. Hall, F. Henshaw, H. W. Matthews (Secretary), S. Cross, Provencher, L. Sutherland, Torrance, Fenwick, Geo. McKinnon, Hanson and others. Dr. Mayrand, President of the Argenteuil Fish and Game Protection Club, was also present. Letters of regret at non-attendance were received from Hon. E.-J. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands: Mr. Whitcher, Deputy Minister of Marine, Mr. Proulx, Chief Game Overseer of Quebec, and the President of the Eastern Townships Fish and Game Club.

After the party had discussed the good things provided.

ister of Marine, Mr. Proulx, Chief Game Overseer of Quebee, and the President of the Eastern Townships Fish and Game Club.

After the party had discussed the good things provided, toasts were drunk to "The Queen; The Governor-General; and The Dominion Parliament." The Chairman gave the "Quebee Parliament," and in doing so said the Club was much indebted for legislation to the Quebee Legislature. He hoped that this year the Club would succeed in obtaining amendments to the existing game laws of the Province, with a view of preventing the shooting of duck in spring. The "Army and Navy Volunteers" was the next sentiment. Mr. Dugas sang "Le Chasseur," which was heartily joined in by the meeting. Mr. Geo, Ahern also gave "Britannia, the Pride of the Ocen..." "Our sister societies in Canada" was the next toast given by the chairman. In doing so he said he knew that this toast would be drunk with enthusiasm. In reading over the bill of fare he noticed that the toast was to the sister societies of Canada only. He would ask permission to include in it the fish and game clubs of the United States. He was happy to say that he had received a letter and a copy of the by-laws of the Cincinnati club, which fact showed that the feeling which should prevail among the clubs should be continental, and not provincial. The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm. Dr. Mayrand, who was called upon to respond to the toast, returned thanks for the St. Andrew's Society of Argenteuil. Mr. Beaugrand then proposed "Our Guests." Mr. E. Roy responded to the toast, and in doing so spoke as counsel for the Society, and referred to several instances connected with the prosecution of parties contravening the fish and game havs. He pointed out instances in which the greatest destruction of fish and game had been prevented, and in other instances where parties had been punished. Mr. E. C. Monk then gave "The Press," and in doing so said that the Club owed the greatest amount of gratitude for the services which the press had rendered the Club. He hope

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Your committee, in reporting the work done by the club during the past year, has much pleasure in stating that the laws for the protection of fish and game have been much better observed than in the past, that the sale of fish and game llegally killed has become very rare in Montreal, and that the club is now in a better position to carry their prosecutions into the more distant districts of the province.

The results of the work done by the club are most gratifying. The catch of game lish during the past summer has not been equalled for many years. Especially may be noticed bass and maskinonge. The catch of the former was very large, and the fish of good size and in good condition; but the most marked results were shown in the great increase of maskinonge, a catch of two, three, and even four fish being no uncommon occurrence, these fish running from 10 to 40 pounds. pounds

Your committee commenced the work of the year by causing Tour commune commence the work of the year of causing copies of the fish and game laws to be posted in nearly every town, viliage and railroad station in the provinces, and the distribution of eards containing the same and offering rewards for the conviction of persons infringing these laws, and during the past year rewards have accordingly been paid in

six cases.

The club have prosecuted in sixteen cases, in eight of a litch convictions have been obtained. Six were dismissed for want of sufficient evidence and two are yet panding. The clap have also made several seizures of fish and game, and distributed the same among the several hospitals of the clay. In these cases the club did not prosecute as there was evidence

to show that the parties infringing the laws did so in ignor-

The thanks of the club are again due to Mr. Euclide Roy, advocate, who has given his professional services to the club gratis, for the able manner in which he has conducted our

Your committee regret that the bill for the amendment of the game laws affording better protection to duck and other game during the breeding was not passed last session owing to strong opposition. The great necessity for these amendments is shown by the statement which the chairman of the murket committee has been kind enough to furnish the club, which shows that over 1,000 brace of black ducks came to Montreal market during the breeding season last spring. Your committee, however, have strong grounds for hoping that the necessary amendments will be made during next session. The thanks of the club are due to Messrs. Bover and Monk, who at great inconvenience to themselves went to Quebec last spring, and in spite of the strong opposition did all that could possibly be done, to have these amendments made.

Your committee regret to report that the river Beaudet, a most valuable breeding-ground, has been illegally fished by a notorious poacher living in the neighborhood, and that owing to local magistrates refusing to sit on the case and the unwillingness of the inhabitants to give evidence, the club have been unable to bring this man to justice, but after some correspondence with the Government on the subject, the Department have kindly agreed to appoint a fishery officer especially for the protection of this river. During the early nart of the Your committee regret that the bill for the amendment of

been unable to bring this man to justice, but after some correspondence with the Government on the subject, the Department have kindly agreed to appoint a fishery officer especially for the protection of this river. During the early part of the session, it was reported to the club that Americans are there again using punt-guus on Lake St. Frances, and also killing ducks in close season on the lower part of the lake. Mr. John Morrice, the Guard de Chasse, was sent up and remained on the ground some time, and though he did not succeed in bringing the offenders to justice, his presence put an end to the poaching. This lake, lying as it does between the two provinces, is very hard to protect, as the game laws of Ontario do not coincide with those of Quebec.

During the past year 116 new members have been added to the list of the club, making at present a membership of 286.

In retiring, your committee would suggest to their successors the advisability of some amendment to the granting of licences for netting. At present a license is granted on almost any respectable person's application, and consequently a great number of people have nets set for private use, taking a large quantity of fish and using only the best. Such people could take all they required by rod and line, and if a charge of five or ten dellars was made for a license the rivers would not be constantly blocked by nets, and the professional fisherman would willingly pay it. Thus a revenue might be raised for the better payment of the fishery officers, and the public would greatly benefit by the large increase in fish. All of which is respectfully submitted, G. H. Matthews, Secretary.

CANADIAN.

The Star Mountain Buck.—The Watertown, N. Y., Times says: "The bearer of the above name was a buck of huge proportions which for six or seven years has been the target of North Woods sportsmen in the region of Star Mountain, near Paul Smith's, but which until last season bore a charmed life, together with numerous rifle balls. Then he fell a prey to the unerring aim of T. Irwin, Jr., of Oswego, who procured his head and antlers, to be beautifully "set up" by a New York taxidermist, from whom he has lately received the splendid trophy. The buck, when killed, weighed 400 pounds, while the average weight of those killed in the Adirondacks is less than 200. This fellow, with his long, splendid antlers, has long been the much-coveted prize of several New York sportsmen."

A January Woodcoek.—Locust Valley, L. I.—Was it a laggard or an early bird? In the second week of January a woodcoek was flushed by the spring near our kennels at Locust Valley. Is it not an unusual thing in this latitude?—GORDEN KENNEL. [It was probably a laggard. We once killed a woodcoek in Connecticut on Christmas Day, which we decided to be a crippled bird that had been left behind. Woodcoek often reach this latitude as early as February. Some thirty years ago, in Connecticut, we were out on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, and found a woodcock's nest with three eggs in it. It was a very early season that year.] year.]

A Georgia Resort.—Editor Forest and Stream: I am in receipt of a letter from Mrs. R. J. Screven, Dorchester, Liberty county, Ga., offering to take boarders. Every room in her new house has a fire-place. Game in the fields and the rivers would give abundant recreation to gentlemen. Thousands of bushels of oysters lie in the creeks free to everybody. This place is a paradise for sportsmen. The town is reached by railroad from Savannah to Jacksonville, stopping at McIntosh Station, where parties will be met by Mrs. S. if notified ahead.—D. T. Bunker. (Auburndale, Mass.)

The Antlers of "Old Alex."—Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 1.
—Last Thursday evening a party of gentlemen called on Mr. E. W. Watson and presented him with an elegant gold-mounted Smith & Wesson revolver. Mr. Watson, in return, presented the club with the antlers of the famous buck "Old Alex.," which he killed in the mountains near Confluence. Both parties were completely surprised, and hereafter the antlers will prove one of the valued relics of the club.

St. Clair Flats.—Mr. Plumb, of Niagara, Canada, advertises this week shares for sale in a shooting club located at this famous resort for wild fowl. We presume that they will readily find purchasers, as this is one of the best localities for game in the West, and we often record the results of royal sport enjoyed by the frequenters of this sportsman's paradise.

Kent County Club.—Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 2, 1882.
—Officers of the Kent County Sportsmen's Club, of Grand Rapids, Mich., for 1882: President, E. S. Holmes; Vice President, Harry Widdicomb; Secretary, A. B. Richmond; Treasurer, Wm. H. Calkins, who with the following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors—Geo. S. Baars, J. C. Parker, Geo. A. Gould, Ed. M. Barnard, and L. D. Follett.

A sage hen-one who avoids the hawk. Columbus made the egg stand, but Italians of less renown have made the pea-nut stand. These jokes were hatched by the *Evening Post*.

An Article from "P.," on the Trajectory Curves of Sporting Rifles, will be published in our next issue.

SUNDAY SHOOTING IN CALIFORNIA.

Boston, Jan. 28, 1882

Boston, Jan. 28, 1889.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have just laid down your issue of Jan. 26, containing the Sacramento Bee's comments on "The Hunter's Train."

The writer agrees partially with me, but argues that the birds will not be noticeably depleted next season, and that the Sunday hunter has much to excuse him as Sunday is the only day he can leave his labor and indulge in recreation. Granted, He admits, however, that if the same army should invade the quail grounds it might be very disastrous. There is also a limt to the effect "that he who is without sin should cast the first stone."

hint to the effect "that he who is without sin should cast the first stone."

In the first place I will "cry peccavi" and admit that I have done more or less shooting on Sunday in California which I can only excuse on the ground that it was perfectly legal so to do, but nevertheless I think it was bad for the birds, and the very fact that I wish to have a law passed forbidding me to shoot on Sunday shows that I am at least sincere, especially as I am going to shoot in California next winter.

Locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen is the great fault of our people and legislators, and in no case is this more true than in the matter of game laws.

There are many things which tend to bring about this result, and these have been argued and explained in Forest AND STREAM time and again far more logically and forcibly than I can hope to do.

than I can hope to do.

As long as game is abundant the attempt to check the kill-As long as game is abundant the attempt to check the killing of it in any way is looked upon by many as a species of "class legislation." I shall not try to discuss this question at any length. "Ogfensburg" in your last issue has thoroughly gone over the ground and hits the nail on the head.

I can only argue that it is no more class legislation for the government to say "you shall not shoot during certain months" or "you shall not shoot of uring certain months" or "you shall not shoot on Sunday" than it is for it to say "you shall not fire off your gun within the city limits.

"The greatest good to the greatest number must be the way."

to say "you shall not fire off your gun within the city limits."

The greatest good to the greatest number must be the rule, and the fact that A B and C lose a certain amount of pleasure has nothing to do with the question.

It is only when the game is nearly exterminated that legislators open their eyes and hastily pass game laws twice as strict as there would have been any necessity for ten years previous, and then, perhaps, they will spend thousands of dollars in vainly trying to restock the depleted preserves and empty streams.

"A stitch in time saves nine," nowhere applies with more force than on the question of game protection. California is a new and very large State. Her game supply is enormous, and with a little foresight and care, there is no reason why it should not remain so for many generations. But the very fact that game is so plenty has also made the hunters plenty, and to preserve the game supply strict and well enforced protective laws are getting to be absolutely essential.

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Ill enforced protective laws are general as a letter and the law in the law advanced the fact as an argument at they do not need the same protection as the native de.

that they do not need the same protection as the native birds.

Again, this "army" does not limit its operations to the Ahameda marshes. It is merely an example of what is being done to a greater or less extent throughout the whole State and through the whole year. Not only Sundays, but week days. Not only during the open season but during the close season, and, of course, the quali suffer as well as the ducks.

Let me quote a passage from an article written by me for one of the California papers in the summer of 1878: "There is in Lake county a total disregard of the game laws, deer, quail and trout being killed and caught all the year round. There has been no notice taken of the law prohibiting the killing of does, and great quantities of trout are slaughtered with giant powder cartridges. This vandalism is all the more culpable as it is chiefly practiced by residents of the county, who, as the law was made for their benefit, should do all they can to preserve the game instead of exterminating it." This passage is probably as true now as when it was written, and it will apply to every county in the State. I have seen hundreds of deer slaughtered for their hides in San Luis, Obispo passage is process.

It will apply to every county in the State. I have seen hundreds of deer staughtered for their hides in San Luis, Obispon and Santa Barbara counties, especially in the latter. I have destroyed quali traps in both these counties, also in Alameda, San Joaquin and Sacramento, and I have seen giant powder used in the Merced River, in the Yosemite Valley, by governent officials. These are only a few instances. I have noted them because they came under my personal observation. Sink-boxes, huge guns, night-hunting, inmense flocks of stools, etc., are as yet almost unknown to California hunters, nor will this be used so long as the present supply of game lasts. But when the work of extermination is well under way, and the birds begin to get scarce and wild, these contrivances will soon be introduced, and then—well, about that time I shall clear out and take my vacation in Arizona.

In conclusion, I only wish to say that I have not written these lines in a carping spirit, but merely as a word of warning. It will apply, not alone to California, but to most of the Western and Southwestern States. Verbum sap.

Juris P.

A CAPTIVE RAIL.—ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1882.—Mr. H. I. Gardner, of this city, has in his possession a captive rail. It is kept in a cage, and seems to thrive first-rate upon seed, celery and apples, together with plenty of water to drink and to bathe in. It escaped twice by squeezing itself between the wires of the cage, but a netting placed over the wires now confines it securely. The bird was taken Dec. 1, by Mr. Saurhydt, of Catskill, who, from the window of his office, saw it run across the road. It seemed unable to fly, and was easily caught by placing a hat over it. Do you know of rails being kept in captivity? and if so, will you kindly inform us of the methods that were employed to keep them, the food they will best thrive on, etc.—H. B. D.

WEIGHTS FOR SINK-BOAT.—BANGOR, ME.—Can any of your correspondents tell me how most conveniently to weight a sink-boat requiring 200 pounds weight besides the occupant? The boat is built after the plan published by you some months ago, the writer of which then stated that he used four iron decoys of 50 pounds each, which is impracticable in my case, as the boat is to be taken long distances in the woods, and the weights could not be carried. The boat will be used in shallow water, not more than 16 to 18 inches deep, about same depth as boat. I want instruction also as to the modus operandi or getting in and out of sink from another boat, wings, etc., being in the way.—A. B. S.

boat, wings, etc., being in the way.—A. B. S.

THE KISSIMMEE COUNTRY.—Our correspondent "Al Fresco" has told us of the bass fishing to be had on the Kissimmee River, Florida. The following extract from the Jacksouville Union, of Jan. 26, corroborates his statements—or would corroborate them if they needed any additional evidence, which "Al Fresco's" statements never do:

Colonel Corpell, General Superintendent of the Okcehobee Drainage Company, who has just returned from Kissimmee City, on Lake Tohopekaliga, relates the following incident which cane under his observation, while at the new settlement. One merning A. W. W. Bryan, J. M. Depew, C. S. Edwards, and David Mahone, four workmen, mechanics from Jacksonville, employed on the construction of the dredge and tender, took a small boat and started down Kissimmee River on a fishing expedition. They were absent about two hours, and while landing were asked by the Colonel "what

had brought them back so quickly?" "Why, Colonel," was the reply, "we didn't want to sink the boat." What do you mean?" "Just look here and you will see," at the same time lifting a sail that concealed a luge pile of trout or black bass. On being weighed the spoils amounted to 367 pounds, good measure. While two of the men paddled the other two were trolling with spinners, with the result mentioned. No bait, dead or alive, was used. Some of the specimens captured weighed fifteen pounds each. Wild ducks are mimerous upon the lake, and deer, wild turkeys and other game are abundant.

THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION-II.

MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.

MONNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.

MEETING called to order by the President, and minutes of last meeting read and approved. The following gentlemen were elected individual members of the association: E. D. Richmond and L. G. Rutherford, Hart, John Davidson, Monroe, C. C. Fitzburgh, Bay City; Charles Jacobson, St. Charles, H. D. Wilber, Howell, A. H. Mershon, R. H. H. Weidman, W. W. Wicker, A. K. Penny, V. Kindler, Leander Lee, D. R. Brown, John Welch and C. Stuart Draper, East Saginaw.

The special committee appointed at the last annual meeting to consider the proposition of Mr. Boise, of Hudson, to establish an acclimating aviary and game preserve for colin or quail upon his farm, reported as follows:

or quait upon his farm, reported as follows:

To the Michigan Sportsmen's Association:
GENTLEMEN—Your committee on game preserves, after a fair and impartial canvas of the benefits arising from a game preserve as proposed by Mr. Boise, of Hudson, are well satisfied that the proposition is one worthy of due consideration by this association. Before we can take action upon it, it will be necessary to make some provision to defray the expense of the same, and we would therefore recommend that the proposition of Mr. Boise be received and placed on file for the future action of the association.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
C. W. Highy, Chairman.

Mr. Higby stated that a committee consisting of President Holmes, Prof. Roney and himself met at Hudson to consider the proposition made by Mr. Boise; looked over the ground and heard his statement of the advantages of the situation,

and heard his statement of the advantages of the situation, etc. Mr. Boise proposed to receive and properly care for, during the winter, several thousand colin, if the association or its local clubs would furnish the birds, returning to each club their quota of birds in the spring, to be freed in their respective localities.

Plans for suitable buildings had been examined and approved, but the funds necessary for their crection—about \$500—were wanting. The committee considered the plan a most important one, and recommended its adoption as soon as the necessary funds could be raised. The report was received, and on motion the committee were continued in office another year.

other year. The following interesting article, by Superintendent Portman, was then read by the secretary

MICHIGAN FISH AND FISHERIES.

MICHIGAN FISH AND FISHERIES.

Mr. President and Members of the Association.

I hardly understand the limit of my power or duty in this paper. I had shrunk, in some way, in dimensions, so that your worthly secretary falled to find me in the distribution of last year's minutes, and but for the eagle-eyed man who occupies the chair, and scans with closest scrutiny all the machinery of this most excellent organization, the time of this meeting would have passed by me unknown. Even his letter came to my hand at a very late date, when suffering under an attack of severe and sudden heart derangement. I can therefore give you but a few thoughts upon this important subject.

PROTECTIVE LAWS.

PROTECTIVE LAWS.

Are the fish and game interests of the State of sufficient magnitude to demand protection better than we now have By consulting the different statutes now in force, it would seem that they cover with but slight exception all the legislation required upon this subject. I say, with slight exception, for it will readily be admitted that some of our legislation is still imperfect; that we need a modification of existing statutes. These will be referred to farther on. But to the previous question. A glance at the fish interests of this commonwealth, their magnitude is greatly underrated and overlooked. According to the federal census of ISSO Michigan had nearly 2,000 men employed, with 24 tugs, 460 vessels and hoats, with an investment in nets and accessories valued at \$752,150. The product for IS79 was 24,013,100, having a commercial value of \$811,605. Of the catch of the same year it is estimated that 16,000,000, having a value of \$406,000, were sold while fresh, and must have entered largely into home consumption. Over this interest, which is local, there can be no question, it appears to me, as to State jurisdiction. If such question does exist the chooses our legislature to devies some method for its adjudication, for it would be irredeemable folly to allow it to be the sport of circumstances combined with man's avariciousness.

But what of the inland waters where no question of jurisdic-

ist it behooves our legislature to devise some method for its adjudication, for it would be irredeemable folly to allow it to be the sport of circumstances combined with man's avariciousness.

But what of the inland waters where no question of jurisdiction can be raised? Of these there are 5,178 lakes, having an area of 712,864 acres, to say nothing of the innumerable network of streams which form the sources of our beautiful shining rivers. Not a rivulet, brook, river or lake is capable of furnishing fish life and growth of some variety when properly understood and placed under culture, protected by restrictive law. Suppose each of the above lakes capable, in a state of nature, to yield on an average 150 pounds of food fish annually, we will have a product of 775,959 pounds, which at 5 cents per pound would give the nice little sum of \$88,707.50. But will they not, do they not, yield three or even four times that amount? I contend they do, and would be glad if some plan could be devised for obtaining accurate statistics upon this point. There are in addition to the above lakes which were meandered by the United States survey, perhaps 2,000 which lie within the section lines and were not seen by the original surveyors. Not even an approximate figure can be made of the quantity of the fish taken from the rivers and streams of the State, but it reaches no inconsiderable amount.

It must be seen, therefore, that this "water farm of the people" occupied no small place in furnishing food for the masses. But if I mistake not, it will, in the next ten years, under the stimulus of wise and judicious culture, produce ten, yes, twenty times over its present quantity. The introduction of the German or Leather Caap (Cyprimus Carpia), to which the Board of Fish Commissioners are turning their attention, will aid largely in bringing about the result.

Now, is it asking too much of "the powers that be," a provision of law, with methods tor its inforcement, to furnish ample protection to all the necessary parts of this "water

egg. To spear, net, seine or hook them at that age, is to destroy the entire work and cost of their planting.

The same, in a measure, is true with the Angerilla. So far as can be learned, they do not reproduce until the third year of their growth, and yet they attain a size which invites their destruction by the spearman. I say emphatically, prohibit the use of the barbarous instrument entirely, and let all the people say, Amen! The law passed lest winter prohibiting the catching of grayling (Thymalis Tricolor) and spekled trout (Salmo Fonlainatis) under six inches in length, and which comes in force next spring, is still defective. Here at the hatchery the trout planted in the stream in April, 1890, had attained a growth of eight and ten inches, and yet had not produced a single egg. It must be apparent from this that nearly all the trout of six inches in length are young fish of one year's growth, and have never spawned. To take them from the public waters at that ago and size is a waste and destruction.

But with the best laws no protection can be secured from a lawless class, who will kill and destroy game and fish without any motive save that of gratifying a morbid pleasure.

Now, are not these interests of sufficient magnitude to justify the appointment of proper officers to look to the enforcement of all protective measures? And if such officers cannot be secured by legislation cannot some method of associated action be taken through which the different game and fish associations of the State may jointly sustain a system reaching the same result!

Upon the question of game protection, let those speak who have time and opportunity beyond my own to give it.

Respectfully submitted, Jas. G. Portman.

S. E. Rogers submitted a recommendation for the division of the president's address as follows:

1. That such portion of the address relating to the desired amendments to our game and fish laws be referred to the standing committee on laws for the protection of game animals of fur, fin and feather.

2. That su

and trespass laws.

4. That the portion referring to the employment of a State missionary to serve the interests of the association throughout the State for six months or a year, until such time as we can secure the appointment of a game warden by the State, be referred to a special committee of three, with instructions to report a plan for raising the necessary funds for such purpose.

report a plan for raising the necessary amount pourpose.

Adopted, and the several sections referred as recommended, the special committee appointed on subject No. 2 being Messrs. Richmond, Gould and Gillman, and that on subject No. 4, Messrs. Rogers, Cate and Birney.

The committee on the enforcement of game laws presented their report, which after being read and discussed, was referred back for further amendment and to be again read at the afternoon session.

their report, which after owing read and unsussay, read at the afternoon session.

Several standing committees appointed a year ago having no reports to make, the president at this point administered a good-natured lecture to the committees for their delinquencies, holding that it was their duty to come to the annual meetings fully prepared with a report to make, even if brief, so that business might be expedited and made still more interesting. The deserved reproof was taken in good part and a vote of thanks returned.

Mr. Clark thought that everyone should read an article or essay of some kind, as he considered the discussions which followed them the most profitable feature of the convention.

The secretary read the following paper by Fish Commissioner Miller, of Richland, Mich, on the introduction of European carp into American waters, and especially those of Michigan by the U. S. Fish Commission.

sioner Miller, of Richland, Mich., on the introduction of European carp into American waters, and especially those of Michigan by the U. S. Fish Commission.

THE GULITYATION OF CARP.

In the United States report on fish and fishing for the year 1572-3. Prof. Baird first called the attention of the public toward the introduction of the European carp. "In the fact of the great advantage this fish possessed over most of our American species, of its being a vegetable feeder, and adapted to shallow waters, where other fish cannot live.

He also says in regard to the edible qualities of this fish, "It is a great mistake to compare the flesh with our ordinary fish—auch as suckers, chub and the like—their flesh being firm, fleky, and in some varieties almost equal to the European tront." His report for 1874-5 briefly states, "Another fish to which it is proposed to devote the efforts of the commission is the European carp, a species eminently calculated for the warmer waters of the country, especially the mill dams and sluggish rivers and ditches of the South. This fish has been domesticated for thousands of versa, and it is one of the species which furnishes the principal rood of the Chinese, living on vegetable matter, instead of animal, it can be multiplied at very little expense in very limited waters."

The professor in his report for 1876-7, after speaking of the introduction of this fish as having been a favorite object for years with the commission, annonnees the gratifying fact of the arrival at New York, May 26th, 1877, of 345 carp of three varieties in charge of Dr. Rudolf Hassel, who was sent by Prof. Baird expressly for them, he having had great experience in carp raising in Germany, and who reports these to be of the choicest varieties known in Europe. As the national carp ponds at Washington are not yet constructed, these fish were temporarily accommodated with a home at Draid Hill, Baltimore, by the fish commissioners of Maryland. In the meantime, upon application of Prof. Baird, Congress gave authority

tailed for the carp, 1,200 were secured, and the greater part planted in small lakes, which were free from predatory fish, in different parts of the State. Arrangements were made by Mr. Miller at Washington for a further shipment by express of 2,000, which arrived at Kalamazoo December 1st in perfect condition, and were placed in the vacant ponds at Pokagon for distribution in the spring, where suitable ponds free from destructive fish are found.

Prof. Baird has also sent this fall to Michigan in charge of Frank N. Clark, Usq., of Northville, Wayne County, an additional 3,000 for distribution, making a total of 6,200 received in the fall of 1881 for the plant of the State.

The paper elicited an interesting discussion as to the relative value of fish as food. President Holmes inquired if any one present knew anything about the carp.

Mr. Clark said he did not breed carp but had some in his ponds. He had seen some in Washington weighing as high as sixteen pounds, and Prof. Baird pronounces them a very fine flavored fish. The fish grew in a sluggish pond formed of water from the Potomac, which was sometimes as warm as 90 degrees, and they were finer cating than any fish in the Fotomac. The earp at Northville weighed \(\frac{3}{2} \) pound when 16 months old, which he considered a slow growth, and attributed it to the cool water, which was seldom warmer than 50 degrees, and believed that in water at 80 and 85 degrees they would grow rapidly. Mr. Clark's remarks also elicited the facts that there are now at the United States Fish Hatchery at Northville, Mich, ish and eggs as follows:

Brook trout eggs.

allifornia trout two years old. 3,000
rook trout eggs 20,0,0,0
littlefish eggs 22,5,0,0,0
allifornia trout eggs, there are expected by May 1 to be 50,00

California trout eggs, there are expected by May 1 to be.... 55,000 President Holmes said he made the inquiry because considerable was being said in favor of the European carp, and we do not want our waters occupied with anything that is not an inprovement over what we have that will live in the same waters. Mr. Miller's testimony was general. Inasmuch as the Potomac contained the black bass, he considered Prof. Baird's praise of the carp very high commendation.

In answer to a question the treasurer reported eighty-nine individual members and sixteen clubs belonging to the State Association.

andividual members and states that a standard and Association of a national sportsmen's association was discussed and generally favored.

Mr. Gillman thought the plan a very desirable one and suggested that the secretary correspond with the officers of other state associations with a view of bringing the matter to a

ocus. Secretary Mershon then read his report as follows:

gested that the secretary correspond with the officers of other State associations with a view of bringing the matter to a focus.

Secretary Mershon then read his report as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association:

I beg leave to make the following brief report of the work of the association during the past year, and also congratulate the members on the splendid results accruing from our efforts, toward game protection. Regarding the publication and distribution of our fourth annual book I will say little, leaving it to friend Roney, chairman of the publishing committee, to say what it cost and where it went. I will say this, however, that the press work and paper is of a poorer grade than we expected to get when we contracted with the printer. Nevertheless it has undoubtedly fulfilled its mission of good work tully as well as though it was printed in gill letters on the finest of tinted paper.

Your secretary has received dozens of letters asking questions on as many subjects, all of which have been replied to. He has frequently received letters from individuals or secretaries of so-called game protection chubs asking whether he could secure them a supply of live wild pigeons for their trap shoots. We have invariably replied that they were very much mistaken in the party, and that personally we considered pigeon shooting from traps as unsportsmanlike.

We have repeatedly received letters containing seemincly positive information regarding illegal killing of deer and other game, but were obliged to do nothing, not so much from lack of funds as from lack of time to attend to the prosecution attorneys seem to be very indifferent and take no pains to punish offenders, even after information is lodged against them. Soft is necessary, in order to bring a case to trial (I don't say convictionifor some one to spend a great deal of time where the offence has taken place. Now, none of us have that time to spare, and if we had it would be a few doing all the work. The only way out of

game laws?"

W. B. Mershon, Secretary.

The bills of the president and publishing committee for postage, etc., were allowed and ordered paid, and the meeting adjourned until 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by the president at 2 P. M. Minutes of the morning session read and approved.

The committee appointed at the morning session on a State missionary and game warden reported through their chairman is follows:

REPORT ON STATE MISSIONARY AND GAME WARDEN.
To the Officers and Members of the State Sportsmen's Associa-

To the Officers and Members of the State Sportsmen's Association:

Your committee, to whom was referred that portion of the president's address relating to the employment of a missionary or protective agent of the association, and to devise a plan for the remuneration of his services, would respectfully report that they have fully considered the subject and heartily coincide in the suggestions made by the president. They would therefore recommend that the executive committee of this association be authorized to employ as may be, immediately, if possible, a suitable person, who shall be a member of this association, as a State association protective agent, whose duty it shall be to visit every county in the State, organize clubs, set forth the true aims and objects of the association, as the president very apply says, "Give light to the Gentiles," and especially to see that the laws are enforced, by moral suasion when possible, by vigorous proscention when necessary. This missionary or agent to be engaged for one year, to be required to communicate from time to time with the officers of the

association for direction or advice, and to make a full report of his doings at the next annual meeting.

We also recommend that a fund be raised to be called the protective fund, to pay the salary and defray the traveling expenses of the agent and such necessary prosecutions as may be instituted against offenders, by means of collections, of voluntary contributions forwarded to the secretary by a member from each club to be appointed by the executive committee; any deficiencies to be made up by direct assessments levied upon the auxilitary clubs and individual members, and any surplus to remain in the freasury as a sinking fund for the expense of enforcement of the laws and protection of game and fish.

any surplus to remain in the freasury as a small any surplus to remain in the freasury as a small capture of experse of enforcement of the laws and protection of game and fish.

We also recommend that standing committee No. 1, on laws for the protection of game animals of fur, fin and feather, be instructed to prepare a memorial and petition to the State Legislature of 1853, for the appointment of a State game warden, and an appropriation for his salary and expenses and asking that power be conferred on him to designate some member of the constabulary in each county as special game constable, who shall attend especially to prosecutions for violations of the game laws, and receive the fees provided by the statute for such services.

By kindly and judicious, but vigorous measures such as these, your committee firmly believe can only be made effective by the good work which this association has labored seven long years to perfect.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. E. Rogers, C. W. Catte,
R. J. Binney.

S. E. ROGERS, C. W. CATE, R. J. BIRNEY.

Mr. Rogers, in presenting the report, said the committee considered that the measure recommended one of the most important ever considered by the association, and asked for a free expression of views on the subject. The committee considered vigorous measures necessary, and regarded this the only effective method of enforcing the laws. Scoretary Mershon called attention to the fact that by the report, only a member of the State association could fill the office of State game warden, and they might not be fortunate enough to find a man in the association who could devote his time to that object.

Prof. Roney remarked that when the proper person for that office was found, it would cost him only \$100 to join the association.

The president suggested that the length of time for which a

iation.

The president suggested that the length of time for which a tate warden should be employed should be left discretionery ith the committe, to be governed by the amount of funds itself.

State warden should be employed should be left discretionery with the committe, to be governed by the amount of funds raised.

Mr. Rogers thought a game warden was needed every month in the year; that violations were doubtless now taking place daily, and he believed the fraternity throughout the State would raise the necessery funds, and if that was not sufficent, the auxiliary clubs and individual members should be assessed. What was open senson for fish was close season for game, vice rersa, and the game and fish interests would demand the entire time of the game warden. He thought the amount of compensation should be left with the executive committee, but believed a competent man could not be obtained for a year for less than \$1,000.

Mr. Greenwood suggested that this would be less than \$100 for each club, and thought it would be better to hire a man for six months, or even three months, than not at all.

Mr. Gillman thought that if such an agent was employed, he should be a thoroughly efficient man, one with the interests of the association and its protegés, the game birds, animals and fish, foremost in his mind, and one capable of working upon interest in the associations work, of organizing clubs, etc. He thought a man with all the necessary qualifications could not be secured for less than \$1,800 or \$2,000 a year; including traveling expenses

A NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The committee on the project of forwing a national association of the project of forwing a nation

A NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The committee on the project of forming a national association of sportsmen, reported as follows:

Your committee appointed to consider the project of forming a national association agreed to secure uniformity in the saine laws of adjacent States, would respectfully report as

same laws or adjacent scarce, follows:

We would recommend that a committee of one (the secret with the association) he appointed to confer with the

follows:

We would recommend that a committee of one (the secretary of this association) be appointed to confer with the secretary of the State associations of our sister States in regard to holding a national convention to form a national association to secure such uniformity in game laws and report to the president of this association; and in case such national convention shall be held before another annual meeting of this association, that the president be authorized and empowered to appoint three delegates to such convention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. D. RICHMOND,

GEO. A. GOULD,

E. H. GILLMAN.

The report was received and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Cate that W. B. Mershon, Secretary, and H. B. Roney, Chairman, of the publishing committee, be tendered \$25 cach, in slight recognition of services rendered the association during the past year. Carried, and orders directed to be drawn as stated.

Prof. Roney read the following paper on miscellaneous

Prof. Roney read the following paper on miscellaneous

pics: the workings of the new game law, and other topics.

topics:
The Workings of the New Game Law, and other topics.
Gentlemen of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association.
It was my intention to again present for your consideration my annual installment of statistics concerning the destruction of deer in this State the past season, but my absence in foreign lands during the entire summer, and an extraordinary pressure of business since my return, has made the compilation of a statistical report an impossibility. I desired to do this to show the workings of the new game and non-export law, which I believe in the main has been satisfactory, and has proved of practical value beyond the expectations of the most sanguine originators. From my own observations, combined with the opinions I have obtained of many gentlemen well qualified to speak, I fully believe that the shortening of the season, the clause prohibiting the killing in water, and "having in possession" the skins of deer, and, more than all, the non-export law, have reduced the annual slaughter of deer from 70,000 in 1880. This includes deer destroyed for all purposes during the year—a grand showing truly. To the warm weather and open, rainy season may be attributed a certain portion of the reduction, but it is in the main due to the changes in the law above mentioned. This gives cause for mutual congratulation that our years of effort against coldness and discouragements to provide a law that would perpetuate our game and fish supply have been at last crowned with such signal success.

One object of this meeting should be to take measures look-

game and fish supply have been at last crowined with such signal success.

One object of this meeting should be to take measures looking to the better enforcement of the present law, particularly the clause prohibiting the shipment of game from the State. Many reports have reached me complaining of the violation of the non-export law at Ludington, Port Huron and Detroit, and, as a rule, they appear to be well grounded. The shipment of boxed venion billed as "increbandise," "pork," etc., to towns in other States from inland railroad stations, are also authoritively reported.

to towns in other States from inland railroad stations, are also authoritively reported:

I would also call the attention of the association to the necessity of immediate action to rid our cities and villages of that imported pest, the English sparrow. Once believed to be a valuable insectiverous bird, it has been proven beyond question by the published reports of park keepers and public gardeners of Boston, New York, Baltimore, Louisville and other cities, and well-known scientists, that they are utterly valueless as insectiverous birds, and antagonistic to our recognized song birds. My own observations for the past ten years

in the city of East Saginaw convince me that the present great scarcity of song and insectiverous birds in this city, such as robins, blue birds, yellow birds, wrens, martins, etc., is due to the great increase and aggressive tactics of their hardy and pugnacious little enemies, the English sparrow. I am in favor of a law offering a bonuty on the heads of these little street scavengers, and a law permitting them to be shot from the trap, believing their externmentian a necessity on the ground that they are nothing more or less than vermin, and implactable enemies of our valuable song and insectiverous birds. In some of the Eastern States, and also in England, bounties are now being paid on the heads of the English sparrows. The Ising bird should also be made to accompany the sparrow. Officer suggestions occur to me, which I have not time to put in writing.

Ising bird should also on the control of the suggestions occur to me, which I have not time to put in writing.

In concluding I desire to express my regret at not seeing in this convention the faces of our veteren co-workers, Judge Holmes and Mr. Collins, of Bay City, Mr. Colburn, of Detroit, Mayor Michols, of Battle Creek, Judge Shaw, of Eaton Rapids, Congressional Lord, of Detroit, Supl. Portnau and Missers, Kellogg and Miller of the Fish Commission and others, all unavoidably described from meeting with us this year. Their valued commed and lovel-headed opinions, which have contributed so much to the general interest and effectiveness of this association in former meetings, is seriously missed by us, and we include the hopothat the next meeting may find them in their respective places in our ranks.

Very respectfully, H. B. Roney.

East Faginaw, Mich., Jan 18, 1882.

Mr. Hieler read the following on the subject of

Mr. Highy read the following on the subject of

East Faginaw, Mich., Jan. 18, 182.

Mr. Higly read the following on the subject of

A STATE GAME WARDEN AND OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association:

The members of this association have expended not only a large amount of money but much valuable time and thought in preparing and presenting the various amendments that have been made to our game, fish and frespass laws, during its lifetime. A constant agitation of the importance of more efficient and stringent protection to game and fish is necessary. Year after year we have met for work in our legislative halls, and we should continue to do so. Our efforts have finally been crowned with success at the last session of that honorable body.

"Truth is mighty and will prevail," and it has prevailed. In proof of this, allow me to quote from the report of our worthy ex-secretary. Prof. Roncy, for 1881:

"From a small beginning the Michigan's Sportsmen Association has grown to be an acknowledged State institution, respected and commended for its spirit of humanity, friendship and protection toward our game animals, birds and fishes; while its sincerity of purpose is no longer doubted. From friends and strangers in the East, West, North and South, have come voluntary words of praise and encouragement for the good that is being accomplished, and the faithful manner in which this association lives up to its professions and the purposes of its organizations."

What better evidence can we produce than to be true to our preterious and purposes.

We cannot well do otherwise than to enforce the present law. If it is worth enforcing at all it is worth enforcing to its full extent. (there country to the contrary notwithstanding). Allow me a repetition. This is the point from which radiates the integrity, honest pretensions and purposes of this association. It becomes our duty to see that primary measures are laken at the present nexting to enforce up rame laws, and near relinguish our efforts until we secure such respect them as integrity. In the proposal

received. In my opinion, the best system to be adopted by us is the warden system. It seems to me, gentlemen, in considering the field of labor that unst of necessity grow out of the attempt to enforce the law, that there must be some one at the helm who can set his compass and take his bearings. The office or State game warden should be an independent one, with salary sufficient to make it effective. The officer should have power to appoint one or more deputies in every county in the State, and to remove the same for disability or incompations.

in the State, and to remove the same to the protoney.

I see no good reason why the office of State game warden could not be self-sustaining, if only one-third of the fines were collected of the thousands of riolations that are committed yearly. In conversation with a menaber of the Board of Directors of the N. Y. Sportsmen's Association, he assured me that the warlen system had a sultury effect upon the game law violators in that State, and he was well satisfied that it is the only measure whereby the law can be successfully carried out.

C. W. Hoddy.

The committee on enforcement then made the following

the only measure whereby the law can be successfully carried out.

The committee on enforcement then made the following report:

The committee on enforcement then made the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the State Sportsmen's Association:

Your committee on enforcement of game, fish and trespass laws to winch may recommitted their report, and to whom was referred that portion of the president's address so tersely and significantly propounding the problem, "How may we best seeme respect for and obedience to the laws?" would respectfully submit the following report:

Laws of all kinds are made to be obeyed. Those enacted for the preservation of game and fish are no exception; but while all others have proper officers appointed to enforce them, those last named seem to be almost a dead letter upon the statute book. While it is made the duty of the prosecuting attorney to take cognizance of complaints and prosecutiviolators, the chief labor devolves upon the complainant, who is to assume the furnishing of the necessary evidence, and he courts the enmity of nearly the whole neighborhood in which the offense is committed.

These facts make it very difficult to thoroughly enforce the observance of the game and fish laws.

It becomes the duty of the committee to carefully consider these facts and their attendant circumstances, and devise ways and means to best administer the laws to their faithful observance.

Your conneitice would suggest and recommend that a fund be raised and placed with the treasurer of your State association, to be expended in rewards for convictions of violators, to be point on the complainant in each case when conviction and enforcement of the penalty follow. The necessary fund to be rafeed by the assessment of \$10 upon each club who are members of your association, with such additions as may be made by voluntary subscriptions. We advise that circulars be sent to those throughout the State who would be likely to respond, and leand tills be posted in numerous places wherever the

ever the State.
We further advise that in offering the rewards that it, be

understood and so expressed, that no settler or homesteader who only kills game occasionally for his own use in his family shall be prosecuted, and the reward does not apply to their cases. But in no case shall innumity be granted to any one to kill or capture deer upon snow-crusts, or who catches trout or other fish by any means upon their spawning grounds, or trout or grayling in any otherway than by hook and line. All of which is respectfully submitted. Crusts W. Hugay

CYRUS W. HIGBY,

other fish by any means upon their spawning grounds, or trout or grayling in any other way than by hook and line.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Cynus W. Highey, A. J. Keeney, G. G. Greenwood, A. H. Mershox, A. J. Keeney, G. G. Greenwood, A. H. Mershox, A. J. Keeney, G. G. Greenwood, A. H. Mershox, A. J. Brewey, G. G. Greenwood, A. H. Mershox, R. J. Brewey, G. G. Greenwood, G. G. Greenwood, R. J. Brewey, G. Greenwood, G. G. Greenwood, R. J. Greenwood, G. G. Greenwood, G. Greenwood, G. Greenwood, G. Greenwood, G. Greenwood, G. Gre

reams.
President Holmes thought if the word "shooting" were subinted for "killing or enjuturing" it would be sufficient.
Mr. Gillinan was opposed to killing or capturing deer by
us means whatsoever while swimming.
The thanks of the association were tendered the Common
ouncil of East Saginaw for the use of the council room for

Council of East Saginaw for the use of the council room for this meeting.

The treasurer, N. A. Osgood, of Battle Creek, submitted his amual report. Receipts, \$290.57; disbursements, \$69.32; bulance on hand, \$230.25. Report adopted.

Mr. Rogers offered the following resolution: Resolved. That the present standling committee on nomenclature be requested to submit at our next annual meeting, a report on the nomenclature (popular and scientific) of the game fishes that inhabit our waters, supplementary to their previous valuable reports of 1889 and 1814, on field birds, water fowl and game animals. Carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND PLACE OF NEXT ANNUAL MEETING.

Detroit was chosen by ballot, as the next place of meeting, and the time, the second Tuesday in January, 1883, at 30 P. M.

Detroit was chosen by ballot, as the next place of meeting and the time, the second Tuesday in January, 1883, at 739 P. M. retiring officers, viz: Dr. E. S. Holmes, Grand Rapids, President; W. B. Mershon, East Saginaw, Secretary; N. A. Osgood, Battle Creek, Treasurer, and W. C. Colburn, Detroit, Directon, for four years, were unanimously re-elected. The thanks of the association were extended to the officers for their faithful services the past year.

Prof. Roney offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this association recommends the extermination of the English sparrow and the striking out of the word "sparrow" in section 7 of the laws protecting insectivorous and song birds, on the grounds that it is not an insectivorous bird and is of no value to the farmer and horiteulturiet, but a great injury, feeding as it does on growing grain, as well as decayed vegetable matter and stroct sweepings, instead of on noxious insects; that it is pugnacious and aggressive with other birds, and wages perpetual warfare upon and drives away our feathered songsters and insectivorous birds.

Resolved, That this association recommends auxiliary clubs to offer a bounty of 25 cents a dozen on English sparrows, dead or alive, as soon as the law now protecting them is so amended as to legally permit it.

The sparrow question was thoroughly discussed by the members. President Holmes, Mr. Gilhuan and others tully indorsed the resolution. Mr. Regers dissented; was a friend to the birds and liked to see them around.

The first resolution was then unanimously adopted, and the second referred to the executive committee.

Prof. Roney offered a resolution that the association should urge its auxiliary clubs to use their influence among their membership and all interested to increase the circulation of those sterling journals, Fonest And Stream and others, as important helps to all game protective clubs in forming and fostering a public sentiment in favor of the protection of ame and fish. Carried.

Mr. A. H. Mershon called attentio

own. John Sharp, an old fisherman of Bay City, corroborated

Mr. John Sharp, an old fisherman of Bay City, corroborated Mr. Mershon's statement. He said that fix or seven men had set their nets at the mouth of the river, and explained that the nets start from each side and tuo nearly across and are but a few rods apart, and they stopped nearly every fish. Ho asked for advice in the mattey.

Mr. Koeney quozed the law of 1801 as follows: "Whoever obstructs the main channel of any river or creek, by placing therein nets or lishing appearatus of any kind whatever for the purpose of taking or stopping fish of any kind, shall thereby incur for each oftence a fine not exceeding \$250; and in no case shall the said channel so loft open be less than one third of the whole breadth of the river."

Mr. Rutherford, of Hart, was called upon for a paper which the had prepared and which he then read, prefacing it with a ew pleasant remarks.

BROOK TROUT IN OCEANA COUNTY.

Last year I hurriedly wrote upon the subject of "Brook Trout in Oceana County," more than anything clse to show that it was not essential to the growth and development of those fish most prized by the sportsman and epicure that they be planted by nature in the waters where they are found.

Inst. year I hurriedly was to upon the subject of "Proots Trout in Oceana Constly" more him anything else to show that it was not essential to the growth and development of those fish most prized by the sportsman and epicire that they be planted by mature in the waters where they are found.

How many men are there in Michigan who now and then pause in the whirl of business and in delightful reverie, go back among the rugged hills of New England, New York and the proof of the overland of the elsewhere they are found.

How many men are there in Michigan who now and then pause in the whirl of business and in delightful reverie, go back among the rugged hills of New England, New York and the proof of the overlanging boulds of the somewhere here lock before it again went plunging down, down, down on its course to the quiet sunfil meadows below.

How we laugh at ourselves when we think of the boy armed with a birel rod cut on the banks of the stream, one of its secured enough of the cerebral denizens of that brook to excite the enough of the cerebral denizens of that brook to excite the enough of the cerebral denizens of that brook to excite the enough of the cerebral denizens of that brook to excite the theory of any true sportsman.

I see him now as he stealthily approaches a bend in the Stream. How well he knows where the trout love to lie, his sunburnt face fairly sparkling with anticipation as he pusies back the old straw hat and lengthers his neck to see just the help of the theory which he had accountly induced the hearth of the torn and bleeding toe which he now carefully ruises to a position where he is sure of a firm foothold. Now look: he has run a "speckled beauty" disk across the hole! One moment of cestacy—all depends upon his tact, and he would rather lose a coal mine—aye, all the saw mills in the Saginaw valley are nothing when compared with the fish.

How the proof of the proof of the proof of the hearth of the hole of the hearth o

what that should be we will consider in another paper.

Mr. Rutherford supplemented his paper by a few remarks, in which he stated that the trout in Oceana county which they planted four years ago were now fourteen to sixteen inches in length. Two years ago the State fish commission furnished them 10,000 more, and their streams now teem with brook trout. There is no streem north of Grand River which is fed by brooks that is not admirably adapted to the raising of brook trout. No man ever caught one who did not want to eatch another. No man ever fished one season who did not want to go again, and I know of no better streams filled with this delicious food than the streams of northern Michigan. Some of you may doubt the assertion I have made, but to prove its truthfulness I want to extend to you, Mr. President, and to every gentleman of this association, in behalf of the association to which I belong, namely the Hart Sportsen's Chib, an invitation, when the law expires, for each and every one of you to come and prove it for yourselves. And remember that the latchstring of that club hangs on the outside of the door, We are always ready, and not only ready but happy, to welcome every true sportsman, for when we do we meet a gentleman. (Applause.)

Prof. Roney introduced Hon. John Welch, Mayor of East Saginaw, as the fourth Mayor of prominent Michigan cities to be found in the ranks of the association. Mr. Welch made a few remarks congratulating the association on the grand work it was accomplishing, and assuring those present of his hearty sympathy in the cause. His remarks were heartily chered.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to meet at Detroit. Jan. 9. 1881, at 7:20 p. at

cheered.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to meet at Detroit, Jan. 9, 1883, at 7:30 p. M.

The East Saginaw Game Protection Club had funds raised for the purpose of giving the delegates to the State Association a banquet, but learning that nearly the entire delegation yould leave on the 6:30 trains, the project has been aban

doned.

In conclusion, your correspondent cannot better describe the spirit and kindly feeling of the meeting than to quote the following from the daily Herald of this city:

"The closing scenes in the convention were marked by more than the usual formality of mere leave taking, and the true fraternal relation existing between brother sportsmen was in every word and action. It is doubtful if over before a gathering of men has held in this or any other city where less acrimony of feeling or difference in views has been manifested than in the convention which has just closed. In the two days' debate not one harsh word or cutting sarcasm was heard. The object of the association scenned to thoroughly pervade every speaker and tone every paper from first to less. The breakers of the game laws will find they have no despicable foe to grapple with in the State Sportsuen's Association of Michigan, for its membersign is a closely united unit. Mayor Welch, at the closing movements of the convention, came in and gave the members good words of cheer in the prosecution of their noble work. He expressed himself as being fully in sympathy with the objects of the association. These gentlemen have come among us quietly and as quietly left us, but the impression they leave behind will be a permanent one, and one in its wide-spread influence which will be a permanent one, and one in its wide-spread influence which will findly revolutionize the present system of indiscriminate slangther going on until the forests of Michigan."

Extra Sagixa, Mich.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream: Editor Forest and Stream:
In your lass issue, in the report of the meeting of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association, held in this city, by a slight error I am reported as desiring the words "while swimming" stricken out of the present law relating to the killing of deer, whereas I desired them inserted for the reasons mentioned in the same connection. By a singular coincidence, my position was similarly reported in your columns a year ago in connection with our annual meeting at Lunsing. By kindly inserting this you will explain a seeming inconsistency and confer a favor upon, Very truly yours, H. B. ROMEY.

Sea and River Hishing.

"And shall you never come back?" she said. And stant you never come back? she said.
Where she stood by his side in the porch rose-covered—
Up in the jasmine over her head
A peacock butterfly poised and hovered.

And ever through hush of the languid noon. They heard like the beat of a ceaseless time.

The mill-stream fretting, forming, churning—
The mill-wheel plashing, droning, turning,

—THE MILL-WHEEL, by May Probya.

A HAT FULL OF TROUT.

A HAT FULL OF TROUT.

A HAT FULL OF TROUT.

A Hot Sulphur Springs, Colorado, and having a grand time hunting, fishing, climbing the mountains, and storing health and happiness for years to come. One morning Lew determined to take his pony and go in quest of rare minerals, of which he was making a collection, and I concluded to gather in some trout. Though we had flies we used grass hoppers for beit, picking them off the bushes and the grass in the early morning when they were stiff with cold, and stringing them on a thread by means of a necelle.

Having obtained a supply, I went to a point a mile up stream where there was a succession of little falls. Finding it would be difficult to stand in the swift current, where the line could be well managed, and the bait thrown to attractive spots, I succeeded, after much labor, in getting a large pine log rolled into the river, and against a lunge rock, just above one of the rapids below which there were pools of deep water. A little wading was necessary to reach the log, but once out there was dry footing.

The first cast was signal for excellent sport. A nimble swinner took the lure and went off with much spirit, but soon returned to my feet, and surrendered. Weight, three-quarters of a pound. The second cast brought in his materiand, one after another, six of the same size were landed. Then I changed my position, going to the further end of the log, where my weight and the pulsating current made it disagreeably unsteady. But, you know how it is, the spice of adventure, the keen sport, and all that, give one a feeling that only a ducking or some such disaster can cheek.

Presto! this was the place for Sir Humphrey Davy, or any other man who loved sport. Getting ready to throw the hooks, the rod, in my effort to maintain equilibrium, dipped, and the bait dangled on the water and not stopping to catch bis breath until he had run off one hundred and twenty-five feet of line. Then he turned and went into an eddy to the right, giving back twenty feet of the line, which wer

when again he shook his head and telegraphed defiance along the line of communication.

I thought, at this turn of affairs, it would be very difficult to land him out there on the log, and determined to get carefully on shore. While endeavoring to walk the now shippery log, and keep the trout in hand, my foot slipped, and—I went into ice cold water up to my waist. At the same time my hat got off and started on a voyage by itself down toward the grand canyon of the Colorado. A friendly branch from the log enabled me to keep perpendicular, and somehow I managed to get out, my boots full of water, and my ardor and clothes much dampened. But the fish was on yet, and in a few minutes I had him in hand. He weighed two and three-quarter pounds, and was the largest we caught in that locality.

two and three-quarter pounds, and was the largest we caught in that locality.

Having secured the fish, the next object of thoughtful effort was to catch the hat. It was a serious matter to lose that very important article of apparel. There was not a bat store, junk shop, nor corner grocery within sixty miles, and it was a poor place to borrow. A wolf-skin cap might have been constructed; but first an attempt to capture the old and familiar article was in order.

By the time I got to shore and had the trout in my hunting-coat pocket, the hat was a quarter of a mile away, bobbing about riotously, and apparently having a nice time. Rod in hand I started in pursuit, and overtaking the truant, threw the line, on which I had quickly put a split bullet, to fasten it somehow and draw it in. But it was no easy task, and the chase was kept up a long distance. Finally the line dropped just above the hat, and bightening carefully I succeeded in making it fast. Then came the cautious trial of lowing the thing ashore, when, to my consternation,

something jerked. The line became taut, the hat assumed the appearance of a battered hour-glass, and I recognized a sneak-thie on the other side, a lively salmon-trout, disputing possession, having snapped up one of the hoppers, as the man did the rope that had a calf to it, though perhaps without the same felonions intent.

Here was an emergency I had not anticipated. The frightened fish dashed about with the usual vigor, the hat going under at times, and bobbing up, and gyrating in comical fashion; the line fightened and slacked, and the reel fairly smoked with friction. I wanted the furniture more than the fish, and would have compromised by giving him his freedom; but he manifested no concillatory feeling. A few rods from the exit of the hot spring water from the mountain-side is a stretch of white sandy shore which I was rapidly nearing, and here at last I got fish and hat to land, the outfit weighing at least five pounds, hat and all.

As much like a fish-story as this may seem, it is no exaggeration, though of course you will have to take my word for it.

It is unnecessary to tell how and where and by what mancuvers the rest of the morning's complement was caught.

By ten o'clock I had twenty-two trout, of full weight, and
feeling satisfied for the nonce, pulled my hat firmly on my
head, and went back to camp.

JEROME BURNETT.

MOONLIGHT ON THE LAKE.

Why is the moon like a sword? Because it is the glory of the (k)night.

Why is the moon like a sword?

Because it is the glory of the (kmight.)

LET us turn again to nature for the verification of the above. We left the lake to the gathering darkness, the same unrufiled calm possesses it still, and as we near its margin we see the cool, crisp brilliancy of the stars reflected from its face, seeming as though it held them in itself, and that their silver gleams came from its own liquid depths, not from above. Lighting a cigar and finding a comfortable seat on the gnarled and curling roots of an old cedar, we are prepared for this, our second, communion with our Creator's works. Why is it that we feel awed and impressed as we gliding majestically on and on to eternity? The plaintive calls of the loons cause a momentary sadness to come over us, soon dispelled, however, by the changes constantly going on around us. All is hushed as in the splendor of sunset a few hours before, but it is the hush and silence of expectancy, and we involuntarily listen as though about to hear the opening chorus of some grand authem. The starstill gleam in the throbbing water, and as our eyes wander over the mountains reposing in grand shadow-like masses in the distance, Jupiter swings into sight over the far away summits, and throws a pure silver thread across the surface right to our very feet, bringing vividly to our thoughts the Indian maiden, who, long ago, met her faithful chieftain on these shores, under the beams of this same planet, (see Cooper's 'Deerslayer') and as we watch it climbing upward an increasing splendor seems to fill all the atmosphere, growing and broadening in glow, until the full moon, the crowning glory of the night, rolls noiselessly up, paling the stars into softness as she sails along in their midst.

"Soon as the evening shades prevail, The moon takes up the wondrous tale,

"Soon as the evening shades prevail. The moon takes up the wondrous tale, And nightly to the listening earth, Repeats the story of her birth."

The lake is a mass of joyful ripples, which dance and sparkle in the moonlight flooding over all as the soft night wind now stirring breathes upon them. Nature has proved that our answer is true. Do you still doubt her? Question

WHICH WOULD YOU RATHER?

WHICH WOULD YOU RATHER?

THIS one-sided question, "Which would you rather do or go a-fishing," by whom fathered I know not, is very often thrown at me, and the answer invariably is, "Go a-fishing," and so I would. We all have hobbies, have we not? Some folks ride theirs to death. Fishing is mine, but the cares of this world and the pleasure (?) of working on a salary for somebody else keeps me from riding mine so far.

When I was big enough to go to school up in the country where we lived, I soon learned that boys' pockets contained sundry odds and ends—slate pencils, marbles, tops, strings, a jack-knife, and very often a piece of fishing-line, a sinker and a hook. When opportunity offered a split hamboo rod was easily found growing in the woods or alongside the stream. So to get rigged up for fishing was a very simple matter, and many a time I have done it, too. And now that the skating pond on top of my head is very smooth and bare, and my locks whitening with my fifty winters, I find myself just as fond of the genile art as when a boy at school.

But the pleasure I have had with my fishing-line in all those years is a something priceless to me. I can sit on these winter nights and think over companions in the art, adventures sometimes rather scary, mislaps laughable, and withal the keen enjoyment ever fresh and ever new.

One day my friend Jim Reid and I went over to a certain rook on Long Island Sound for blackfish. We sat fishing at a place where the rock rose about four feet above high water, when all at once something gave my line a yank, and before I could think I was overboard. How or why I never knew, but there I was and unable to swim a stroke. As soon as my head came up I grabbed hold of a spur in the rock and stuck there; but poor Jim was acrazy as a loon. He ran a round on that rock as though it was red hot. I stung out to him to pass me the end of his rod and then help me out, but he was too scared to do even that much. However, the rock got cooler and so did he, and finally I was hauled out, ver

with a little belp from Stuart we get him into the boat again. We had quite a mess of fish, but they were biting lively just then, and you know how hard it is to red up your line and give up when things are just so; but this affair put a stopper on the fun, and we all felt that our fishing for that day was done. Poor Sam never wanted to go fishing again.

I had been up in Brown's Tract (Adirondacks) for three weeks, and only a few days remained of my vacation. One day I said to my guide: "John, I want two or three sticks for canes for friends. Suppose we go up to Fourth Lake Stream and cut some." "All right," said John; "take your tackle along and we'll get some trout and some minnows for the boys." So we started out, got a lot of minnows and a few trout, and then handed and cut the canes. John stepped down off the bank into his boat and took his sent, holding the boat alongside a clump of roots from which I was to step into the stern. I placed one foot in all right, but as my second went in the canes caught in the branches of the tree and the boat shot out from me like a flash, and somehody got overboard mighty quick. As my head came up I reached for a root of the tree, shook the water out of my eyes and scrambled up the bank. Then I took a survey. John still sait in his sent with his feet on the gunwales, his boat half full of water, and everything afloat and demoralized. As soon as my breath came I had a good laugh at the affair, and many a time since has the smile come to my face, and John's, too, at the quick passage to the bottom of Fourth Lake Stream.

J. R., Jr.

New York.

Angling for a Rat.—New York, Feb. 8.—Believing that angling items are scarce at this season of the year, I send you the following exciting account told me by the gentleman himself. Mr. E.—, an accomplished and well-known angler of this city, while sitting in the "sanctum" of a fishing tackle dealer the other afternoon calculating how many days before the trout would be at his mercy on Long Island, suddenly noticed the head of a big rat peeping from behind the counter. Hastily rigging a small book on a stout line and putting on a piece of cheese for a "stretcher," Mr. E. proceeded to angle for "Brerr Rat" in the most approved style, and as carefully as if for a two-pounder on the South Side. Presently there was a smart tug. "Tve got him!" shouts Mr. E. "Give him line!" "Wher's the guff?" "Pull him in!" etc., etc., are shouted by the excited lookers on, while with his usual skill and great display of nerve, friend E. plays him until the rat is used up, and following the advice of the FORDST AND STREAM, he kills him with a rat-tailed file.—W. Holderton.

SMELT FISHING IN MAINE.—The Belfast Journal says: "The advance guard of the smelt fishers have pitched their canvas tents on the ice, above the upper bridge, and entice the silvery fish up through holes cut in the ice. On Saturday there were cleven tents, eight single and three double ones. A few fishermen were upon the ice without shelter. The smelt fisher helieves in comfort. Each tent is supplied with a stove, which not only keeps the fisher warm, but supplies him with hot coffee for dinner. A seat is arranged alongside the stove, while at his feet is a yawning hole in the ice through which hang his four lines. About ten pounds per man is an average day's catch."

Salmon Disease in Great Britian.—For the past year or two our English exchanges have been filled at certain seasons with accounts of a disease among salmon. It manifests itself in the form of a fungoid growth which reresembles that often seen upon a fish which has been injured by nets or by handling. This fungus is evidently the effect and not the cause of the disease. We now read in a Scotch paper that "a mysterious disease prevails among the solmon of the Tweed which is decreasing their numbers to an alarming extent. It is estimated that fifty per cent, of the fish are affected. The epidemic is attributed to overcrowding."

A Correction.—Sauk Centre, Minn., Jan. 28, 1893.— Editor Forest and Stream.—Your correspondent at Sauk Centre, Minn., "Dell," states in a recent number of the Forest AND Stream that W. C. Brower fell into the lake-while on a hunt with Long Prairie sportsmen. The statement is wrong in every respect, not one of the party met with a mishap of any kind.—Walter C. Brower.

The Young Idea.—Schoolmistress (just beginning a nice, improving lesson upon minerals to the juniors)—"Now, are the principal things we get out of the earth?" You angler, aged four (confidently)—"Worms,"—Ex.

The Expensive Terrapin.—An item is going the rounds of the papers, that at the recent dinner of the Cuvier Club of Cincinnati, the terrapin cost six hundred dollars.

Hishculture.

REPORT OF THE WISCONSIN COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE WISCONSIN COMMISSION.

THE eighth annual report of the Fish Commissioners of I Wisconsin, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881, is before us, A change has been made in the office of Superintendent, Mr. H. W. Welsher having tendered his resignation, to take effect in August, the board appointed Mr. M. T. Bailey to be his successor. A new hatchery, 24x45 feet, with an upper story for the residence of the assistant superintendent, has been built near Madison, and now gives a capacity to batch nearly 3,000,000 eggs of brook trout. The cost of this building was \$1,500. Up to date 1,500,000 eggs have been taken and deposisited in the troughs.

It is proposed to begin the hatching of whitchish, and to this end a hatchery is needed where lake water can be obtained at a reasonable cost. Here also the lake trout can be propagated and attention paid to other valuable fishes. Certainly Wisconsin has facilities for this work and her fishery interests on Lakes Superior and Michigan are great enough to demand the assistance of the State in the good work of propagating valuable species, as the whitefish and lake trout. The three most valuable fishes in the State are those named. The two latter as commercial products and the brook trout is an inducement to the thousands of persons living elsewhere, who wist the State to fish for them and leave behind then five times the table value of the trout captured. The revolutions of the rout captured. Of the rainbow trout, S. Iridea, the report says: "There were received in the winter and spring of 1880, at the State hatchery, from Professor Baird, United States Commissioner, two thousand impregnated eggs of the California mountain trout, which were successfully hatched and placed in one of the ponds. There were also received at the same place last spring a large number of eggs of this species, which were also

successfully hatched and retained at the hatchery for breed-

successfully hatched and retained at the hatchery for breeding purposes."

We regret the decision of the Commissioners to "await further developments" before attempting to hatch the grayling. This fish may disappear before they begin, and it is too grand a game fish to be allowed to be exterminated. It is not settled by European fishculturists whether their grayling will spawn when confined in pouls or not. American experiments have not been followed closely enough to determine this, although we incline to the opinion that Mr. Frank N. Clark. of Michigan, obtained a few ergs from fish which were rearred in a pond, but we are not certain that he did so, not having the deta at hand. We hope the Commissioners will reconsider this and devote a little time and money to experiment. We believe in experimenting and not in following a beaten track for fear of losing a little time or money, and the grayling is worth it. Our grayling angling will ever remain one of the brightest of memories, and our enthusiasm over this fish is as great now as it was when it was first discovered that it inhabited the streams of Michigan, or when we began a series of experiments to domesticate it, which only ended by a permanent business call to other parts.

Mr. Bailey, the Superintendent, makes a report of his work since he assumed charge, in which he says that he has at the hatchery, in addition to the brok and rainbow trouts, about one hundred cup, two hundred lake trout, thirty California salmon and a few grayling. Tables showing the distribution of the different fishes follow. The appendix contains extracts in fishe commissioners.

CARP IN LOUISIANA.—Mr. S. V. Martin writes to the New Orleans Times-Democrat as follows: On the 15th of December, 1880, I threw an embankment across a coulee or natural drain falling in the Teche, and by that embankment across a totalee or natural drain falling in the Teche, and by that embankment acre, and from 5 to 15 feet deep. I had received at date 20 German carp from the United States Fish Commissioner, which I put in my pond. The carp measured on December 15, 1880, about four or five inches in length. The dry spell we had last summer caused my pond to dry and proved to be a benefit to me. I will explain how. The carp 1 had in my pond in September, 1881, nine months after, I measured one of them, which was 22 inches in length. My pond being almost dry 1 put some of the carp in the Teche river and ate one of them to judge of the quality, which proved to be botter than any fish we have here, or at least as good as any.

On the first of the month I received 30 more German carp, measuring from two to three inches in length. I paid only 25 cents to the Express Company for the 30 carp.

I am confident that the raising of fish will be an advantage to any person who can have a pond. Out of mine, which cost me about \$20, I am sure to raise enough fish in one year for my own family use, besides selling enough in St. Martinsville to pay tive times the cost of my pond.

Hesides my carp I had in my pond when it drid up, about 200 perch and other small fish. I could not believe that a fish nine months old would grow so large in so short at time without any care or expense but the original cost of the pond.

I hope that our citizens will try this new industry, and if they do, in a few years our rivers and lakes will be full of good fish.

EASTERN TROUT FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Fish Commission of California are introducing the eastern brook trout, Satretians fontinalis, in their waters, and the people of that State consider them superior to their native species. So it goes. We are getting their rainbow trout, Sathon iridea, and are enthusiastic over their good qualities. It often happens that transplanted animals do best in their new home, and if this is the case with both these trouts then the exchange is a good one. Fish Commissioner Redding has a lot of fontinatis for distribution. He also says that the Commissioners are at present having half of the one hundred thousand whitefish eggs, received a few weeks ago, distributed in Donner Lake and Lake Tahoe.

MR. WATKINS ON THE CARP.—Mr. S. S. Watkins, of Red Wing, Minn., the State Superintendent of Fisheries, has just returned from Inis Eastern trip. We had a pleasant call from him while in New York, and found him alive to fisheultural interests. He took from Washington 169 carp, both scale and leather varieties. The fish were two years old and weighed from three-quarters of a pound to one pound and a half each. He was greatly astonished at the size of the national carp ponds and pronounces their arrangement and conduct admirable. He saw carp there that were six years old and which would weigh twenty pounds.

WHAT ARE WHITE TROUT?"—The Sacramento Bee says: "Clear Lake Indians last week caught several loads of white trout, from twelve to eighteen inches in length. It seems a reasonable conclusion that they are the fish put in the lake in 1872 by Livingston Stone."

Answers to Correspondents.

G. A. R., Cleveland, O.—Send for the book to N. C. Squires, Cortland street, New York. Price, 30 cents.

land street, New York. Price, 30 cents.

J. B. S., Dayton, O., wants the pedigree of the pointer dog Plunket; also his color, age and where owned. Can any of our readers give the information?

Solomon Isaacs, San Francisco, Cal.—I send you to-day some insects captured on a Western horned owl immediately after death. I have often found them on smaller birds. Can you tell me what they are? Ans. The insects sont are Diptera, and belong to the Hipporters of the wide includes also the well-known particular (Offersia). These specimens apparently belong to the genus Ornithongia.

thought.

W. H. V., Buffalo, N. Y.—I. What are the pedigrees of cocker spaniels Snip and Juliette, formerly owned by S. J. Bestor? 2. What prizes did the cocker dog Fred (Snip—Aluliette) win at the Pittsburgh, Pa., Dog Show in 1859, and how many other cockers competed with him for those prizes? Ans. I. All the information regarding the breeding of Snip and Juliette is that they were imported. There is no could that they were well bred. Snip was living at last accounts, and owned by Mr. F. F. Fircher, of Carcmont, N. H. Juliette has been owned by Mr. F. F. Fircher, of Carcmont, N. H. Juliette has been and Juliette 2d in her class at the sense show. 2. We have no record of the entries at Fittsburgh in 1879.

of the entries at Pittsungh in 1879.

W. W. E., Washington, D. C.—Editor Forest and Stream; I have stream and the stream of the

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Barbless Hooks are preferred by many anglers to the old style of looks. Mesers, Wm. Mills & Son, the extensive fishing-tackle dealers of this city, keep a regular supply of barbless hooks, which, thuy tell us, are growing in favor. The Mesers, Mills stock comprises everything that an angler needs, and the firm is one of our old-established houses, well known to the readers of Forder and Stream.

Any one in want of a good Flobert parlor rifle should read the advertisement in this issue of E. G. Hoenig, 875 Broad street, Newark,

THE WATER COLOR EXHIBITION.

The fifteent annual exhibition of paintings, by the American Water Color Society, began at the National Academy of Design, in this city, on Johnston to Sevent and the National Academy of Design, the Color Society, began at the National Academy of Design, the Color Schown, a number of etchings are exhibited by the New York Etching Club, We have taken notes of such the petures as we considered would particularly interest to the petures as we considered would particularly there are not to the peture and the peture of the Color of the C

is only lightly clouded. It is well painted, throughout. No. 227 is a good semi-tropical sunset "View on the St. Johns," by Granville Perkins. No. 228 is a view "At Pigeon Cove," by Geo. H. Smillie. We look out upon the water from a shore of verdure, low trees and rocks. No. 223 is a catin day "On the Sound," by Henry Farrer. The water is smooth, and there are several sloops near with sails scarcely moving. This is a worthy work. No. 234 is "A Sketch; Easthampton," by Bruce Crane, and represents a road with bright, wild vordure on each side. It is an attractive little picture, and cheap at thirty dollars, the price asked. No. 239 is a semi-tropical "Scene on the Ocklawaha," by Granville Perkins. No. 243, a "Spanish Gipsy Feeding Figeons," by Gerone Ferris, represents a man in Spanish costame standing in a street with pigeons perched on his arms and circling around bin, while in his right hand he holds food for them, which some are picking from the pavement as he drops it. This is a brightly colored and pleasing work, but its appearance is somewhat marred by the inferior frame upon it. No. 245 is "Beeches by the Brook," by Wm. Biss Buker, showing a quiet little rocky stream faintly lit by the sunshine through the beech tree leaves. The perspective, looking upon the brook, is very fine.

This finishes our comments on the pictures shown in the

This finishes our comments on the pictures shown in the north and east galleries of the Academy. Those in the south gallery and the corridor will be described in our next issue.

The Hennel.

FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

BENCH SHOWS.

March 7, 8, 9 and 10—Pittsburgh, Pa., Bench Show. Chas, Lincoln, Superintendent. Entries close Feb. 25.

April 18, 19, 20 and 21—New York, Sixth Annual Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

May 9, 10, 11 and 12—Boston, Mass. Third Bench Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, Edward J. Forster. Secretary; Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

September—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens. Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Tenn., Secretary, December—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quall, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

QUARTERING, STYLE AND SPEED.

Chickens. Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Tenu., Secretary.
December-National American Kennet Club Field Trials on Quall.
Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphia, Tenn., Secretary.

QUARTERING, STYLE AND SPEED.

IN a late number "10ld Pogy" asystant quartering, sight and speed are points that very few thorough sportsuich would be willing to dispense with. He does not seem to think that any but wide rangers and stylish and speedy dogs will pass birds without should plem. But I think that stowy dogs are seening powers. Your correspondent also says that in the rules given by Stonehenge, the angles are too great. I contend that a thoroughly broken dog will make his own angles. I don't suppose there are very many dogs broken altogether to the rules fail down by Stonehenge. Your correspondent says they would do better for down wind work. I cannot see for down you'd work. Your correspondent says seen the gog, enter the field and let him have the benefit of the wind, and you will not have your dog do double work, for it is surely tiresome to have to wait for a slow quartering dog to perform this kind of work. I have done it with very fast too breakfast, with everything ready for a good day's sport. In regard to that 200-acre field, he says that he did take his slow quartering dogs in the same field and barged twenty-five brown by bard on the same field and barged twenty-five brown by bard on the same field and barged twenty-five brown by bard on the same field and barged twenty-five brown by bard on the same field and barged twenty-five brown by bard on the same field and barged twenty-five brown by bard on the same field and barged twenty-five brown by bard on the same field and barged twenty-five brown by bard on the bandler of the pointers only barged sixteen. Now, I do not take this as proof to which brace of dogs did the best work, for, as a general thing, most of sportsmen should only lill to points, and nost of sportsmen should only lill to points, and nost of each brace, to tell which did the best work, for a field of

your dog hunted it all out, which you have to do with the slow dog; the pleasure comes in in seeing a fine, stylish, speedy and handsome and quartering dog do his work. A true sportsman don't go out just for the number of shots he cannot come to the speedy of the stylish of the come to the com

least not many slow dogs can win in field trials, they will do for "Old Fogys" to bag birds over, but they are stayaways from field trials.

You say you of the West have considered the question. I hope you have, and will come and take part in the field trials next fall, and come in contact with some of this style and speed without any field qualities, and there will be another "Old Fogy" that will think if his dog only had went a little faster he would have gotten that hest point, instead of going along as stealthy as a cut, and letting style and speed get the point. Now, I hope "Old Fogy" will make a successful cross with his hounds and fox hounds, which his fair speed, staunchings that will run in field trials with his fair speed, staunchiness, backing and retrieving against the fine qual terring, styling and speedy good-nosed dog that it takes to win in field trials at this present day. The only way "Old Fogy" can get things by the beels is to come and win in the field trials with his tair speed without style.

WILMINGTON, Del.

PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW.—The entries for the Pittsburgh dog show are coming in rapidly and many fine animals will be present. Everything is going on swimingly, and the success of the show is already assured. Intending exhibitors should bear in mind that the entries close Feb. 25.

ROYAL FAN—CROXTETH PUPS.—Mr. Washington A. Coster, of Flatbush, L. I., writes us that he has just received a magnificent pair of puppies from Mr. S. B. Dilley, of Rosendale, Wis., out of his Royal Fan by Mr. Godeffroy's Croxteth. Mr. Coster is in ecstacies over their good looks and beautiful forms, pronouncing them the best that he has ever seen. The dog belongs to Mr. Godeffroy and the bitch will remain in the kennel of Mr. Coster.

NATIONAL DERBY ENTRIES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 3.

Editor Forest and Stream : Editor Forest and Stream:

The following entries for the National American Kennel Club Derby have been received since my last report. I have a great many applications for entry blanks, which leads me to think the entries this year will be larger than ever before. Entries close April 1, 1882.

D. C. Sanborne, Dowling, Mich., enters "Blaze," liver and white setter bitch, by Count Noble, out of Spark, born July 13, 1881.

C. Sanborne, Dowling, Mich., enters "Nellie Bey," black white setter bitch, by Count Noble, out of Nellie, born July

18, 1881.
D. C. Sanborne, Dowling, Mich., enters "Count Dad," black and white setter dog, by Count Noble, out of Nellie, born July

18, 1881. Crawford and Wallace, Memphis, Tenn., enter "Gath," black, white, and tan setter dog, by Count Noble, out of Pcep o' Day, born April 18, 1881. Entry blanks will be mailed on application by D. Bryson.

THE COCKER CLUB.

THE COCKER CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I desire to call the attention of all engaged in the improvement of the cocker spaniel to the following, which the committee of the American Cocker Spaniel Club are of opinion will be of interest to all. Three bench shows are about to be held, Pittsburgh, New York and Boston. The premium list for the first is already out, and that for the second will shortly be, as will later on be the Boston list. The committee have voted 810 for the best cocker shown at Pittsburgh, and \$25 for New York, to be distributed between dogs, bitches and pupies. These prizes are open to competition between club members only, and any person desiring to got a chance of winning any-of the money can do so upon joining the Cocker Club, the annual subscription to which is only \$2. At no show can any exhibitor get the privilege of entering any number of dogs with a chance of winning four prizes for the sum of \$2, and the committee think this fact needs only to be known to induce all intending exhibitors to join the club.

I desire further to call the attention of breeders to the opening of a produce stakes upon conditions somewhat similar to those of English clubs having the same object in view as has the Cocker Club. It will be called the

COCKER SPANIEL PRODUCE STAKES,

those of Engins a clubs maving the same object in view as has the Cocker Club. It will be called the COCKER SPANIEL PRODUCE STAKES, and will be open to all pupples whelped on and after February 1, 1882, to be shown at the Westminster Kennel Club show of 1883, and to be judged according to the scale of points adopted by the American Cocker Spaniel Club on the following conditions: Bitches to be entered prior to whelping, entrance fee \$2 each, the person entering the bitch upon payment of the further sum of \$3 to the stakes may show as many of the pupples as he may desire to compete for the prizes. These payments being distinct from the entrance fee due the Westminster Kennel Club, will entitle them to compete for the prizes of that club. Should any of the progeny of an entered bitch be sold the purchaser, if he desires to compete for the Produce Stakes, must pay \$5 to the cocker club severtary on or before the date of the closing of entries for the show, this sum to be added to the stakes. The cocker club severtary on or before the added to the stakes. The cocker club severtary on or whost priced as follows: Fifty per cent, to the breeder of the winner, fifteen per cent, to the second, and ten per cent, to the hird. N. B. The breeder is understood to be the person owning the bitch at the time of service.

If only twenty bitches are entered that will make \$40 to begin with, and if puppies from only half are shown at New York there will be \$70 for division. In fact, if it fills as it should, and by that I mean thirty or forty bitches, the prizes for cockers at New York next year will be the most valuable to be awarded at the show. The expense note that mainly through the exertions of the Cocker Club Committee the cocker classes have been divided at Pittsburgh, and blacks placed by themselves. Communication has been had with the Westminster Kennel Club, and I am advised that the classes for cockers at the forthcoming show will be numerous and the prizes liberal, and here also there will medoated by themselves.

453 West 43d St., New York.

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.

THERE has been some correspondence on this subject in the English papers. In a late number of the London Field Mr. Wm. Sergeantson, well known in dog circles, says: As I have judged these classes several times the last year or two, perhaps you will allow me to answer your correspondent "Inquirer." I must, however, denur altogether to "Not an Exhibitor's "flattering opinion of my judgment, as I know numbers of men who have more experience and more knowledge of the breed than I can lay claim to. I quite sympathize with "Inquirer's mearks as to white on the breast of a black and tan setter; but I think he is rather hard on the judges, for I do not know of any who would cast an otherwise good dog for so slight a fault. I have certainly read criticisms of shows in which the reporters have objected to dogs on this score, but I have always set it down as a proof that the writers have had more acquaintance with setters on the bench than in the field. Speaking for myself, at all events, I may say that I would never consent to degrade the grand black and tan setter to the level of a toy dog by judging him chiefly by color and markings. Too much attention to mere brilliant coloring has already done vast mischief to the breed. It stands to reason—at least if there is any truth in the theory of breeding by selection—that setters bred for, say, ten generations for color rather than for working qualities, will be inferior in the latter point to those which have been bred for the same length of time for working qualities first, color being only a secondary matter. It is also a curious fact—which, however, all old breeders will corroborate—that in a litter of black and tan setters the best colored whelps are, nine times out of ten, by no means the best shaped ones; and by choosing whelps for color alone, shape and make have undoubtedly deteriorated. Unfortunately, too, in the early days of shows, prizes were awarded in the black and tan dasses—then the most fashionable breed of setter—not to the most wor

try, but they are not of the stamp which is too often seen at shows.

Many of your readers may remember "Sixty-one's" setters—hard, untiring workers, that could go fast and stay as well—but they were not show dogs. Though it is only right to say that froin his kennel came the dam of the two best Gordon setters, to my mind, that have ever been shown, Major Elwin's Mr. Macdona is also correct as to Lord Lovat's kennel at Beauly, unquestionably the finest kennel of Gordons in the world. His dogs are many of them more white than block as also were many in the Duke of Gordon's own kennel.

I do not think, however, that it would answer to have classes confined to pure bred Gordon's, for this reason, that no man on earth could look through a class, and say with certainty,

"This is a pure Gordon; that is only a black and tan;" and so the result would be constant squabbling about pedigrees and disqualifications. We have already seen just such a difficulty in the Sussex spanied classes.

I should prefer the plan of having black, white, and tan classes. They would give more scope to Gordon breeders, and might save the life of many a poor pup, whose white shirt and stockings now bring him to the bucket. At the same time, in judging such a class, I should hesitate about giving a prize to a black and tan with only a patch of white on the chest. He might be eligible for a prize, according to the letter of the law, but scarcely, I think, according to its spirit. Of course, in judging a class of black and tan setters, color must have its due weight, but let shape and make and setting quality come first.

st. Let us have black and tan setters with leaner, lighter Let us have black and tan setters with leaner, lighter heads, very much longer aneks, very much longer and more sloping shoulders, very much deeper and narrower chests, very much shorter legs, better bent stiffes—more, in short, of the racehorse, and less of the carthorse. When we have got all this, we should stand more on an equality with English setter breeders, and then it will be time enough to quarrel about such trifles as a few white hairs. One of the best black and tans of late years—Mr. Mapplebeck's Blossom—was bred from a very handsome bitch, which was ticked all over with small white flecks, but I do not think she was very much the wasse for its property in the standard of the standa

small white flecks, but I do not think she was very much the worse for it.

By the by, I should like to correct a mistake of the K.C.S.B. as to the breeder of this dog. He is there said to have been bred by the Rev. J. C. Macdona. I have often wondered that Mr. Macdona did not correct the mistake himself, as he must many times have seen it in the catalogues. Blossom was bred by Mr. H. Stokes, of Setton Park, Liverpool, the owner of his sire and dam, champion Shot and Bloom. He was sold by him as a puppy to Mr. Macdona, who resold him to Mr. Mapplebeck.

"Inquirer" asks what are the best points of this breed. Undoubtedly their grand nose, their great docility, and fine tempers, which make them, as a rule, so easy to break. They only want more careful breeding to make thom, as "Inquirer" says, Al. At present the bitches, being more active, are charming shooting companions, but the dogs are far too often sadly heavy and slow.

sadly heavy and slow.

A CARD FROM MR. STOKES.—RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 26, 1882.—Editor Forest and Stream: If there are any of your readers who contemplate sending their dogs to A. Winter, of Bainbridge, Ga., (formerly Cairo) I would advise them to correspond with either Mr. T. F. Taylor, of this city, or myself; we can tell them from dearly bought experience all about him. Mr. Taylor's Tumtum, a magnifecth "Crack-Diana" puppy, died a week after his return from Winter, from the effects of long continued and shameful neglect. Taylor's "Dashing Rover" was returned in an almost dying condition, and my Lucille showed too plainly that she had not only been grossly neglected, but most outrageously cowed. These dogs had been in his hands eight months, except Rover, who was there only four months, and I can prove had not been yard broken, and hadn't the slightest idea of what was required of them when put on game. This letter is not written to injure Winter (his lizzle at Grand Junction did that work) but simply to protect gentlemen sportsmen who have dogs to be trained. I think it high time that this class of men, calking themselves trainers, should be shown up.—Chas. P. Stokes.

PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW.—Special prizes K and L.—Please state that the American field trial record will only be considered in those two classes, and in class L the dogs must be owned and entered by the exhibitor or from one kennel, Irish water spaniel, special prize.—Messrs. J. H. Whitman and J. D. Olcott, proprietors of the Excelsior Irish water spaniel kennel, offer \$20 cash for the best Irish water spaniel dog or bitch, bred at and purchased from the Excelsior water spaniel kennel. Donors not to compete. Entries close positively \$5th inst., Chas. Lincoln, Supt., lock box 303, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.—All members of the Eastern Field Trials Club, having the welfare and success of the association at heart, are respectfully requested to honor the notices issued by the ex-treasurer, George T. Leach, Esq., for the payment of dues in arrears, and remit the same without further notification, and oblige WASHINGTON A. COSTER, Treasurer of the E. F. T. Club, Flatbush, Kings county, L. I.

NATIONAL AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB STUD BOOK.— The entries for the second volume will positively close April 1, and all who wish to register their dogs should at once send to Dr. N. Rowe, Chicago. Ill., for blanks. See advertisement.

KENNEL NOTES.

RENAMED NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Brian Boron. Editor Forest and Streum: I see in your issue of Jan. 19, 1883, Mr. John Goodt, of West Lebanon, N. H., claims the name of Brian Boron. As I claimed the same name for my sudsetter pup April 23, 1881, in another paper, I, hope Mr. Godt will change the name for his puppy.—ELSWORTH S. SEITH, St. Louis, Mo. [Unless names are recorded in these columns, we cannot see how readers of the Forest and Stream can be expected to know anything about them.

bout them.

Tramp Dale. By Mr. C. Fred, Crawford, North Providence, R. I., or while, with orange-ticked head, setter dog by Grouse Dale out of ady Thorne (Lounsbury's Frince—Lee's Belle).

Prince Date. By Mr. James Linn, Atglen, Pa. for orange and white the dog by Grouse Dale out of Lady Thorne (Lounsbury's Prince—

Lady Thorne (Louisbury's Frince—Lee's Beffe).

Prince Dele, By Mr. James Linn, Atglen, Pa. for orange and white setter dog by Grouse Dale out of Lady Thorne (Louisbury's Prince-Lee's Beffe).

Dita. By Mr. George B. Inches, Boston, Mass., for black and white English setter bitch, whelped July, 1881, by Lelaps (Leicester—Doll) out of Dido (Dash III.—Mollie).

Docter Duer. By Mr. W. A. Strother, Lynchlung, Va., for blue bolton and black English setter dog, whelped Nov. 20, 1881, by Gladstone out of Frost.

ton and mask English setter aug, whereat nov. 25, 1881, by Ghaustonia ut of Frost.

Nell Umpane. By Mr. W. W. Barrow, Richmond, Va., for red Irish setter bitch, whelped April 4, 1881, by Dash (——Ruby II.) out of Meg (champion Elcho——).

Shafio to Prince Laverack. Mr. James H. Goodsell, New York, wishes to change the name of the pure Laverack. Mr. James H. Goodsell, New York, wishes to change the name of the pure Laverack dog shafto (Pride of the Border—Petrel) to Prince Laverack.

Reddie—Reffes. Mr. James H. Goodsell's (New York) red Irish setter birch Reddie (Elcho—Firelly) to owner's kinius, Jan. B. C.) setter birch Reddie (Elcho—Firelly) to owner's kinius, Jan. B. C.) setter birch Reddie (Elcho—Firelly) to owner's Giny (Cora—Bang), Jan. 31.

Romp Dale—Wagner. Mr. D. P. Waters' (Saleu), Mins.) orange and white English setter birch Romp Dale (Waters' (Frouse—Daisy Dalo) to Mr. J. F. John's (Haverhill), Mass.) blue belton English setter Wagner (Rink—Mollie).

r (KIRK—Mollie). Star—Dick Luverack. Mr. W. B. Wells' (Tilsonburg, Ont.) English tter blick Star (Leicester—Dart) to Mr. H. Bailey Harrison's Dick

vermek, belde – Rush. Mr. Edmund Orgill's lemon and white pointer bitch lie (Flake-Lilly) to owner's champion Rush, Jan. 3). out—Thundor. Mr. W. Pape's (New York) English setter bitch if (Roderic Dhu—Nina) to Mr. A. H. Moore's champion Thunder, 1, 3).

oui (Roderic Dau—Nina) to Air, A. H. Moore's champion transcer, an. 3).

Rannie—Dack. Maj. D. T. Eunker's (Aubundale, Mass., liver and withe pointer bitch Famic (Fosco—Ki) to Mr. (t. L. V. Tyler's Dasin Borhand's Boo—Laddy), Dec. 18, 1831.

**Dorhand's Boo—Laddy), Dec. 18, 1831.

**Dorhand's Boo—Maday, Dec. 18, 1831.

**Morted English settler Doll to owner's imported English setter Prince of Orange, Jan. 29.

Gin—Grozetell. Mr. H. Kornahren's (Brooklyn, N. X.) imported bointer bitch Gip to Mr. A. E. Godeffroy's Croxteth.

Aux—Rush. Mr. Jas. Swain, Jr.'s lemon and white pointer bitch (an. (Sensation—Juno) to Mr. Edmund Orgill's champlon Rush, Ian. 9.

an. 9. Nellie—Joe, Jr. Mr. W. P. Chaffen's (Columbia, Tenn.) white and mon setter bitch Nellie to Joe, Jr., Jan. 24,

Chebs-King Row The Detroit Kennel Clubs (Detroit Mich) polatic blich Chebs (Selden's Dash-Dr. Saunder's Dot) to their King For Dash Taliya.

fow Tailees. - Young Laverack. Mr. J. P. Swaln, Jr.'s (New York) native bitch fiells to Mr. James H. Goodsell's Young Laverack,

Jan. 21. Active—Disk. Mr. Burt Johnson's (Lynn, Mass.) lemon and white pointer bitch Nettie to Mr. A. M. Mutt's (Lynn, Mass.) Dash. Luck—Dim. Mr. R. J. Vandewoorls (Pittsburgh, Pa.) pointer bitch Luck (Luck of Edenhall—Ready Money) to owner's Don (Bang—Peg). SALES.

SALES,

King Bow—Hyara whelp. Liver and white pointer bitch, whelped
Oct. 15, 1831, by King Bow (flow—Taffee) out of Grace (Don—Dot) by
the Petroit Kennel Club, Dotroit, Mich., to Mr. Vincent Field, of same

ace.

Kin J. Bone-Grace whelp. Liver and white ticked pointer dog.

Ring Bone-Grace whelp. Liver and white ticked pointer dog.

Bone John St. 1884, by King Bow (Bow-Thiftee) out of Grace (Donphily) the Letroit Kennel Club, Detroit, Mich., to Mr. Robert Espy.

ofte, La.

Ofte, Pure Laverack setter dog by Pride of the Border out of et by Mr. J. W. Blyth, Burlington, Ia., to Mr. James H. Goodsell, York.

et by Mr. J. W. Dhyth, Burlington, Ia., to Mr. James H. Goodsell, York.

Black, white and the beagle blich, whelped July f. 1889, part—Want's Muse III.) by the Detroit Kennel Club, Desert, Want's Muse III.) by the Detroit Kennel Club, Desert, Want's Mrs. His St. Louis, Mo.

Mela, to Mr. P. G. Lebing St. Louis, Mo.

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Mela, to Mr. P. G. Lebing St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Black, white and tan beagle dog, whelped July I, 1889, part.

Sport—Ward's Muse III.) by the Detroit Kennel Club, Detroit, L. to Dr. N. Kowe, Chicago, III.

Adam, White, black and tan English setter bitch, seventeen the child-theolis—Daisy Deam), by Dr. E. S. Carr, Gallatin, Tenn., utber Adams, Beston, Mass.

29 Bow—Heace whelp. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped July Bow—Taffee) out of Grace (Don—Dot) by Detroit Kennet Club, Detroit, Mich., to Mr. A. C. Richardson, i.a., III.

Sup Dole. Blue belton setter bitch (Grouse Dale—Bonnibel II View.

Wan. Taffanu, Providence P.

II. wale. Blue belton setter bitch (Grouse Dale—Bonnibel II.) by Tailman, Providence, R. I., to Mr. Frank Tobey, Nayatt.

J. Balle Dale. Black and white setter bitch (Grouss Dale—Bonnibel J. b. Mr. Wm. Todmen, Providence, R. L. to Mr. Hazzard, North rovidence, R. Laverack setter dog (Pontiac-Fairy II.) by Mr. Chas. Laverack setter dog (Pontiac-Fairy II.) by Mr. Chas. King Bow-trace, Mass., to Mr. James H. Goodsell, New York. King Bow-trace wheth. Liver and white ticked pointer bitch helpsd Oct. 5, 1881, by Mig Bow (Bow-Taffee) out of Grace (Bondot) by the Detroit Kennel Chib. Detroit, Mich., to Mr. John Lyory. Indexword, Mich.

1, Mich. July. Orange and white setter dog (Grouse Dale—Lady Mr. Wm. Tallman, Providence, R. I., to Mr. Hatch, Bath,

Me. Trana Dale. White and orange ticked setter dog (Grouse Dale—La-ly Thornes by Mr. Win, Tallman, Providence, R. I.) to Mr. C. Fred. Crawford, Pawtucket, R. I. Feline Dale. Grange and white setter dog (Grouse Dale—Lady Thornes by Mr. Win, Tallman, Providence, R. I., to Mr. Jas. D. Lini.

t. Da^h. Black and white setter bitch (Grouse Dale – Bonnibel Wm. Tallman, Providence, R. 1., to Mr. H. Drain, Balti-

nns, L.A. gerf. Gordon setter dog (Duke of Locusi Valley—Tilley's Whip) e Gordon Kennel Club, Locusi Valley, L. L., to Mr. Sussex Davis, delpida, Pa. fr. Gerdon setter blich (Gordon—Gypsey) by the Gordon Kennel Locusit Valley, L. L. to Mr. E. B. Cooper, Rockford, Ill.

WITELPS.

WHELPS.

Jennie, Mr. E. J. Robbins' (Wethersfield, Conn.) rad Irish setter bitch Jennes whelped Jun 37, seven by owner's blok Hatteraick, Juno, Mc. Jerry Cockrell's (Memphis, Team) setter bitch Juno whelped Jan, 39, eleven by champion fludstone. (None for safe.) Fivelu, Mr. Win, H. Pierce's (Peeleskill, N. Y.) champion red Irish syster bitch Fireful (Interse-Friend whelped Jun. 23, litten—Lewlye dogs and three bitches—by Mr. Max Wenzel's Chief. All have since diet.

Sand three indicase—by Mr. can where is the Chief. An investing in the Hall of the Chief. The Cortianal Kennet's (Peeckskill, N. Y.) red Irish setter th Quall III. (Red Gauntlet—Quail III.) whelped Feb. 2, eight—five s and three bitches—by Mr. Wu. H. Fierce's Lurry (Eicho—Rose). PRESENTATION.

Ing. Pro. - Grater whelp. Liver and white ticked pointer bitch, diped obt. 15, 1881, by King Bow (Bow—Taffae) out of Grace (Don—Ing. the Devict Kennet Chip, Detroit, Mich., b) Mr. Geo. W. Bassl, Coinse, Cal.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Queen Boss. The Detroit Kennel Club's (Detroit, Mich.) English setter blien Queen Boss (Prince Rob-Kate Jewell).

Counters May. The Harvard Kennel Club's (Storm Latke, Ia.) English a tire blich Counters May (Davis III.—Counters Ada), from distempt.

Köppe. The red Irish setter blich Kelpie (Rufos—Polita Roye, Dr. 1 ab. 1888).

temper. The red Irish setter bitch Kelpie (Rufus—Friend) formerly owned by Mr. W. H. Gause, of Wilmington, Del. Roper. Dr. Luie: Corocara's (Springfield, Mass.) black, white and this safter dog, whelped June 13, 1884, by Fay's Coln (Leicester—Rose) out of Tolkie (Boss—Cosey), from distemper.

Dachting and Canoeing.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

A the annual macting last Thursday the following officers were A elected Commodore, James D. Smith, achooner Pstelle, 103 tons; Vice Commodore, Auron Phelips Stokes, schooner Clyttle, 123 tons; Rear Commodore, Auron Phelips Stokes, schooner Clyttle, 123 tons; Rear Commodore, Auron Phelips Stokes, schooner Clyttle, 123 tons; Rear Commodore, Auron Phelips Stokes, schooner Clyttle, 123 tons; Rear Field Stokes, Schooner, January Clyttle, 124 tons; Rear Field Stokes, Schooner, January Clyttle, 124 tons; January Clyttle, 125 tons; Rear Field Stokes, January Clyttle, 125 tons; Rear Field, 125 tons; Rear Fie

this week?

To the Secretary of the New York Yacht Clab:

"New York, Jan. 4, 1832.

To the Secretary of the New York Yacht Clab:
"Data Sin—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 17, 1831, inclosing the resolutions of the New York Yacht Club of Halt State, and also the return of the America's Cup to me as the survivor of the original donors.
"I fully concur with the views expressed in the resolutions that the deed of gift made so many years ago is, under present circumstances, and equate to meet the intentions of the donors and too onerous upon the data in possession, which is required to defend it against all challengers.

the ofth in possession, which is required to detend it against an ennelengers.

"As the New York Yarch Club, by your communication and under
the resolutions themselves, express a desire to be again placed in possession of the cup under new conditions, I have conferred with the
committee appointed at the niverting and have prepared a new deed of
committee appointed at the niverting and have prepared a new deed of
cards both challenging and cirallenged parties. It forms
the considered just and salisherstory to organized yearts clubs of all countries.

"There is one clause which may require explanation. Owing to
the pressort and increasing size of occan steamers it would be quite
feasible for any American, English or French club to transport on

their decks yachts of large tomage. This might be availed of in such a way that the match would not be a test of sea-going qualities as well as of speed, which would essentially defract from the interest of a national competition.

The America's Cup is grain offered to the New York Yacht Club, subject to the following conditions:

"Any organized yacht child of a foreign country, incorporated, patented or fleensed by the legislature, additionally or other executive department. having for its annual regatta an ocean water course on the sea or an arm of the sea one which combines both, practicable for vessels of 300 tons, shall always be entitled; through one or more of its members, to the right of stilling a match for this cup, with a yacht or other vessel propelled by sais only and constructed in the country of the club holding the cup.

"The yacht or vessel to be of not less than thirty nor more than 800 tons, measured by the Custom House rule in use by the country of the challenging party.

"The challenging party shall give six months' notice in writing, anaming the day for the proposed race, which day shall not be later than seven months from the late of the notice.

"The parties intending to sail for the cup may by mutual consent measurement of the country of the challenging party with the late of the notice.

"The parties intending to sail for the cup may by mutual consent measurement months from the late of the notice.

"The parties intending to sail for the cup may by mutual consent measurement months from the late of the notice.

"The parties intending to sail for the cup may by mutual consent measurement months from the late of the notice.

"The parties intending to sail for the cup may by mutual consent measurement months from the late of the notice was to make the parties and sailing regulations and any and all conditions of the match, in which case also the six months' notice may be valved.

"In case the parties cannot mutually agree upon the terms of a match, then the challenging party shall have th

JUST CRITICISM.

DUST CRITICISM.

Editor Forest and Stream:

1 have read with interest, doubtless in common with your many readers who take an interest in yachting, the discussion of the measurement question, and have derived not a little anusement, as well as instruction, from the discussion—amusement from the persistent perversences of sundry sticklers for old prejudices as opposed to reason, common sense and naval science, and instruction from the able and forcible mamer in which you have exposed the fallacies of your antagonists, and ladd before us, with a clearness of the fallacies of your antagonists, and ladd before us, with a clearness of year the expectation of the play is afforded to every description of our twenty the expectation of the play is afforded to every description of our twicth the play is afforded to every description of our two there is the consistency in a contemporary of yours devoted to the turf I would note, in addition to the scathing exposure contained in your issue of Jan. 26. The inconsistency, ignorance and stubbornness displayed by your contemporary is laughable. Its reporter frequently expresses the opinion that whatever gives sail-carrying power should be taxed; but yet, with the greatest inconsistency, he at times advocates a mean-length rely, under which beam goes untaxed! Could mortal man contradict himself and confute his own arguments more effectually:

be taxed; but yet, with the greatest meonsistency, as a time to cates a mean-dength rule, under which beam goos untaxed! Could mortal man contradict himself and confute his own arguments more effectually:

While on this subject beth me add a mite to the centreboard is shoops we deep-draft cutter discussion. In the second of the Mischief-Atalanta tepped and the properties of the Mischief-Atalanta the properties of the mean and the properties with the racers. She started a few minutes before the racers, and was certainly not more than six minutes alread of the Gracie at the turning point, and finished about two minutes belind the big sloop, so that in a thrash of sixteen nautical miles, dead to windward, the cutter actually beat a very fast centreboarder nearly thrice her toninage on time. Now, the Oriva is, in my opinion, not a pretty yacht; neither is she fast, as I have it on the authority of your antagonists that the little Madge in her race with the Oriva, the day that the Schemer the point of Sandy Hook hollow, but it did not sait the camy Scotchman in charge of the Madge to 'hear' cutter stock, and he slacked up and permitted the Oriva to win the race by a trifle over three minutes.'' Now, I would like to ask the advocates of the light-draft sloop if so slow a cutter as the Oriva is made out to be can beat as fast a stoop as the Gracie, turning to windward in a smart breeze and without much sea running, how would the best of American sloops fare with a big cutter—redistry as fast as the Madge—under similar circuity of the many and the properties of the Madge to 'hear' is the properties of the Hallender of the Carlot of the Hallender of the light-draft sloop if so slow a cutter as the Oriva is made out to be can beat as fast a stoop as the original of the dependence of the hallender of the light-draft sloop if so slow a cutter as the Oriva is made out to be can beat as fast a foreign of the farming to windward in a smart breeze and without much sea running, how would the best of American sloops fare out the

after.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., Jan. 29.

[The contemporary to which our correspondent refers does not rank very high as a yachting journal, and but for the powder it steals from us would not be able to fill a column. Its contradictions and tudicrous efforts at criticism would be amusing enough but for the disheartening drawback that the stuff is deemed all that is necessary for the yachting public. Persons of ordinary sense, even if not claiming technical proinciency, would be slow to compare the speed and behavior of a yacht 52% to load line with another of 24%, on even terms. The Grack lat a can which might not bother Grack would be rough water for Oriva, and that a whol is might not bother Grack would be rough state or Oriva, and that a whol is which the former could just carry whole sail would call for a reef in the smaller yacht. To compare the performances of the two, under such circumstances, without allowance for difference in tomiage, is so thoroughly assinous that we have never deemed our contemporary's verdant stupility worth notice, for it must have been manifest enough to the increasing with so much larger yachts as Gracke and Mischief was nost creditable under the circumstances. Oriva is not, as far as we have been able to observe, a particularly fast yacht, though she is quite up to the average of her size. Much should be allowed for her miserable fit of canvas which we are glad to know is to be replaced by a suit of the average of her size. Much should be allowed for her miserable fit of canvas which we are glad to know is to be replaced by a suit to the average of her size. Much should be allowed for her miserable fit of canvas which we are glad to know is to be replaced by a suit to the average of her size. Much should be allowed for her miserable fit of canvas which we are glad to know is to be replaced by a suit of the average of her size. Much should be allowed for her miserable fit of canvas which we are glad to know is to be replaced by a suit of the average of her size. Much should be allowed

LENGTH, BEAM AND DEPTH.

ELICATH, BEAM AND DEPTH.

Editor Forest and Stream;
Two or three years ago when ministure yachting was at the height of its popularity, the large fresh water lake in Prespect Park was the seen of many an exciting contest, and as at that time grown men and not boys engaged in the sport, much valuable information was obtained by practical experiment.

In those days there were two closes of boots, a sixty inch class and aptivals find class, the seliconer rig being the favorite, with a slight aptivals find class, the seliconer rig being the favorite, with a slight right, and the seliconer rig being the favorite, with a slight right, and the seliconer right of sloops, and all were reced together on an over-all-length right.

Now, as the cost of building a miniature yacht was very slight, the effect of any system of measurement could be seen by the new fleet of boats which were built to evade it, almost immediately on its introduction. When I first became interested in the sport this length rule was in force, and I remember well a certain schooner familiarly known as the "Mind Turtie" having fifty per cent. of her length for a brain, and a keel so deep that it had to be supported by a wire stay.

Well, the yachtsmon became disgusted with that sort of thing, and a rule was adopted which produced very nice little boats, the most successful being three to three and a half beams in length.

The rule was as follows; The mean length, two-thirds of the extreme-

beam and one-half the extreme depth from top of deck to underside of motal keel, were added together and a linear allowance of these records are in the contract of the contra of motal because a closed expending in the close to merce of motal because a closed expending in the close to merce second per fuch was given over a quadra mile cause. I do not close that this is the best rule to adopt for large yachts, but with small vests, the amount of outside ballast that, can be carried is so pread on its depth so important a factor of speed, that I offer your contributor these few facts in the hope that they may help to said the vest question of fime allowance by creating discussion in the direction of linear rather than a cubical incasurement.

Januar Gale.

SWALL RICS.

Editor Forest and Stream;

After looking at the sail plan of the Laloo in your last number, I am tempted to ofter a suggestion. My plan proposes standing gad's, with hoops or riugs on gaff and boom, indiards are attached to sails at peaks and passed through blocks at outer end of gaff, thence through the rings to a block at the throat, thence to cleats of deck, or may be carried aftwo as to be within easy reach of the crew of one, while he retains his seat, all sails set, To reef by means of hallards the sail's gathered in from peak to throat until you have only that the sail's gathered in from peak to throat until you have only that the sail's gathered in from peak to throat until you have only that the sail is all sail let go at end of boom, slide canvas up to mast and a few turns around sail ford one makes all sang. To make sail is simply to reverse the above operations. With a traveler for the foresheet, is should think this rig as easy for one man to bandle as that of any catboat, and much more so than any sloop. The same sails with sprils are used on our Mackinaw boats, the fore boom being often omitted and several statched the same as to a fin on a sloop. The bar of the sail is the sail is a feasible one. The nizer of some way. A peak inhand rouses the peak of the sail in towards the mast, the head of the sail traveling on the gaff with regular hoops. The foat is also reduced in much the same way. A peak inhall nouses the peak of the sail in towards the mast, the head of the sail traveling on the gaff with regular hoops. The foat is also reduced in a like fashiou by listuiling on brials leading up frough blocks at mast and out to the leech where the chot is made fast or passed down to the deck. The objection is line sailing would be the folds at the leech acting as wind catcher.

YACHT STOVES.

VACHT STOVES.

Editor Ferest and Streum:

Let me condense hito one article "what I know" about a prominent subjects of discussion at this time in your valuable journal. In the first place as to proper stoves and fuel for small yachts. Why do not some of your correspondents say a good word for charcoal. In our boating excursions in Northern China we were obliged to use it, and it has many advantages, such as no snoke, no disagreeable aroma, and when in full blast, one of the purest and hottest of fires, aroma, and when in full blast, one of the purest and hottest of fires, and it has many advantages, such as no snoke, no disagreeable better to broil game or fish upon, as it is absolutely without smell of any kind. Let me tell you how to build the furnace. In China we used pottery, but to prevent all accidents I should recommend a stove of froir. This furnace or stove should be built in the shape of a large flower pot, a little wider at the top than at the base, with five or six small bens of froir or moning through and across it, at about five inches in depth from the top, to form the grate upon which to rest the fuel; six inches long, and six inches wide to allow a draft, through to the fuel on top. To use this simple affair put in some light material on the burst or grate, such as a few whithings, paper, etc., and on top of this fall in the furnace full of good charcoal. Innite from below by putting the hand into the oval opening on the side, and then by the use of a fau, vidently waved in front of this opening, force the ingention of the charcoal, which, in a few moments, will present a body what better for the reception of the gridron and its burden of this or game; For simplicity, neatness, quickness of preparation, and adaptability, I defry you to beat charcoal.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES.

WHEREVER scope is given to experiment and the free development of model is not hindered by purely local contingencies or sterile conservatism, we find the lessons of actual practice agreeing with our teachings. The fishermen of Key West carry on their labors in a vast heet of small decked boats. Being cheap to build because so small, and therefore built in great numbers, permitting trifling experiments and therefore built in great numbers, permitting trifling experimentally developed into a good sea bout of wholesone depth and draft, combined with an easy blige. We recollect some of their beats, but very little removed from the pure blooded cutter in type. A correspondent from that coral studder region sends the following in confirmation; Allow me to say that I thoroughly enjoy your excellent paper; while some years ago I only bought it occasionally as alwairy, I now look upon it as a necessity as well as a confort. Your view, upon the yearth building are the same adopted (after experience) by the "conch" builders of our fishing boats.

NEW YACHTS.—Lawley & Sons, City Point, South Boston, are to build a new steam launch left, long and the Pierce Bros. have in hand a new sloop of the medium type, which we hope to see rigged as a cutter. She is 38ft, over all, 33ft, on the line, 11ft, beam and 5ft, water without the board. On such a deep boat a keel would scen preferablements they are to be a considered and some left and the results of the considered and some left of her can be formed. She shows a lot of room below and is very taking in appearance. The Lawleys are doing excellent work on the job. It is said this cutter will try on Madge next summer. Medamis & Son, of course, supply will try on Madge next summer. Medamis a son, of course, supply will try on Madge next summer. Medamis a son, of course, supply to have a twenty-ton cutter, similar to Madge in general type, and altity. Robertson will be supplied with a smart twelve-ton cutter. The yacht Isis, belonging to Major belano, of Thompson, Me., is to be fitted with improved Brayton petroleum enginess as an experiment continued from last year. Neafle & Levy, of Konsington, Phila., are putting the machinery in the new steam yacht Brunette, recently Launched by Bart Hillman, at Cooper's Point, Canden, N. J., for Mr. Peabody's use in Southern waters. The yacht is 89ft, long, 15ft, beam and 45ct, draft, ready for sea.

draft, ready for sea.

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS.—One of the best photographs in existence is that of Portsmouth Harbor recently taken by the instantaneous process. Six plates were used, and the soveral sections untied are about four and a half feet in length. In the limmediate foreground, just below the spectator, lies Her Majesty's ship Scrapis, which the line white sides spart in bright sunshing and particularly the state of the state of the state of the state of the spart of the price. The great length of the harbor stretches out to right and left. The found and the snubles of the steamers, the rippling of the water, and the curling of bunding in the breeze, are all said to be perfectly distinct and free from the smallest suspiction of a blurr. We have also seen some excellent instantaneous views of canvas racing under sail, in the private collection of Mr. C. G. Y. King, They were marvels of lifelike perfection, though some were the work of anaxeurs. We should like to see more attention given to photographial y achieved and canoes in New York. Boston is far ahead in this respect. Possibly the N. Y. Canoe Chiu Inghi meet on their float some ince day and be photographed in a body with their canoes to start the ball.

SINGLE HANDERS.—There is a band of sympathy uniting all who

photographed in a body with their cances to start the ball.

SINGLE HANDERS.—There is a band of sympathy uniting all who tool their craft alone and the growing class of "single handers" have been looking for some institution under which a union could be made to conduce to strength and the furthernness of common interests. The American Cance Association has in the preamble to the new constitution resolved to widen its sphere so as to include all who rely entirely upon their Individuality in distant cruising. No better flag could be fosted by the single handers, and in conjunction with the whelters before the single handers, and in conjunction with the whelters before the single handers, and in conjunction with the whelters before the configuration. The interests of the salling cancels and the small yield the configuration of the single handers and the small yield foregor made his memorable voyage from London to Paris in his two in yard kto Roy, in 1867, under the colors of the Royal C. C., so do we hope to find similar venturesome spirits gather under the follow for red, white and red of the A. C. A. By an exchange of experiences and a comparison of notes much useful information could be picked upon from the other and many a new convert made and fresh elements attracted to the water.

attracted to the water.

RIGS TO BE ENCOURAGED.—Short lower mast and low hoist; double headsail and short boom; lofty topmast and large square-headed topsail. With such a rig you have a great area for light winds, and for a blow, with light sails stowed and topmast housed, you are snugged down to short spars and low canvas. Such is the sailors snugged down to short spars and low canvas. Such is the sailors snugged down to short spars and low canvas. Such is the sailors snugged down to short spars and low canvas. Such is the sailors snugged down to short spars and low canvas. Such is the sailors to short some state of the sailors than a sparsaker the sail is the or of them. In grant part of the sailors than a spinnaker pole over the side after the hallooper has been part below. The notion that a lorge square header cannot be made to stand on kite, with a great many other old-fogy crotchels. For cruleing and kite, with a great many other old-fogy crotchels. For cruleing and for rating we think the mainsail loose on the foot an advantage and, at all events, deserving of trial. Tricing up the tack at a moment's

notice is the handlest thing imaginable when fishing, knocking about or working a crowded fair way. Double headsait has been shown by actual trint every bit as first and probably closer winded than the stringle high even on sloops not intended for such an arrangement. For emissing double headsait is much to be preferred. We have been slapered to the headsait is much to be preferred. We have been slapered to the headsait is much to be preferred. We have been slapered to the headsain in practice, but prefer it to the old-fashioned sloop on every count. Limitations to light sails or spars produce overgrown lower steels and the chunsy rig of a machine.

THE YAWL—An inquiry has come to hand asking for an explanation of the fadilities of the yawl rig supplied to the bostom schooner Whiteen last year, as reported by: correspondent last seek. We rise not aware why the rig should have been deemed a failure, and possibly the owner of the yacht in question may supply the answer. The yawl is extrainly faster and more weatherly than the schooner, it has been tried with satisfactory results on Hr. Williams' sloop Caprice, or New York, and has made that boat a stiffer, landier vessel, and, as we have been assured, the loss in speed has not been noticeable. The yawl is a great favorite in San Freucisco, and quite the fashion among cruisers abroad.

COST OF CUTTERS.—Here we have a cutter. She costs a Great

among cruisers abroad.

COST OF CUTTERS.—Here we have a cutter. She costs a Great death. Here we have A sloop. She Costs very little. Do cutters cost More than sloops? That depends, Why do they Cost more? Because a gold watch exist slove than a Th watch. It is cheaper to throw a Ago clauser of the costs and the costs and the costs and the costs are considered to the cost of the costs and costs are considered to the cost of the costs and costs are considered to the costs and costs are costs and costs are costs. The costs are costs and costs are costs. The costs are costs and costs are costs are costs and costs are costs and costs are costs. The costs are costs are costs and costs are costs are costs and costs are costs and costs are costs are costs are costs and costs are costs are costs and costs are costs. The costs are osts are costs are costs are costs are costs are costs are cost

such saways near, No matter what the cut May be.—Forest and Stream Primer.

YACHT BUILDERS.—We call attention to the shops of Samuel Ayers 37 Feet Slip, as an establishment where anything can be timed out from a fingey to a full feetged cable yacht. Mr. are all stable of the stable of the stable of the stable of the stable yacht. Mr. are shifted builder of long experience, and all his work has a new topolitan finish equal to anything turned out. As he understands drafts, and can "lay down" and "take off," we have pleasure in commending him to our readers as one whose work is concientiously put together and reasonable in price. He can build sloops, entres or steam yachts, in all of which he has acquired great proficiency.

NOT A VICTIM.—We are informed that the new sloop Jowell noticed in last issue is only 20th, long and not intended to be set up as another victim to the Madge. Her owner, Mr. Auketell, is putting two and a half tons lead on the keel, because he believes in the soundness of what Forest and Stable of the sta

hold.

THE AMERICAN YACHT LIST,—Neils Olsen is about to publish a second edition of this useful little pamphlet. It will contain a more complete list of yachts than last year's issue and will be perfect in unany of its details. This publication will, we hope, receive the support of the public, as it is the only thing of the sort in America, and should bee one as germanent an institution with us as Hunt's List or Lloyd's Register is in Great Britain.

Lloyd's Register is in Great Britain.

CAPSIZED.—The fishing schooner Stormchild, Captain Young, of Greenport, L. L., in conning through Buttermilk channel, New York harbor, was struck by a puff and capsized. Too much beam and too little hold. Our fishing fleet needs reforming quite as much as our yachts. The Stormchild's crew of seven would have perished but for the timely advent of a tug.

YACHT STOVES.—Cannelists and yachtsmen wishing to give the inventions of lit. Danforth a trial will find his address among our advertising columns. We will be pleased to report experiences with his stoves and fluids for the benefit of all sportsmen.

GREENPORT, L. L.—The following yachts are haid up at Greenport, L. I.: Schooners.—Estelle, Madeleine, Republic, and the Sharpic R. Q. Taylor. Stoops—Arrow, Coming, and Whiteaway, and Steamers—Julia and Patole.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—Annual meeting on Monday, March 18, next monthly meeting feb. 18. The annual matches will likely be fixed for June 17, with the customary spring brush down the bay on Decoration bay.

GWENDOLEN.—Mr. Cobb's Boston sloop has received 4,520 pounds of iron on the keel and McManus & Son are to give her a new shift of sails.

The Williamsburgh Athletic Club, of Brooklyn, E. D., hold their first annual winter meeting at the American Institute Hall, corner of Third avenue and Sixty-third street, N. Y. City, Feb. 21 and 22, commencing Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Open to all amateurs. The principal event is a 24-hours race, go-as-you-please, with six prizes, namely, \$100 order, \$60 order, \$40 order, \$25 order, \$15 order, \$10 order. A special prize to the competitor beating the best American 24-hour record (amateur) for a square heel-and-toe walk. There are also 75-yards, 600-yards, and 1-mile runs, and a 2-mile walk; all handicap. An entrance fee of \$5 for 24-hour race, and 75 cents for all other events is required. Entries close Feb. 14, for handicap events, and Feb. 17, for 24-hour race. No boys will be allowed to compete. The number of half grown and wholly unfit boy competitors at athletic meetings has been one great objection, and we are glad to see the W. A. C. taking the initiative in so important a step. The club is growing and enterprising and destined to make a name for itself in the future. It already has as members some of the finest walkers and runners in the country, and their number is constantly swelling. All communications should be addressed to Secretary W. A. C., corner Wythe avenue, Penn and Rutledge streets, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y. THE WILLIAMSBURGH ATHLETIC CLUB, of Brooklyn, E. D.

New Glascow, Nova Scotta, Club.—The annual meeting of the New Glascow Rod and Gun Club, was held on the 12th ult. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, W. B. Moore: Vice-President, H. J. Sutherland; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Cavanaugh; Exceutive Committee, Jas. Frazer, T. Cantley, D. M. Fraser. During the year the club has attained a suitable ground for shooting situate on Merrigomish Harbor, well known us the best place on the coast for wild fowl in the spring and fall. The club have erected a fine building for a club house and furnished it complete with all the requisites, boats, decoys, etc., and the geess and brant may expect a lively time in April.—Globe Sight.

The Piedmont Association's Work—Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 4.—The Piedmont Fish and Game Protective Association, whose headquartees are in this city, paid last year bounties for 372 hawks and owls killed in the five counties composing our district, and still "Bob White is not happy." We have now at least ten inches of snow, if the weather moderates and the snow goes off quickly all will be well, but if the snow lies long on the ground our bird crop will be very short.—Dieno.

A HUNTEM PIEE.—The Crown Prince of Prussia has a hunting pipe with a peculiar history. It bears upon its lid this inscription: "Grünhaus, April 18, 1869," being a place and day made memorial to him from his hawing there and then kalled a fine old buck, in the stomach of which was found about a hundred small pebbles. With several of these pebbles set in silver the neck of the pipe is studded, while the others form a chain attached to the lid of the bowl.

Windson, Conn.—Jan. 23, 1882.—A number of gentlemen of Windsor and vicinity met on Wednesday evening the 18th, for the purpose of forming a game club. The follow-

Ing gentlemen were chosen as officers of the club: Frank Bolles, Jr., President, Alfred Williams, Vice-President; W. H. Bower, Sceretary; E. C. Johnson, Treasurer. We have secured about 125 live quail, which we latend to set loose this spring. We have also put into the brooks thirty thousand trout. We are auxious to secure a law to protect the quail for the next two years, and it is the intention of the club to keep a good watch over the game in this vicinity so that our already depleted streams and woods shall once more furnish us sport with rod and gun.—W. H. Bower, Secy.

Bifle and Trap Shooting.

FOREST AND STREAM TOURNAMENT

FOR THE SHORT-RANGE CLIAMPIONSHIP OF 1882.

FOR THE SHORT-BANGE CLAMPIONSHIP OF 1832.

THEST prize to be ten monogram medials, presented by the Forest AND STREAM AND ROM AND 6133. Necond prize 50 per cent. of entrance fees; third prize, 39 per cent.; fourth prize, 39 per cent. of centrance fees; third prize, 39 per cent.; fourth prize, 20 per cent. Open to team from any organized ritle club.

Conditions—Teams—Each team shall consist of ten men. The teams participating must be composed of members of the various clubs which they represent. Ritles—Limited to ten pounds in weight; standard of the control of the various clubs which they represent. Ritles—Limited to ten pounds in weight; standard of the control of the various clubs which they represent. Ritles—Limited to ten pounds in weight; standard of the various clubs which they may desire. Xuniber of Shois—Ten by each competitor. Position—On-hand. Targets—200-yard targets, according to the regulations of the N. R. A., reduced in proportion to the range at the gallery. Practice—Mo practice allowed on the day of the match. Entrance Tee—Free dollars to be gaid at the ordice of the Poinser ANS STREAM.

N. R. A. relating to teams.

The above tournament will be shot during the unoth of March and will be in many respects similar to the contest carried on during the winter of 1879 under the direction of this paper. The intention is to permit the team captains to fix upon a satisfable gallory in which to have the records made, and there ought to be at least at dozen teams confending for the mastery and the elegant trophies now under preparation. The dates of dosing the entry list and of opening the match will be given in a inter issue.

PISTOL EXPERT WORK.

PISTOL EXPERT WORK.

WHAT may be done under fixed and known conditions may be held in this city:

Ludged from the following results of a series of weekly matches the limit in the city:

Ludged from the following results of a series of weekly matches the first of the weekly and the series of the

PISTOL SHOOTING BY WOMEN.

PISTOL SHOOTING BY WOMEN.

THE use of small arms by women is not a subject on which statistics are resultly accessible, but that there is a great deal of it there is no doubt. Pretty revolvers have a very entiting effect on some of the fair sox, and while the majority of pistols and revolvers owned by them are regarded meaely as ornaments, there are cases where excellent marksmanship may be shown. Some ladies ladulge in pistol practice in their homes, using revolvers of small calibre, and popping at sheet-iron targets. The wives of travelling men, who are absent from home sometimes a month, and perhaps three morths at a time, are also, as a rule, provided with trustworthy revolvers for the insband is away for long periods, not only lats a revolver decorning her bureau top alongside of her toilet-set, but carries a small, 22 calibre "pop" against the top button of her corset. Actresses are seen to have a peculiar pondent for pretty and gleaning pistols. The fact will be recalled that when a well-known and veracious newspaper man went to interview the Polish artist, Modjeska, at the Indell House in St. Louis, during her first engagement there, he interrupted her while she was indulging in the pleashing but perions done, in the same western city, went one day into a shooting gallery, and made a score with a swinging target and in knocking clay junes to pieces that would have caused Wid Bill to a shooting gallery, and made a score with a swinging target and in knocking clay junes to pieces that would have caused Wid Bill to spin around in a wild dance of delight.

A few visits about among the five-arm shops where a retail business is done, shows that the buying of pistols is not infrequent. Said one reverse that we have caused wild Bill to spin around in a wild adnee of delight.

A few visits about among the five-arm shops where a retail business is gone, shows that the buying of pistols is not infrequent. Said one sive patterns. For lineance, a lady who made a purchose a few as good in every respect for St. but wi

have as good if used, but only a very insignificant percentage are everused.

Appropriate the subject comes a story from the 36. Louis Chomicle
Appropriate the cow boys of the West and telling how they used frequently to shoot at targets in company with their sweethearts, in the
shooting the girls masking sometimes almost as good a score as the
men, and the yells that would rend the air as one's favorite hady
would split the builtet on the half doltar as if reld toward the ground
would have done justice to a border score. Nor were the young ladies
behind them in equestrainsing, a certain Miss Ryan, in particular, often
boasting that she could drop the micket as often in the race as any of the
"nicket race." A nicket or other small coln is placed in the forb of a
ree, about the distance from the ground that a man's shoulder would
be while on horseback. Each party has one shot at it as he flies by on
his horse at full speed. The ladies take their regular turn, and Miss
Ryan has been known to drop the nicket there gould run, and Miss
Ryan has been known to drop the nicket their regular turn, and Miss
Ryan has been known to drop the nicket there would a server the server.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—It is now practically settled that a team of American guardamen, selected from the competing aspirants from all the States maintaining an organized militia, will shoot an international military match with the British volunteers, at Whabledon, in July next. In syste of the general luterest which has always been felt in the result of the international long range matches with target riches, the military contest will be far more important than any other match yet shot, for the reason that it will afford a fair opportunity to estimate the setadiness and efficiency attainable by the best men in what is really the great sulfainty reserve of both countries, and will give, at the same time, an excellent test of the merits of military

rifles of various patterns used in England and the United States. The conditions of the contest are singularly thereof and free from teclosticalities under which disputes or dissatisfication might arise. Each country will be represented by a team of twelve men, who will should in uniform and with any military broach-loading rifle and, seible under English rules, which, if may be remarked, will exclude nothing but such thoroughly amountous and unprofessional features as filed wights, while gauges and other "improvements" which, though permitted in some of the Creedmoor contests by National excitation, are tablely aspirants for places on the American team are to complete such by september of the Creedmoor contests by National excitations, as the American team should be chosen without regard to sibrte line, locking only to superior individual marks handship and ignoring the optimization whether the highest scores are made by a dozen men from one State or by one man from each of a dozen States. Formaylvaria unifity and the contest of the contes

to reach the covered position.—Plat. Transis dira. 25.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—To-day there was quite a large attendance of riflemen at Walnut Hill to compete in the several matches which opened so finely a week ago. The sun was obscured and the light of the generative for as the previous week but other elements inderenged balled the marksmen. The wind was from the southerst, and at the balled the marksmen. The wind was from the southerst, and at the mass very trying. About 239 o'cleak the snow began to fall, and at our lime was so thick as to almost prevent the targets from being continued was so thick as to almost prevent the targets from being continued with this was the fact that the wind blow the snow from the eyes of the men just as they were about to pail "forces, and some misses were the result. In the Creection match, by It clareston driving with 40, while Messrs, Anson and Burt each as ored k, which was considered good. The score in detail a given of the best shots:

Creaction Match.

L. W. Emerson. Matwith 13 Rebors to the latter than the continued of the state of the set shots.

L.	W. Emerson	5454535445 45	J. Briggs, Jr 11.073434	- 1:1
			G. E. Fleit USHMART	
			E. D. Wood	
C.	D. Carter	.514545454414	J. P. Baies 12215 14 ::-	9:
Т,	Baxter	.5445544444—43	J. A. Cobb : 3.237343=	- 91
-	Badge Match No. 7	had many part	leipants, and some very good we	ık

Badge Match No. 1 and many part eigens, and some very 2001 week was done by the several gentlemen. Mr. Burt det the 1's which is ranking the 46 made by Mr. Boyden. The best scores at 1 and 1 a

W Gardner	. 8 10	9 10	9 9	19 9	10	10-01
J B Fellows	,10 9	10 10	10 6	10 10	1/1	9-91
B Anson	.10 10	7 0	9 8	La 9	51	10 51
CD Carter	. 9 10	7 9	9 8	10 9	()	10
R Davis	. 8 8	8 9	1) 9	9 5	17	9-1
H L Lee	. 7 9	9 9	7 9	i 6	101	8 1.1
The sharpshooters' match	on the	Massa	chase to	decin	a2.3.a	ere i
also province quita novulor;	and to	ore Horn	Street Street	62. 22		

also proving quite popular and is well pairs of 2.1. Foil seem that hard to obtain on the small "bull," but never deferred to obtain on the small "bull," but never deferred to schaulton greater, and without doubt some fine work will be done in the force olose in April. To-day the race was between Mr. Prye, who, concert out of a possible 100, and Mr. Adams, who scored 77. Other goo scores are given, as follows:

Sharpshooters' Match.

	w rrye	 	()	- 1/ I	0 0	ED 51	(2.11)	10-01
1	C Adams	 	7 8	9	8 5	10 8	9 6	7-17
1	L Burt	 	5 10	()	6 4	10 9	5 5	5-66
1	D Ward	 	1 5	1 1	0 1	22 8	27 77	5 11
J	P Bates	 	2 2	4	0 1	3 5	4 8	10-23

JP Bates.

ONTARIO, Canada.—The growl against professional relations a grown boul about here, and at the last animal meeting of the Outsel. Rifle Association the committee appointed to mirriage the pix to matches a consolation revolves and outbine match. This is a fixed in the register of the register

matenes to which professional marksmen are bary no given by h. a. ..., in NEW ORLEANS.—According to the New Orleans Times-Immoreat, it is probable that a ritle match will take place during Canaval verk in that city, between New Orleans and Denver teams.

DENVER, Col.—John P. Lower, of the Tabor Sherpshoaters, celebrated his 50th bit body on Jan. 2 by theins 50 short off-hand at a Creedmon target and scoring 210 in the possible 250, with a Sharps military rifle.

military rifle.

BOSTON, Dec. 33.—Editor Forest and Stream: Have just retained from a trip out in the country where I could get a range of the ker just round on the property of the country where I could get a range of the ker just lossified off mark, and that with the value of the property of mark, and that with the value of the property of the ker just loss in the property of the ker just loss in the first property of the ker just loss in the ker just loss in the property of the ker just loss in the property of the ker just loss in
TORONTO GUN CLUB—The ton's annual more ingraint of the decrease of the control of the Club—The ton's annual more ingraint of the decrease of the control of the club—the ton's when the following named grammer were manimously elected officers for the conting vore it is son. President is Downey, Vice-President, I. W. Julia: Secretary, J. Price, Treasurer: Executive Committee—H. Morrison, W. Bugg, A. McGregor, E. Perryuan, A. handsome Watham watch engagered with the crest of the chib, and chain, were presented by the club to the retting secretary, Mr. J. B. Grahm, were presented by the club to the re-

thing secretary, Mr. J. B. Graham.

GALLERY PRACTICE.—The Magnolia Gallery in Boston has been well patronized during the past week by the devolves of both rille and pistol, and many a good score put up. The gentlemen worked bend, and they worked well, too, particularly Mr. Francis, who has made 2B, only two short of a complete score. Good work has been done in its amintent match and the pistol match, as may be seen from the following fliet-class scored and the pistol match, as may be seen from the following fliet-class scored and the pistol match.

[Expected on the pistol of the pistol match as may be seen from the following fliet-class scored and the pistol match as may be seen from the following fliet-class scored and the pistol match.

J H Smith, 194 94 94 95-246 W Norcross, 144 49 49 50-248 Matchar Ride Match.
N Marshall, 1848 49 49 49 50-244 H R Shaw, 47 47 45 48 49-230 A C Maymard, 48 18 88 48-240 G Walters, 47 47 47 47 47 58-241 S Cantebery, 47 44 48 49 49-230 Amateur Pistol Match.
B Hiads, 74 68 82-241 N Marshall, 15 76 76 82-231 C Lenon, 76 77 81-331

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB.—Third competition for the gold match, ten shots per man, Creedmont far gets, gallery distance, possible 69: D. Miller 84, J. Levy 48, W. Klein 48, C. G. Zettler 48, B. Zettler 47 M. Dorrler 46, J. Dutel 46, H. Holges 46, A. Lober 46 D. Patterson 45.

ESSEX AMATEURS.—The Essex Amateur Rifle Club, of Newark, N. J., on Jan. 25, elected the fol-lowing officers for the year: Wm. Watts, President; Henry Brown, Vioe-President; A. H. Cranc. Finan-cial Sceretary; John H. Huegel, Recording Secre-tary and Treasurer; A. D. Welter, Capitain; Jouis Pauls, Rifle Inspector; David Thompson, Julius Bloch and Nick Deathrick, Scovers.

NEWARK.—The annual meeting of the Newark Central Rille Association, of Newark, N. J., was held on Jan. 25, and the following officers were elected for the present year: John Huegel, Essex, President; J. K. Waish, Frelingbuysen, Vice-President; A. C. Neumann, Frelingbuysen, Vice-President; G. M. Townsend, Plymouth, Treasurer; Neumann, of Frelingbuysen, Howlet, of Celluioid, and C. Meisel, of Barnard, Finance Committee; Mr. McCullen, Columbia, Scorre.

GOLDEN | GATE RIFLE CLUB. - The Golden ate Ritle Club of San Francisco was organized last GOLDEN GAIL RIFLE CLB.—The Golden Gata kille Club of San Francisco was organized last Gata kille Club of San Francisco was organized last Gative members up to familiar have subscribed as active members up to familiar have subscribed as active members up to familiar have subscribed as active members up to familiar have subscribed as the following officers: President, J. A. Bauer; Vice-President, S. E. Beaver; Treasurer, Wm. Ehrenpfort; Secretary, D. Tallant; Shooting Masters, A. Rahwyler, James Stanton and F. Boeckman; Finance Committee—O. Brooks, P. Spreckels and H. L. Kortbruch. The shooting of 20 yards distance under will be allowed. Many of the members are well-known in New York. Captain Bauer, the President, is an honorary member of the New York Independents, Captain Diehl.

dependents, Captain Diehl.

SEPPENFELDT CLUB.—The Seppenfeldt Rife
Club elected at their annual meeting the following
officers: The. Wenz, President; H. Hackmann, VicePresident; G. C. Walters, Treasurer; Fr. Schakel,
Secretary; W. Seppenfeldt, Financial Secretary;
Captain of the Ist Zenn; W. Klenck,
Captain of the Common
E W Webster									
J P Randall									
H W George1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1-10
J H Frost	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1-10
F A Johnson1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1-10-50

J S Havens										
J C Foulke 1										
C W Budd1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	110	
E P Frisbee	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1- 9-45	

ALGONQUIN GUN CLUB.-Regular meeting for

glass ball practice, Feb. 2:
Marr, 18 yds
Hill, 24 yds
Sauer, 18 yds
Hanna, 24 yds
Becker, 18 yds
Dunsieth, 30 yds011011111100C11111010—13
Cassebeer, 18 yds0111110111111111101110-16
Griswold, 18 yds101101111110111000011—13
Wilson, 18 yds011100111111110100011-13
Greener, 18 yds
Brenner, 18 yds
Van Schaick, 18 yds11101011111011101110—15
Keller, 18 yds 00000110011100000110— 7
Auld, 18 vds

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—Weekly glass ball shooting match of the Cincinnati Independent Shooting Club at the club ground. Following are the totals in the four matches for the day, each match being at ten balls per man:

WM. B. LUNDIE, Pres

John Bauer	3	2	3	8
W T Tredway	8	8	8	4
Phil Dewald	5	4	4	6
Val Wohlman	5	5	4	6
J E Miller	3	1	1	_
H Peters	5 -	_	6	_
Capt Gluchowsky	5	7	6	7
John J Hovekamp	_	4	7	8
Wm Wenning		5	4	9
John Overman		_	5	7
Dr A Hoeltge		_	7	9
Chas Phares		_	8	9

Chas Phores.

1 9

BROWN'S DRIVING PARK.—Brooklyn, L. L.,
Jan, 27.—This match, the result of a long existing
ivalry between the New York Gun Club and the
trap and Trigger Club of Brooklyn, was shot out of
he season in order to satisfy all interested. The
ast-named club is about to consolidate with a promnent Brooklyn gun club. Friday last proved a very
he day for the sport. Some twenty-rive gentlemen
were on the grounds. For the N. Y. club, Mr.
Jauroll Vineent, and for the Brooklyn club, Mr.
Allan Nichols. Both gentlemen have been doing
hast full and were he was priound to Routh the
table Jurick, Single trap. So yards boundary, for a
250 Scott gen noward which §125 was subscribed
by each club):

Wr. Allan Nichols of W. T.

191111110 there killed to 3% bird, which he missed)
10111111911- hilled 15, ndissed 5.

Mr. Hartold Vincent, of the N. Y. Gun Club,
killed to 18sh bird, which was missed; 14th fell dead
out of bounds; missed 15th and then killed to 31st
bird, which was missed; 1111111000110110-killed
41, missed 8; fell out of bounds, 1.
Referce, Mr. Frank Belmont. Scorer, Henry
Meredith Cumnings.



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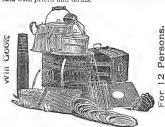
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READ

A HANDSOME JOURNAL.

The Forest and Stream is out to-day in a The FOREST AND STREAM is out to-day in a handsome new dress, and easily takes its place among the most beautifully printed journals of the day. The editors had a lively scrimmage last Tuesday morning removing their property from the office, which, it was thought, must be destroyed in the free; but they escaped with nothing more serious than a thorough cold water drenching, and of cold water they profess not to be afraid. By the of field adventure we have seen in the last ten years is the sketch, "A Wet Week in Wisconsin," In this week's FOREST AND STREAM.—New York Commercial Advertiser,

WHAT

FOREST AND STREAM, which was not burned ent last Tuesday, though the fire came nearer than was pleasant, is out this week in a new dress, at the opening of its eighteenth volume. This thoroughly admirable sports-man's journal contains twenty pages of con-venient size filled with reading matter always Fresh, spicy and interesting. This paper was one of the first to discard the old style of waiting for "exchanges," to chronicle sport-ing events in other States and its liberality in specially reporting all matters of interest, no matter where they occur, has greatly increased its usefulness. The correspondence of "Nessmuk," "Seneca," "Chipmunk," and other old contributors always abound in interest.—Brooklyn Daily Times, Feb. 3.

SOUND, READABLE, INTERESTING, INDESPENS-ABLH.

This staunch old paper maintains its excellence. In fishculture and natural history it is, perhaps, without a rival. In every de-partment of field sports it is sound and always readable and interesting. To any gentleman of taste and culture it is worth certainly more than \$4 a year. To a natural-is and sportsman it is nearly indespensable. We have read it constantly since its founda-tion, and there has never appeared in its columns anything offensive to the most sensitive. We hope it may continue to receive the support it so well merits, and that the field of its useful influence may be co-extensive with human civilization.—Southern Planter, Richmond, Va., Jan. 15.

PRFSS

IT IS SUPERB.

FOREST AND STREAM entered upon its 18th volume February 2nd, which occasion was celebrated by donning a new dress through-out. Judging by the eagerness by which this journal is sought by sportsmen, we conclude it is the best sportsmen's paper published. In its new dress it is superb .- Lowville, (N. Y.) Times, Feb. 2.

SAYS

IT LOOKS REAL FANCY.

The Forest and Stream comes out with the present issue in a new dress entire. looks real fancy.-Standard, Montgomery, (N. Y.) Feb. 3.

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US.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.



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Train 54. Leaves New Yark *4:39 a.m. Philadelphia *7:05 a.m. Baltimore *9:45 a.m. Arrives Expeniburg 5:00 p.m. Danville *7:12 p.m. Charlotte *65:00 a.m. Atlanta *11:00 a.m. There makes same connections as No. 50 below. Pullman cars Warlotte *65:00 a.m. Atlanta *11:00 a.m. There makes the same connections as No. 50 below. Pullman cars Warlotte *10.00 a.m. Philadelphia *11:05 a.m. Baltimore *13:10 p.m. Danville *7:00 a.m. There connects with No. 52 below. Pullman Cars from Richmond to Danville. *25* This train connects Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Baltimore at 4:00 p.m. direct vis York River Line for West Point and Richmond and connecting there with Train *50. The *100 p.m. Philadelphia *15:45 p.m. Sew York *53* p.m. Philadelphia *15:45 p.m. Sew York *53* p.m. Philadelphia *15:45 p.m. Allanta *12:55 p.m. New Orleans *19:09 p.m., \$14 hours from New York Pullman Cars New York to Washington, Washington to Charlotte and Charleston *55 a.m. Acave Columbia *6:55 p.m. Charleston *55 a.m. Packworlumbia *6:00 p.m., and Augusta *10:30 p.m. Leave Columbia *6:55 p.m. Charleston *55 a.m. Richmond, 11:33 a.m. Danville *6:00 p.m. Macon *6:55 p.m. Montgomery *9:00 p.m. Hiladelphia *12:30 p.m. Richmond, 11:33 a.m. Danville *6:00 p.m. Macon *6:55 p.m. Montgomery *9:00 p.m. Molle *5:14 a.m. New Orleans *10:32 p.m. Macon *6:55 p.m. Montgomery *9:00 p.m. Molle *5:14 a.m. New Orleans *10:32 p.m. Macon *6:55 p.m. Montgomery *9:00 p.m. Montgomery *9:00 p.m. Macon *6:55 p.m. Montgomery *9:00 p.m. Molle *5:00 a.m. New Orleans *10:32 p.m. Macon *6:55 p.m. Montgomery *9:00 p.m. Molle *5:14 a.m. New Orleans *10:32 p.m. Sarvamana, *7:39 p.m.; Jacksonville, *5:00 p.m. p.m. Ja

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
Train 40. Leaves New York *4:30 a. m. Philadelphia *7:55 a. m. Baltimore *9:00 a. m. Arrives at Richmond *2:49 p. m. Wilmington *11:50 p. m. Charleston *6:45 a. m. Saxwannah *10:45 a. m. Jacksonville *5:30 p. m. Pullman Steepers Washington to Charleston.

softchie 7539 p. m. rulman Sieepers Washington to Charleston.
Train 48. Leaves New York 59,00 p.m. W. Philadellia 212,20 a. m. Baltimore 41,20 a. m. Arrives and the 112,20 a. m. Baltimore 41,20 a. m. Arrives Sp. m. Charleston 48,45 a. m. Savannan 160 a. m. Charleston 48,45 a. m. Savannan 160 a. m. Augusta 59,30 p.m. Columbia 46,10 a. m. Augusta 95,32 a. m. Macon 46,45 p. m. Savannah 360 a. m. Jacksonville via Augusta 47,30 p. m. Pullman Sieeping Cars New York to Savannah

BAY LINE.

BAY LINE.

Leaves New York †3:40 p. m. Philadelphia †5:45 p. m. Ballimore †8:15 p. m. Arrives at Portsmouth †9:00 a. m. Weldon †1:42 p. m. Raleigh †7:35 p. m. Arrives at Portsmouth †9:00 a. m. Weldon †1:42 p. m. Raleigh †7:35 p. m. S. Weldon †1:45 a. m. Assarvillor †5:50 a. m. Solumbia *6:10 a. m. Augusta 9:52 a. m. Savannah *7:20 a. m. Jacksonville via Augusta *6:50 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah *7:20 a. m. Jacksonville via Augusta *6:50 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah *7:20 a. m. Jacksonville via Augusta *6:50 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah *7:20 a. m. Jacksonville via Augusta *6:50 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah *7:20 a. m. Jacksonville via Augusta *6:50 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah *7:20 a. m. Jacksonville via Augusta *6:50 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah *7:20 a. m. Jacksonville via Augusta *6:50 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah *7:20 a. m. Jacksonville via Augusta *6:50 p. m. Jack

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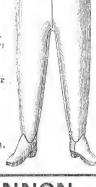
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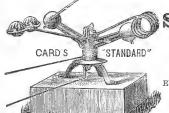
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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.

Didn't Know It Was Loaded.
Shall We Have a Match's
Signs of the Zodiac.
A Question of Ethics
A Question of Ethics
Battle of Pork and Beans.
The Record of Texas.
A Trip to Texas.
Flortcha Resorts.
Natural Historex.
The Hibernation of Animals.
The Purpose of Field Sports.
Old Grouse of Barney's Swamp.
The Irrepressible Contlict,
Trajectory Curves of Rifles.
New York Association.
Migratory Quali.
Sea And River Fishing.
All Ring.
Sea And River Fishing.
What is a Ten-Pounder?

SEA AND RIVER FISHING.

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED.

THE New Jersey idiot, to whom we referred some time since as having shot a young girl "by accident" with a gun which he did not suppose to have been loaded, was very properly convicted last week of "atrocious assault and bat On Monday last he was sentenced by Judge Woodruff, at Paterson, N. J., to pay a fine of \$500 and the costs of the prosecution. Besides this, the prisoner has been confined in jail since last October, and has thus had abundant time to meditate upon what he has done. The very light sentence imposed is to be explained in part by the fact that the young lady who was injured by his stupid carclessness is recovering. There is still pending against this young man a civil suit, in which the damages are placed at \$2,000. Until this is tried, it seems probable that Wolfe will continue to inspect the outer world through the gratings, as he is unable to furnish bonds for his appearance.

We regret to have observed that, in the community where this deplorable and criminal act took place, considerable sympathy is expressed for the offender, and some efforts have been made to lighten the weight of the judge's sentence. Sympathy, of course, we feel for all criminals, and that any one should commit a deed that is wicked is, undoubtedly, much to be deplored; but our sorrow and pity for these wretches can hardly be expected to take the practical form of abolishing punishment for their misdeeds.

It is satisfactory to know that Judge Woodruff promptly committed to jail a friend of the prisoner who applauded, under the mistaken impression that Wolfe had been found guilty of simple assault and battery. On the other hand, the action of eight members of the jury in the case, who petitioned the court for a lenient sentence was decidedly improper. Their interference after they had given their verdict was out of place, and, while they then had just as much interest in the case as any other citizen, and no more, the fact that they had served on the jury should have made them especially careful to avoid meddling in the matter after it had passed from their hands. The place for them to have decided as to the degree of the crime, and hence, inferentially, as to the character of the sentence to be pronounced, was in the jury room, where the matter was wholly under their control. By this subsequent interference they stultified themselves without benefiting the prisoner.

It may be hoped that the result of this trial will have a salutary effect on the class to which Wolfe belongs.

SHALL WE HAVE A MATCH?

T does certainly begin to look as though the International Military Match was to fall through. Weeks have now clapsed since the receipt of the conditions from the sub-committee of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain. Those conditions were amended in two points, one having reference to position at the shortest ranges and another dis carding the requirement which would put the American rifies to the necessity of a severe proofing test. These amendments, when submitted by cable to the senders of the challenge, were at once acquiesced in by them, and everything looked lovely for a fine, fair contest between the Military of our country and the Volunteers of Great Britain. It was the one match which everybody was looking forward to as certain to be fought sooner or later. Long-range shooting may be very exact and severe as a fine test of the handicraft of our armories and of the ability of a handful of men who make shooting a study and a hobby, but to the mass of the people these marksmen were regarded merely as enthusiasts and having nothing which gave them any hold on the sympathies of the general public. The matches, when fought, roused a great deal of popular excitement, and remained a nine days' wonder, and then interest in them died out. The generation of American marksmen who had fought and won the great contests, left no progeny, and to-day long-range practice in this country does not number a hundred devotees. The series of matches which it was hoped would be inaugurated when the "Palma" was set up as a prize, came to an abrupt termination simply because it was shown beyond a doubt that we were the better gunmakers, and that the Brit-ish marksmen were too much set in their ways to be subjected to any improving influences. The defeated marksmen stubbornly accepted their discomfiture, rather than gracefully give up their old weapons and ways for the ideas and methods embodied in the American arms and system. The great apology made for these matches when in progress, was that these small bore rifles enabled many points to be tested which could be turned to advantage in the making of military arms, and this class of arms is, after all, the one for which ranges are established. The target rifle is a toy as such; and if the target rifle began and ended in itself, then little loss would result if every range in the country closed its gates to-morrow; but the aim of rifle practice is to make soldiers. Smallbore work was acceptable and endurable only so far as its lessons could be made profitable in improving the arms placed in the hands of soldiers, and the records of small-bore practice became available in guiding the ball practice of the men of arms It followed then naturally that the small-bore matches

should give way in time to military contests. These would more really represent the endeavors of the majority of those who patronize the ranges. A comparison after entry lists on American as well as English ranges will show that where there is one shot fired from a long-range target rifle, one hundred are fired from the military weapons. There are scores of ranges on the other side given up exclusively to military shooting, and yet from one course or another there was no successful effort to bring this great volume of military marksmanship to express itself in the form of a challenge to our American shooters. At last finding that success was as far apparently as ever from their grasp, the British Association resolved on putting their great army of volunteers against the militia of the United States which is a formidable body, at least on paper. It would be thought that such a proposition would only need to be suggested to find a ready response from the American shots. The British marksmen showed their willingness to meet all reasonable demands by at once changing the conditions when certain points of objection were pointed out. But just then crept up the shadow from the jealousy of the managers. They were not willing to have a match for its own sake, but there must be a certain amount of personal vanity gratified before these socalled promoters of rifle practice are willing to lend any aid to the project. To send a team abroad for a match on the English ranges means a great deal of preliminary work and very little of the popular flattery and adulation which the managers would be able to draw about themselves in case a match were shot on this side the water. If it be the intention of those having the matter in charge to force themselves into prominence in this way, the sooner they retire the better. If there is no such intent then to insist upon a guarantee of a return match is simply to all appearances a method of wriggling away from the defeat which so many of the fainthearted ones see in store for the team that may try conclusions with the English military marksmen. These American managers profess to be very solicitous that every fostering aid

terest in this country, but have they calculated the chance of a refusal on the part of the British managers to agree to the guarantco demand? Such a refusal, which is very likely to come, would leave for us either a very undignified retreat or a dog in the manger attitude, and work no end of mischief to the growing feeling in favor of rifle shooting here.

It is nonsense to pretend that the public is not willing to

sustain such a match. We are justly proud of our National Guard and believe that in their ranks the very best of military shooters may be found. That we can produce a weapon better than any foreign one goes without question, and there fore, while there is a certain amount of uncertainty regarding the issue as of every other event, yet the prospects are good enough to warrant us in making an effort in the contest. It is not yet too late for those, who make the absurd demand for a guarantee of a return match, to withdraw from their untenable position, and in place of filling the role of obstructionists, turn to and lend their aid in forwarding the preliminaries of the match. Will they do it?

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

IF angling were an exact science it would have few charms. We would then know all that was to be known about it, and the delightful uncertainty that now envelops a proposed trip would be lacking, while in its stead we would have a set of calculations showing the result of a present departure or of its postponement for a week. Consequently, many of those enjoyable days, when the fish were not in the humor to partake the proferred hospitality, and the trip was its own good reward, would be lost. The angler always tries to forecast his luck by glances at the sky, observing the wind, and, if he be an elderly one, he is often full of

Now, the signs of the zodiac seem to have gone out of fashion for some reason, but as they have done good service in the past, there would seem to be no good reason why they may not come around again and be of use in the future. Astrology has been ruthlessly pushed aside by her son and heir, Astronomy, and it is no longer the fashion to adorn our almanacs with the zodiacal signs which delighted our grandfathers, except in those reliable pamphlets designed for agricultural purposes. The farmer plants by the "signs," why may not the angler angle by them?

After long years of study in this direction we have pre-pared the following formula, having, as we write, a copy of Company, before us, with the plate showing a man surrounded by the "signs" looking like Adam naming the First we have:

Aries the Ram. Sign in the head and face. Head your boat for the nearest fishing ground and don't ram into the face of the bank. Headwork pays, if you don't do too much of it. Motto: "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

Taurus the Bull. The picture shows him lying down. In

crossing the lot where he is pastured it is better to go around it. Don't take him by the horns. In fact, beware of horns of any kind, they are alleged to bite like a serpent and sting like a "lightning calculator." Bullheads should bite now.

Gemini the Twins. The original Greek was "jimminy,"

for Socrates said "By jimminy!" when Xantippe presented him with a pair. Don't use the expression rashly on hooking a snag, but sit down and call to mind the fact that two of a kind beat nothing, by a large majority.

Cancer the Crab. Now, go down to Fulton Market and lay in your "shedders." Motto: "What shadders we are, and what shads we pursue." Crab apples probably represent the acidity of temper with which your bitter half, the partner of your jaws, will look upon your return with those new trousers all wet and only one fish of two ounces.

Leo the Lion. As anglers have been falsely accused of underrating their catch, and evil-disposed persons might pun

upon the "sign," we pass it.

Virgo the Virgin. This is evidently a misprint for virago, for the female is sitting down and has a branch in her hand, and by her countenance we judge that she has an intention to apply it below the waistband of the trousers of the boy who has lost his shoe in the swamp. Boys, you had better stay at home while the sign is here.

Moral: Weigh your fish in these Libra the Balance. scales, or their own if handier, and don't liebra about their avoirdupois, especially about that largest one that got away.

Paste this in your hat.

Scorpio the Scorpion. Here the sign is in "secrets." Now, if you have a secret fishing place, where the fish are large and always hungry, don't keep it secret any longer. Share should be extended to the not over-strong rifle shooting in- it with your brother anglers, who will take pleasure in going down in squads and taking them out of the wet. Secret baits and charms, such as oils, scents, etc., are not half as good as spitting on your bait.

Sagittarius the Bowman. The man is on one knee and is drawing the long bow. Anglers never draw the long bow. That is an old slander on the craft that we must live down by underrating our powers and surprising the slanderers by showing a big string after telling them that we had poor luck, and are not first-class fishermen any way.

Capricornus the Goat. When your friend has a big trout hooked, remember this sign and advise him loudly to do what the goat is doing, "give him the butt." The goat, you may notice, has two horns, like the bull. Don't take but one The goat, you may Eat your lunch on the grass without the goat—you can do without the butter.

Aquarius the Waterman. He appears to have a jug and is pouring out what is alleged to be water. Don't take him along. Too much of a good thing. If he upsets his jug in the boat you may realize what a fisherman's luck is.

Pisces the Fishes. These are the fish that you are to buy at the market, on return, and the big one will do to illustrate the wonderful elasticity of your new eight-ounce rod, "The tip rapped my knuckles several times, and I thought every moment the strain would be greater than it could bear." etc. You know how this is to be worked in without prompting; so, as there are no more signs in the zodiac, we must content ourselves with the old dozen, until in the march of science new ones are discovered. But that anglers will in future consult the calendar in the light of our revelations there is no room for doubt.

A QUESTION IN ETHICS.

HETHER to "shoot em settin" or not, appears now to be troubling the minds of a number of our correspondente The decision of the question as to whether or not it is permissible to shoot a ruffed grouse out of a tree, is a delicate one in the ethics of shooting, and must of course, be left to the consciences of individuals. Yet, for the sake of the example to younger and less advanced sportsmen it seems searcely desirable to advocate this course, and we imagine that most of our readers will sympathize very heartily with the sentiments expressed by "Look East."

If we may shoot grouse out of trees, why may we not with equal propriety kill quail on the ground? It is difficult to see the difference in morals between shooting at the huddled bevy about to rise, and at the slim, graceful bird which stands with erected crest upon the limb of the hemlock above us. Perhaps two or three times in a season's shooting one is fortunate enough to behold the very pretty sight of a woodcock or a quail crouched on the ground just before the dog's mose, but we imagine that to very few of our readers would it occur to try to shoot the poor little thing's head off in order to make sure of securing it.

Most of the men who carry a gun desire to become good wing shots, and this end is certainly not to be attained by pot-shots at sitting birds, whether on the ground or in a tree. Then, too, when a man brings in his bag of birds, it is assumed that he has killed them while they were flying, and if as a matter of fact, he has shot a part of them on the ground or in a tree, he is sailing under false colors, and unless he states the way in which his birds were captured, cannot help feeling uncomfortably about the matter.

Although we are all of us eager to kill our birds and to make good bags, it must be remembered that the men who form the great majority of the readers of Forest and STREAM, do not go shooting for the meat that they can secure, but for the excitement of the sport and the calmer, but not less enjoyable, pleasures of the concomitants of a day's shoot-The opinions of such men have, as they should, weight in the community, and it is through them that we must hope to educate public sentiment up to a point where the game laws shall be respected and enforced, and game shall once more become so abundant that there may be shooting enough in its season for all who love the sport. Good bags, plenty of birds, are desirable to such men primarily as evidences of their skill with the gun, and not for the price that the game will bring in the market, or for the dollars and cents by which ts capture may reduce the monthly butcher's bill.

The question is one which each man must decide for himself. There are many individuals representing the best class of sportsmen, who feel themselves justified in shooting the sitting grouse, but it is no doubt higher art to confine oneself wholly to wing-shooting. To say, however, that the man who shoots from a tree is necessarily a pot-hunter is to take a position that is by no means tenable.

The difference between the so-called pot-hunter and the man who shoots for recreation lies in this, that the former shoots for meat and the latter for the innocent and healthful excitement of the day afield. The former kills his birds as he would butcher a hog, while to the latter the killing is only one episode of the day's delights. The meat hunter will kill all that he can, his greed knows no bounds; the self-respecting shooter is satisfied with a fair bag. The wealth, social standing, and education of an individual afford no indication as to which of the two classes he belongs in. We have known men of high culture, whose equipments excited our admiration, who were the veriest meat-hunters; while others, who can barely read and write and who still carry most ancient muzzle-loaders, have commanded our unqualified respect by the wholesome and manly view which they hold of game and the way in which it should be brought to bag.

BATTLE OF PORK AND BEANS.

ARY a nibble, or practically that, had been the result of our piscatorial efforts for the day, but the wading and tramping had whetted our appetites until our stomachs could well believe that our throats had been cut, and a formidable party of coronaudizers it seemed to be as we tramped into the dining-room.

It was a thoroughly organized, well disciplined force, composed entirely of veterans, who had seen service in the Rocky Mountains, along the shores of Barnegat Bay, on the Mississippi, in the Adirondacks, and in New York boarding-Veterans we were, who never quailed when the order came to attack our rations.

Our leader was a warrior bold, and armed with knife and fork or tablespoon he feared no foe. Dyspepsia might hurl its legions across his vomitory, but carefully he'd masticate them all, "chew them up," and leave no sign. His capacity was as sublime in the hour of plenty as it was anxious in the moments of scarcity.

The scene was a large square room, the ceiling formed of unhewn logs, blackened by the smoke from the open hearth, but the floor shone like polished mahogany, and every pail and pan, scoured to a lustrous brightness, helped to make more glaring the contrast between peace and the impending battle. The wainscoting on the side of the room opposite the fireplace was regularly pegged with supports for rods, reels, landing-nets and creels, and well-filled were they with bamboos, lancewoods, greenhearts and ash, every rod of its kind first-class.

The commander of the defence was "fat, fair and forty." Captain Cuttle would say of her, "she is a woman as is a woman," and she handled her forces like the veteran she was. Every detail was under complete mastery, and the experience of a thousand former victories gave her the confidence that assured her final success.

There was a sayory smell pervading the apartment, a smell of fragrant coffee, of delicate trout, of flaky biscuits, and crispy spuds, not only exquisitely served, but enough to have victualed a famishing regiment. There were no lightweights like ginger snaps and pies marshaled to oppose our onslaught; but the choicest substantials were ready to do battle with our capacity and digestive organs.

We soon found the main body we were to attack. It consisted of two immense platters of trout, flanked on either side by crisp potatoes, flaky biscuits and golden butter, the rear well guarded by a pot of steaming Mocha, red-hot, and burning to be brought into action.

It was a powerful and admirably equipped force to attack, but after a little preliminary skirmishing the battle became general all along the line, and the whole room resounded with the rapid and continued clatter of knife and fork, of cup and saucer. A few well-directed shots caused a wavering in the centre, and as one large platter beat a sudden retreat our men turned fiercely toward the remaining one, which they attacked in grand style. This platter showed signs of wavering, when fresh reinforcements from the biscuit and coffee corps were ordered up, and for a time the fortunes of war were evenly balanced. We stubbornly held our positions while the fray thickened, but as potatoes and bread and coffee fell victims to our prowess it promised to to be a Waterloo for the table. We had almost achieved a complete victory, when there reappeared on the scene platter No. 1, which had been halted in its retreat, reorganized and brought once more into the thickest of the fight; but it soon followed its companions to annihilation. Victory was within our grasp. She was hovering over us, just folding her wings and slowing up before alighting on our banners, when unseen and unsuspected there appeared another battalion ready to pour an entilading fire upon us. A huge dish of pork and beans had been ordered up, and came at doublequick through the wood shed door,

It proved to be our Blücher. Our men became surfeited Tyro had been struck in the stomach two minutes before by a volley of pancakes and retreated before the main body fell back. A bottle of pepsin preserved his comfort and allayed The rest of us made a faint show of resistance, his pain. then laid down our knives and forks and surrendered, drawing what smoke and consolation we could from our pipes, which, through the generosity of a brave conqueror, we were suffered to retain. MILLARD.

SAWDUST IN MILL STREAMS .- A decision bearing on this point has just been rendered by the Vermont Supreme Court in the case of Zadoc H. Canfield and others against Caleb Andrew and others, which is important to mill-owners and riparian proprietors. The court decides that a mill-owner or manufacturer has no right to dump into a stream upon which his mill is situated sawdust or any kind of waste, except what is absolutely and indispensably necessary in the beneficial enjoyment of his water privilege, to the injury of others below him on the same stream. A perpetual injunction and decree of ascertainment of damages are granted against the defendants in this case. The opinion of the court is delivered by Chief Justice Royce.

NEW HAMPSHIRE is much excited over her new crow law. A bounty is given for the destruction of these birds, and the law provides that "the ears" of the crows shall be cut off as evidence, before the bounties are paid. So far no ears have been presented.

HATCHING CODFISH.—A short time ago Maj. Ferguson, of the U. S. Fish Commission, conceived the idea of obtaining ripe codfish eggs at Fulton Market, New York city. He saw that if this could be done that they could be obtained later in the year than on the coast of Massachusetts, and also much nearer the base of winter operations of the commission. On Tuesday last, 14th inst., two men of the commission, Messis, Wm. P. Sanerhoff and Wm. Hamlen, arrived at the market where Mr. Blackford had arranged to have freshly caught cod from Fire Island in readiness for them. were present and saw the operations. The men were prepared with appliances for taking the eggs to Washington in First, on flannel trays; second, in hogs' bladders; and third, in water. The eggs will be taken to the old Armory building where fresh sca-water will be brought daily, and if not successful, then the lot will go to Old Point Comfort. If this plan is practicable, it will be of great advantage to get spawners in New York and hatch them near here instead of up the coast farther. The main points will be to know if the eggs taken so late are good and will impregnate, and if they will stand transportation by rail The men took over four million eggs. or water.

AN ALEANY MATTER OF INTEREST.—Senator Boyd, at Albany last Monday night, presented a petition from Henry Bergh, with a bill prohibiting the trap-shooting of birds, and providing that it shall be a misdemeanor to use any live bird or animal for the purpose of a target; also to rent a room, yard or building for such sport. Nothing in the bill shall be construed to relate to the shooting of any wild game in its wild state. The petition cites the Coney Island tournament of last summer as "a scandalous scene," and Mr. Bergh draws from his fertile imagination a terrible state of affairs subsequent to the meeting; he alleges that a pestilence was threatened from the decomposing blood and bodies of the victims. As we have before said, there is a vast difference between a quiet private trap-shoot and such a wholesale slaughter and money-making scheme as that which last sum-mer received the well-merited rebuke of an outraged public sentiment. It is exceedingly improbable that Mr. any one else, would have attempted to have a law passed against the trap-shooting of birds, had not the Coney Island tournament led to such a step.

An Excursion to the Pacific coast will be made in one of the Worcester Excursion Car Company's cars, leaving Worcester, Mass., April 20th. The trip will extend through two months, and the route includes all of the points of interest on the Southern, Central, and Union Pacific roads. Full information regarding the excursion may be had upon application to Mr. Jerome Marble, Worcester, Mass.

DISGUSTED GUNNER (who is missing the ducks right along as they come up to his stools) soliloguizes: "I can't see what is the matter; I think my gun must need choking." EQUALLY DISGUSTED TENDER (sotto voce): "Your gun-or you?

Muzzle vs. Breech.—Several letters on this subject. muzzle-loading rifles vs. breech-loading, will be published in our next issue.

The Sportsman Tourist.

PISECO AND T LAKE FALLS.

BY THE REV. HENRY L. ZIEGENFUSS.

A CROW-FLIGHT of one hundred and seventy-five miles of a county sixty miles long by thirty wide, where arable land can be purchased for fifty cents an acre; where there is not a single mile of railroad or canal; where there is no banking house of any sort; where, as a rule, there are no locks to the inner or outer doors of houses; where the Board of Supervisors reported for the past year a county tax of seven thousand dollars, and taxable personal property to the amount of only eight hundred and fifty dollars; where there is no poorhouse, and where the jail usually stands empty. In the southern portion of this county lies Piseco, a lake of remarkable beauty, perhaps the most picturesque that can be found in all the Adirondack region. It has a length, running from the northeast to the southwest, of somewhat more than six miles, with an average width of about one mile and a quarter. This superb mirror of nature is held by a magnificent setting of emerald. On all sides the dark green forests come down to touch these waters, forests into some of which one may press on for days and days without finding any limit or any trace of civilization; only the primeval haunt of the wolf, the panther, the lynx, the bear, the deer, the otter and the marten. Overhead on leisurely-lifted wing sweeps by the eagle, the osprey and the crane, whilst loon and owl fill night with the weighest cries. All around the lakesthe wilderness. the marten. Overhead on leisurely-lifted wing sweeps by the eagle, the osprey and the crane, whilst loon and owl fill night with the weirdest cries. All around the lakes the wilderness comes to the water's edge, two small places alono being excepted. Midway down on the east side is a clearing of about one hundred acres, on which, surrounded by three or four smaller dwellings, stands Walton Hall, the fishing lodge of the once famous Piseco Club.

The Club was organized in 1842, with the following officers and members:

and members:

President, Henry Vail, Troy, N. Y.
Vice-President, George B. Warren, Troy, N. Y.
Secretary, Alfred Brooks, Boston, Mass.
John B. Duane, Schenectady, N. Y.
George W. Bethune, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Isaac-Gibson, New York city.
George Trott, Philadelphia, Pa.
So were they captivated by the beauty of the lake, the grandeur of its surroundings and the abundance and excel-

lence of its fish, that they resolved to make an annual pil-

lence of its fish, that they resolved to make an annual pilgrimage to this region.

The lake was so named by an old-time surveyor, (Joshua Brown) after Pezeeko, a friendly Indian chief. The first white settler at this place was Shadrach Dunning, who came hither in 1827. In the year 1884 arrived Rensselaer Van Rensselaer and David Woolworth, who were soon followed by Eli Rudes from Saratoga. On a beautiful headland that commanded a fine view of almost the entire lake the latter brill a loghouse, but a few rods from where Walton Hall more stored. now stands.

brill a lognouse, but a 1ew roos from where Walton Hall new stands.

The secretary of the club has left on record an account of their first arrival and reception at Mr. Rudes' primitive abode. If there was lack of comfort there was none of hospitality. "The family bed was given up, but when a light was asked for to retire with, they were informed that there had not been a candle in the house for a twelvemonth! Cornmeal, with the fish caught, formed their only food."

But the Piseco Club lacked not food or comfort after this first visit; for Brundage, the veteran stage driver, was wont for many a year to entertain his patrons with marvelous stories of the sayings and doings of those worthy disciples of Lzaak Walton; never failing to tell how it took one wagon to carry their meat and

carry the anglers and another to carry their meat and

drink

drink.

By the month of May, 1843, a comfortable frame dwelling, two stories in height, had been erected, with the ready cooperation of Mr. Rudes, and duly named in honor of their
patron saint. For about ten years these rare spirits gathered
here annually, at the end of May or by the beginning of
June. En that unpainted, weather-worn, grim-looking abode
what brightness has flashed; what thoughtfulness of discussion been there displayed, with sharp salities of wit and quick
reparter; what geniality and mirthfulness, as the flame
roared tip through the capacious chimney into the frosty air,
and the shadows danced morrily on the wall! A sweet mem-

repartee; what geniality and mirthfulness, as the flame roared tip through the capacious chimney into the frosty air, and the shadows danced merrily on the wall! A sweet memory these men have left around the waters they loved so well. Their priaise is often in the mouths of men, and to this day they will repeat texts, comments and illustrations which Dr. Bethune made use of thirty-five years ago, showing what a remarkable impression he must have made.

The entire bearing of these brothers of the angle came as a sort of revelation to Piseco, their gentle malliness contributing an abiding impulse for good. They were gentle men; anglers, not fishermen; men of skill, patience and courtesy, not of mere cunning and rude force. The difference has been well stated by one who had seen much of both classes: "An angler, sin, uses the finest tackle, and catches his fish scientifically—trout, for instance, with the artificial fly; and he is mostly a quiet, well-behaved gentleman. A fisherman, sir, uses any kind of hooks and lines, and catches his fish scientifically—trout, sir, something like a gunner."

"Tis true these men of Walton Hall did not disdain to sit in the stern of a boat, each with his guide at the oar, and troll over the lake from top to bottom, but they were true anglers withai. They took no undue advantage. Their tackle was of the most delicate, demanding infinite skill in the successful taking of the fish. Into the golden shiner used as bait they fixed a gang of hooks so small that the bend would "scarcely allow the barrel of a quill to rest in them." With bits of steel so tiny, fastened to silken line by single gut leader from six to nine feet in length, they did angling with rod and reel that is worthy of the record it has received.

In Dr. Bethune's sumptuous edition of Izaak Walton's Connected and the success of the stem of sterile stem of the stem of the searce of the stem of the searce of the stem of the stem of the searce of the stem of the searce of th

with rod and reel that is worthy of the record it has received.

In Dr. Bethune's sumptuous edition of Izaak Walton's "Complete Angler" there is a detailed account of the work that was done at Pisceo from 1842 to 1847. For the statement of what occurred after the latter date we are indebted to the courtesy of George Trott, Esq., of Philadelphia, who, with Col. John B. Duane, of Schenectady, is the only survivor of the club. The data that Mr. Trott furnishes are taken from the Boston Transcript of February, 1856, when a series of articles entitled "Angling Incidents," appeared over the signature of D. E. N.—the secretary of the club.

Whilst reading the record, it is well to bear in mind that the lake trout of the Adirondacks, the true Saino confinis, seldom attains a greater weight than twenty-five pounds, the average not being over four pounds, thus differing gastly from the Great Lake trout, the Saino amethystus, (naymacush), which has frequently been taken from the Columbia River, weighing as much as sixty pounds. Haling a weight of seventy-five pounds," Norris says that it has been taken in Lake Superior weighing a hundred pounds, whilst Dr. Bethune places among his notes (I. p. 72) the report that this fish has been known to weigh one hundred and twenty pounds, and to measure in length more than six feet.

The following is the record of nine years' fishine:

The following is the record of nine years' fishing:

Year.	No. of Days.	No. of Anglers.	No. of Pounds.	
1842	9	Ŧ.,	829	12 lbs.
1843	9	3	7301/5	934
1844	7	6+	715	15 "
1845	11		1.019	716"
1846	9	5±	71916	141241
1847	7	8	38837	24
1848	8	61	70487	163/44
1849	12	7	8663	1312"
1850	- 8	6	383	
*One	e fishing only f	lve days. †One fi	shing only three	lays: two only
six da	ys. #One fishi	ng only six days.	Two fishing onl	v five days.

That is, an average of less than six men, fishing only five days. That is, an average of less than six men, fishing, on an average, less than nine days annually, succeeded in capturing in a period of nine years more than three tons of trout. Large quantities were kept on ice for transportation to the homes of the anglers, and the surplus was distributed among the dwellers around the lake. In 1845 several hundred pounds were sent by the guides to Saratoga, of which the historian says that 'mever, probably, were the bipeds of a watering-place so gorged with good fish."

Among the largest lake trout ever taken out of Piseco was one weighing twenty pounds and a quarter, which measured three feet, less half an inch, in circumference. In June, 1847, the president of the club killed a red-fieshed lake trout that weighed twenty-four pounds, the largest that was ever there taken by trolling. At 4 o'clock, on Friday morning, June 24, 1842, Timothy D. Warner, a native of Piseco, took a "laker," at anchor fishing, that weighed twenty-six pounds and eight ounces! In the records of the club this fish is always alluded to as the "Emperor."

But our heroes of the rod did not confine themselves to trolling for large game. Full well they knew how to cast the fiy. From the inlets that come down from Oxbow, Fall, Fly, and other lakes; from the little stream that passes through the 'Mar'sh' into Irondaquoit (vulge Gerundagut) Bay at the southern extremity, from the tortuous outlet, and from the foaming rifts and dark pools of the West Branch,

large quantities of brook trout were frequently taken, the contact with the outside world, and will doubtless be well weight of which is included in the figures that have been prepared to take their places in the world's battle when the given. In 1844, were taken in the Outlet, during one afternoon and the following forenoon, by one man, forty-four pounds of brook trout. In 1845 two members took fifty of Pisco, "It goes up, up, up—all the way up," as Lobb

pounds of brook front. In 1845 two members took may pounds in one day.

This could not so continue forever. Signs of scarcity having manifested themselves in the later years, and other places holding out greater inducements, the club was led, in 1852, to transfer its interest in land and hall to Mr. Rudes, whose son Daniel still holds possession. From time to time smaller and smaller additions have been made to the original building, thus withing it a various it as a value relaxonic assent. As long as there is room smaller additions have been made to the original building, thus giving it a rather telescopic aspect. As long as there is room anywhere in the house, the comer is gladly welcomed and well entertained at an absurdly low rate. But let no one go in the hope of rivaling the work from '43 to '50. Forty years of fishing have wrought many changes. Nearly all the inlets are at present protected by law. The lake trout are recither as abundant nor as large as formerly; still, great numbers are taken in May and June, though seldom of greater weight than six or seven pounds. During the months of July and August they are very scarce. At the Hall there is an abundance of mutton, lamb, poultry, beef and pork, but no trout.

is an abundance of mution, lamb, poultry, beef and pork, but no trout. In every direction the lake is environed by mountains of most graceful outline, whose sides are ever quick to catch the varying moods of the sky. Wonderful echoes sleep in their deep recesses. Glorious sunsets flame up over those western heights, kiudling mighty conflagrations, till the mountains glow and the lake becomes a sea of molten gold, flecked with purple and dashed with crimson.

All along the west side the mountains rise rapidly from five to eight hundred feet above the surface of the lake, which itself lies sixteen hundred and forty-eight feet above the level of the sea. Days of extreme heat are unknown here. The average temperature at 2 P. M., during the month of August last, was 75.3° F., the maximum being 85° F. The water that was drawn from the well was but eighteen degrees above ast, was 75.3° F., the maximum being 85° F. The water that was drawn from the well was but eighteen degrees above freezing. On the 12th of August, at 7 A. M., the mercury stood at 45° F., which leaves it obvious how comfortable were the morning and evening fires that were kindled almost deliv.

stood at 45° F., which leaves it obvious how comfortable were the morning and evening fires that were kindled almost daily.

Within a few years encampments have become numerous, being scattered all around the shores of the lake. The oldest, and the only permanent one, is that of Floyd Ferris Lobb. It is merely a rude bark shanty that he occupies, but how to make it comfortable both in winter and summer he understands to perfection. The last thirty-five years he has spent on and around these waters, over which he has rowed many an adept in angling, and out of which he has lifted many a ton of trout. The flute of Tenner and the violin of Lobb gave zest to innumerable gatherings in the years gone by. The bunden of three score and ten years he carries lightly indeed. Partial deafness makes conversation difficult, but, when the mood seizes him, he can pleasantly entertain his auditor, seasoning his speech with shrewd sayings, and a peculiarly dry and grim humor. He is kind-hearted, helpful, and generous to a fault. Whether he trails his line from Eagle Point to "Gerundagut," or rides patiently there at anchor, may his years be many more, and the winds ever propitious.

Half a mile north from Lobb's camp at Steep Rocks, where, too, are the summer abodes of S. R. Shepard, Esq., of Plantsville, Conn., and of David Palmerton, the guide, lies Camp Palatine, at the very "Tree Tops," whither the members of the Piseco Club daily resorted at noontide, to discuss the feats of the morning, the plans for the rest of the day, and the relative merits of the inevitable punch and chowder. Worthy successors to those noble men of olden time are these modern fugitives from the editor's sanctum, the doctor's and lawyer's offices, the artist's studio, and from the turmoil of manifold business pursuits. The doors of their cabins are ever open, and a friendly greeting awaits the caller. Good cheer is there, and never a lack of trout. These are men after Izank's heart, men of skill and perseverance, men "that are lovers of virtue, and dare

and dare trust in Providence, and be quiet and go a-angling."
Aside from that at Walton Hall, there is but one other clearing. This is at the head of the lake, where lie scattered about the forlorn remnants of the sometime village of Piseco. Because of the abundance of lumber, the cheapness of land, and the excellence of water-power, some one came here, about forty years ago, and, in an incredibly short time, erected a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a machine-shop, a hotel, a boarding-house, and half a dozen dwellings. The place was advertised as a modern El Dorado. It was not long before about two hundred and fifty persons were gathered here. But suddenly there was somewhat amiss; somebody had blundered, and the colony melted away as quickly as it had appeared. The sharp winds of many a biting winter have whistled through the skeletons of these immense structures.

In the four or five houses that still remain habitable may In the four or five houses that same remain and live twenty or twenty-five persons, whose souls are steeled against all enterprise. With but a single exception the dwellings are dilapidated and most untidy, and the occupants are in perfect keeping therewith. With truth could the guide are in perfect keeping therewith.

> "Once the red Indian here took his delights, Fished, fought and bled; Now the inhabitants are only whites, With-nary red."

We spoke of one exception. Just across the bridge that spans the little stream which flows through the clearing stands a small log house, a model of comfort and tidiness. Here lives George Youmans, an aforetime hunter, trapper and guide, with his thrifty housewife, an aged couple, whose unlikeness to all else fills one with admiration. The linen is white and spotless, the floor shines with frequent scrubbing, and on whiteware and glass is not a speck of lint. Here, as at Walton Hall, a few guests are occasionally entertained at the rate of five dollars a week, the use of boats being included. cluded.

cluded.

Education is not neglected at Piseco. On an eminence south of Walton Hall, stands a small structure, about twenty feet by twenty-four. As is the case with nearly all buildings in this region, there is no lock on the outer door, a thumblatch offering ingress to any passer-by. In the dusk of the evening we enter, Not a soul is there, but on the walls hang coats and aprons, and on the desks lie books and stationery undistributed. There are but tive desks inst enough to accommoand aprons, and of the dessis it cooks and stationery thicks-turbed. There are but five desks, just enough to accommo-date ten pupils. From May to November the school is open, with an average attendance of seven pupils. Here we are in the depths of the wilderness, but the maps hanging on the walls, and the histories and geographies on the desks, infli-cate that even these children, far removed from the centres of enterprise and of culture as they may be, are yet in close

contact with the outside world, and will doubtless be well prepared to take their places in the world's battle when the summons comes.

T Lake lies about four miles due west from the upper end of Pisco. "It goes up, up, up—all the way up," as Lobb said. Following a fair trail, with a line of blazed trees that is not yet so very old, the journey is much easier than one would, at first, be led to suppose. Still, the four miles seem to stretch out longer and longer till the lake is reached. To allow three hours for the four miles is not allowing too much. To trace out the T demands some alacrity of imagination. The horizontal top-line runs cast and west, the stem diverging northward not far from the middle. Along the former line, the southern shore, lies our course. It increases in roughness; deep ravines, tangled undergrowth and fallen trees constantly impeding progress. As we look over to our right the lake itself is not attractive. The water is low, warm and stagnant. Guides maintain that there are no fish of any kind to be found here; and yet, all along the line, numerous and recent traces of otter were found, and a fine specimen took to the water before our eyes. When there is snow on the ground their "sildes" must be very abundant. Hunting and trapping are the principal occupation of the natives during the winter. The woods are full of those peculiar little pens, made of stakes driven into old stumps or fallen trees, where the traps are placed for marten and like game. When we reflect that a prime pell of otter or marten is worth from eight to ten dollars, it becomes evident that trapping needs not be altogether profitless. As to hunting, it is sufficient to say that one Pisco guide alone killed thirty-six deer during the past season.

irapping needs of be altogether profitless. As to hunting, it is sufficient to say that one Piseco guide alone killed thirty-six deer during the past season.

The waters of T Lake find an outlet at the western extremity, to which direction they run till they empty into the east branch of the West Canada Creek. Along this outlet the advance becomes more and more difficult. It is safest to take the bed of the stream, although occasionally detours have to be made up the steep banks on either side. In the stream the journey is made by jumping, wading, slipping and gyrating; or by creeping carefully along the slippery sides, clinging to rocks and roots and bushes, till, at last, an abattis of fallen trees, a deep pool, or a precipitous waterfall, forbids all further progress. If we take to the woods the way is more arduous still. The pitch of the hills is very sharp, thickets are closely intertwined, rocks rise up on eyery slide, decaying trees of immense size obstruct the path, and the earth herself is treacherous, frequently letting the intruder slip thigh-deep down through centuries of decay.

The natural meadows, which are here called "flies," are always hailed with delight. Between the lake and the falls are three of these, the largest of which has a length of three-quarters of a mile, with an average width of iffecen rods. They are covered with a long, coarse grass, through which the deer usually have their "runways"—narrow, well-trodden paths, for which the exhausted wanderer is devoutly grateful. But even these have their drawbacks. Burrowing animals and underground rills are constantly making pitfalls by which the unwary are caught and worried and fatigued, if not lamed.

So the todsome struggle goes on, till at last a patch of

if not lamed.

So the following struggle goes on, till at last a patch of light is seen among the dark foliage of the trees. The stream widens; the rock beneath our feet is smooth as a floor; one turn to the left, and what a prospect! The rock-bed curves down before us into an abysmal chasm. A rock-bed curves down before us into an abysmal chasm. A mile across, mountain rises up above mountain, range upon range, shading away from darkest green to the most delicate gray in the distance. The depth is felt; the whole being is thrilled with dread and delight. Incredulity gives way to amazement. Over the hard, pittless, Eozoic rock-bed, the laughing waters rush down into the unseen below, six hundred and ninety feet!

Descent is made on the right side of the Falls. The soil is

Descent is made on the right side of the Falls. The soil is remarkably scant; majestic trees, from sixty to seventy feet in height, stand flat on the bare rock, their roots being covered by scarcely a foot of earth. The water is gradually denuding the entire mountain side.

The going down can hardly be called a going; it is rather one continued sliding, dropping, and plunging forward, over deep beds of embrowned needless of pine, till the bottom is reached. The valley is very narrow, not over fifty feet in width at this point. From each bank of the stream the mountains begin to tower upward. At the foot of the Falls is a beautiful pool called Snowstorm's Delight, so styled not because the daughter of winter loves here to disport herself, but because "Snowstorm" was the pet name of her that was beloved by him who named it.

but because "Snowstorm" was the pet name of her that was beloved by him who named it.

In mid-summer but little water comes down from the lake, but, in spring and autumn, immense volumes come thundering down the amazing height with such velocity, that their monotonous booming can be heard distinctly at Piseco, fully sight with a new re-

cight miles away.

In winter the Falls are covered from top to bottom with a

eight miles away.

In winter the Falls are covered from top to bottom with a glare of ice, which glitters under the western sun as one vast mass of burnished silver; whilst from below are built up mimic cathedral spires of purest crystal, that lift themselves to greater and greater heights, till the vernal sun breaks the bands of the forces that are held captive above, and the quiet vale is turned into deafening, seething pandemonium.

In reference to the height of the Falls there are afloat many extravagant statements. The matter has been partially settled by Col. J. T. Watson, of Clinton, N. Y., who made measurements in 1876. The swift rapids at the top of the Falls are one hundred feet in length; the sharp pitch, three hundred and ninety feet; and the almost perpendicular fall below, two hundred feet, yielding a total of six hundred and ninety feet. Until Mr. Colvin's interesting and valuable labors shall have been extended into this section, we must remain content with these figures. In width the Falls vary from thirty feet above, to three hundred feet below.

The place is undoubtedly more easily accessible from Morehouseville than from Piseco. Theodore C. Remonda, a trustworthy guide from the former place, has brought in many parties that included ladies in their number. The distance from that place is nine milles, three of which can be made by boat. Along this route, also, lies Bluff Mountain, on whose hase ice was tut out on the 22d day of August last.

Not more than three rods from Snowstorm's Delight stands an onen bark shauty a god-scand to the wearied tourist.

whose base ice was cut out on the 22d day of August last.

Not more than three rods from Snowstorm's Delight stands an open bark shanty, a god-send to the wearied tourist. Doubly weather-feaded is he, by bark and by foliage. How toothsome the salt pork, how sweet the odor of the bushy bits of balsam, that make a bed as soft as down. The camp-fire burns brightly, revealing endless beauties in beechen canopy and on many-hued boles. The waters croon a drowsing lullaby; the stars o'erhead keep watch and ward. Deep and restful is the repose from eight of the evening to eight of the morning. Healing and strength come with every inbreathing of this pine-blest air. This is re-creation,

A TRIP TO TEXAS.

A TRIP TO TEXAS.

Lyce since the admission of Texas into the Union of States, I have had a strong desire to visit that imperial domain and see what was to be seen. Of course, I had no expectation of being able to traverse every square mile of its territory, or even every county—but I had an ambition to look at some of it, and enjoy whatever of comfort or pleasure might be afforded. Its vast prairies of fertile soil, swarming with grouse and deer, had a charm for me; and I thought if I could spend a few weeks in such a lovely land, I could realize all the fond anticipations which I had indulged, and get such a surfeit of hunting, that the old State in which I was born would thereafter ofter little inducement for trial upon its game.

upon its game.

It so happened that I made my arrangements to gratify my
wishes in regard to the visit, and on the 2d of October last,
I bade aclieu to my household and left for the land of promise.

I had several hundred—leaded shells and my 12-bore Westley.

I had several hundred losaled shells and my 12-bore WestleyRichards, and expected, before many days, I should be writing to the sporting friends when I left behind, glowing accounts of successful adventures in what I was led to believe
was a very Paradise for Ninrods. After a few hours' ride, it
reached Charlott, stopped at the Central Hotel, over which
the smiling and genial Excles presides, and at midnight took
celebrated Cotton Exposition was to be opened with imposing
ceremonies. I was too cager for Texas, to allow such a
paltry affair to detain me, and so on I sped for Chatlanooga
and Slemphis, at which latter place I was kept for a half-day
waiting for the departure of the Little Rock train. But it
started after a while, and then the Alississippi, the St. Prancis,
I'Anguille, the White and the Arkansas rivers were successively crossed, and I got out of the train, to wait one day in
the started after a while, and then the Alississippi, the St. Prancis,
I'Anguille, the White and the Arkansas rivers were successively crossed, and I got out of the train, to wait one day in
the train of the same training the started after a while, and
dogs. He had determined to go on with me without stopping
me, and was, unfortunately, detained at the hotel so long,
that when he reached the depot, he found I had gone down
into the city. He returned, and before I had gotten to sleep,
was loudly knocking at the door of my room. The next
night we were off, and breadfasted at that well-known town
whose dimensions are so great, that it requires two States to
hold it, and whose accommodations for hungry travelers are
saw, and supper those of Texas, until we wait to fort Worth, arriving about half-past two P. J. Here we found a somewhat
pretentious hole!, but infested with mosquitoes.

Next morning 1 so tup early and when this to lee northern
and highest part of the eliy to take my first view of a rolling
prince of the proper service o

The last day of my stay I succeeded in killing four prairie chickens, five upland plovers, and two mule-eared rabbits. I used No. 6 shot and three drachms of gunpowder, and several of my shots were at long range. The best chance I had I failed to do anything, for the reason that my gun had no shells in it, and the prospect for game had so excited me that I forgot the fact until it was entirely too late.

of my shots were at long range. The best chance I had I failed to do anything, for the reason that my gun had no shells in it, and the prospect for game had so excited me that I forgot the fact until it was entirely too late.

I confess I was somewhat disappointed in the flavor of the prairie chicken, but, perhaps, it was owing to the fact that at the breakfast when I tried them we had some plover, which made a marked contrast. The plover is one of the very best birds I have ever tasted, and comes as near equaling the darkey's idea of "possum sop and tater"—"too good to talk about"—as any food I have ever tried. It may not be a plover, but that is what it was called. Certainly they were fat and delicious.

It is very probable that there are many places in Texas, which would satisfy the most exacting sportsman's demands, but, so far as I am concerned, that depends entirely upon the testimony of others. In the more unsettled portions of that great commonwealth no doubt game of various kinds abounds in sufficient quantities to satisfy all proper aspirations. During the spring I hear that there are thousands of plover in the prairies. Usually Bob White's soft voice is heard in the woods and fields, the timber is supplied with squirrels, turkeys and deer, and during the winter months the ponds and lakes are said to be full of ducks. All this I state upon the authority of others. But I didn't find the abundance I sought, and my trip, as a sporting tour, was a failure. My advice is that all sportsmen who visit that country should get transportation for their dogs, for the baggage-masters are merciles in their extortions, and sometimes not far from insolent in their demeanor.

On my return home I concluded to stop for a week or more in Arkansas and see if the bottoms in that State would not afford more sport than I had had in Texas. Therefore, when I reached Little Rock I went, without much delay, to a plantation about two miles below, where I knew in former days ducks could be had in abundance. Unfortunately for me, c

PINE WOODS, North Carolina.

FLORIDA RESORTS.

THIS letter is written in camp at Rockledge, Indian River, Florida. For the past three weeks we have been enjoying the most delightful Florida winter weather. The thermometer has ranged from 70 to 80 degrees in the shade at midday. No rain has fallen, and there has been a nice cool breeze nearly every day.

Rockledge hammock, with its numerous orange groves, has been the delight of every visitor. The steamer Marion con-

Rockledge hammock, with its numerous orange groves, has been the delight of every visitor. The steamer Marion connects with the De Barry Line at Sanford on Monday and Thursday, leaving a 9 A. M. for Rockledge, and is recommended by those who come on here as much superior to any boat that has run to the upper St. John.

The last boat brought quite a party of well-known residents of Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. Henshall and wife, of Cynthiana, Ky.; C. L. Jordan, of Willis, Texas, and N. H. Bishop and wife, of "The Paper Canoe." They have all spent a few days with us to complete their arrangements for going down the river.

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Adays with us to complete their arrangements for going down the river.

The Doctor and party propose to devote the entire winter to the explorations of the various inlets, keys and islands as

to the explorations of the various inlets, keys and islands as far as Ceder Keys on the west coast. Since our arrival we have visited Dr. Whitfield's Banana River, Canareral Light, Dummit's Grove and the groves of Capt. Buruham, Wilson, Mrs. Hall and many others. The Doctor's place is on Merrit's Island, five miles south of Rockledge. The site is one of the most romantic on Indian River, occupying a high shell ridge some fifty feet above the water and commanding a beautiful view of a little lakelet at its foot, Indian River further west, Banana River on the east, and far away the Ocean ridge, and Canareral Light far to the northward.

In the Doctor's garden were grove pears confidence.

northward.

In the Doctor's garden were green pears, cauliflower, onions, tomatoes, cabbages, lettuce, mustard, sugar cane, bananas, radishes, beets, cucumbers, dill, sweet and Irish potatoes, fig trees, paw-paw, gum-a-lim-bo, rubber tree, prickly pears at

potatoes, figtrees, paw-paw, gum-a-lim-bo, rubber tree, prickly pear, etc.

On Banana River on the ocean side are the groves of Mrs. Hall, Capt. Wesson and Capt. Burnham, the Old De Soto and many others. We have also visited the noted Dummit grove belonging to the Duke of Castellucia.

The orange crop on Indian River this winter is abundant and of fine quality. The Duke is sending about 200 boxes by each boat.

In our camp we have the luxuries of venison, fish, oysters, ducks, bananas, oranges, limes, lemons, sweet potatoes, egg plants, etc. The new crop of tomatoes is beginning to arrive from Lake Worth, from which the farmers expect to realize three or four thousand crates.

the three or four thousand crates.

The boatmen have been overhauling their boats, for excursion parties and visitors are coming with every boat to go down the river on hunting, fishing and exploring parties.

The stores here are well stocked with the provisions and tackle necessary for a trip, but extra ammunition, tenfs, etc., must be brought by the parties themselves.

RICE BIRD.

Matural History.

THE HIBERNATION OF ANIMALS.

6 DON'T black bears sleep through the winter?" quastioned the writer of an attendant who was dealig out mid-day rations of bread and milk at the park.

"That's the general impression," was the rejoinder, "ht we have never noticed any attempts at hibernation her. Bears are unusually lively during the cold months, and lemand their food as regularly as do the lions and other fene aminals. I don't know that any observations of value on his question have ever been made on animals in confinement." I have had some experience with outside animals, and sgreat many go through what is called a winter sleep; and twarm countries there is what might be called a summer sleer. Bears begin in the fall to look out for a soft nest; and ift's possible for them to cat more at one time than anotherthey do it then, and when the cold weather sets in they arefat and in prime condition. According to some authorities, he fat produces the carbon that in some way tends to inace somnosiblency. The stomach of a bear at this time becores empty, and naturally shrivels or draws into a very small pace, and is rendered totally useless by a substance called 'tappu' that clogs it and the intestines; this is formed of pine leves and other material that the animal takes from ants' nes and the trunks of trees in its search after honey. They liesleep in this condition for about six months, generally snowe in; but you can tell the place, as the heat of the bear, who there is left, keeps an air hole up through the snow. The bar seems to live on its fat, the tappen preventing its too rapid onsumption; and if you run across them during this time—even along in March just before they wake up—they are bout as fat as when they went in. I have taken a slice of fs from a black bear six inches thick—regular blubber. I reaember,' continued the man, "one winter I was 'log haulin,' in the western part of this State. We had our eyes on sbig tree, and one morning when it was about ten degrees below zero I tackled it to warm up. I hammered away fortbought. The snow was

they consume when respiring more than four cubic menes of oxygen an hour.

The common marmot is a great underground sleeper. They build large storehouses, sometimes eight feet in diam-eter, and from the latter part of September to April, they lie in them, and, like the bears, give birth to their young during this period.

The dormouse is a remarkable sleeper. Even in their ordi-The dormouse is a remarkable sleeper. Even in their ordinary sleep they can be taken from the nest and handled without waking them. Toward winter they acquire a great deal of fat, and stow away a vast amount of provision around about their nest, and then go to sleep within; but they rarely awake to use this food unless a very warm period comes around before the regular breaking up of cold weather.

The hedgehog is a sound winter sleeper, and has been the subject of an infinite number of experiments while in this condition. One experimentalist, believing that cold was the cause of their curious condition, surrounded one with a freezing mixture, and froze it to death. By increasing the cold about another that was already hibernating, it was made to wake up; and walked off.

about another that was already internating, it was made to wake up; and walked off.

If an animal is suddenly decapitated while in this hibernating condition, the action of the heart is not affected for some time, a second life seeming to outlive the one taken. An experiment has been made in which the brain of the sleeper was removed, then the entire spinal-cord, but for two hours hardly any change was noticeable upon the action of

the heart; and a day after that organ contracted when touched by the operator.

The writer has the winter nest of a family of ants. A piece of fence rail was found beneath an old pile of boards and brought into a warm room for the sake of a rich fungus growing upon it, and several hours after the table and chairs were found to be covered with ants. Where they came from was a mystery, until the old rail was accidently jarred and a number fell from it. A section was cut down through it, and the winter home of the tribe destroyed. Probably the work of weeks, perhaps months. The interior of the wood was completely riddled by tunnels and passages, some being large and holding several hundred ants, while others contained only a few. In some of the interior passages the ants had not been affected by the heat and were packed in great masses and evidently fast asleep; they soon recovered, however, and walked off slowly in different directions, as if wondering if an earthquake or spring had come.

A great number of insects go through a period of hibernation, especially spiders. The young of the latter are often covered by the parent; first by coarse strings of silk, as if to hold them in place, and then by a white, silvery web worked over them, which forms probably a sure protection from wind and weather.

The writer has a cherry-stone in which is colled up an insect, best known as the sowbug. A squirrel had probably caten out the next and opened the way, and in this snug retreat we found the little hibernater snugly rolled up, as is also its habit when alarmed. The mouth of the hole was stopped by black soil, but whether from accident or by the mindle sife we could not tell.

Some fishes and reptiles are hibernaters. Frogs and toads sleep out the winter at the bottom of ponds or in holes in the ground. Tree toads, if kept in a cage in the winter and provided with soil, will endeavor to cover themselves with it, showing how strong the instinct or habit is. Some fishes are so insensible to heat or cold that when in this c

As it is not the direct result of extremes of heat or cold that produces sleep, neither is the awakening from hibernation directly caused by a rise of temperature. In experiments made upon weasels, which are sometimes caught asleep, one came to life in about three hours, during which the temperature of the room remained the same as it had been during the entire hibernation, viz., 10° Cent. In another weasel, during the awakening, the body temperature rose very rapidly—and more so in the second part of the period than in the first. In the first hour and 55 minutes of the above awakening the body temperature rose 6.6°, Cent., and in the following 50 minutes it rose 17° Cent. This remarkable increase took place without any vigorous movements on the part of the weasel. Even its breathing showed no increase in proportion to the rise. These cases show that though, at certain seasons, animals relax as it were and lie dormant, and recover, seemingly at the will of the weather, yet, in point of fact, the rise and fall of temperature has no direct effect upon them. The cause is an internal one, awaiting discovery. C. F. Holder. As it is not the direct result of extremes of heat or cold

Long Island Notes.—A tame crow at the ship-yard of Thomas Clapham, the yacht builder at Roslyn, talks. It saintes a stranger with "hello" and says "old crow," and other words. Bluebirds have been seen at Roslyn all through this month; and a kingfisher has wintered near Mr. Clapham's ponds. A robin was observed last week. Sparrows are plenty about the villages, and even in the country the farmers are complaining of their depredations on their grain in summer. Bushels of soft clams six inches in length and weighing nearly a pound apiece were dug in Roslyn harbor during the recent low tides.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 11.—Telegrams from the Kankakee, Illinois and Calumet rivers say: "Ducks coming in by thous-ands;" all the boys are off for the marshes.—Ten-Bone.

Game Bag and Gun.

THE PURPOSE OF FIELD SPORTS.

[From Dougall's "Shooting: Its Appliances, Practice, and Purp (Continued from Page 12.)

WE may therefore lay it down as absolute, that true field sports may be invariably distinguished from the falsely so called by the latter being carried out vicariously. In these the "sportsmen," Heaven save the mark! are mere spectators, generally gratifying, more or less, brutal propensities, and in all probability staking sums of money on certain contingencies. The active agents are the men or dogs, that within a commed space are lighting fiercely with early other, as in confined space are lighting fiercely with early other, as in confined space are lighting fiercely with early other, as in the state of the confined space, for a cat does not run any distunce before a dog, but either stands at bay or takes refuge in the nearest coign of vantage, while a fox, to which the cat is likeued, puts his trust in cunning and speed of foot, in the greater number of instances balling is fox, to which the cat is likeued, puts his trust in cunning and speed of foot, in the greater number of instances balling his pursues. It is astonishing to me, who have long studied this question carefully, conscientiously and impartially, and who will yield to none in detestation of all forms of cruelty, to find how systematically the above distinction have been into the pursuit of each of any of the lower animals, to see this distinction staring them in the face. Whether in the roperly so-called field sports, or in the quast, as foot-ball, cricket, the Scottish game of "shinty," rowing, skatting, and son, Action, Action, Action, as Demoshenes said of oratory, is the life and essence. Are we to believe that this systematic ignoring of distinctive principles is purely unintentional, and that there is no desire to take every advantage, probably enough from the warmth of supposed humanity, by classing the false and the true under one head of "Popular amusements" We may honor the function, but not there may be some good and genuine reasons why foxity and the supposed and the sown how and why, but do not condemn them on false grounds. Do not

the descriptions of such scenes are painfully affecting to "In the whole range of observations on natural history there is nothing more remarkable than that made by a recent traveler of undoubted truthfulness. The author has mistaid the verbatim extract made for life present purpose, so that he cannot do the traveler the justice of naming him and the title of his book, but the facts are here stocks, after the breeding season, prepare to migrate southwards as winter approaches, they make flights to test the capabilities of the young birds to accomplish the coming journey. When any one is found not to possess the raquisite strength, it is deliberately put to death by the ofacers! As storks principally feed on frogs, which are not to be found in winter through retreating to inaccessible places, what an admirable instinct is this which commands the older birds to save the weakings from future sufferings by an instantaneous death. The proof of Divine arrangement is clearly made manifest; indeed no reflective mind can consider the above fact without admiration of that All-governing Power which thus endows even storks with prescience, and makes them "cruel only to be kind."

readers of even average sensibility. The fact seems to be, that as the Scriptures put it, man has "domain over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." The wondrous wisdom of this arrangement is at once apparent when we consider that, without it, it would be impossible to define the limits of man's absolute right to utilize in any form the brute creation. If endless discussion arise even now, what would be the state of matters had this arrangement not been made? As it is, cruelty can only be charged when there is wanton torture, and this cannot be fairly charged against the practice of any legitimate field sport. Besides it would, as I say, be so impossible to define man's prerogative, that the use of domestic animals for any recreation whatever would be an endless question of morality. In such a position the researches of naturalists, the recreation of the multitude, the innocent amusement of countless invalids, must be foregone. Is the pain inflicted by the rapid pursuit of a bare or a fox, terminating in escape or instantaneous death, for one moment to be compared to the prolonged feverish torture of the restees carnivora confined in zoological collections and menageries? Is the horse always willing to be saddled? Is there any mode of learning the present state of his internal economy when he is being harmossed, or of his fitness for exertion there and then? Must I send my parrot back to Africa, and return my bullfinch to his native groves? Until these questions are satisfactorily answered we are entitled to assume that, while abstract benevolence must necessarily condemn all use of the lower animals to which, had they the power, they would refuse consent, the present condition of things and the arrangements of Providence entitle us to treat the whole question as one to be governed by reason and utility rather than by a useless and sentimental humanitarianism. It was diseased activity of conscientiousness—moribully weighing things, not as the

in things and the arrangements of Providence entitle us to treat the whole question as one to be governed by reason and tillity rather than by a useless and sentimental humanitarianism. It was diseased activity of conscientiousness—morbidly weighing things, not as they are, but as they might be, in a state of pure benevolence—that drove Shelly to vegerarianism and atheism. In this question the hard Benthamite doctrine of the greatest amount of good being the rule for guidance may be fairly urged. I dislike the word "expediency," but bearing in mind that 1 am now offering illustrations on the general question of cruelty, not specific arguments in favor of field sports, I think that Paley's doctrine of expediency is also singularly applicable. In the debtor and creditor argument, the question is not to what purpose the latter intends to devote the money recovered. It may be for the expenses of a pleasurable journey; it may be for a questionable gratification. No sentimentalist assails the right of recovery solely under the plea of possible misapplication of the sun recovered. Yet sportsmen are assailed on the score of cruelty if the object of their pursuit do not furnish food or clothing, although that pursuit most undenkibly affords higheric benefits as valuable as either to the physical frame, and still more valuable to the intellectual well-being.

The abuse of terms, the confounding of things lawful and things unlawful, are not merely negatively wrong; they are positively mischievous, and may do more harm to morals in one year than field sports, even when they are carried to a blameworthy excess, can in ten. There is nothing more positively mischievous, and may do more harm to morals in one year than field sports, even when they are carried to a blameworthy excess, can in ten. There is nothing more certain than that everything done or promulgated by the upper or authoritative classes is keenly scrutinized by the inferior either in years or position—keenly for good, still more keenly for evil. The latter is un

grievous wrong, and place themselves in the position of those originators of sin who are more to be reprobated than sinners. Journalists are peculiarly liable to be influenced by this confusion of terms—I mean those journalists, litterateurs, who are called upon by the exigencies of their profession to write upon all manner of subjects, and treat these subjects in accordance with the views of their organ, honestly enough professionally, but without much concern as to the actual merits of a question when viewed dispassionately, and freed from the inovitable bias of the journal written for. There was a class of journals where in juxta-columns were to be read the records of pugitism and idylls upon angling pure as from the pen of Izaak Waiton. There is another class of journals, to whom all field sports are Anathema Maranatha! I have seen, within a recent period, an able and haudable article upon pugilism, published in a first-class American magazine, in which, with the best intentions, the writer states that his purpose is to give the history of "the rise, decline, and fall of this branch of Field Sports in the United States!" Still more recently, I have read a leading article in a London weekly paper of large circulation, denouncing in unmeasured terms the loss of hundreds of thousands of acres of valuable "wheat land" (fact) now devoted to the brutal sport of regrouse shooting!! Does any rational man believe that the writer of that article drew his inspiration from personal belief through trusting to the general denunciation of field sports by certain leaders of public

opinion? These latter may know when to stop, but their followers and imitators "better their instructions," and spice their articles to suit the palate of their renders, regardlessly of the evil effects necessarily arising from the propagation of unfruth. They are indeed the less to blame, in that they take for granted what has not been proved, and, on the principle given above, that safety in morals lies in abnegation, so satisfy their conscience. The primary misleading lies in the general high reputation of those writers whom journalists blindly follow. But what mischief is not created by setting class against class, not to speak of that injury or hindrance done to the redressing of real by the creation of false grievances. In many instances the ignorance of journalists takes a Indicrous turn. Some years ago there appeared in the Twelfth of August impression of a daily paper of eminence a paragraph to this effect (I quote from memory, but the words, if not their arrangement, are correct)—"By the time this morning's paper is in the hands of our readers, the horus of the hunters will have been heard on a thousand hills, and many a gallant heath-cock, after an animated chase, will of the hunters will have been heard on a thousand hills, and many a gallant health-cock, after an animated chase, will have stained the heather with his crimson blood," and so on. The thing was so exquisitely tickling to my fancy, that I followed it up by sending to the paper a still more spicy paragraph, describing the horses, the red-coats of the hunters, down to their spurs, with the hounds in full cry. The editor, however, could not swallow that; he drew the line at the horns of chase, and had the acumen not to insert the paragraph.

paragraph.

As leading up to the few remarks I shall make on the positive side of the question, I quote the following from the autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini:—

positive side of the question, I quote the following from the autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini:—

"About this time, whilst I was still a young man of three-and-twenty, so dreadful and epidemic disease prevailed in Rome that there died every day several thousands. Though I was somewhat terrified at this calamity, I began to indulge myself in certain pleasures of fancy arising from different causes, which I shall hereafter specify; for on holidays I amused myself with visiting the antiquities of that city, and sometimes took their figures in wax, at other times I unde drawings of them. As these antiquities are all ruinous edifices, where a number of pigcons built their nests, I had a mind to divert myself among them with my fowling-piece; but being greatly alraid of the plazue, I avoided all commerce with the inhabitants, and made Paulino carry my gun; thus we repaired together to the ruins, from whence I often returned home loaded with pigeons of the largest size. But I never chose to put more than a single ball into my piece, and in this manner, by being a good marksman, I procured a considerable quantity of game. The fowling-piece which I held in my hand was, both on the inside and outside, as bright as a looking-glass. I likewise made the powder as fine as the minutest dust; and in the use of it I discovered some of the most admirable secrets that ever were known till this time. Of this I will, to avoid prolixity, give only one proof, which will surprise even those who are adapts in this matter. When I had charged my piece with a quantity of powder, equal in weight to the lift hart of a ball, it carried 200 paces point-biank. In a word, so great was the delight I took in shooting, that it often diverted me from the business of my shops. Though it had this ill-consequence, it in other respects procured me considerable advantages: for, by this exercise of shooting, I greatly improved my constitution; the air was of rost service to me, and braced my nerves, which were naturally relaxed. Whilst I was enjoying t

In the above remarkable passage lies the marrow of the whole matter, and the curious reader will also observe with interest that Cellini, with all that force of character which marked the man, went deeply into the "most admirable secrets" in the use of gunpowder, and practically anticipated the point-blank range of modern rifles by over three centuries. Now, if any one lived who might be supposed, through love of his art, vanity, and other incentives to exertion, to be above or beyond the requiring of field-sports to brace his nerves and restore his jaded spirits, it is the immortal sculptor of the Perseus. The world may never know how much it is indebted for those gems of art which make Cellini's name tower above that of any other competitor—rival he has none—to the "exercise of shooting" described above. Had he plodded on, minded solely the business of his employers—of his "shops," as he nodestly terms them—he might have produced a great number of mediocrities, and there an end

employers—of his "shops," as he modestly terms them—he might have produced a great number of mediocrities, and there an end

What then do we shoot for, what is the purpose? The answer is, that the very foundation of all intellectual advancement—maintained exertion of thinking faculties—as well as the concomitants of high civilization, such as more luxuriant living, the congregating for much of our time in confined spaces, as must be in all city life, commercial, legal, or legislative, and the non-necessity of actual daily labor by the possessors of acquired or hereditary capital (for all wealth is originally founded on labor of some kind or other) demand some counterpoise to balance our constitutional equilibrium. It may be asked why not take exercise without following a field sport? The reply is clear—the more we exercise our intellect the less we are inclined or able to exercise our body in equal degree without a stimulus to exertion, and that stimulus the chase supplies. Cellini could have taken a walk, but "this exercise of shooting" would have been wanting, and so it is now. Put a gun into the hands of a man who may not walk five miles along a highway with case, and the difficulty will be, not to get him to walk five, but to restrain him from walking twenty. Just then as there has been a severe strain on the mental, and a neglect of the physical, powers, so there is now brought into action a reversed process. The mind goes into abeyance; the body comes into play; the deep reasoner, the fagged merchant, the speculative philosopher, disappears; the latent hunter asserts his prerogative. Men therefore are enabled to rapidly compensate for their previous enforced physical inaction, go back to a state of nature and the toils of the primitive hunter for a time, and yet not break in unduly or for too long a period upon the exercise of their highest intellectual faculties. I think I am safe in asserting that the highest order of thought is incompatible with sufficient daily bodily exercise. To attain high developm

purpose in order to obey them. The law is there, and abides; the Creator has arranged the final results. The Duke of Argyll, in an admirable article "On Animal Instinct" (2 he Contemporary Review, July, 1875), has put this very clearly. "All our trust and confidence in the results of reasoning must depend on our trust and confidence in the adjusted harmony which has been established between instinct and the truths of Nature. "All our trust and confidence in the results of reasoning must depend on our trust and confidence in the adjusted harmony which has been established between instinct and the truths of Nature. . . . We see it to be a great law prevailing in the instincts of the lower animals, and in our own, that they are true not only as guiding the animal rightly to the satisfaction of whatever appetite is immediately concerned, but true also as ministering to ends of which the animal knows nothing, although they are ends of the highest importance, both in its own economy and in the far-off economics of creation. In direct proportion as our own minds and intellects partake of the same nature, and are founded on the same principle of adjustment, we may feel assured that the same law prevails over their nobler work and functions. And the glorious law is no less than this—that the work of instinct is true not only for the short way it goes, but for that infinite distance into which it leads in a true direction." In connection with this branch of the subject it may be fairly asserted that, the peculiar scent given out by game, the manner in which game animals (birds in particular) erouch and then suddenly start into motion within range of the gam, and then suddenly start into motion within range of the gam, and then suddenly start into motion within range of the gam, and the whole nature, powers of smell, and general economy of hunting dogs, argue an arrangement far beyond the powers of Man. The whole scenes a wise adaptation to some specific purpose. Men may have trained dogs to the chase, but could never give to the objects of the chase the peculiarities which distinguish them from other animals, and cause them to be hunted as game, with all the advantages I contend for.

That many men hunt or shoot who do not overstrain their intellect is a mere matter of course, because the instinct of the chase is universal, and is confined to no one class, or intended as a counterpoise to any one tension only in another direction. No "glorio

l know not if it come exactly within the scope of this ar-

in the restorate, which is confinded him. Long may he enjoy them!

I know not if it come exactly within the scope of this argument, but it may be incidentally remarked that where there is undue prominence given to the intellectual faculties, or where these faculties have risen to an undue prominence, the family most commonly becomes extinct, or else the intellectual power disappears and is followed by its opposite. The family of the Bernouillis, the famed mathematicians, is nearly the only exception. The existence of their great and hereditary abilities, in which quite a number of them shared, extended over several generations, and beyond 150 years in period of time. But every one knows that an exception only proves a rule. It is a fair assumption, that the mingting of the labors of field sports with maintained exertion of the mental faculties would tend to transmission of genius.

In judging of the correctness of the foregoing reasoning, and of the morality of field sports, it would be well to consider how these have been followed by the wisest, the best, the purest of mankind. Witness George Washington, who kept a private pack of hounds, and hunted the fox regularly two or three days a week. The Duke of Wellington maintained the spirits, vigor, and courage of his officers, on his constrained military inaction during several winters in the Peninsula, by the same means. Buxton, the philanthropist, was not only a sportsman, but attributed any success in life and proper direction of his aims and faculties to the early moral training he had under a perfectly illiterate but high-souled gamekceper, whose memory he held in deepest reverence till his dying day. The nearest practical approach I have ever known to the scene in Burns' magnificent "Cotter's Saturday Night" was in the evening family worship of a gamekeeper, under whose roof I found hospitable shelter while on a shooting excursion in Dumbartonshire. It is with all respect and reverence that I may also allude to the case of his late Royal Highness Prince Alb interested in all the Prince's adventures, successes and disappointments by flood and field. Witness the vigor with which "a magnificent stag" which Prince Albert had just killed was sketched by her loving hand. We saw also all this healthiness of tone and love of genuine field sports perpetuated in her royal sons. We need not doubt the destinies of a people with such examples set before them, nor fear the degeneracy of the Lower Empire.

In regard to the effect of the pursuit of field sports on the commercial classes, I shall not readily forget a recent conversation with a gentleman from one of the Western United States of America. I have particular satisfaction in any investigations into the moral and other good effects of shooting, but I have never heard the matter put so plainly. "My father, sir," said my friend, "was the first man that ever took a double-barrel shot-gun west of the Alleghenies, and when I was a boy I always shot squirrels with a rifle. My father was also the first man known to kill birds flying—out there West. He was a great sportsman, and made us, his sons, go out to shoot regularly to make us strong and hardy. Our neighbors said, 'This Mr. McO— is bringing up his boys to ruin, certain and sure; he sends them to shoot squirrels when they should be at the counter and desk,' Well, sir, time went on, and my brother and I went on, not to ruin, but to success in life as well as in shooting, and I used to kill my sixteen squirrels in seventeen shots of a morning. I have a large business, and my brother, who is younger than I, has already retired on a fortune. Of the young men who were pointed out as patterns to us, not one is now living. One died of this, another of that, but mostly all through illness brought on by making money their only object; and I tell you, sir, that on their death bed more than one of them said, 'These McO——s were right, and we were wrong, after all.'"

This simple narrative probably contains the germ of a al)

all."

This simple narrative probably contains the germ of a great philosophical truth. It seems an established fact that, besides the general struggle for existence in all animated nature, there is a special one for existence in individuals imported into a new climate. Let us suppose two families engaged in commerce migrating "out West." The children of one of these are encouraged to familiarize themselves with the surrounding climate influences; to face and overcome these influences under invigorating action: the children of the other are not, but are brought up, let us say, accordingly with their New York or European antecedents. These sit at a desk, those shoot squirrels in the forest. I think it may be a desk, those shoot squirrels in the forest. I think it may be safely predicted which will be the survivors.

This American is a type of the sound sense of his countrymen. There is not a programment of the survivors.

a desk, those shoot squirrels in the forest. I think it may be safely predicted which will be the survivors.

This American is a type of the sound sense of his countrymen. There is not a more common fallacy than that game laws, denounced as the remains of a barbarous feudalism, are not to be tolerated in new countries or under Republican Governments. To many of my readers it may be something new to learn that, in the United States of America, the game chown are much more stringent than in this country, and embrace a larger number of animals. The penalties are much higher, and every encouragement is given to proscention by any person by such complainant sharing in the pecuniary fines. Were this a treatise on game law I should startle my readers by going more fully into those existing in the United States. Besides the usual punishment to offenders directly infringing the law, all railway officials, carriers, and such like are heavily fined for illegally transporting game or fish, and where either of these is reasonably supposed to be concealed, the warrant of a justice of the peare authorizes "search to be made at any hour, in any house, market, store, shop, boat, car, or other place of concealment to be broken open and the contents examined." It is also provided that "the formalities required in penal actions" need not be compiled with. I quote from the Laws of New Jersey, merely because they are the first I chance to light on, but they are very similar throughout the States. If any particular variety of game becomes scarce a State will pass a law to protect it absolutely for several years. What is this to do but what is commonly called here, "getting up a head of game?" Several such enactments are running now. We hear of individual game preservers here being bitterly assaled, yet in the United States there are over one hundred powerful associations for the due prosceution of game law delinquents, and the associations are rapidly increasing and appear to be highly popular. Here we have one struggling Anti-Game L our fish for our genuine field sports. There is no opposition party in the field. The Associations are banded together, not to oppose any other party, but to stimulate legislative vigilance. This is a curious antithesis. It may be likened to the different training of youth in Sparta and Athens. The latter encouraged the chase, the former denounced everything not directly or palpably useful, even to any superfluity of words. We all know which Republic lasted longest, or rose to the highest point in civilization. We need not fear the final result in our own country, but the Americans are also wise in their generation, and seem resolved to maintain the vigor of their race by the means which Nature has appointed.

If we turn for a moment to a very different country, old in its institutions and the most densely populated in Europe—Belgium, we shall find equal stringeucy. In a communication which the Belgian Minister of the Interior did me the honor of sending me for the purpose of this inquiry, I learn that in

which the Belgian Minister of the Interior did me the honor of sending me for the purpose of this inquiry, I learn that in addition to the punishment as a matter of course of a convicted delinquent, the farmer, or farm foreman, is held responsible for acts of poaching committed by minors and some others; a system that would not be tolerated in Britain. This is stringency indeed, and yet, while high cultivation is alleged to be incompatible with the existence of game laws, no country in Europe, or probably elsewhere, is more highly cultivated than Belgium.

Since I have made this digression I may state that, while undue preservation of game is open to severe censure—the

than Belgium.

Since I have made this digression I may state that, while undue preservation of game is open to severe censure—the effects are too frequently greatly overrated. I have had much experience, and have been surprised to find how bitter complaints by farmers have ended in the finding of no appreciable injury to the crops. But I would desire to write much more freely on the absurd outery made against "deer forests." Wherever deer do injury let the blame rightly fall and a remedy be found, as by sufficiently fencing the nearest arable lands; but what I especially refer to is the misleading of the public opinion on what a "deer forest" consists of, until the masses believe that it is a tract of valuable wooded land, able to support a large number of sheep or oxen, being wickedly devoted to the feeding of a few red deer kept for sport. Deer foreats (in this country they are only, so far as I know, to be found in Scotland) are tracks of the roughest, wildest, most inaccessible, and most valueless land in the Highlands. As for being "forests," there may not be a tree upon them. True, they might support a few cattle, but would it pay to do so? Are sheep to be kept there at a loss for the sentiment of the thing? I write advisedly. Some three years ago an unusual clannor arose because a certain sheep-farm in the northwest of Scotland was bought by a gentleman and turned into a forest. I cannot recollect anything more virulent than the

obloquy thrown upon him. Knowing the purchaser, and belleving that from his whole tenor of life, general character, and political bias he would be a very unlikely person to either do a wrong thing or run counter to the liberal tendencies of the age, I asked him to tell me the real facts, and learned that the farm in question had ruined tenant after tenant; that it was quite unsuited for profitable pasture; and that, at the time of the purchase, several of the neighboring farmers, who, of all men, considering the competition in Seotland for farms, had a right to complain, had thanked my friend for "afforesting" the estate and so removing temptation to inevitable ruin from before their eyes!

The direct purpose, then, of shooting is to stimulate what may be called concentrated labor. This is, labor in proportion to previous enforced physical inaction; that physical inaction having been a necessify under prolonged intellectual exertion, or otherwise under the conditions of high and advancing civilization. To write on the immediate effect on the human system is uncalled for. No one denies the bene-

advancing civilization. To write on the immediate effect on the human system is uncalled for. No one denies the benefits; they are plain and self-evident as affecting the body. The appetite and digestion gradually improve; and although I have avoided any of those references to the proper cooking of game usually made in books on shooting, yet through all time a hunter's or sportsman's appetite has been taken as a matter of course, and as his due reward. Twenty-three hundred years ago Euripides wrote—

'Tis pleasant when the chase is o'er At tables full to feast galore

At tables full to feast galore.

The effect upon the mind from my stand-point, as bearing upon man in a highly-civilized state, is of prime importance. Harking back to Benvenuto Cellini, we find these words—"My spirits suddlenly revived. I had no longer my usual gloom." Why, he probably could not himself explain; but he recorded what modern science can better account for, and what I have myself experienced, as probably have many of my readers. I remember that my late beloved friend and pastor, the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod (who used to tell me that he endorsed every one of my published opinions on the morality of field sports), took much interest in the fact that, under the stimulus of shooting, a melaucholic cloud will pass away from the mind so instantaneously as only to be likened to rapidly drawing up a curtain and letting bright light into a dark room. This probably arises from the balancing at that precise moment of the excretory action of the liver and lungs, and so a most mysterious phenomenon may be a dark room. This probably arises from the balancing at that precise moment of the exerctory action of the liver and lungs, and so a most mysterious phenomenon may be accounted for. I only refer to this phenomenon may be accounted for. I only refer to this phenomenon may be accounted for. I only refer to this phenomenon as a proof of what great general beneficial action must be going on in all cases, and by no means require to narrow up my argument into any speciality. I choose one remarkable illustration without disparagement to other results probably as remarkable although less striking. It may not be out of place to mention, however, merely as a fact on which I would desire my readers to reflect, that in all probability almost the whole Protean forms of what are termed "nervous diseases" arise from the inability of the lungs to consume, literally burn up, the fuel provided by the liver. Hence bile accumulates and invades the brain itself. This produces "melancholy," literally "black bile," and it is remarkable that the ancients should thus so tratifully realize the disease in its verbal designation is physical. Until recently the liver was supposed to throw off only a small quantity of bild daily, to be utilized in the alimentary canal. But modern research proves that the daily secretion of bile amounts to no less than three-and-a-half pounds! The liver exercises this bile and also fat and hydrated starch, all which finally become the fuel which provides us with heat. I do not pretend to define this exactly or scientifically, but take my facts from the most distinguished authorities. If the furnace, the lungs, will not, through want of exercise or other causes, consume this fuel, the effects are disastrous. So little was the function of the liver understood, or this quantity of bile duly estimated, that it was thought on any occasion of causes, consume this fuel, the effects are disastrous. So little was the function of the liver understood, or this quantity of bile duly estimated, that it was thought on any occasion of disorder quite enough to carry off a little extra quantity of it by the use of mercury or other drugs. How trifling the benefit to be finally derived thereby may be judged by the fact that of the fifty-six ounces of bile daily secreted, only about two are used in the alimentary canal! In the accumulation of bile having in many cases its sole and genuine remedy in prolonged severe labor, under a stimulus demanded by the very nature of the case, lassitude being its invariable concomitant, we have the complete proof of the correctness of the Duke of Argyll's reasoning—that instinct guides to results far beyond its immediate promptings. A healthy boy ardently desires to fire a gun at a rabbit. This is the same instinct which later in life may be the means of reinvigorating his jaded energies. its immediate promptings. A healthy boy ardently desires to fire a gun at a rabbit. This is the same instinct which later in life may be the means of reinvigorating his jaded energies. I have specially referred to "nervous diseases," because these may most assuredly be termed the great general malady of the age. Every physician knows this; and the art of healing is daily more and more resolving itself into less of drugging and more of directing the patient in his diet and exercise. "Have you a billiard table?" asked a London physician some two years ago, of one consulting him. "No." "Then get one, and play for two hours every night before going to bed. That will bring you sleep, and do you more good than all the drugs in the pharmacopoia." This, with some good advice on diet, was the sole prescription; and never was a guinca more profitably expeaded!

In concluding these remarks I would desire to say that I

more profitably expended!

In concluding these remarks I would desire to say that I have no wish to strain my argument, or to clevate its subject into undue importance. Every good thing is good in its own place. But boasful attempts are being unceasingly made to prove to be wicked what I believe to be a wise arrangement of Providence to preserve the vigor of the human race, and I am quite content to leave my arguments to the judgment, not of sportsmen only, but of all interested in the welfare of mankind

A High Old Elk.—New York marketmen are agitated over a proposed city ordinance, providing that the poultry and game sold in the markets must be drawn. There has been some lively correspondence on the subject in the Sun, in the course of which one writer tells about an ancient clk "At the same place there was half the carcass of an elk, which became as familiar a landmark as the City Hall. Day after day the glassy eye looked out on pedestrians. I used to speculate on the history of that animal, Imagination ran him back to the woods of Maine or Canada, and I exhausted nim back to the woods of Anihe or Canada, and I exhauster Daboll in calculating the days, weeks and nonths that had intervened since he was knocked over, the hands he had passed through, and wondered whether the people were still alive that had eaten the other half of him. But one day I missed him. He was gone. Somebody probably had made an offer. I looked over the deaths for a day or two to see whether there had been even increase. had been any increase.

MIGRATORY QUAIL.

MIGRATORY QUAIL.

In Mr. Tobey's communication, published in Forest and Streem of Feb. 9th, he mentions Orange, N. J., as having received two hundred migratory quail.

It may be interesting to your readers to know that the two hundred quail in question were delivered in Orange in excellent order, and that one hundred of them were forwarded to and liberated at Bridgehampton, Long Island. The other hundred were turned out on the farm of Henry D. Oliphant, Esq., on the western slope of Orange Mountain.

Those turned out on Orange Mountain, so far as I know, have not since been seen, but those which were liberated in various parts of Bridgehampton by my friend Mr. John A. Sandford, were frequently seen during last summer, and in two or three instances young broods were observed.

It will be interesting to know whether the birds return next spring, and I hope that any of your readers who may hereafter observe them, either in the vicinity of West Orange or in the vicinity of Bridgehampton, will communicate the fact to you for publication.

E. E. Q. Orange, N. J., Feb. 9.

The letters in this week's issue of Forest and Stream rom Mr. Tobey and Mr. Smith about migratory quail I have ead with much interest, and am sure that I can in the name I many readers of your paper, thank them for the informa-

on given. The facts given by Mr. Smith in regard to birds planted in Maine are very gratifying. Evidence that they have returned and bred seems conclusive, and should encourage us to keep

and bred scems conclusive, and should encourage us to keep on with the good work.

Our own experiment here in Springfield, Mass., so far as we have been able to learn, has as yet borne no fruit. For myself, I have never lost faith that sometime the birds we had put out, or some of their family, would return; but I must admit that after the first, second and third summers had gone by and no authentic account of their having come, I began to more faint-hearted and wondered why.

admit that after the first, second and third summers had gone by and no authentic account of their having come, I began to grow faint-hearted and wondered why.

In June, 1878, we received 200 birds—all in good condition. Not knowing their habits and the kind of county most suitable, we selected a locality about seven miles from the city, where within a half-mile circle they could find dry pastures, wet suipe ground, thick wheat, wheat and rye stuble, impenetrable swamps, running brooks, mountain side and rich meadow. We gave them a toss in the air and bade them go; go forth from bondage into the bright world, get fat, raise families and come back to us. Not to "go West," as that was where they killed little birds, put them in barrels like herring and sent them across the occan; but to stay with us; we would be good to them, give them fire-crackers on the Fourth of July and fill their stockings with skates at Christmas. Your kennel editor was present, and as active as any one in this work of emancipation, and will verify what I have written, also that they went forth out of the hand like a buller, making a straight flight two or three feet from the ground for a distance of from twenty to tifty yards.

one in this work of chaincipation, and will verily what I have written, also that they went forth out of the hand like a bullet, making a straight flight two or three feet from the ground for a distance of from twenty to fifty yards.

The newspapers here had heralded their coming and noted the arrival, cautioned gunners about killing them and requested them to report any discovery of nests or young broods. No secret was made of the locality; residents in the vicinity took much interest in the matter and frequently reported seeing through the summer single birds and groups; but not a nest was found. An old Frenchman living close by, who had known and eaten the birds in the old country, took the greatest interest in their welfare. The fact that he described the birds so accurately as to size, form and plumage before we had seen them, satisfied us of his honesty; and when he saw them he was most delighted. He looked upon them as friends from home, and at the report of a gun in the neighborhood would lay down his hoe and find the shooter and inform him that city men had put some quail out there and they must not come to harm. Two of us stopped at his house one day when he led up one of his children and told us how he had whipped him the day before for throwing a stick at one of the birds; and getting excited he shook his hand in the little fellow's face and told him he would kill him if he ever hurt one of the little birds. One day in August I stopped to see the old man, and he was radiant with pleasure. He had seen some "leetle quail—three of them;" and he pointed out knoll, not fifty rods from his house. Starting for the place designated, I soon saw my dog at a point in the exact spot he had marked. As I came up to him and stood looking the ground over, up jumped a little fellow from annong the running berry vines, and, in an instant, two more, not larger than sparrows, flew perhaps thirty feet into the weeds; and though, by aid of the dog's nose, I followed them, I could not make them rise again.

make them rise again.

In the first week in November of this year a market shooter.

make them rise again.

In the first week in November of this year a market shooter, about three miles south of where the birds were put out, was crossing a stubble field when birds commenced to fly, and before he knew what they were he had killed three or four of them. They proved to be migratory quail, and, to use his own expression, "there was lots of 'em there." They may have been our birds congregated for flight, or, perhaps, they came from further north. I was surprised at their being found at this time, supposing that they had left us in September. This man told me he didn't want any more; they were so fat and greasy that he couldn't eat them, which, fact would go to show they found feed enough.

The following summer (1879) no end of reports came to us of the birds having been seen; and led us on many a "wild goose chase." Farmers would come in to say that they had seen one or more in their meadow, when investigation would prove them to be our native quail, meadow lark or upland after looking at a stuffed specimen was still more sure, said he saw then every day, and could have killed seven of them in a bunch that morning. After assuring him that he would have no trouble from the law and would be well paid for his time if he would kill one and bring it to us, he went off saying we would see him before to-morrow noon. Alasi it was like so many of the to-morrows. We have never heard from him since. Still another man that shoots, and whom we supposed knew all birds, was sure a pair was nesting in his mowing. He had seen the migratory quail before they were put out, and since. Still another man that shoots, and whom we supposed knew all birds, was sure a pair was nesting in his mowing. He had seen the migratory quail before they were put out, and thinking this a sure case, with a friend and two dogs (or call it with three friends) we went out and worked the needow carefully. Much to the gentleman's dismay we found nothing. He has since told me he never saw them again. In August of 1879, three of us with five dogs spent half a day looking over the country, and separating, covered a good deal of ground, but did not get a sect. of ground, but did not g

The year 1880 developed nothing; none were seen; at least we had no account of any. Last year, some time in August, one of the birds was left by a stage driver with one of our taxidermists to be mounted. Here surely was evidence, we

thought, and hopes were raised that they had returned. The bird was a genuine migratory quail, but either through the man's ignorance, or professed ignorance, in fear of the law, (it being the close season) not much could be learned. In fact we did not try to follow it up after being assured by the taxidermist that the bird's wings and feet gave evidence of having been caged for a long time, and no mark of it having been killed.

This brings me to the present time, 1882, the point where I

the taxidermist that the bird's wings and rect gave evidence of having been caged for a long time, and no mark of it having been killed.

This brings me to the present time, 1882, the point where I intended to begin this letter, and though the idea is not original, perhaps the advice would be good in this case, begin to read here, skip what has been written.

As many clubs as well as individuals, will soon receive invoices of these birds, I want to submit for consideration the policy of holding them over and liberating as early the following year as the season will allow. It has occurred to me that they, being captured on the way to breeding grounds, are probably very near the mating season, and the two months or more required for shipment and the journey may carry them past it. They are planted here and live contentedly until the season tells them to go—and they go. Where? perhaps to sca. They make long flights across the water in their mative land, possibly they try it here. It is the progeny of these that are to be our birds; and it is for ourselves to study how we can attain best results in this direction. I feel that the birds we liberated have not returned, and that they did not breed to any extent, and in making the statement I feel it my duty to show that we have made every possible endeavor to ascertain facts in the case, that the birds were a fine lot to start with, that we used our best judgment in locating them, and that they were watched over with fatherly care.

I trust no one will construe this letter into my trying to

in locating them, and that they were waters fatherly care.

I trust no one will construe this letter into my trying to discourage the importation. Far be it from my intention. I believe it a glorious work, and here we propose to keep on with it; and with at least a part of those which we get this season, we shall try the experiment of keeping through until the spring of 1883. If any correspondent can suggest a better plan I trust they will advance it at once.

WM. M. WILLIAMS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

THE OLD GROUSE OF BARNEY'S SWAMP.

THE OLD GROUSE OF BARNEY'S SWAMP.

THE following is.a little experience that I had in my younger days in trying to down a flying grouse.

"Come, old boy, I have a job for you, if you think that you can kill a partridge on the wing," exclaimed George D. as be bounded into my room one evening. "I have been chasing him half the afternoon, and have fired at him half a dozen times and have not ruffled a feather! It was down in old Barney's swamp that I started him, and he would go from there down the ravine to the meadow and then back again. I followed him until dark, and Jack and I left in disgust. Will you go with me in the morning and help floor him?" Of course I would, and that settled it. George went home to wash out his old single-barrel muzzleleft in discust. Will you go with me in the morning and help floor him?" Of course I would, and that settled it. George went home to wash out his old single-barrel muzzle-loader. He was my trusted companion in hunting, and we had been fast friends from boyhood, and between us there existed a kind of friendly rivalry in wing-shooting. We had been "getting up practice" all summer, and numerous blackbirds, chimney swallows, bluejays, etc., had come to grief thereby, when they happened to fly over within range. George had an 8-bore gun, and the barrel was short; it would throw shot well, but would make a tremendous racket and kick like a mule. I had a double-barrel, nuzzle-loading, 13-gauge, light bird gun that shot indifferently, and sometimes both barrels would go when I intended to have only one.

and kick like a mule. I had a double-barrel, muzzle-loading, 13-gauge, light bird gun that shot indifferently, and sometimes both barrels would go when I intended to have only one.

Next morning bright and early George came along, and with him came Jack, his half-broken bird dog. Jack would find a bird if there was any around, and would point it as well as any dog, but as soon as the bird was flushed he would chase it and yell (well, perhaps there was "musie" in it, but I never heard it), but if it was wounded he would earch it and bring it in so carefully that he would bardly ruffle a feather. We started for Barney's swamp. It was a bright frosty morning in October, just the kind of a morning to set the blood a-bounding through a fellow's veins and tone up the nerves—one of those mornings that we would select if we were going to have one made to order. The fields were white with frost, and as the millions of diamonds sparkled upon their surface, they formed a lovely contrast with the variegated colors of the autumn leaves; and the maples, as the king of day showered his dazzling light upon them, seemed to be capped with a crimson crown and clothed in a garb of golden glory; and—and—nonsense, you know what such a morning is yourself. But it was "that old cock partiage" and not the maples that we were after. Having crossed the last field we stopped and loaded up. George turned out what looked to me to be an enormous quantity of powder and shot, and with huge wads of old uswspaper completed the operation of loading his cannon. I had joked him a great dead about his artillery, but he said that he would show me before night what that "field piece" would do. And he did. We had gone but a short distance when, near the edge of a "sprout lot," Jack came to a point. George and I walked up just in front of him, and up went a flock of about fifteen quail. When about twenty-rive yards distant we both fired at nearly the same time; the air was as "sitt in singled out one that started off to the left, and with the left barre

about four feet into the air, and the next moment Jack was shaking him at a great rate—"punishment after death," George called it.

George called it.

We soon arrived at the meadow. Jack winded the bird and George flushed him in the alders. Away he started back toward the swamp where we first started him. George "inhitched" on him, and as he came tearing out of the brush, making as much noise as the down express train that had just passed us, I pulled trigger—a miss-fire! Following him up with the lead three feet ahead, I gave him the left and scored a blank. Jack was after him, shricking like a demon, and I think that I am putting it very mildly when I say that that bird was frantic, and, as George expressed it afterward, "the way he plied his oars up through that hollow was a caution."

and I think that I am putting it very mildly when I say that that bird was frantic, and, as George expressed it afterward, "the way he plied his oars up through that hollow was a caution."

"Well," said George, "what are we going to do about it? Does that bird bear a charmed life, or is he so old and tough that lead will not penetrate him?" "Give it up," I amswered. "Well, I won't," said George; and as he said it he placed the plug of his powder-horn between his teeth and jerked it out in a manner that told plainer than words that his "dander" was up and that he meant business. "Good heavens!" I exclaimed, "you are not going to shoot that charge of powder, are you?" "Yes, and two ounces of BB shot. I am going to try a fox charge on him, and see if he will carry BB's away as he does No. 8. That is what is the matter, our shot is too small."

Back we went up the ravine, and when we reached the swamp we hunted all around and the dog worked the ground all over, but did not find him. "Perhaps he has treed up in one of those trees," suggested George; and he was right again, for upon looking up, there stood the bird upon a limb close to the body of the tree, as noble-looking a grouse as ever I saw, with his ruff glistening in the sunlight. As we neared the tree, off he went. At the same instant our guns flew to our shoulders, and I never, never, shall forget the deafening report made by that "fox charge." George staggered back two or three steps, and stepping on a round stone, his feet flew out from under him and down he went, flat on his back. He said his cheek was "pounded to jelly" and the middle finger of his right hand was skinned by the trigger guard. But what a change came over his countenance as he looked up and swe those feathers come floating back through the air, and a moment later Jack, with his stern a-awaving, brought the old grouse and laid him in George's hand! My friend soon forgot his bruises and loaded up again, but not with a "fox charge." On the way home I downed two grouse in cover, and George ki

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT. McDonald's Corner, N. B.

Medonald's Coiner, N. B.

Helitor Forest and Stream:

This treeing vs. wing-shooting subject is getting monotonous; still please allow me to fire a random shot in answer to the withering fire that has been directed against our side of the house. We game exterminators have one consolation—viz.; if some wing-shooters tell the truth, we are not as deadly, with all our pot-hunting tendencies, as they are with their more refined method of killing. If ever there was a dog that could tree one out of three grouse in our woods I have yet to see him; and I have seen six consecutive grouse rise in second growth timber before a good dog and fly over the hills and far away, with two guns ringing out angry protests at their behavior.

A word about that caribou comparison. A caribon especially supported the second control of the second con

see him; and I have seen six consecutive grouse rise in second growth timber before a good dog and fly over the hills and far away, with two guns ringing out angry protests at their behavior.

A word about that caribou comparison. A caribou, especially when feeding and not aware of the presence of an enemy, has an alluring habit of attending to his own business (one that should be copied by some bipeds) and a gun, yelept a rifle, was invented some years ago which will perforate him with the same deadly effect at twenty road sitsance that the breech-loader does the grouse at twenty yards; but our friend neglects to say positively that we should start him before turning loose the bullet. Of course, the theory that the sense of honor and fair play should inform us intuitively where sport ends and murder begins is all very fine, but, you see, "intuitions," like doctors, differ, and what right has any one man to set up a standard and then to stignatize as a pot-hunter his less skillful fellow who declines to recognize it? Rev. W. H. H. Murray, the man who tells the Phanton Falls ghost story, says that "shotguns are a nuisance and a pest." Now suppose some person holding this view should write to Forest and Stream to this effect, "You should shoot grouse on the wing with a .40 cal. rifle. It is easily done if you shoot 'quickly and straight,' for the ball has to go somewhere, and, no matter if you only visit the woods a dozen times a season, you can keep 'in practice' by facing a thundercloud and trying to follow with your rifle the scintillations of a lubricated streak of chain lightning. As for thick cover, where there are thirty trees the size of your arm to the square rod, that is all a coloweb of the pot-hunter's brain. You only have to 'carrom' on any number of gray birch saplings and knock the bill off the bird and the thing is done. And then, you know, good friends, there is the sweet sesthetic delight, the too utterly ut—ah, you know, that too positively bully feeling which a man experiences when viewing a d

netting trout and shooting a single sitting bird I can't see. I would rather be the man who would frame a set of rules for any of the above than one who resorts to his imagination for his facts and springs the result upon the readers of a respectable paper in an attempt to fix a number of Falstafilan vices on a class of hunters whose ethics are probably not a whit behind his own. I sympathize (slightly) with our friend in his Archimedean effort; but even with his gall-tipped pen as a lever, and the English vocabulary, with some borrowed departures (such as lollipop), for a fulcrum, I fear that he will fail to move the world perceptibly till he spices his arguments with logic instead of epithets.

Yes, boys, let us shoot on the wing when we can, and neither despise small beginnings nor sneer at persons who happen to be naturnly less skillful than ourselves. Then, perhaps, there will come a time, a glorious time, when we will stick our sunflowers in our hats, shoulder our lightning concentrators that shatter black birches the size of a barrel and join the ranks of the æsthetic shooters, who love to commune with nature, weighted with their guns and little hatchets, and care nothing for "bag." A murderer can be tried forty years after the commission of the deed. Now one question to our "exclusive" wing-shot champion. Tell us true—did you never take a sitting shot? If you deny it and expect the "young and rising generation" to believe you, please make your denial slightly Pinaforical.

Just one cheery word with the boys, as I pass through the office this morning. Let me say to "Graeme" that I can see by the sly twinkle of his dancing eye that he does not mean half he says, and has no sort of idea that I am such a "bear," that I wouldn't wish one to enjoy his day's "outing" to the full. Some day when I have more time I'll tell what had occurred the other day when he thought that I rather "boiled over," and perhaps unintentionally bespattered some of my friends over," a friends.

over, and perhaps unintentionally bespattered some of my friends.

Now, he cannot deny that he has underside a strong vein of that true sportsman's blood, that when fairly awakened to action, would at once perceive the richer flavor of the quality of the sport so well described by "Shadow," in "A Day with the Ruffed Grouse" (in issue Nov. 17), and having once tasted thereof, would scorn ever after to go back to the husks.

I have one word of friendly warning for "Graeme's" ear alone. Hold close lest the passing winds whisper it.

By all means get patented at once the original idea—that shooting a bird on the ground just under a pointing dog's nose, conduces greatly to his staunchness. Don't delay, for the fact is, staunchness is so much more highly valued than it was in the "times primeval," that if it should attract the notice of some of these field trial chaps, they might be tempted beyond their honor and slip in ahead of you on the patent. There, there, no thanks; do as much for some one else.

notice of some of these field trial chaps, they might be tempted beyond their honor and slip in ahead of you on the patent. There, there, no thanks; do as much for some one clse.

Here, too, is "Tron Ramrod" at his noble work, sowing the precious seed. Let him not be discouraged if some does fall on stony ground or gets choked by thistles, but remember the outcome of that same grand old parable. By the way, about being obliged to hold further ahead when shooting to the right, is it not caused by the cramped position of the right arm in shooting, preventing as easy delivery in that direction? Perhaps plenty of practice at right-crossing shots from the trap would limber up the action some.

The partial migrationists can have my "aye" every time, as demonstrated by my constant observations for years over a large tract of ruffed grouse country. A bird that will raise to maturity a large brood of young and then suddenly disappear with them all from that section of country and after a few months as suddenly reappear perhaps in full force or with additional forces can, I think, be safely called a bird of migratory habits, whether it be for greater or lesser distances, or for food or other causes, though climatic changes seem not to enter into the problem of its movements.

In regard to the vermin question I would ask, has anyone seen the red squirrel show any disposition to molest the grouse or its young or eggs? I have yet to learn that grouse destroying vermin (with the exception of the pot-huntry) exists in greater proportion to the grouse than it did twenty-five vears ago, when both were plenty. If so, it would seem that to some other cause must we look for the extermination of this noble bird. And as the above exception (whose destructwenss no one questions) has increased in full proportion to the decrease of grouse, is it not reasonable to charge this great wrong on him? If so, there would seem to be but one alternative, and that—the grouse or the pot-hunter must go. Shall it be the grouse?

Ashfield.

was with much pleasure that I read "Mark West's"

Ashreed, Mass.

It was with much pleasure that I read "Mark West's" article on wing versus ground-shooting. I, too, am sorry that "Octo" killed those two birds upon the ground.

May I ask why a sportsman should consider himself justified in shooting a grouse upon the ground or from a tree, when he would scorn to do the same thing to quail or wood-cock or any other of our game birds." The better the shot the more to blame, for the less chance the bird has upon the ground the more chance the sportsman has to secure his game in a legitimate way. Is it not a confession that his skill is not sufficient to give the finest game bird we havefair play for its life? If he would stop to consider as he throws his gan to his shoulder for the purpose of murder—for murder its—there are few sportsmen I inagine who cannot hit a bird on the ground or perched on a tree within twenty yards, and one is not likely to see a grouse further off—if he would stop to consider, I say that he is putting himself on a par with a pot-hunter, I think he would resist the temptation.

Why, because a bird is difficult of approach and hard to kill (and no one knows better than I that the ruffed grouse is both) should we take an unfair advantage?

It puts me in mind of an old story of a French and English sportsman. The Englishuan seeing his companion about to shoot at a bird running upon the ground, indignantly exclaimed: "You would not shoot a bird upon the ground, would you?" The Frenchman complacently replies: "No, I vaits tele he stop." And after he does stop and is killed, I ask my brother sportsman does he not pick him up rather quickly and thrust him in his pocket and walk away with an uncomfortable feeling about the gills, when his friend shouts from the other side of the brush "Why did you not say "Mark which way did he go? I did not hear him."

In my opinion better flush him, if it is in the thickest hole that les between New York and the Canada line; let him do his best; let him sneak away till he rises out of range, or put all the big t

broken) dog comes to his point; it is thick to be sure, very thick; you send your companion on the outside where you think he will have a fair shot; you force your way through the brush to your dog, up gets the grouse, you have but a glimpse and shoot where you heard bim last; you have no idea whether you have killed or missed, you have both had fair play, but if your dog returns with the bird you don't stuff him in your pocket in a shame-faced way, but carry him out to your friend and when he says, "What a magnificent shot that was, I don't see how you do it'l you stroke his feathers and are proud of your bird and of your shot. My gentle reader, if you would give that bird for a cur load slaughtered upon the ground you do not belong to our fraternity. Yes, brother sportsmen, I am with "Mark West" first, last and all the time, and so put myself on record. broken) dog comes to his point; it is thick to be sure, very

RHINEBBCK, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION.

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The following circular has been issued by Mr. S. T. Murray, of Niagara Falls, president of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game:

"At the Convention of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, held at Concy Island, June 20, 1881, Capt. W. L. B. Stears offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That a Convention be held at the call of the president elect, who shall decide the place as well as the time of meeting, for the purpose of taking action in the protection of game and fish, and preparing a new game bill for prosentation to the Legislature, and that each county be represented by one delegate; with the addition made by Mr. James Faulkner, Jr., which was agreed to, that the president should also have power to fill any vacancy when any county was not represented, and to act with the others; and addition from Mr. W. J. Balcock, which was agreed to, that when the meeting convened a majority should rule.

"In appointing the following delegates we have been obliged to select some gentlemen whom it has been impossible for me to confer with before such appointment was made. It is hoped that this will make no difference with the attend ance of these gentlemen upon the Convention.

"If the anticipation is realized, that one gentleman from each county be present at the Convention (which is very much desired), we may expect that a good game and fish law—such as the whole people may readily understand, and that shall be fair and just to all—may be passed by the present Legislature and become a law, There are so many conflicting laws at present that it is difficult to enforce them or for the people to understand them. Again, some of the laws are unjust to dealers, and do not reach the end songht. I haven amed the Delayaa House, in the city of Albany, as the place of meeting, and the 15th day of March next, twelve o'clock noon, as the time for such Convention to convene; also have named Capt. W. L. B. Stears, of Bro

The next meeting of the State Association will take place Gagara Falls, N. Y., of which timely notice will be given.

Y., as temporary chairman. All communications with retrence to this delegation should be addressed to Capt. W. L. B. Stears.

"The next meeting of the State Association will take place at Niagara Falls, N. Y., of which timely notice will be given. Any information relative to organizing new clubs and sending delegates (thereby having a representation in the Convention of the Association), will be promptly responded to by the Hon. William Pool, corresponding secretary of the Association, Niagara Falls, N. Y."

The list of delegates given is as follows: Dr. Kennedy, Auburn, Cayuga co.; Henry R. Jones, Buffalc, Eric co.; R. Ballard, Le Roy, Genesco co.; Dr. E. L. Sargent, Watertown, Jefferson co.; R. J. Richardson, Lowville, Lewis co.; James Faulkner, Jr., Dansville, Livingston co.; M. A. Stearns, Rochester, Monroe co.; Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, New York, New York co.; C. W. Hutchinson, Rome, Oncida co.; John Bedford, Syracuse, Onnonlaga co.; H. R. Tiffany, Clifton Springs, Ontario co.; G. D. McManus, Oswego, Cowego co.; C. A. Havenneyer, Hempstead, Queens co.; A. Paul, Troy, Rensselaer co.; Frank Endicott, Staten Island, Richmond co.; Horace Silsby, Seneca Falls, Seneca co.; C. Victor W. Ringueberg, Lockport, Ningara co.; J. Otis Fellows, Hornsville, Steuben co.; Dr. Morgan, Ithaca, Tompkins co.; W. H. Griswold, Lyous, Wayne co.; Charles E. Johnson, East Chester, Westchester co.; Calvin Russell, Penn Yan, Yates co.; Geo. Dawson, Albany, Albany co.; John R. Wiltsie, Newburg, Orange co.; Louis Livingston, Rhinebeck, Dutchess co.; H. G. Scudder, Harrington, Sqirlok co.; Ezakiel Elting, Highland, Ulster co.; P. D. Van Olinda, Canajoharie, Montgomery co.; F. D. Bump, Jr., West Randall, Washington co.; Albert Bush, Hudson, Columbia co.; S. A. Kellog, Champlain, Clinton co.; W. W. West Randall, Washington co.; Albert Bush, Hudson, Columbia co.; S. A. Kellog, Champlain, Clinton co.; W. W. West Randall, Washington co.; Albert Bush, Hudson, Columbia co.; S. B. Stebbara co.; E. W. Thayer, Cooperstown, Otsego co.; B. M. Stebbins,

Tennessee Notes.—Nashville, Feb. 7.—Near Eagleville. Bedford coupty, in this State, can be found more quail than anywhere I have heard of. The natives never hunt, and consequently Bob White has the field to himself. John Carter, Felix Mitchell, Dr. Briggs and Col. Griffith, recently visited this sportsman's bonanza, and though the weather was most unfavorable and Col. Griffith's gun got broken early in the action, they brought home full bags. From Trigg county, Ky. Matt McKinney writes to Col. Geo. F. Akers that turkeys were never so abundant in the cooling grounds as this winter, and invites him and "J. D. H." (6 come down and have a go at them. Deer are also to be found there in large numbers. Geo. Wharton keeps a first-class pack of hounds, and is ever ready to have a run after them. Our market is pretty well supplied with game, but not as well as usual at this season of the year,—J. D. H.

TRAJECTORY CURVES OF SPORTING RIFLES.

THE LAWS GOVERNING THEM

WOULD like to correct a few typographical errors in the text to the table of "Trajectory Curves," published in your issue of Sept. 1st, 1881. Occasion will be taken, at the same time, to claborate that text, in order to correct some erroneous teachings, on projectile science, frequently appearing in the sporting papers.

These experiments were made for my own satisfaction, and required more than a month's laborious care. The results were very satisfactory, and amply repaid me for the time and expense incurred, and were afterwards published to counteract the absurd claims of some riflemen, who, imaging the laws of nature temporarily suspended for their especial benefit, are still convinced that their particular rifles shoot "straight."

suits were very sinstactory, and minply repaid me to the time and expense incurred, and were afterwards published to counteract the absurd claims of some rittemen, who, imaging the laws of nature temporarily suspended for their special benefit, are still convinced that their particular rifles shoot "straight."

To the mass of persons using the ritle such experiments possess but little interest. They are at a loss to understand why any one should spend mombs among the mountains, undergoing what they consider hardships, except for the mere killing and slaughter of game; and then, to see one spending weeks, apparently busy and hard at work all the time, merely shooting through thin paper servens, why, there is only one thing about it, he must be "rattled." Using some standard rifle, and the ammunition formished with it, they are entirely satisfied if the ammunition goes through the box of powder and ball on that curve, they have not the remotest conception. Occasionally making a hit at good long range, they are delighted, and do not som cease talking about it, though at the time they may have been holding a foot from the point hit. Arises is generally accounted for." It has the summary of the contraints of the contraints of the contraints of the contraints of the principles of projectiles they take but little interest, as the pure but little knowledge of them; and this remark will frequently apply to persons highly educated on general subjects, and it is therefore the more pleasant to have such flattering commendations on one's labors, from such a veteran rithen as a subject such as the pure but little knowledge of them; and this remark will frequently apply to persons highly educated on general subjects, and it is therefore the more pleasant to have such flattering commendations on one's labors, from such a veteran rithen as a Major W. H. Merrell, as contained in your issue of Sept. Stlt; a rifleman who combines such correct theoretical knowledge with extended experience in the field. I am sorry that the informat

ence varies as the square of the diameter in inches, divided by the tweight of bull in pounds, or as d². In the case of No. 1 the co-efficient of resistance is 6.77, and that of No. 4, 2.577, which will account for much of the difference. A part of the difference in these two curves is accounted for by the 8-inch longer burrel of No. 4, in accordance with the results of experiments of the U. S. Ordnance Department, as shown in abstracts of ordnance notes given by myself in previous numbers of Forest and Stream. Major Farley's experiments indicate that, with service ammunition (70-405 grs.) and below 22 inch (carbine) length of barrel, the initial velocity increased very rapidly up to that length. From 22-inch length, with initial velocity of 1,210 f. s., there was a gradual increase up to rifle length (32.6 inches), initial velocity 1,320 f. s.; and from that to the 90-inch length a more gradual increase up to rifle length (32.6 inches), initial velocity 1,320 f. s.; and from that to the 90-inch length a more gradual increase up to rifle length (32.6 inches), initial velocity 1,320 f. s.; und from that to the po-inch length a more gradual increase up to rifle length (32.6 inches), initial velocity 1,320 f. s.; und from that to the modern of rifle length over carbine length, 110 f. s. Powder used, musket powder, a slower lurning powder than F. G. American powder, or the quicker and stronger Curtis & Harvey brand. It is probable that with the latter quicker brands the maximum velocity would be obtained, with a less length of barrel than 112 inches, but it is doubtful whether the above difference of velocity would be changed between 22 and 33.6 inch length of barrel.

Another well-established law of projectiles is what is known as "the cubic bus of resistances" that is, with diameter and weight of ball constant, the atmospheric resistance va-

ries as the cube of the celocity. This law was carefully tested by Professor Bashforth, who, from careful and exhaustive experiments by means of his electric chronograph for five years, whilst a member of the British Ordnance Committee, established that this law held good only at a velocity of 1,200 f. s. Below, as well as above, that velocity, the atmospheric resistance was less than the cube of the velocity. For instance: the co-officient of resistance, established for the ogival-headed and kindred forms of projectiles, were 108.9 for 1,200 f. s.; 75.0 for 1,000 f. s.; 104.0 for 1.400 f. s.; and \$8.9 for 1,700 f. s. With spherical projectiles, 15.4 for 1,200 f. s.; 141.1 for 1,000 f. s.; 141.3 for 1.400 f. s.; 120.8 for 1,700 f. s.; and 103.9 for 2,000 f. s. These figures indicate the relative atmospheric resistance of the light (in proportion to calibre) spherical ball and the heavier, elongated, conical ball, of same calibre.

Another important law of projectiles is that governing the drop of the ball from the action of gravity. A ball falling freely through space, near sea level, falls 16,09 feet during the first second, and with an accelerated velocity, at the end of each subsequent second, of \$2.19 feet per second. This holds good, whether the ball is suddenly released from a state of rest, or whether it is propelled from the bore of the rifle. Its drop will be exactly the same in each case, in the same interval of time. Although this law is deduced from experiments at such a slow velocity that its application is only theoretically correct in a vacuum, yet the velocity of a lead or iron ball is so slight, during the lirst few seconds of its "drop," that the resistance of the air can be disregarded. The drop of a ball "is as the squares of the times," which is concisely expressed in the formula—

 $h = \frac{1}{2} g t^2$

in which h represents the drop; $g=the\ gravity=82.19$ feet, Greenwich standard; and t=time in seconds.

A great deal of "bosh" has been lately printed about the time required for gravity to overcome inertia. As this formula is based upon careful experiments, in which this element of inertia entered, it of course includes that infinitessimal intervals of time.

inme required for gravity to overcome merita. As this formula is based upon careful experiments, in which this element of inertia entered, it of course includes that infinitessimal interval of time.

But for the resistance of the air, a ball propelled from the ritle in a horizontal direction, would pass over equal spaces in equal times, and its curves, in that case, would be a parabola, and the ordinates, for instance, at 50 and 150 yards of table, would be equal. But the atmospheric resistance acting upon the ball, and constantly decreasing its velocity, changes all this, and the descending branch of its flight is considerably more curved than the ascending branch, the ordinates at 50 yards (see No. 1—ordinate 9.70) and at 150 yards (see No. 1—ordinate 9.70) and at 150 yards (see No. 1—ordinate 11.25) being very unequal.

Experiments pretty thoroughly show that with the same calibre and length of barrel, "as long as proportional weights of powder and ball are preserved, the initial velocities are practically the same." This appears to hold good, even with different calibres, where the calibre and length of bore are so proportioned as to thoroughly utilize the powder and ball; and to hold approximately, even with the heaviest ordnance, a proportion of \$\frac{2}{7}\$ powder in the .45 calibre, producing an initial velocity of about 2,000 f. s., and the same powder proportion, in the largest rifle camion, with the 700 lb. ball, producing a like velocity.

Mr. T. S. Van Dyke has written a very readable and most instructive book on the art of hunting deer, "The Still Hunter," which shows him to be a master in that art. He has, however, embodied in that book and in certain communications to the sporting papers, certain opinions and news in projectile science at variance, in my opinion, with the well-developed laws heretofore alluded to, and which I propose to point out. He says: "The line of flight of a ball or 'trajectory,' as it is generally called, may be very near predicted, a prior, or without experiment, by ine

'trajectory,' as it is generally called, may be very near predicted, a priori, or without experiment, by inevitable deduction from a few of the principles of natural philosophy." Whoever attempts to trace the flight of a ball in this mauner, will surely come to grief, as the author has naturally done. The science of projectiles is an exact science, and its laws have been gradually developed by the most careful and exhaustive experiments for the past one hundred years, and the results worked out into a practical form by the higher mathematics. The formulæ, embodying the elements controlling the flight of the rifle ball, contain certain elements representing the resistance of the air and the action of gravity, which are called constants, and those can alone be determined by careful experiments. Without fixing a mathematical value to these constants, these formulæ are entirely useless in fixing this curve; and reasoning a priori would be expending thought in vain, as far as any practical results are concerned.

The law governing the action of gravity has long been authoritatively known; that governing the resistance of the air was not so easily determined. As early as 1742 Robins, and during 1783-91, Hutton experimented for this law with the ballistic pendulum. In 1839 and 1840 MM. Piobert, Morin, and Didion, under authority of the French government, made similar experiments with an improved ballistic pendulum, and the results of the two setts of experiments are said to have agreed very closely.

During the years 1865-1870, however, the most important and elaborate experiments were made by Professor Francis Bashforth (heretofore alluded to), by means of his electric chronograph and a succession of screens placed at 50 yards intervals. Extended experiments were made by Professor Francis Bashforth (beretofore alluded to), by means of his electric chronograph, enabled him to affix correct values to the atmospheric resistance for ogival-headed and kindred forms of projectiles, for all velocities from 900 f. s. to 1,70

yards and 200 yards of balls from those rifles developing the flattest curves during these trials. By way of comparison and for future reference, is given the drop Mr. Van Dyke claims for his .65 calibre, spherical ball, as will hereafter appear, as well as the curve calculated for same ball. These rifles all used as large, or larger, powder proportions than the .65 calibre, and all, except one, used conical balls. And yet he believes and informs us farther along that his .65 calibre, spherical ball, with about the same initial velocity "has no perceptible drop up to 120 yards," the most rapid of these having a drop of 6½ inches at 100 yards:

	Calibre.	Initial Velocity.	Drop 50 vards.	Drop 100 yards.	Drop 200 yands.	
500.	solid	1810	1.49	6.54	82.00	
500,	hollow	1796	1.56	6.97	35.17	
577,	spherical	1950	1.36	7.64	49.0	
	hollow		1.56	6.83	34,07	
	hollow		1.50	6.56		
	spherical			1.00	20.00	
65,	calculated	1815	1.64	8.12	47.52	
			1.9	2		

.65, calculated...... 1815 1.64 8.12 47.52 A study of the experiments with their results of those who have gone before us, is sure to save one a world of doubt and tribulation, into which one is sure to drift if he attempts to arrive at practical results by "reasoning a priori," with no such facts as a base.

Mr. Van Dyke's first error is in stating the resistance of the air to vary as the calibre (diameter), instead of as determined.

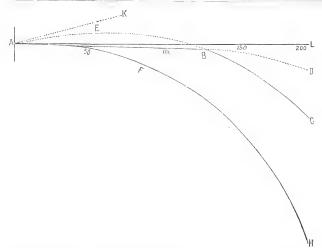
of the air to vary as the calibre (diameter), instead of as $\frac{d^2}{W}$. His next false position is as to the action of gravity "in the first interval of time, after leaving the bore." My understanding of his first position is that his .65 calibre rile, with 150 grains of powder, will drive a $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains spherical ball so rapidly that it will not drop up to 50 yards. A discussion has arisen, but it is my understanding, his position is the same, for in Chapter XXII of "Still Hunter," we find: "So high a speed may be given to the ball, that during the first small fraction of a second after the ball leaves the muzzle, in which there is no dornward motion (italies mine) it may be driven as far as eighty (80) yards, before its full is noticeable, even to the most careful inspection," meaning of course before its "drop" can be measured on a target, as it is impossible to trace the ball with the eye. Again, a little farther on, we find: "On the other hand, 150 grains behind the ounce round ball, C * * * * will drive the ball square through a two inch bull's-eye at 100 yards, will have no perceptible fall even at 120 yards; at 160 yards will not drop more than 6 or 8 inches, and at 200 yards, little more than 18 or 20 inches." The evident meaning of this being, that up to 100 yards the drop will not exceed (1) one inch, and slightly more at 120 yards. This is claiming more than the letter causing the discussion. This is claiming more than the letter causing the dis-

yards. This is claiming more than the letter causing the discussion.

The theory of the instantaneous effect of gravity on the ball as it leaves the muzzle is too well established at this day to bear discussion, and if discussed at all, can only be classed with such questions as the following, that periodically consume space in the Fonest and Stream—"Do deer bury their horns ?" and "Is the spike buck a sept rate species of the cervidæ." All the arguments are on one side.

My object in alluding to it at all, is to suggest to the author that he may be arguing from false premises. The only correct way of measuring the drop of the ball, for small intervals of time, is either by an electric chronograph, the most certain, or next, by means of carefully arranged paper screens, each of which methods require the greatest care. My inference, however, is that Mr. Van Dyke formed his opinion by sighting the rifle for 25 yards very carefully, then loading with exactly the same charge, and with the same sight shooting at the 50 or 100 yard target, the ball hitting so near the point aimed at, that he considered there was no drop to the ball. A moment's reflection will show how erroneous deductions from such premises may be. In the first place, it would be almost a miracle to obtain exactly the same velocity from two different charges, however carefully weighted. In the second place, it is almost impossible to hold the same, or to sight the same, in two consecutive shots. An error of (.01 inch) one-bundredth of an inch in either would make an tions from such premises may be. In the first place, it would be almost a miracle to obtain exactly the same velocity from two different charges, however carefully weighed. In the second place, it is almost impossible to hold the same, in the sight the same, in two consecutive shots. An error of (.01 inch) one-hundredth of an inch in either, would make an error for 50 yards of about \(\frac{1}{2}_{\text{inch}}\) inch, with a 28-inch barrel (24-inch between front and rear sight). I have experimented in this manner a great deal to obtain trajectory curves, and always found it very unsatisfactory and resulting merely in rude approximations. This is the reason why the suggestion is made that false deductions may be made from erroneous premises; from very unreliable experiment especially, as he speaks in same chapter of his want of facilities "for making correct measurements." I am convinced this is the case in this instance, for it is evident to my mind from what follows that the author is entirely "at sea," as to what trajectory curve his ounce ball does make. Take the claim made in quotation before given, that 150 grains powder will "drive the ounce spherical ball square through a 2-inch bull's-eye at 100 yards, will have no perceptible fall even at 120 yards," etc., etc., and taking the most favorable view of it for his theory, (that the drop is (1 inch) one inch for the first 100 yards, and we figure out an average relocity for that range of 4,150 feet per second, the fine required for passing that distance being (.0719 second), say seventy-two thousandths of a second. This will require an initial velocity of about 4,500 feet per second. The impossibility of accomplishing such a feat with a powder proportion of 1 to 2.91 will be the more apparent when it is stated that the highest velocity attained with the small bores is 2,150 feet per second, with powder proportions of 1 to 1.75.

Any ball with such a fearful velocity as to fall only one inch in the first, 100 yards, would almost pass over equal spaces in eq



150 grains, this initial velocity should be over the mark, especially as a much stronger powder was used than American powder. Below is the curve, showing drop of ball at each 25 yards interval, and then the curve arranged for a point blank of 200 yards:

.65 cal., 437½ grain ball. Initial velocity, 1,815 f. s. Barometer. 30.00 inches.

r testing it. Herewith is a diagram drawn to scale, showing more par

for testing it.

Herewith is a diagram drawn to scale, showing more particularly the different curves above described.

A B C is the curve, as chalked out by the author. A B D the curve as its initial velocity would indicate. A E B C is the curve "suggested" as having been made by the ball, with A K the line of bore, prolonged A F H the calculated curve. It will be seen that the calculated curve does not differ a great deal from the "suggested" curve, the latter dropping 40 to 45 inches and the former 47 inches. A little higher elevation than sea level and a more careful statement of the curve, as claimed, would probably bring them very closely together. Af any rate, this looks to me as a solution of the difficulty, in regard to the author's supposing this particular hullet holds up very near level to 120 yards, the ball really rising 2½ inches at 50 yards.

But Mr. Van Dyke, as well as others, may very naturally suggested doubts as to the correctness of the calculated curve. My reply is, that taking his own figures, his clain to a curve straight up to a certain distance, has been proven an impossibility, and a suggestion is made which will prove my calculated curve a near approximation to the true one, and at the same time offers a correct solution to the difficulty. The calculated curve as based on experiments, and to show how close a calculated curve can agree with an actual curve, obtained through screens, I have taken curve No. 9, of the tables given in Forkest AND Stream of Sept. 1, found out by means of its known ordinates its initial velocity and thence calculated the curve. The two are given together and comparison is readily made. is readily made.

Range in yards... 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200
Achael curve of No.9 4.74 8.65 10.61 11.30 10.64 8.75 5.08 0
Calculated curve... 4.42 7.88 10.20 11.25 10.90 9.16 5.76
Difference... — .32 — .17 — .31 — .05 + .26 + .41 + .49

Again, in same chapter, in comparing the curves made by the three balls A B and C, all of 487½ grains weight, and of .65, .55 and .44 calibre, respectively, and propelled by 100 grains of powder, he starts out with the assumption that the .65 calibre spherical ball will have the highest initial velocity, though all having the same propulsive force. On the supposition that each ball is thrown from barrels of length suitable to utilize fully the 100 grains of powder, it is clear to my mind, and agreeable to experiments, that they will all start with the same velocity. The .44 cal., with co-efficient of resistance of 3.09, will gain on the other two at every instant, and reach the 100 yard point in .217 second, and the 200 yard point in .463 second. The .55 cal. ball is next, with a constant gain on the spherical ball, with co-efficient of resistance of 4.84, reaching the 100 yard point in .226 second, and the 200 yard point in .498 second; and the .65 cal., with co-efficient of resistance of 6.75, passing the 100 yard point in .247 second, reaches the 200 yard point in .581 second. The drop at the 200 yard point of these balls being 41.76 inches, 47.99 inches, and 65, 66 inches, respectively. Initial velocity of each assumed at 1,480 f. s. pressure of air, 30.00 inches of mercury. If I understand the principles which these examples are intended to illustrate, they are equally as erroneous as the illustrations. Several more comparisons are made in the same chapter between the .44 conical and .65 spherical ball, mostly to the disadvantage of the smaller bore.

If my figures above given are correct, of which I have no doubt, the .44 cal. ounce ball, with 100 grains powder, though starting with a velocity 335 feet less than the .65 spherical ball of sams weight, will reach the 200 yard point in less time, .496 — .465 — .031 second, and have a flutter trajectory. This will be the less wondered at, when in addition to the greater atmospheric resistance from the difference of calibres, the relative resistance from the d

STINKING RIVER, Wyoming, Nov. 11, 1881.

I observe in your last number a notice that "an article from 'P.' on the 'Trajectory Curves of Sporting Rifles' will be published in our next issue," Feb. 16. I am highly pleased at this. His articles, always abounding in solid facts, are invaluable contributions to your excellent paper. "P." is not one of those who write from mere guess work, but he states the facts as he has actually proven them to be. He also writes without partiality for any one rifle, but brings each in to receive the reward it is entitled to after the impartial experiments he has made with them all. This is as it should be, and I bespeak for his article a happy reception. In "P." we see combined the essential qualities of a skillful sportsman, an educated theorist, and an impartial experimenter with the rifle. He is a good authority, for he thoroughly understands his subject, and in this respect has never been surpassed by any one who has contributed to your columns. I say this, not to flatter him, but in behalf of the science of rifle shooting, and of the facts he sets forth for the information of others.

New Rochelle, N. Y. information of others. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 10.—The annual meeting of the Game and Inland Fishery Protection Society, of this city, was held on the 7th inst. The report of the year's work showed that the Society had been very active, succeeding in convicting many offenders against the game laws. Officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Robert Morrow (reelected); Vice-Presidents, Lieut, Col. Clerke and E. G. Stayner; Secretary-Treasurer, A. E. Harrington (reelected); Council; M. B. Daly, Peter Jack, Andrew King, C. R. Barry, Capt. Cooke, R. M. Fusiliers; Capt. Eden, ist Yorkshire Regiment; Hon. L. G. Power, Capt. Boughey, Lieut. Wrottesley, R.E.; Capt. Lane, R.M.F.; Oswald Pryor and C. S. Harrington.

Long Island.—During the last warm spell redheads and broadbills came into the bay at Good Ground, L. I., and several of the old gumners prophesy good shooting this spring as soon as the bay opens. It is said that Lane will run two rigs of live decoys this spring besides three batteries for duck

Proposed Wisconsin Deer Law.—The following bill has been introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature. It has been prepared by earnest and experienced men, and ought to become a law: "Section 1. No person shall at any time take, catch, kill or destroy any deer for any purpose, except for consumption thereof as food, within this State. Section 2. No person, company or corporation shall take, catch, kill or destroy any deer, or have in possession any part of the carcass of the same for consumption as food, within this State, except during the months of October and November in each year. Section 3. No person, company or corporation shall expose for sale or have in possession, except alive, at any time, any deer, or any part of the carcass of the same, with the intention of sending or transporting or having the same sent or transported beyond the limits of this State. Section 4. Every violation of any provision of this act shall be a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of fifty dollars, and any person so offending shall, on conviction and in default of payment of such fine, be committed to the county jail until such time, not exceeding thirty days, as such fine shall be paid."

Chicago, Feb. 6, 1882.—The "Sportsman's Club," of this city, has just completed its new club house and boat house on its grounds at Thayer's Landing, Indiana. Thayer's Landing is on the Kankakee River, seventy miles from Chicago, and is reached by the Chicago, New Albany and Louisville Railroad. The shooting on the club's grounds is first-class and is unequaled in this part of the country. The duck, goose, snipe, chicken, quail and ruffed grouse shooting is superb. I bagged seventy-two ducks and one goose there last November. The following are among the members of the Sportsman's Club: W. W. Foss, H. B. Foss, C. A. Orvis, F. H. Elmer, R. A. Turtle, John J. Flanders, Frank Barnard, Ed. S. Douglas, Harry Orvis, Jim Shean and Charles Reitz.—Tex-Bore.

Wolves Abundant.—Chippewa Falls. Wis.-Wolves Abundant.—Chippewa Falls, Wis.—If any of your readers are short of wolves it might be well for them to come up this way. An old woodsman who had just returned from the woods tells me the "varmints" are wonderfully plenty, and made music around his camp every night. He found more than one place where they had captured and eaten a deer. One of the men at a logging camp lately shot a deer and followed it less than a mile, but when the unimal fell he found only some of its larger bones. The wolves had got in abead of him. A case, perhaps, of retributive justice, for the deer was killed out of season, a thing which, I presume, occurs frequently in the vicinity of our logging camps.—Badder. camps.—Badger.

WENONAH, N. J., Feb. 7, 1882.—We have just had our first considerable snow storm of the season. Up to within a few days' many birds which usually leave us in the winter have remained here. To-day, and for several days past, the song thrush has been with us. I do not before remember seeing them till May. One covey of five or six qualis only is all that has been seen in this vicinity for more than a year past. It is hoped that the Legislature will pass a law prohibiting their destruction for at least three years.—M. P. P.

The Police "Take in" a Fox.—Dover, N. H., Jan. 29, 1882.—Last Thursday a novel fox chase took place near here, and wound up in nearly the centre of our city. In early morning Mr. Edward Barilett, of Great Falls, started two full-grown foxes on Goodwin's Hill, some two miles from here, and, after running two or three hours, the foxes made direct for our city and came down one of our main streets, passing a number of persons and teams, and took shelter in a stable belonging to Mr. John B. Hall, where one was captured by two police officers, the other escaping. The one captured was afterwards killed, and the owner of the dogs running was notified he could have the skin by applying at police station No. 1 of this city. The Dover Rod and Gun Club held its annual supper last week; and a most enjoyable affair it was, too.—W. A. G.

Charleston, Illinois, Feb. 9, 1882.—I believe winter has broken. On the 3d meadow larks were here and singing. On the 7th wild pigeons were flying in all directions; ducks and geese flying north.

INQUISITIVE VISITOR (to captain of life saving station, quitur): "I should think you might shoot lots of porpoises

loquium; "I should think you might shout fore of purposes here, Captain."

Captain (who does not hear quite well, and imagines that the remark referred to foxes): "Well, so we might, but then we haven't got any dogs here, and they squat in the grass so that it's mighty hard to see them."

Curtain falls to chorus of laughing surfmen.

CURE FOR GOUT.—We commend the following to our gouty readers: Senator Voorhees says: "I have cured myself of rheumatic gout by a simple remedy—taking lemon juice in warm water twice or three times per day. Consequently, I am able to do what I have not done for years—walk from my lodging to the Capitol and back, a matter of four miles every day, and outstrip the young fellows who go with me."

The Scientific American, formerly our near neighbor, is now issued from its new office, No. 261 Broadway, on the opposite side of the City Hall Park from our own office. The journal maintains its high position of ability and usefulness.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

E. G. Koenic is advertising a Flobert parlor rifle for \$5, also a full line of guns, pistols, fishing-tackle, etc. His address is 875 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

RUBBER Goods are always in demand for the field. The old firm of Hodgman & Co. was one of the first to make a specialty of sportsmen's rubber goods, and in this brauch of the trade cannot be surpassed by any manufacturers in the world.

LONG ISLAND FIRST in the word.

LONG ISLAND FIRST the Experiment of the menhaden fishery on the Long Island coast for the year 1881; Menhaden rendered, 151,000,000; gallons of oil manufactured, 650,000; tons of scrap, 13,616; tons of edible fish marketed, 770. The men who rake claims in the waters of East Hampton sent to market in the season 11,000 bushels of clams.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

"I was much more surprised when I learned that the first chemist of his time was a professed angler, and that he thinks that if he were obliged to renounce fishing or philosophy, that he should find the struggle of his choice pretty severe."—(so. TOKKON'S JOURNAL, Vol.

ANGLING.

TO A FELLOW CRAFTSMAN.

BESIDE the gentle stream,
In morning's earliest beam,
How sweet to stray—
To hear the blithe birds sing, As, gaily, on the wing They greet the day!

To see the flow rets peep, As from a blissful sleen At rosy morn:
And shake their slender stems
Free from the dewy gens
The night hath worn!

To breathe the bracing bree: Bearing from budding trees Perfumes most rare; To feel ourselves to be With all in sympathy,
And free from care!

What pleasure there to stand, With pliant rod in hand. Upon the brink—
And see the subtle hook
Within the rippling brook Slowly down-sink

The rod, the line the reel-O what a glorious feel When floats the fly Upon the water's whirl Where 'neath the eddying purl The trout doth lie

Or, when the graceful float Rides like a fairy boat Upon the tide-Until it warning gives,
And impulse quick receives
Beneath to 'bide!

Ah, then, my friend, to "strike," What joy to it is like When fish is fast? To see the glint and gleam Of trout, or perch, or bream, Their struggles past!

My friend and angler dear These joys, for many a year, We oft have proved; And may the future tend Our willing feet to wend To sport beloved!

SILKWORM GUT.

SILKWORM GUT.

RECENT article in our columns on the manufacture and strength of gut, from our correspendent, Samuel Allcock, of Redditch, England, was reprinted in the Fishing Gazette. A correspondent of that paper thus takes issue with Mr. Allcock and gives his own views as to the treatment of that delicate portion of the angler's tackle. He says:

It is a bold act for a man to differ with the dictum of a member of so eminent a firm as that of Messrs. Allcock & Co., of Redditch; but the detail of the treatment of silkworm gut, as given in the American Forest and Streem, in your issue of the 14th inst., as emanating from that gentleman, is in many respects so totally opposed to what I have been assured are the proper preparations for this product, that I dare not suffer the statement altogether to pass without challenge. Mr. Allcock says he has been in Murcia, Spain, superintending its manufacture, and has discovered two causes which make gut brittle, and has instructed the managers there to see all the native producers of gut and impress upon them the importance of keeping the gut out of the sun.

Are we to conclude that Mr. Allcock has only now, after "thirty-five years' experience," discovered that the sun has been the cause of the complaint at present so general respecting the inferiority of this product? I will grant, for the nonce, that the sun may be one of the causes of the present deterioration; but, if so, we have been in error from the first application of this most useful production, as the sun has not ceased to shine, nor has it diminished the power of its rays. Then how does this tally with the positive knowledge that at one time gut was of the best; no complaints were heard of its strength and endurance, and it is now charged with abuses directly opposite to those which contributed so greatly to the excellence of the material? We admit that the gut is worse now than heretofore, but we do not admit that the sun has anything to do with it. In case, however, this indictment against the grand luminar

are detrimental; but how does this agree with the following, if we are to take the process as that indersed by Mr. Alleock? The manufacture of gut is very simple. The gut from the worms is bought from the small country people who breed the worms in their houses. The first process in making is to put the gut in a furnace with water, a little soda and soap; after boiling a short time the outer skin comes off it. It is put in yellow and comes out white after it is put in the bleaching-oven.

For our own part we are inclined to believe, subject to correction, that the furnace, the boiling and the baking, the

put in yellow and comes out white after it is put in the bleaching-oven.

For our own part we are inclined to believe, subject to correction, that the furnace, the boiling and the baking, the bleaching, the soap and soda, have more to do with the recent deterioration of gut than the poor shandered sun and atmosphere, Mr. Allcock speaks of the moisture being taken out by the sun. I presume he means it solidifies the gun, the most vital portion of the gut that holds together the many threads of silk which form the strand. But, surely, soap and soda, boiling and bleaching, etc., is most likely to extract both moisture and gum than any of the old processes from which we got the best material.

We have in England tried the following receipt with silk-worms bred by ourselves. Steep silkworms, when just ready to spin, in strong vinegar for twelve hours in warm weather, or two or three in cold; then take them out, break them in the middle, stretch them out as far as possible on a board furnished with slits or pegs to hold them, and dry them in the sun. The worms may be known to be going to spin by refusing food and by having a fine silken thread hanging from their mouths.

The coll foilway that we have head have been when the arm.

mouths.

The only failures that we have had, have been when the sun has not been sufficiently hot; but even then by artificial heat we have produced average samples of gut. We should add that after it is dry we wipe it with olive or sweet oil and put it away in Russia or wash leather.

CHUB FISHING.

IN a late number of your journal, "P. A. B." asks: "Could some of your friends give some points concerning chub

IN a late number of your journal, "P. A. B." asks: "Could some of your friends give some points concerning chub fishing?"

If "P. A. B." is willing to accept my definition of the noun "chub," I think I can give him the desired information. In the South, the land of my nativity, we know the chub as a short, thick fish, with a mouth exceedingly large in proportion to body, dark on the back, shading to gray on the side, and white under the belly. This fish is found in all, or nearly all, the ponds and lakes in the Carolinas, Georgia, and, I believe, in all the other Southern States. They are frequently taken weighing from 4 to 12lbs. Anglers who make a specialty of chub-fishing use almost exclusively live bait—a small silvery-white fish, to be found wherever chubs abound—they are locally denominated "roaches."

Into the back of the roach the hook is inserted, usually under the dorsal in, the bottle-stopper (used as a float) is pulled up the line about \$H. 6in. from the hook, and the whole cast into the pond out among the lily-pod and watercresses. The roach swimming around attracts the attention of the chub. When a chub makes up his mind to dine on a roach he does not wait to say grace, but goes for that roach with a vim—the man at the end of the rod usually knows when this takes place, as the chub is a wicked biter, and, laving such an enormous mouth, swallows everything down at a gulp. The chub is by no means as game as the trout or black biass, but for a minute or two the novice thinks he has caught a whate, or at least an alligator.

While on a visit to Augusta, Ga, in April, 1880. I saw at Barriott & Land's drug store, on Broad street, four clubs, aggregating 36lbs. in weight. They were caught in the mill pond which supplies power for the cotton factory at Langley, S. C., situate on the S. C. R. R., about nine miles north of Augusta, and about midway between that city and Aiken, a winter resort for invalids from the North. These fish were intended for the banquet given in honor of a party of Cincinnati busine

Baltimore, Md. [It is unfortunate that our fishes' names are so mixed that it is necessary to know a man's locality to determine what fish he means by a certain name. "Ches. A. Peake" evidently refers to the black bass, which is perversely called "chub" in parts of the South. "P. A. B." meant the small brook fish with soft fins, the *Semotilius*, a fish called "dace" in some parts of the country, and which sometimes reaches a pound in weight. This is the only true "chub," and the one that "W. J. H." refers to below.]

In answer to the wish of a correspondent, "P. A. B.," in your last number, I will endeavor to say a few words about the club. To capture this fish, as an artist, use a rod about twelve feet long and very limber; between a light bass and a fly rod, with a plain wooden reel 4½ inches in diameter, a silk twist line about the calibre of sewing thread, a cork float long and thin, that will carry four or five shot the size of peas, the hook to hang twelve or fifteen inches lower than the last shot. The bait for early spring fishing is the residuum of tallow inclhers' vaus which you can get from any drysalters, but hard enough to fix the barb well in him. Keep your rod well up, and keep a strain of about a pound on your line. If you get over his first rush he is yours after a few plunges.

One thing is very essential which I have omitted, never, when fishing along way down stream, allow your line above the float to lag or rest on the water, and keep your line moderately taut, so that the shot does not travel before the bait. If you should not get a bite in a dozen swims try somewhere clse, for you may be sure there are none there.

W. J. H.

FISHING WITH CORMORANTS.—Professor Ward, in a letter to the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, thus writes of the way in which the Chinese eatch fish with commorants: "As we ascend the river we pass many hundred fishing boats which are floating down with the tide, fishing as they go, and which will return with it in the same way this evening. A few of these are Chinese, and they are using here the strange plan of their own country of cormorant fishing. On a large bamboo running several yards out over the bow of their hoat, sit usually two cormorants like great black geese, only more sharply and with thinner bodies. They watch the water keenly as the boat floats along, and now one now the other of them rises quickly, gives a flopping sort of a

dive, disappears beneath the water and in a moment or two emerges with a fish in his beak. Before he has time even to eat this, "John," draws him in promptly by a fine, strong cord which he has before made fast to his leg, takes the fish away and sets him back on the bamboo, when he waddles along to the further end and takes station to repeat this thankless labor. When the day's work is over the master, regulas his faithful fishing communicate with the the master regales his faithful fishing companions with the offal."

"WHAT IS A TEN-POUNDER?"

WE publish the following extract from a private letter from

W E publish the following extract from a private letter from our valued correspondent, "S. C. C.," who has given us so much good information about Southern coast fishes. He wants to know what fish Captain Dampier called a "tenpounder," and at the same time gives us some interesting local names for the "crab cater," He writes:

The extracts from Captain Dampier's log-book which you gave in Forest And Stream, Jan. 26, interested me much. With the exception of size, his description of our tarpon is excellent; but I have never seen one on the East Florica coast as small as 25 pounds. Of that size they could be taken with rod and reel. Perhaps, like the sheepshead, the tarpon spawns in Southern waters, and going North in summer, grows larger on the way, by reason of plentiful food.

The fish which the Captain calls "snooks," I have taken at Indian River Inlet, East Florida, where it also goes by the name of sergeant-fish, on account of the stripe along the side, resembling that upon the trousers of a non-commissioned officer; also called cobia and crab-eater. Cavallies, mullets, barracouts, sting-rays we also know, but what is a tenpounder?

[We do not know the ten-pounder, at least not by that name.

partacouts, stug-rays we also know, but what is a terpounder?

S. C. C.

[We do not know the ten-pounder, at least not by that name. The fish called "snooks," "sargent," "cobia" and "crabeater," is the Elacate canadus, Linn., Gill., and the latter in his list of fishes of the east coast of North America gives only one common name, that of crabeater. It is the Elacate canada, of Holbrook: "Letthyology of South Carolina," p. 95. It is easily recognized by the descriptive stripe running from its eye to the tail, from which the name "sargent" comes. Gunther gives its range as: "Indian seas, Tropical parts of the Atlantic, Atlantic shores of the United States." Gill gives it as: "Cape Cod to West Indies." It does not appear in "Goode's Fishes of Bermuda."]

TENNESSEE FISH NOTES.

Tennessee fish notes.

To-morrow Squire Knight will entertain a select company from among the amateur anglers of Nashville, a his farm near the city. His object is principally to show them his two fish ponds, and to try to organize a company for the purpose of increasing his present facilities for cultivating game fishes on a large scale. From what I learn, the supply of clear, cold spring water is unlimited, superb sites for other ponds, and all within easy access of our market. It is to be desired that the enterprise will meet with encouragement, as it assures our citizens a fair supply of delicious and healthy food, and a place of resort to those of our townsmen who have not the time to make prolonged fishing excursions. Should the company be organized as proposed by the Squire, it will partake more of the character of a club, and he is specially desirous of procuring a large number of stocktakers in order to make the place one of attraction.

Pond-building and fishculture have become very popular in this State of late years. A goodly number of farmers have secured stocks of German earp, but many others are experimenting on our local game tish. If they neet with fair success, it will not be many years before Tennessee will be abundantly supplied with all the varieties of fish which will thrive here.

Since the floods in the Cumberland have subsided, quanti-

here.

Since the floods in the Cumberland have subsided, quantities of buffalo, cat and drum are being taken on trol lines, but amateur angling is at an end until spring. Several new clubs have been organized this winter, and the old reliables, the F. A. C. and Cumberland, have assumed new vigor and will do good work when they take again to the tented field.

SNAPPER FISHING IN FLORIDA.—A Jacksonville correspondent of the Savannah Ners says: "Mr. Hamilton Disston, President of the Florida Land Improvement Company, with a party of friends from Philadelphia, is now in the city. A day or two since a few of these gentlemen took the yacht Mischief and steered for the snapper banks. They were fortunate in finding the fishing grounds without difficulty and captured thirty-six of the beauties in an hour and a half, the aggregate weight amounting to seven hundred pounds. The sons of the City of Brotherly Love were bewildered with their success and astonished at the size and abundance of the inhabitants of our waters. The fish are caught at a depth of from sixteen to twenty fathoms, and when the lead shows a bottom of coral and shell cast anchor and you can be sure of a heavy bag." a heavy bag.

LARGE STRIPED BASS.—Philadelphia, Feb. 8,—Please give us a list of some of the heaviest striped bass on record, caught with rod and reel. Our veracity is doubted when we say fifty pounds. What is the difference between the rock bass caught in the Delaware and sold in our markets under that name, and the large striped bass caught elsewhere Y—Constant Reader.

STANT READER.

[We have published accounts of striped bass caught at Montauk this summer, some of which weighed seventy pounds. Mr. A. B. Dunlap took one of sixty-two pounds at Pasque Island some years ago; and Mr. Frank O. Herring took one two years ago, at the same place, which weighed sixty pounds. This fish is called "rock" and "rocklish," south and west of New York, but it is the same fish.]

BIG BLACK BASS.—This week Mr. Blackford received a black bass from Georgia, which weighed ten and a half pounds. It was sent to the Smithsonian Institution and will be preserved in the shape of a plaster cast. We did not see it, but no doubt it was of the big-mouth species.

BIG WESTERN TROUT.—The Socramento, Cal., Record-Union of Feb. 1, contains the following: "Last week R. T. Bennet, of Excelsior, caught in the Sausal, Sonoma county, a trout weighing thirteen pounds, and Al. Turner another weighing nine pounds."

FISH SPECIMENS WANTED .- Prof. Baird is anxious to procure specimens of fish called hagfish, sucker and slimefish (Myxine glutinosa), and any of our salt-water fishermen who may capture them will confer a favor by sending him a few.

Hishculture.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION A MEETING of the executive committee of the association A was held at the office of FORES AND STREAM on Tuesday the 14th inst., to determine the time and place of the next annual meeting, and such other matters as might come before it. The following were present: Mr. Barnet Phillips, Secretary; Mr. E. G. Blackford, Treasurer; Mr. Fred. Mather, Chairman of Executive Committee, and Mr. James Benkard and Mr. John E. Morgan. A card was received from Mr. James Annih, of the committee, stating that his choice of dates would be March 30 and 31. After some discussion it was decided to hold it on Monday and Tuesday, April 3 and 4. Mr. Phillips favored the old place in Fulton Market. Mr. Mather suggested the Cooper Institute, or some other place up town. Mr. Blackford thought that it should be held in Boston one year. It was too late to consider the latter proposition this year, and a motion by Mr. Phillips that it be held in the rooms of the Fish Mongers' Association, Fulton Market, was carried.

ons of the Fish alongers absorbed fried.

fr. Blackford then offered the following:

lesolved: That the chairman of the executive committee the subject of a future place of necting before the associon before the adjournment of the next annual meeting, and the also bring before the meeting the question of institutions.

that he also bring before the meeting the question of institution life memberships.

Mr. Phillips then reported that while in Washington he saw Prof. 6. Brown Goode and Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, and that both promised papers. In Philadelphia he met Prof. John A. Ryder, who has been following up the experiments of Dr. Brooks on the development of the oyster, and who promised a paper on the history and embryology of that mollusk. Mr. Benkard partly promised a paper to be written by Mr. Redmond on trout culture by the South Side Club, and Mr. Mather thought that he might write one on some subject now unsuggested. Adjourned.

REPORT OF MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION.

Mather thought that he might write one on some subject now unsuggested. Adjourned.

REPORT OF MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION.

THE Commissioners on Inland Fisheries of the State of Massachusetts have just issued their sixteenth annual report for the year ending Sep. 30, 1881, which is not as voluminous as some of their previous ones. It opens with an account of what has been done in the matter of fishways, and we learn that surveys and plans for ways over the dams on the Ipswich River were made and forwarded to its owners hast Aurenst. A petition for a way over the dam owned by John S. Brayton, Swansea, was reported unfavorably, because there had been no migratory fish in the river for years, and the selectmen of the town would not agree to re-stock the stream. Other petitions were also declined. Of the Holyoke fishway they say: "In order to protect what little interest Connecticut has left us in this river, several persons have been employed at different times to look after the Holyoke fishway." It seems that complaints were made that certain persons, among them a former superintendent, were taking fish from the fishway and selling them. Detectives found that one night fifteen hundred ampreys were so taken and sent to Connecticut. A report of the lish passing the fishway at Lawrence, from April 22 to Nov. 1, shows the following species: Suckers, alewives, lampreys, black bass, chubs, shad, salmon and eels. The number of salmon seen in the daily inspections was 72, by much the largest number yet recorded. These fish nearly all came in one school at the end of June, when 30 of the entire number were seen in two days, no autumn run being seen. Four shad were seen in the way at different times.

Massachusetts' share of spawn from the Bucksport, establishment was 220,000. Of this number 50,000 were received at the State hatching house, Winchester, from which 410,000 six were obtained, and deposited in the lead waters of the Nashua River. The balance, 170,000, were forwarded to Plymouth, N. H. This, will the portion due t

The sixty thousand eggs mentioned in my last report, obtained from the salmon takon at the hatching-house on the Pemigewasset River, were hatched with a loss of eight per cent.

In December, 1880, and January, 1881, I received 449,500 Atlantic salmon eggs from Bucksport, Mc. These were hatched with a loss of 7,533. During the month of May 30,000 young salmon were put into the Contoccook River at Hillsborough. The remainder of both lots, something over 29,000, were put into the Pemigewasset River, from one to three miles above Livermore Falls. This year twently-five salmon have been caught at the hatchery, varying in weight from eight to twenty-five opinions. The nets were set June 3; the first salmon was caught June 20; the last Sept. 26. Twelve were females, and from them we have secured a hundred and twenty-five thousan'l eggs, as follows: Oct. 18, from 2 fish, 42,000. Oct. 23, from 3 fish, 53,000; Oct. 30, from 4 fish, 48,000; total, 123,000. The past summer, like that of 1880, has been a very dry season, and the river has been low the greater part of the time, which in part accounts for my not taking more or less stopped at Manchester, N. H. After the urgent appeal in 1804, from New Hampshire, charging Massachusetts with depriving her of migratory fish by unpassable dams at Lawrence and Lowell, it was hardly to be expected that any obstacle would be allowed in that State to retard the work now being 20 successfully carried out. It appears that the owners at Manchester have been constructing new mills, and disposing of additional water power, which accounts for the passage of salmon.

There is an impression among some of the mill-owners, that the owners at Manchester have been constructing new mills, and disposing of additional water power, which accounts for the water being below the crest of the dam at a time when most now they are the superson of the fish which may have been constructing hew mills, and charges fish which may have been created by the erection of these forms of the passage of salmon.

They

NEW JERSEY'S MENHADEN FISHERIES.

NEW JERSEY'S MENHADEN FISHERIES.

IN the Senate an important communication was read from United States Senator Sewell in reference to the menhaden fishing on the Jersey coast. Both houses, it is expected, will take rigorous action to prevent a continuance of that kind of fishing. The letter of Senator Sewell reads as follows:

I have had for some time under consideration the mather of our fishing interest along the Jersey coast, and had about concluded to introduce a bill in Congress prohibiting the curther destruction of our fish product by parties from other States. In a recent conversation, however, with Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, who is the recognized authority upon the subject, I learned a fact of which I was previously not aware—namely, that in the treaty with England upon the fishery question, the citizens of this country are privileged to fish anywhere in Canadian waters. The treaty, being reciprocal, grants the same courtesy to the people of Canada to fish anywhere along our coasts. It is, therefore, impossible to enact a law of the character I intended. It would give the Canadians a monopoly of the fisheries along our coast and would likewise enable the parties engaged in the destruction and damage of our fishing interests by the capture of menhaden for oil and fertilizing purposes to take out Canadian registers.

The State of Mainc, through its Legislature, considered the

tion and damage of our Issuing innerests by the capacitation menhaden for oil and fertilizing purposes to take out Canadian registers.

The State of Maine, through its Lecislature, considered the same question for some time, and finally arrived at the conclusion to pass an act prolibiting the catching of fish along her shores with purse nets or other contrivances, and the result has been that, in driving away the different companies engaged in that business—principally from Connecticut and Rhode Island—and in freeing their coast from their operations, there has been an immense increase of this class of fishing along our shores within the past few years.

I would therefore recommend the State to take action similar to that of Maine, and not await the action of the national government, which cannot be successfully invoked in view of the treaty I have referred to. The evil is a crying one and must be suppressed by the best means at hand. The growing oppular interest in the shore line of our State and its magnificent summer resorts has really brought the question up as one of the principal industries in New Jersey, from which we receive a revenue equal, if not in excess, of that from our manufacturing interests. The protection of fish for the use and anusement of a population of 250,000 during the summer months and still increasing is of so much importance that it behooves the State to give it the consideration it deserves.

The letter was referred to a committee composed of the

The letter was referred to a committee composed of Senators from the seaboard counties.

TRENTON, N. J.

AUSTRALIAN FISHCULTURE.—The Zoological Society in New South Wales, who have successfully introduced trout and perch into that part of Australia, have renewed their efforts to introduce salmon, and have applied for and received from the United States Fish Commission two boxes containing 40,000 ova. These, after great care and trouble being taken with them, have been safely deposited in hatching boxes at Bowenfels.

FISHCULTURE IN NEW JERSEY.—At the hatchery FISHOULTURE IN NEW JERSEY.—At the natenery of Mrs. J. H. Slack, at Bloomsbury, N. J., there are now 50,000 eggs of the California salmon ready to distribute in the streams of the State. Prof. Baird has also forwarded to this hatchery 95,000 eggs of the Atlantic salmon, Salmo salar, for the Delaware river, and 15,000 eggs of the land-locked salmon for the lakes in the interior part of the State.

OYSTER LAW OF NEW JERSEY.—A bill has just passed the Legislature of New Jersey, by a vote of 12 to 7, which for-pids all non-residents from gathering, planting or being inter-ested in oysters planted in this State, under a penalty of fine or imprisonment, the former not to be less than \$1,000 and the latter not less than a year.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES. BENCH SHOWS.

March 7, 8, 9 and 10—Pittsburgh, Pa., Bench Show. Chas. Lincofn, Superintendent. Entries close Feb. 25.
April 18, 19, 29 and 21.—New York, Sixth Annual Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.
May 9, 10, 11 and 12.—Boston, Mass. Third Bench Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, Edward J. Forster, Secretary; Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS

September—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens. Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Tenn., Secretary, December—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quall, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

Grand-Junction Tenn. D. Bryson. Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

SCENT.

THAT the nose of the dog is a most wonderful organ no one at all conversant with the performances of hunting dogs will for a moment doubt. How marvelous the power that enables the pointer or setter to accurately follow the intricate windings of the trail that was traced by the wandering bird perhaps hours before. How wonderful his ability to follow the footsteps of his master, even through a crowd, upon the pavements where all seent, seemingly, must be obliterated by countless other footsteps. How perplexing the fact that he can unerringly follow the track of our horse, driven at speed over the cobble stones or dusty road, and surely find us, although many teams have crossed and recrossed our path. Often have we puzzled our brain in endeavoring to solve the mystery of this wonderful power, but in vain; and long ago, like Dundreary, we resolved that "this was a thing that no fellow could find out." We once saw a brace of dogs road the trail of a grouse athwart the effliwium from the carcass of a dead horse, which the wind blow directly in their nostrils, and the heavily laden air reminded us—by contrast—of the "spice-laden odors of Araby the blest," with never a doubt nor fault they followed the bird and came to a staunch point within twenty yards of the odorous mass. We could scarcely believe the evidence of our eyes nor place any confidence in the sense of the dogs until, with bated breath, we rushed in and flushed the bird. We then and there foreswore all future attempts to elucidate the unfathomable mystery surrounding the subject. scarcely believe the evidence of our eyes nor place any confidence in the sense of the dogs until, with bated breath, we rushed in and flushed the bird. We then and there foreshove all future attempts to elucidate the unfathomable mystery surrounding the subject. Besides the sense of smell there is still another sense that pertains to the nose of our four-flooted friend that appears to be well defined and in constant use. We refer to the habit which he has of touching with the end of his nose any object that he may he in doubt about. We have often noticed, especially when in a crowd, that when our dog lost us for a moment he would upon his returnationed assured by our voice and the evidence of his sight and smell—retain his inquisitive look, and would not appear to be perfectly satisfied of our identity until he had touched our hand or some part of our person with his nose. When he meets a companion, or discovers something that he does not quite understand, nothing but actual contact with his nose will satisfy his corrosity. We are well convinced that most dogs who have been hunted much on different kinds of game can readily distinguish the difference between them, and are never at fault as to the particular kind of bird before them. We have owned several dogs that would almost unerringly indicate by their action just what was in the wind, and we have many times changed our shells for something more appropriate to the occasion to the manifest improvement of the bag.

LAVERACK PEDIGRES.

IN our issue of Feb. 2, we published the letter of Mr, Llewellin and "Perplexity," together with the comments of "Justice," who appears to be more zealeus than correct, at least so far as the color of the get of Pride of the Border is concerned, for it is well known that several of them show the liver color, although this is by no means conclusive avidence that the color comes from a recent cross with the Edmond Castle strain.

The following letter from Mr, J. R. Robinson in relation to the matter explains itself and completely refutes the second charge of Mr. Llewellin, and so far as we can see, the other charges depend mainly upon this, thus leaving Mr. Llewellin a very precarious foothold to stand upon before the committee of the Kennel Club. Mr. Robinson writes:

"I beg to protest againt Mr. P. Llewellin drawing inferences from letters written by me when he puts a totally different construction on my remarks to what they really meant. I have never imagined for a moment that my late friend E. Laverack crossed his setters, as he told me not once, but repeatedly, just as Mr. Llewellin acknowledges he told him, that, although he crossed for experiment, he never found it succeed, and consequently he had never kept any of the results. What he did say about Pride of the Border was this: 'He has thrown back in color to the Edmond Castle breed,' which has lain dormant in his sort for thirty years. If will swear, or take any affidavit the committee of the Kennel Club may require, that Mr. Laverack stated thirty years, If will swear, or take any affidavit the committee of the Kennel Club may require, that Mr. Laverack stated thirty years, which letters in my possessions will prove. Some may be surprised at such an occurrence; but such results are well known among breeders of various stock, as well as to medical men. As an instance, in foxhound kennels, within recent years a black and tan, of the regular markings of the old talbot, has a bias tand per men well and the proper strains of the would at

Mr. Herzberg also has a word to say upon the subject, and nakes one or two points which are well taken. His letter is

as follows:

Editor Forest and Stream:
A little knowledge of dogs, particularly where that little knowledge is supplemented by boundless prejudice, is certainly a most dangerous thing to the man who uses that knowledge for the editication of men with no ambition to have a breed of setters called after them.

This thought is brought out by the recent so-called protest of Mr. R. L. Purcell Llewellin, which recently appeared in the English sporting papers and which was extensively copied in this country.

English sporting papers and which was extensively copied in this country.

Before showing how limited is Mr. Llewellin's knowledge of the subject he assumes to enlighten the world about, permit me to thank him for having come out over his own signature, even though that signature indorses glaring errors and publishes to the world the ingratitude of its owner to a dead friend.

Last year Mr. Buckle, Mr. Llewellin's kennelman, under the nom de plume of "Breeder" undertook to edify us as to the merits of his master's dogs and the defects of all others; his efforts at English grammar and stud book lore showed he was quite as well posted as his employer, who we must now believe inspired him. But though Mr. Llewellin is quite as competent and fully as bitter as his servant, it is a pleasure to have a principal to deal with and to know that the man's ambition to have his name attach to a breed of dogs shows totally to the world just what kind of a man he is.

To answer fully the misstatements of Mr. Llewellin would take more space than I could ask for in one issue of your excellent journal.

To answer fully the misstatements of Mr. Llewellin would take more space than I could ask for in one issue of your excellent journal.

The one great point made by the protestor is in the closing paragraph of his remarkable document, and reads as follows: "To a witness I am prepared to call to whom Mr. Laverack stated that Pride of the Border's color (liver and white), till then unknown in the breed, actually was due to his crossing with the Edmond Castle Breed." Mr. Buckle did not revise this sentence of his master, or we are sure it would be structurally more smooth if equally more ungrammatical, but it is not our purpose to teach Mr. Llewellin to write decent English but to get him to tell the truth or to acknowledge that his misstatements are the result of ignorance, not prejudice. I might say here that Mr. Laverack—whom Mr. Llewellin, now that the former cannot answer back from the grave, attempts to suirch—certainly knew more about dogs than about mea, else he would never have dedicated his excellent work "The Setter" to such a "friend" as Mr. Llewellin has proven himself to be demortius mil nisi bonum.

But the "liver and white" is the point at issue. In the "Konnel Club Calendar and Stud Book," vol. 11, under number 200, the following entry appears:

But the "liver and white" is the point at issue. In the "Kennel Club Calendar and Stud Book," vol. II, under number 4200, the following entry appears:
"Carlowitz—R. Ll. Purcell Llewellin's, Willesby Hall, Ashby de la Louch, breeder, owner, whelped 1873. Pedigree: by Pilkington's Dasa (No. 1342, vol. L) out of Llewellin's Countess (No. 1485, vol. L) Chief performance, Bedford, first prize."
When all the other entries have the colors given, why did not Mr. Llewellin give the colors in this case?
The presumption is that he had something to concead, and this bit of subterfuge becomes painfully evident when it is known that Carlowitz is a liver and white dog, as Mr. James H. Goodsell, of New York city, the present owner, will gladly show to his visitors. Cau Mr. Llewellin tell us how it is that the sire of Carlowitz, Filkington's Dash, and his (Llewellin's) Countess, both blue beltons, descended from lir. Laverack's Old Bine Dash and tho! III., could produce a liver and white dog? Does he mean to tell us that all his own Laverack dogs have had an outcross to account for the color? That is the only inference that can be drawn from his wild stutement, and it will yet return to plague the originator, for he has in his recklessness fouled his own nest.

If this color is the result of an outcross then Mr. Llewellin must have known it since 1873, but during all these years he has kept silence as to the defect—if such is to be—tin his own dogs.

We must believe that Mr. Llewellin knew or did not know

has kept suence as to the detect—I such is to be—in his own dogs.

We must believe that Mr. Llewellin knew or did not know of the outeross that produced the liver and white Carlowitz; if he knew then he has willfully deceived the public. If he did not know, where then did he get the recent information that leads him and his unknown witness to find an outeross in the case of Pride of the Border! But a man who traduces the cade would not hesitate for his own petty ends to misrepresent his own stock, and if he has not done so, it is in order for him to explain.

BROGLYN, Feb. 8, 1882.

THE SIMCOE DOG AND POULTRY SHOW.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

[PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE Norfolk Poultry and Dog Association held their first combination show at Simcoc, in the Drill shed, on February 6, 7 and 8. As we were particularly interested in the dog show we will pass over the poulty, of which there was a very fine collection for a local exhibition. The president, Mr. Freeman, and the secretary, Mr. A. W. Smith, did everything in their power to make the show a success, and were ably backed up by a good working committee, and have every reason to be gratified that their exertions were appreciated by the public and that their show was a decided success, both as an exhibition and financially. Since is one of the oldest towns in the Western Peninsula, but until a very few years ago it was without railway communication, but now it has two, and a third in contemplation. We may expect to hear of its being one of the most prosperous, as it is situated in the very midst of a magnificent farming country.

The Drill shed, which is situated in about the centre of the town and is admirably adapted for such an exhibition, being very large, well lighted and ventilated; and the floor being of dry sand there was no dampness about it. The dogs were konneled along the western side, and the eastern side was devoted to poultry.

The dors were not benched but nlaced on the cround. with

dry sand there was no dampness about it. The dogs were kenneled along the western side, and the eastern side was devoted to poultry.

The dogs were not benched but placed on the ground, with high divisions between each, which was a mistake, as it is not easy to see them when so low; and besides it is not good for them to lie on the ground at this season of the year. With this exception, and that sufficient care was not taken in having the classes placed in their catalogued order, everything was in very good shape.

The judging was done in a large open space in the middle of the building, and Dr. I. G. Niven, London, Ont., officiated as judge for all the classes and did quite as well as he usually does.

the building, and Dr. I. G. Niven, London, Ont., officiated spidge for all the classes and did quite as well as he usually does.

The first class, English setters, had a good entry of eleven. Of these the bitch Liddersdale was rightly placed first. She is a black, white and tan, and is very taking in appearance, and was well shown. Blythe, placed second, is rather large, but he best of the lot. Jefferson Davis we fancied for second place, but age and being quite lame put him back, and he had to be contented with h. c. Irish setter had no entries. Gordon setters had one good one in Jack. (Grouse-Moll III.) This is a fine Gordon and shows hinself remarkably well, and does credit to his sire. Water spaniels and cocker spaniels were not good, and the first prize was withheld in each case. In this class we saw Dr. Niven's beautiful little black cocker spaniels who was placed on exhibition and attracted an admiring crowd; she was shown in good condition. Foxhounds and beagles had some good extries, particularly Dan. O'Shea's Roxey, Forester and Music, and Col. Mabie's Count and Jeff. Collies had five entries and all very good. The Doctor took a very long time to decide between Laddie and Lassie for first place, but finally the dog got the blue card; and here we may say that in this class where dogs and bitches were shown together it s. hard to give a sound judgment, as the dog has the advantage always of a better coat and frill than a bitch, and that is particularly where Laddie was supportor to Lassie, who is a very stout bitch and was shown in beautiful condition, as were all Mr. Rothera's entries. Mr. Rothera had lost two very fine puppies, Collins taking the special for hest Collie pup exhibited. Fox-terriers were a poor Inixture. In St. Bernards Friam was justly placed first. He is one of the best proportioned dogs of the breed we have seen, and is very large, in fact, we considered him the best dog in the show, His condition was something worthy of comment. The following are

THE AWARDS.

English setters.—1. T. G. Davey's Liddersdale; 2. G. W. Well's Blythe; h. c., Blythe Woolnough's Tray; h. c., C. C. Rapeljo's Tory. Gordon setters.—1. J. Lorne Campbell's Jack; 2. Same owner's

Gordon setters.—J. J. Lorne Compensation (Gypsy. Water spaniejs.—I. David Durward's Sport. Cocher spaniels.—I. D. T. Rogero's Bronto. Forthsunds.—I. Dan O'Shea's Roxey; 2. Same owner's Forester. Greyhounds.—I. Dr. Stanton's Bepty. J. Madigin's Fan; C. R. Hox, Gerilors.—I. John Matthew's Gip; 2. J. Madigin's Fan; C. R. Black and tan terriors.—2. D. Durward's Con; h. c., T. J. Doah's Chris. Black and tan terriers.—2. D. Du wans of Song in Grip.

Merriers.—1. G. Bruce Jackson's Victory; 2. Dr. Stanton's Ruby.
Scotch terriers.—1. Dan O'Shea's Lady; 2. Same owner's Billy.
Collies.—1. N. Glazebrook's Laddie; 2. F. W. Rothera's Blassie.
St. Bernard.—F. W. Rothera's Pfraim; 2. A. McKelchaols's Major.
Newfoundlands.—1. F. W. Sinden's Nero.
Beagles.—1. Dan O'Shea's Music; 2. Col. Mabie's Count; h. c., same
owner's Jeff.

Lull does.—1. John Madigen's Crib.

owner's Joff.
Bull dogs.—1 John Madigen's Crib.
Bull dogs.—1 John Madigen's Crib.
Miscellaneous.—1. F. W. Rothera's Poutiff; 2. Dan O'Shea's Tom boy.
Beclal prizes.—Best setter, divided by J. L. Campbell's Jack and T.
G. Davey's Lidderstale. Best collie puppy, F. W. Rotherson's Colin.
Best spaniel, D. T. Roger's exhibit. Best miscellaneous, F. W.
Rothera's Poutiff.

NEW YORK BENCH SHOW.

NEW YORK BENCH SHOW.

We publish below a list of the classes for the Westminster Kennel Club's Bench Show, to be held April 18, 19, 20 and 21:

PREMIUM LIST.

There are 105 classes, as follows:

1. Champion mastiffs, dogs. 2, Same, bitches. 3. Mastiffs, dogs. 4. Same, bitches, 5. Pupples, either sex. 6. Champion 1, 192-194, dogs. 4. Same, bitches. 19. Champion 5. Same, bitches. 9. Same, bitches. 19. Champion Simooth-coated St. Bernards, dogs. 1, Same, bitches. 12. Smooth-coated St. Bernards, dogs. 1, Same, bitches. 12. Smooth-coated St. Bernards, dogs. 1, Same, bitches. 12. Smooth-coated St. Bernards, dogs. 14. St. Bernard pupples, either sex.

ax. 15. Berghunds, dogs. 16. Same, bitches. 17. Newfoundlands, dogs. 18. Same, bitches. 19. Same, puppies,

either sex. 21. Greyhounds, dogs, 22.

20. Diethers.

33. Deerhounds, either sex.

24. Champion pointer dogs, over 55lbs. 25. Champion bitches, over 50lbs. 26. Pointers, dogs over 53lbs. 27. Bitches, over 50lbs. 28. Champion pointers, dogs under 55lbs. 29. Bitches, under 50lbs. 30. Pointers, dogs under 55lbs. 31. Bitches under 50lbs. 32. Pupples, dogs, 33; pupples, dogs, 33; pupples, dogs, 33; pupples, dogs, 33; pupples, dogs, 34; pupples, 34; pupples, dogs, 34; pupples, 34; puppl

dogs under 55lbs. 31. Bitches under 2010s. De Appellon pies, bitches.

34. English setters, champlon dogs. 35 Champion bitches. 36. Importad dogs. 37. Same. bitches. 38. Astres, dogs. 39. Same, bitches. 40. English setters, pupples, dogs. 41. Bitches, 42. Champion black and tan setters, dogs. 43. Bitches. 44. Back and tan setters, dogs. 45. Bitches. 46. Pupples, dogs. 47. Bitches. 48. Champion Irish setters, dogs. 49. bitches. 50. Irish setters, dogs. 51. Bitches. 52. Pupples, dogs. 53.

46. Puppies, dogs. 47. Bitches. 48. Champion irish setters, dogs. 53. Bitches. 50. Irish setters, dogs. 53. Bitches. 52. Puppies, dogs. 53. Bitches. 52. Puppies, dogs. 53. Bitches. 52. Puppies, dogs. 53. Bitches. 54. Spaniels, other than black, over 28ibs., either sex. 55. Spaniels, other stan black, under 28ibs., either sex. 55. Spaniels, other 28ibs., either sex. 58. Black cocker spaniels, under 28ibs., either sex. 59. Spaniel puppies, any color. 60. Champion foxhounds, either sex. 61. Foxhounds, either sex. 62. Champion box-terriers, dogs. 63. Bitches. 63. Puppies dogs. 64. Bitches. 65. Puppies dogs. 68. Bitches. 69. Fox-terriers, dogs. 68. Bitches. 69. Fox-terriers, dogs. 68. Bitches. 69. Fox-terriers, dogs. 76. Bitches. 77. Champion box-terriers, dogs. 78. Bitches. 75. Collies, dogs. 76. Bitches. 77. Puppies, dogs. 78. Bitches. 75. Collies, dogs. 76. Bitches. 78. Champion bulldogs, either sex. 80. Bulldogs, either sex. 81. Champion bulldogs, either sex. 80. Bulldogs, either sex. 81. Champion bulldogs, either sex. 80. Bulldogs. 81. Bulldogs, either sex. 81. Champion bull-terriers, cover 251bs., either sex. 82. Champion bulls either sex. 83. Bundle Dimmont terriers, either sex. 88. Bundle Dimmont terriers, either sex. 89. Stane, under 51bs. 81. Under 25bs. either sex. 80. Champion Vorishire terriers, but and tan. over 50s. either sex. 97. Champion Yorishire terriers, but and tan. over 50s. either sex. 98. Same, under 51bs. 101. Sane, under 51bs. 101. Anna, under 51bs

THE YELLOW DOG AHEAD.

THE YELLOW DOG AHEAD.

In reviewing the many happy days spent with dog and gun the by-past season in the field, none afforded me more real amusement than a day spent in pursuit of ruffed grouse and quall in the company of an old friend, with whom I have shot a few days each season for many successive years. In obedience to his kind invitation, a tedious drive brought me to his house near noon late in December, accompanied by a brace of my best setters. Hospitality is a rule of his house, and after partaking of a substantial hinch we were ready for the field. In answer to his inquiry whether he had better take his pup along, I replied that if he was sure of its good behavior I had no objections. On being assured he was all right he was unchained from his kennel, and looked a weed little fellow, lemon and white in color, about a year old, a cross between the Irish and English stetler, and had not quite the appearance of a bench show winner in for had not object to back in the puppy being off to onside had not man brace of ruffed grouss flussed and were brought to bear. The other bitch and the puppy being off to onside had not me to show himself, but in getting into the large field beyond the cover he was cast off and given his head. How deceptive appearances arc; for never in all me expectence with patter and setter was is so much astonished a setter in a saw that worthless looking creature at one transfersed and have the heavy bound, with haunches of stern whipping his hocks at every bound, with haunches of stern whipping his hocks at every bound, with haunches of stern whipping his hocks at every bound, with haunches of some to half the worth and the puppy length of the stern whipping his hocks at every bound, with haunches of some to happed the south of the most likely place to game to half the with its performance that I remained back and allowed his owner to go up alone to his pattern whipping his hocks at every bound, with haunches of many half and had beautfully point (in real sector style) a large covey o

OUR LONDON LETTER.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

IT is a rare thing for us to have such an open winter as the present one has, so far, been. Coursing has gone on uninterruptedly, and the work of the trainer has not for a day been interiered with. Horses, too, over most coursing grounds, have been running strong, and if the weather holds out as it is some rattling trials are looked forward to over the Altear flats when the blue ribbon of the leash is contested for next month. At present an Irish nomination heads the betting. Alec Halliday is so much favored that his owner, Mr. Alexander's nomination, is quoted at 1,000 to 30—and steadily backed at that. The Waterloo Cup is, however, a very open affair this year, and it will want a dog with plenty of bottom, as well as speed, and a good killer, to win, for Flatman, Earl Sefton's keeper, has never had a finer lot of strong running hares.

Mr. Swinburne will sell off his kennel of greyhounds at Lucas', Liverpool, during the Waterloo Cup week, a good chance for any one forming a kennel.

Mr. Swinburne will sell off his kennel of greyhounds at Lucas', Liverpool, during the Waterloo Cup week, a good chance for any one forming a kennel.

As a proof of the number of dog shows in this country and their popularity I may mention that the Kennel Chronicle has registered the winners at no less than 320 shows held during the two years 1880 and 1881.

The great difference in the standard for judging dachshunds between that just set up by our newly formed English Dachshund Club and that of the German Dachshund Club has brought forth a protest from the president of the latter in form of a letter, which, with copies of the two standards I inclose for publication, should you think the matter of sufficient importance.

close for publication, should you think the matter of sufficient importance.

The Kennel Gazette states that £190 was offered and refused for Mrs. Lindsay's pug dog Tum Tum II., and that the sum of £250 was offered and refused for Miss Jaquet's Tum Tum, and that in both cases the would-be purchasers were Americans, I should be sorry to hurt the feelings of these pug buyers or friends, but I find it mighty hard to be silent; still, perhaps the statement of the fact, showing its naked folly and extravagance is enough.

the statement of the fact, showing its naked folly and extravagance, is enough.

Tum Tum was a charming little dog and came to a sad end, being run over by a heavy wagon and killed. Tum Tum II. is also a good pig, and bids fair to take old Scotey's place as champion of the champions.

The entries for the eighth Field Trial Derby numbers sixty pointers and seventy-five setters, and it has been arranged for trials to take place in the last week of April over the grounds of Mr. H. R. Parqubarson, Tarront Gunville, Blandford, Dorsett, when the property of the state of the property of the property of the state of the property
et. London, England, Jan. 20.

MANGE CURE.—CHATTANOGGA, TENN.—Editor Forest and Stream: I notice that you are frequently asked for a mange remedy. Last summer and fall, my pointer had a very stuborn case, which resisted sulphur and lard and other similar ointments, which I had used successfully in former cases, and as an experiment I used a dilution of carbolic acid (one part of acid and eight parts of water), with which I thoroughly bathed the affected parts twice a day (having water at hand with which to wash it off, did it burn too severely), and in a few days the sores were healed. Have used it with marked success on hounds since.—Jay CEE.

PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW.—PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 6, 1882.—I am glad to inform you that the managers have secured the old City Hall for their show, a capital good place, well ventilated and plenty of light, and as it will only be devoted to the use of the dogs, all exhibitors can rest assured that their dogs will receive plenty of room and good care. The entries positively close on the 25th inst.—Chas. Lincoln, Supt.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.

A T a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Eastern Field Trials Club, on Thursday, Feb. 9, Vice-President Mr. Jas. H. Goodsell in the chair, the report of the committee pronouncing the treasurer's accounts correct was accepted. The committee appointed for the purpose reported as follows:

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"The committee appointed for the purpose reported as follows:

"The committee appointed for annual field trials properly conducted, and under proper suspices, it is absolutely necessary that the question of ways and means should be disposed of permunently, by the adoption of a policy which shall provide for the collection every year in advance, of a sum sufficient to guarantee all the expenses which it may be necessary to incur, for leasing suitable grounds and stocking the same, for prizes, and in general for carrying out the purposes of the club, upon a broad and liberal basis, and in such a manner that a membership in the club may be endowed with privilezes which any gentleman may be proud to possess.

"We would therefore recommend that a special committee of three be appointed by the chairman of this meeting with instructions to report as soon as practicable, the best plan for securing the permanent establishment of the club upon an improved and more effective foundation, whether the same shall be secured by increased membership fees or otherwise, and that the report of the said committee be considered at a special meeting of the club, to be held immediately upon the expiration of the sixty days from and atter Jan. 12, during which time delinquent members are allowed to discharge their arrears of dues."

The report was unanimously adopted, and Messrs. Costar, Hall and Hamilton were appointed such committee, Messrs. boner, Godefroy and Leach wer

DOGS AND SHEEP.—The following letter has been sent to the chairman of the committee on agriculture by the president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; "Boston, Feb. 4, 1882. Dear Sir: I nm not thied that legislation is sought for the increased protection of sheep, which I am informed means more severe laws against dogs. I would most respectfully ask in behalf of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the privilege of addressing your committee on that subject. I shall hope to satisfy your committee, first, that shepherd dogs move employed in Europe, Asia and Africa and many parts of our own country, are the best protection for sheep; second, that bells attached to several sheep of each flock have been found, in England and elsewhere, ample protection; third, that in sheep raising and other districts dogs of inost species are exceedingly valuable in protecting poultry from various other animals; and, fourth, that dogs of nearly all species render great service to the people of this commonwealth, in ways too numerous to be specified in this letter. Very respectfully, George T. Angell, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

"RAILWAY JACK," the dog which has become famous as a "free-pass" traveler on some of the English railways, has come to grief. The London Sporting Life of late date says: "Hitherto Jack has wandered all over England—has been seen at Glasgow, Dundee, Bristol, and London, also Paris, etc., without getting a scratch, always returning to his home at Lewes Station. 'Jack' was last seen at Lewes about a fortnight since, being then decked with ribbons, having been a welcome guest at a wedding party at Berwick. At Norwood Junction on Thursday night last he was crossing the metals, missed his footing when attempting to jump on to the platform, fell, and a passing train completely crushed his near fore foot, also fracturing the arm-bone. He was sent to the veterinary infirmary of Mr. R. Stock, Lewes, who, to save the animal's life, determined on amputation, which he subsequently performed, taking the leg off near the elbow, Mr. J. G. Braden, surgeon, keeping 'Jack' under the influence of chloroform during the operation. Numerous indeed have been, and still are, the inquries as to 'Jack's progress. We are pleased to state that he is doing as well as possible, receiving the most unremitting attention from his surgeons."

THE PELON DOG.—The Mexicans call him pelon, the Americans refer to him as the no-hair dog, while the stranger from the North who sees him for the first time calls him a castinon dog, for that is what he looks like at first glance; Although not particularly intelligent, the no-hair dog is susceptible of a high polish, for his hairless hide shines in the sun as if it had been recently touched up with stove polish. His body is about the size and somewhat of the shape of a water-melon—that is one of those small watermelons that are about the size of a pelon dog. He differs, however, from the melon in that his tail is adorned with a tuff of blond hair, which is never the case with the watermelon. He wears a tuft of hair—another tuft, of course, not the same one at all—on his head, which gives him a very striking appearance. The pelon dog is found in Austin, in San Antonio and in tamales, the latter being a Mexican dish, the ingredients of which are as uncertain as those of hash.—Texas Siftings.

ANOTHER SKEWER.—A letter from Indianapolis, Ind., signed by "S. H. M." in edition Feb. 2, has attracted my attention as being very similar to the case of a bitch which some years ago I presented to Mr. Henry McNeil, of Philadelphia. I called on Mr. McNeil some months after and found she had grown to be a beautiful animal. On examining her I discovered directly below the last or next to the last short rib on her left side a swelling, which appeared to give her some pain on pressure. Manipulation, accompanied by an apparent pain, made it known to me that the now discharging sore contained something of a solid nature, which I at first took to be a piece of fractured rib; when withdrawn it proved to be a butcher's wooden skewer used for trussing meat. I didn't measure it, but should say it was eight inches in length. No bad results followed, and the wound soon healed.—C. S. W.

CANINE NAMES.—A few days ago a local item told of a Third Ward boy who named his dog Peruvian, in the hope that its bark would be good for the ague, which brings to mind the fellow in Detroit, who calls his dog Non Sequitur, because it does not follow. This is altogether too classical for the Fourth Ward boy, who has dubbed his bull-pup the "World," because it wags as it will. A friend of the smart youth, on hearing it, remarked that that was far-fetched, for while the world might way on, who ever heard of any other part but the tail of the dog wagging. "What!" replied the precoclous Californian, "didn't yer never hear of a dog wagon?" The man came up invacidately and brought the item in.—Sacramento Record-Union. And a New York young lady will name her dog Misery because he loves company.

TRAINING vs. BREAKING.—There has been such a demand for the numbers of FOREST AND STREAM containing these articles that the supply is nearly exhaustacl and we can furnish no more. The treatise will soon be issued in book form, of which due notice will be given.

MR. WALN'S FOXHOUNDS.—I am sorry to write you of the death of the entire pack of Mr. Ed. Waln's imported foxhounds by distemper. The disease in its most malignant form attacked the dogs, and one by one they succumbed to it, the last hound having been destroyed only a few days ago. Accepting the opinion of Mr. Schrieber, of Philadelaphia, to whom the animals were shown the day of their landing, they were in a most miscrable condition, having suffered greatly during their long voyage to this country. Much was expected by cross-country riders from this pack of nineteen in number, and the Germantown Hare and Hound Club promised themselves many good hunts with them. The writer has heard not a few sportsmen give it as their opinion that English foxhounds imported to this country would not prove as good as our own dogs in following the fox in our wooded sections, and the greater part of the United States where red foxes are numted is much more wooded than Great Britain. "English dogs would prove too fleet; they start and could not be ridden after." Again, "Our dogs, owing to the fact that they are seldom seen in a chase, have naturally more tongue and are solden seen in a chase, have naturally more tongue and are spoken of as having less voice. The second generation of English stock, no matter how well the importation worked at home, would be infinitely superior to the new-comers." Mr. Waln has the sympathy of all true lovers of fox-hunting, for his importation would doubtless have been a great benefit to breeders and sportsmen.—Home.

COCKER SPANIEL CLUB.—Editor Forest and Stream; 1 have the pleasure to announce that Mr. J. H. Goodsell has given us a donation of \$10 to add to the cocker club prize list for the New York show. The club prizes now amount to \$25, which will be distributed as follows; \$10 to the best cocker dog; \$10 to the best cocker bitch; \$5 to the best puppy, and Mr. Goodsell's \$10 will be awarded to the best of the three winners. These prizes are open to the Cocker Club members only, and gentlemen desirous of competing for them should join at one. The amnual dues are \$2, and this sum will entitle members to compete for the special of \$10 at Pittsburgh in addition to the above.—Jas. W. Watson, Sec'y.

453 W. 43d st., New York.

BLACK SPANIEL LOST.—Mr. Chas. Dey, of Elmira. N. Y., has lost his black spaniel dog. He disappeared last August, he weighs about 32lbs.; his coat is long and slightly wavy, ears long and well feathered; legs also feathered. He is a compact and strongly-built dog. Information that will lead to his recovery will be suitably rewarded.

LORD PERCY.—Mr. Percy C. Ohl, of Plainfield, N. J., has had the misfortune to lose by death his celebrated black and tan setter dog, Lord Percy, from pneumonia. Mr. Ohl recently refused 81,200 for him. He was a grandson of Sir Edward Laverack's Mystery, also of the Duke of Gordon's Die.

PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW.—Mr. Geo. C. Storling, of this city, offers as a special prize at the Pittsburgh Show a lemonade set of thirteen pieces, suitably engraved, for the best Llewellin sewer dog puppy under twelve months old.

A prize of \$30 will be given best kennel of five St. Bernards; pair game medallions to best hish setter, bench and field trial record to be considered.

KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Wash and Net II. By Judge J. M. Kinney, Staunton, Va., for liver and white pointers—dog and blich—whelped Sept. 6, 1881, by Don Royal (Sulper-Royal Countes) out of owner's Tabby (——Nyt).

Brief and Branchle. By W. H. and F. Ashburner, Philadelphia, for Brief and Branchle. By W. H. and F. Ashburner, Philadelphia, for Brief and Branchle. By W. H. and F. Ashburner, Philadelphia, for white, black and tan beagle blich, whelped Aug. 21, 1881, by Flute (Rattler—True) out of Quees (Victor—Lucy).

Rose Blanch. By Mr Justin Van, Newark, N. J., for black cocker spaniel blich puppy, three months old, by Reap out of Wick's Blanch. Doctor Cyde. By Mr. N. Palimer, Baltimore, Md., for liver and white pointer dog, whelped June 20, 1880 (native North Carolina stock).

white pointer dog, whelped June 20, 1880 (native North Carolina stock).

Polly Wog. By Mr. W. H. Colcord, St. Joseph, Mo., for dark liver Irish water spaniel bitch, whelped Nov. I. 1881, by imported Dan O'Conner out of imported Irish Nell.

Smart. By Mr. J. Byson Marston, North Andover, Mass., for Gordon setter dog, whelped Aug. 10, 1881, by imported Rowland out of Gypsey (Tom—Bess).

BRED.

Mollie B.—Snipe. Mr. H. C. Bronsdon's (Boston, Mass.) imported red Irish setter bitch Mollie B. to owner's Snipe, Feb. 9.

Bette—Snipe. Mr. James S. Wiberts (Manch Chunk, Pa., liver and white cocker spanie) hitch Belle to Mr. Johnson's liver cocker Snipe, Feb. 10.

Feb. 10.

Carlie. Mr. Manassab Sniph.

Feb. 10.

Jill—Curlie. Mr. Manasseh Smith's (Woodford, Me.) liver English curly retriever Jill to owner's curly retriever Curlie. Feb. 13.

Flirt J.J. Panater. Mr. Thomas J. Goodwin's (Portsmouth, N. H.) hengle bitch Flirt H. (Flirt—Juber) to owner's Ranter (Rally—Louise),

J. Brey—Ranter. Mr. Thomas J. Goodwin's (Portsmouth, N. H.) de bitch Gipsey (Major—Vesta) to owner's Ranter (Rally—Louise),

Feb. 5.

Loo—Lock. Mr. J. S. Crane's (Lake Village, N. H.) Gordon setter bitch Loo (Drake—Bess) to Mr. J. F. Johns' (Haverhill, Mass.) Lock (Bailey's Tom—Pansy).

Nellte Grey—Prince of Orange. Mr. John Davidson's English setter bitch Nelle Grey (Afton—Nellie) to his imported Prince of Orange, Feb. 3.

Feb. 6. Hourish—Elcho. Mr. Edward O. Ladd's (Everett, Mass.) red Irish setter bitch Flourish (Berkley—Ruby) to Dr. Wm. Jarvis' champion Elcho, Feb. 7. Queen Bess—Grouse. Mr. Thompson's (Foxboro, Mass.) setter bitch Queen Bess—Grouse, Feb. 7. Rhue—Arlington. Mr. Thomas Adoock's (Providence, R. I.) red Irish setter bitch Rhue (Elcho—Alcock's Juno) to Mr. C. Fred. Crawford's (Pawtucket, R. I.) Arlington (Pratt's Dan—Hobart's Ruby), Feb. 8.

SALES.

Roger. English setter dog (Rob Iny—Belle) by Mr. Anthony Higgins, Wilmington, Del., to Mr. J. Clarence White, Philadelphia, Pa. Rouelmd-Gipsey whelp. Gordon setter dog, whelped Aug. 10, 1881, by Mr. S. B. Bray's imported Rowland out of owner's Gipsey (Tom—Bess) by Mr. G. W. Edwards, North Andover, Mass., to Dr. I. B. Bolton, Newburyport, Mass. Doctor Cloyde. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped June 2, 1880, by Mr. William Asken, Kinston, N. C., to Mr. N. Palmer, Baltimore, Macketser, Black spaniel dog puppy (Benedict—Rhea Il.) by the Hornell Spaniel Club, Horucilsville, N. Y., to Mr. Burr Hollis of the same place.

Hornell Spaniel Club, Hornellsville, N. Y., to Mr. Burr Homs of the same place.

Hornell Spaniel Club, Hornellsville, E. Y., to Mr. Burr Hollis of the same place.

Hornell Spaniel Club, Hornellsville, E. Y., to Mr. Burr Hollis of the same place.

Yorkee, Liver and white cocker spaniel dog, whelped April 12, 1881 (Dan—Boss), by Mr. Burr Hollis, Hornellsville, N. Y., to Mr. C. T. G. Chaec, New York.

Mollic, Liver and white cocker spantel blitch, whelped April 12, 1881 (Dan—Bess), by Mr. Burr Hollis, Hornellsville, N. Y.) to Mr. C. T. G. Chaec, New York.

Brior and Bramble. White, black and tan beagle dogs, whelped Sppl. 23, 1881, (Moss—Melody) by D. H. Twaddell, Philadelphia, Pa., to Mr. St. W. H. and F. Asbburne of the same city.

Mina E. Red Irish setter blitch (Rory O'More—Pearl) by the Rory O'More kannel, Albany, N. X., to Mr. Erastus Corning, Jr., of the same city.

150 M. S. W. H. and F. Asiburno of the same city.
Mine K. Real, Fish setter bitch (Rory O'More—Pearl) by the Rory O'More Kennel, Albany, N. X., to Mr. Erastus Corning, Jr., of the same place.
Rory O'More—North O'More whether. Red Irish setter bitch pupples by Rory O'More Kennel, Albany, N. Y., one to Mr. Charles R. Squires, Trory, N. Y., one to Mr. F. R. Rowley, Dallas, Texas, and one to Mr. Walrath, Ears Albany, N. Y.
Dora, Liver and white cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Aug. 16, 1877, Ucnt. (Romeo—Julicite) out of Flora (Snip—Julierte), by Mr. Thos. D. Adams, Franklin, Pa., to Mr. Burr Hollis, Hornellsville, N. Y.
Pearl. Liver and white cocker spaniel bitch, by Mr. Thos. Adams, Franklin, Pa., to Mr. Eurr Hollis, Hornellsville, N. Y.
Florat, Imported liver and white cocker spaniel bitch, by Mr. Thos. Adams, Franklin, Pa., to Mr. Burr Hollis, Hornellsville, N. Y.
Florat, Imported liver and white cocker spaniel bitch, by Mr. Thos. Adams, Franklin, Pa., to Mr. Burr Hollis, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Fred. Liver and white cocker spaniel dog, whelped May 25, 1877 (Snip-Juliette), by Mr. Thos. D. Adams, Franklin, Pa., to Mr. Burr Hollis, Hornellsville, N. Y.

WHELPS.

Norah O'More. The Rory O'More Kennel's (Albany, N. Y.) red Irish ch Norah O'More (Berkley—Tilley) whelped Jan. 28, nine by cham-

North O'Antre. http://doi.org/10.1009/

Starlight. Mr. J. O. Donner's (New York) black and white English stere bliche Starlight, 13 months old, by Druid out of Star (Leicester—

setter hitch Starlight, 13 months old, by Drine one of old (Dath Feb. 2).

Dath Feb. 3. Lord Fergy. Mr. Percy C. Ohl's (Plainfield, N. J.) black and tan setter dog, cix years old, of pneumonia.

Brish Nell. Mr. A. A. Raymond's (South Norwalk, Conn. (red Irish setter bitch Irish Nell (Rory O'More—Gay), Feb. 8, from abcess in the load.

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH AT PARIS.—The result of the great international match at Paris between Maurice Vignaux, champion of France, and George P. Slosson, champion of America, is very gratifying to the numerous patrons of the noble game in this country. Slosson, as every one knows who takes an interest in this gentlemanly species of recreation, is a young American who has several times essayed to wrest the title of champion of the world from Vignaux, who has worm it so long, but, until this last memorable contest, was always defeated. In the recent game, however, which proved to be the greatest on record as regards high averages and runs, his victory was complete. The match was 1,000 points, three ball carrons, for a stake of 10,000 rs, under what is called the champion rules. It was played, as all provious great matches of recent date, in France, on a Collender 5x10 standard table of the world. The runs and averages were higher than those attained in any game ever before played, and attest the great superiority of the Collender tables.

Vachting and Canoeing.

THE KEY TO FAIR MEASUREMENT.

Chapter the First.

- 1. Yacht designing implies the fashioning of mass.
- The resulting form is model.
 The pass dealt with limits the qualities of every kind attainable a the model.
- 4. The mass employed supplies the possibilities for the embodiment of qualities in the model.
- Equal masses afford equal opportunities for the attainment of
- qualities.

 6. Unequal masses do not.

 7. Hence logical conclusions as to the value of form can only be drawn from comparative tests of the same mass put into different shapes. Or from different masses reduced to equality in respect to mass by a proper allowance from the larger to the smaller.
- 8. A given mass is entirely without specified form.
 9. Taxing mass is therefore not taking the particular shape which it as assumed in a certain model, but the amount contained in the profession of the columns of the columns.
- model and that only.

 10. Equal facilities in mass granted for the production qualities, it is manifestly inequable to assess differences in the forms chosen. No just cause for an assessment exists
- cause for an assessment exists.

 11. To tax such differences, as for example, differences in length, in beam, in depth, in any two or in any three of them, or in any features whatsoever of the model, is an exhibition of prejudice against certain peculiarities of form.
- 12. No fair rule of measurement should exhibit prejudice against or
- favor for any form at all.

 13. Rules having bulk as their prime foundation comply with the above in every respect.
- nove in every respect. 14. No evasion of bulk rules is possible except at an actual reduction in the possible capacities attainable, corresponding to the reduction in the possible capacity of the freedom of the free

- Chapter the Second.

 A. Taxing the model in any directions or for any of the peculiarities in the distribution of its mass is saddling the talent displayed in giving it shape with an unjustifiable weight.
- It is giving a bonus to an equal mass seeking by special shape to
- D. It's giving a norms to an equal mass seeking by special shape to evade the directions or peculiarities taxed.

 C. All measurement rules inflicting penalties upon shape must end in the provalence of a protocled type the least affected by the rule, all others being legislated to the wall.

 D. Free modeling becomes impossible under a rule taxing shape in
- any manner.
- any manner.

 E. An evasion of rules taxing shape is possible without an actual reduction in the mass and the qualities obtainable therefrom, thus discriminating against a model in which for good reason no such evasion has been sought by an uncalled for and unjust exaction of "time." As examples the efforts witnessed in the fleet to overreach one another by the stunting of length and expansion in beam. Or the squeezing of beam and a stretching of depth. Or the striveling of displacement and the bloating of body above water, according to the direction or feature most heavily levied upon; the mass being nevertheless made to do duty in places the least affected by the propensities of the rule in force.
- of the rule in force.

 F. No rules taxing shape can comply with the axioms set forth in Chapter the First. They are therefore faulty in conseption and as a sequence unfair in their application as well as misleading in their effect upon the estimate of value attaching to various forms.

MEASUREMENT.

MEASUREMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of February 2, I notice a letter from Com. John Hyslop can be a seen and the see

against the bulk rule, that it taxes freeboard, would apply equally well to his own plan, or to any other, including the depth.

Com. Hyslop's strongest argument seems to me to be the fact that a tentonner can carry her ballast in a more advantageous position than a larger bont. But it is an undoubted fact that the fentonner will come about in half as much time as the thirty or forty-ton vessel. If we are to tax the small boats for one quality inherent in her size, why not tax are the small boats for one quality inherent in her size, why not tax are the small boats for one quality inherent in her size, why not tax are proposition to tax ballast as to its position angest themselves.

Any proposition to tax ballast as to its position of such a rule, unless a heavy tax is laid on beam also, and this would certainly not be fair to existing boats. Such a rule would produce narrow, shallow boats valuable principally as coffins. That outside ballast makes a vessel short-lived, may be true, and I may go further and assume that it makes a representation of the stronger principally as coffins. That outside ballast makes a vessel short-lived, may be true, and I may go further and assume that it makes a representation of the short lived in the short lived, any be true, and I may go further and assume that it makes a representation of the short lived in
MEASUREMENT.

WEASUREMENT.

WE had announced our intention to refrain from a further consideration of the measurement question, believing the matter had already received its full share of attention in Forest and Stream. The appearance of a letter in our columns from such a well-known expert as Commodore John Hyslop is our excuse for formulating in Fesh fashion the principles which should govern the inception of modification the principles which should govern the inception of modification and the state of the principles which should be such as the principles of the principles which should be such as the principles which should govern the inception of modification and the state of the principles which should be such as the principles of the principles which should be such as the principles of the should be such as the should be such as the principles of the should be such as the should b

SAIL MAKING.

Editor Payest and Stream.

For the benefit of any of your readers who may be building criters this season; I will give my rules for cutting, eigening, and handling the sails. Will commence with the most important, he say the sails. Will commence with the most important, he say the sails. Will commence with the most important, he say the sails. Will commence with the most important, he say the sails. Will commence with the most important, he say the sails. Will commence he mast one-third the length from stem, in this case 12ft., cut stay-sail one-sixth longer on foot than distance from stem-head to mast, which would be for this boat 2ft., making the sail lift, on the foot; the hoist of sail may vary according to stability of boat, or owner's the sail of the sail of the sail that the sail that the foot of the sail on the cutting floor, allow for a single hem of three inches, lap for lift and same for leach, but allow enough margin at the foot to make a hem of same width that shall be at least four-ply (four hickness of carvas). After the several cloths are stitched together and a single row of stitching is run around the edge, put on the bolt trope, beginning on the foot of the sail, two feet back of the tack, his still the properties of the sail that sail be at least four-play that it is the sail that the sail t

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

THE first printed p unpilet of the A. C. A. has been published and samples sont to all members. Additional copies can be promised for samples sont to all members. Additional copies can be promised slingerlands, N. Y. At a meeting of the American Canoe Association, held in the wigwarm at the Canoe Islands, Lake George, Warren Co., New York, in August, 1881, Article 8, on publications, of the constitution, was abolished, and N. H. Bishop, secretary, was instructed to publish an "Association Book" in the following December for distribution among members—duplicate copies to be sold to applicants at cost.

The solution was alternative to the solution of canoes, saffing rules, etc.," to send a copy of the results of its work, after its adoption by the association, (the voting to be done through the post office) to the secretary, who would incorporate the same in the Association Book, with a list of officers, inembers and canoes of the American Canoe Association, as well as such information as might be deemed necessary.

Association, as well as such information as night be dectued necessary.

As the duties of this committee are onerous, time has not been allowed for the completion of the difficult task assigned it; consequently the secretary can publish only such material as has been furnished him. The list of cances has not been filled out by the members, and in many instances the private signals have not been sent in. Members who have not performed these duties will please correspond with the newly-elected secretary. Dr. Charles A. Nedle, of Slinger-lands, albany Co., A. Y. Dr. Neide will publish the new constitution as a temporary guide until a large membership could be secured, can be obtained from Dr. Nedde.

Until the new constitution is adopted, the following articles from the old one will be of service:

Akricke J. NAME AND OBJECT.—This association shall be called The American Canoe Association, and its object shall be the promotion of

ART. 2. CAPOES.—A cannos, to be placed on the association list and to be entered for races, must be a boat sharp at both ends and not nore than thirty-six inches in width on deck. She may be propelled by sails or paddle, or both; but she must be capable of being efficiently propelled by a double-bladed paddle.

Aler, 3. MERGERSHIP.—AD a deceded by a three-diffus voice of the association who has been aleeted by a three-diffus voice of the directors,

Name of Canoe Wanderer, Inez.

Columbia. Ella.

Folly.

Raven. Mystery. Ethel, Wink. Zephyr.

Avis. Nonpareil

Rocket. Sorrento

Dolphin. Flash.

Janet. Rob Roy. Uncas. Little Joe. Nixie. Shadow. Kleine Fritz. Trottie. Gracie.

or has become a member of a branch club, and who has thereupon paid his initiation fee and annual dues for the ensuing year; but only cance owners shall vote at association meetings or be eligible for office.

office.

ART. 7. INTITATION PERS AND DUES.—The initiation fee shall be one dollar, and the animal dues shall be one dollar, payable in advance to the secretary or treasure.

ART. 9. CLUI SIGNAL.—The association signal shall be a pointed burgee, filters inches long and ten wide, of red, with a longitudinal stripe of white two inches wide, on which shall be displayed in red the letters A. C. A.

All funds should be sent to the secretary in a registered letter, or by rostal money order.

ART. 9. CLTD. SIGNAL.—The association signal shall be a pointed burgce, lifteen inches long and ten wide, or red, with a longitudinal stripe of white two inches wide, on which shall be displayed in red. the letters A. C. Ab. so sunt to the secretary in a registered letter, or by postal maney order.

Ladles may become honorary members by action of the Board of Directors. All persons of respectable character, of any age, who possess a true love of nature and camp life, and who are in earnest sympathy with the brotherhood of cruising canceists, whether owners of cances or not, are eligible to membership.

Among canceists there are no professionals; only amateurs are admitted to the brotherhood. When cances are used for the purpose of with professionals and denied membership.

Lake George is thirty-four miles long and from one to four miles wide, with wild mountainous shores. From the south the lake is reached from Albany by the Rensselser & Saratoga R. R., which will be completed to Caldwell, the southern end, by June, 1883. Cances and camp letts earl be consigned to Lewis & Co. Express, Caldwell, Lake George, Warren county, N. Y., to be held until the owner's cartillar of the complete of the compl

as the order of their enrollment.

Address. Name of Canoe.
44 Chestuut st, Rochester, N.Y.
59 State st, Albany, Y. Isilora,
Lake George, Warren Co., N.Y. Maria Theresa.
Cincinnati, O., Dream, Princess.
Cleveland, O.,
Cleveland, O.,
Cleveland, O.,
Cleveland, O.,
Cleveland, O. LIST OF MEMBERS IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ENROLLMENT Mane.
L. E. James,
W. D. Frothingham,
N. H. Bishop,
N. Longworth,
E. B. Edwards,
W. H. Eckman,
G. W. Gardner,
W. Scotz Robison,
O. B. Edlard,
D. Craue,
Lucien Wulsin,
G. Von Steinwehr,
W. Dominick,
Daniol Brown,
N. Longworth, Jr.,
C. H. Constock,
D. K. Jackman,
W. Le Bond,
Dr. E. B. Bronson,
W. M. Cooke,
L. F. d'Orenieux,
C. Gortenhofer,
H. T. Koyser,
G. L. Morse, Name. Kelpie.
Pollywog.
Skipjack.
Skipjack.
Betsy D., Anna
Ariadne. [Dell.
Grebe.
Brownie.
Owl.

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. L. Morse,
. K. Munroe,
. L. Norton,
. N. Putnam,
rederic Read,

W. P. Stephens.

William Whitlock

J. H. Wilder,
J. H. Rushton,
Dr. H. W. Jones,
P. C. Cooke,
W. W. Cooke, Jr.,
E. A. Greenough,
Thomas Kane,
E. G. Durant,
W. L. Alden, Jr.,
C. H. Dunning,
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ur Swain, C. Smith, Root, Garett

C. E. Gusse, E. Gusse, E. Wett Charles, E. M. Clark, P. S. Hubbard, J. R. Hayden, J. M. Meredith, J. G. Hubbard, J. G. Hubbard, J. G. Linder, E. G. L. West, J. S. Baker, D. L. Tice, E. W. West, J. E. McDonald, C. E. W. West, J. E. McDonald, C. E. W. Marren, F. F. Fruyr, E. M. Clarke, Edward Hickey, C. H. Farnham, H. C. Lomis, F. N. Beebee, R. W. Baldwin, W. Porldins, obbert Tyson, I. H. Palmer, R. Hayden, M. Meredith, S. Hhibbard, G. Hubbard, ev. C. A. Cressy, S. Baker, L. Tiee, W. West, E. McDonald, E. Warren, C. Warren,

. Gardiner, . S. D. Kendall, Kermode, Wynk C. Kermode, D. Wynkoep, Higginbotham, E. Chase, W. Perkins,

C. B. Vaux, F. E. Ward,

Theresa. Sandy Hook, Kill von Kull. Dot. Rahway, N. J., 27 West 23d st., N. Y. City, 193 Second av., N. Y. City, Clochette, Iro-quois, Wraith Sheila, Horicon 140 Nassan st., N. Y. City,

Fort Wayne, Ind.,
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City, N. Y. Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Racine.
Dawn.
Kinneho.
Shatamuck.
Saskatehewan.
Royal Middy.
Horicon.
Racquet. Lillie. Racine. Allie. Allegro. Iris.

Onondaga. Tiny Tim,Bubble N. H. Bishop. Sunbeam. Argo. Severn. Herald.

Stormy Petrel. Vixen, Susie, Tamenund, Muggins, Pappoose,

Allegro. Cheboygan, Petoskey, Muriel,

Am, Trav. Canoe Nessenthe

Daisy, Twilight, Dream, St. Paul.

21 William sk., N. V. City, William sk., N. V. City, William sk., N. V. City, William sk., N. V. Skeneateles, N. Y. Marietta, O. Alhens, Penn., V. Herald, N. Y. City, 316 California sk. San Fran., Forest & Streaming, Brark Row, Sturbridge, Masseson, Mass., Sturbridge, Masseson, Mass., Sturbridge, Masseson, Mass., Rondout, N. Y., Manhattan, Kunsas, Rondout, N. Y., Chiton, Iowa, Willard, N. Y., Roslyn, N. Y., Loslyn, N. Y., Loslyn, N. Y., Name.
F. A. Johns,
Dr. H. G. Hopkins.
Lulius Earll,
Dr. Z. D. Walter,
F. L. Small,
John Habberton, n Habberton,
Brooks,
Kunhardt,
Moore,
Otis,
Saunders,
A. Neide,
Anderson, Jr.,
Crispell,
Wilkins,

w. B. Sylveste omas Clapham, W. Williams, D. Mix, ange Frazer, F. Roberts, S. Russell, C. Jones,

Clinton, Iowa, Willard, N. Y., Roslyn, N. Y., Chumbus, O., 191 Congresses, Boston, Mass. I. Louisburg Sq., St. Wallington, St. House of Reps., Washington, Sq. House of Reps., Washington, Sq. House, C. House, C. Rosnicott, N. Y. City, 191 Capper Sq. K. Y. Cit Aussen,
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Condict,
I. Falkner,
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A. Wilson,
B. Symes,
H. Gardner,
H. Siegfried,
M. Skinner,
V. Messifar,
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W. Orcatt,
J. Wiley,
erald & Hutchison,
F. Branch,
W. de Porest,
erbert Hazard,
r. A. G. Gester,

55 Broadway, N. Y. Caty,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.,
Rover
Bayfield, Wis,
Gore's Landing, Rice Lake, C.,
Herald,
129 Broadway, N. Y. City,
24th st. and 6th av., N. Y. City,
Schenectady, N. Y.,
Glens Falls, N. Y.,
Loon Springs, Texas,
Little Sunshine,
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P. Newcomb,
W. Fuller,
J. Whito,
ev. R. H. Neide,
L. E. Heighway, Jr.,
ev. H. F. Hovey,
L. H. Laroni,

Faucon, S. Smith

ration, S. Smith, C. Rogers, H. D. Hall, M. Roger, D. Beck, M. Cottingham, P. Shaw, W. P. Shaw, M. Van Rensselaer, C. S. H. Buchanan, E. P. Motley, Frank Sperry, Rev. C. E. Woodman,

Mrs. W. L. Alden,
Mrs. N. Longworth,
Mrs. N. H. Bishop,
Mrs. T. H. Upton,
Miss Charlotte Hudson,
Miss Jesnie F. Root,
Miss Jesnie F. Root,
Koop,
Miss Jennie D. WynJersey City,
Moorana Y. LADY MEMBERS. Garden City, L. I., Cincinnati, Ohio, Lake Georgo, N. Y., Whitestone, L. I.,

Jennie D. HONORARY MEMBERS

John MacGregor, 7 Vanbrugh Park, East Blackheath, England, Warrington Baden-Powell, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, London. Chas. G. Y. King, New York. P. Walley Perkins, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington,

A NEW YACHT CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:
On Dec. 1, 1881, soveral gentlemen, representing about half a dozen yachts, organized the New Haven Yacht Club, the first ever formed

On Dec. 1, 1831, soveral gentlemen, representing store and variety, organized the New Haven Yacht Club, the first ever formed here.

They now number nearly sixty members, and have enrolled twelve cabin sloops, from 26ft, to 50ft, in length, and one steam launch. Have handsomely furnished club rooms in the Yade National Bank Building, and expect to open the season with a club 150 strong, representing thirty yachts. Their club book is in the hands of the printers, and a bill to incorporate the club is before the Legislature now in sessing the company of the season with a club 150 strong, representing their yachts. Their club book is in the hands of the printers, and a bill to incorporate the club is before the Legislature now in sessing the company of the season with a club is the season when the present officers are as follows:

The present officers are as follows:

H. D. Billard, Commodore; Jas. G. Beecher, Vice-Commodore; Geo. E. Dudley, Fleet Captain; Frank P. Tyler, Sceretary; Albert W. Adams, Treasurer: Mercill White, Measurer. Trustees—E. S. Perry, F. H. Baldwin, L. A. Elliott, Jr., C. R. Waterhouse, Jr., J. Macauley, Regutta Committee—H. W. Vail, Edw. B. Lee, W. W. Price, C. W. Rawson.

ST. AUGUSTINE YACHT CLUB.—The following officers have been elected for the season: Commodore, A. V. H. Le Roy: Vice-Commodore, E. V. (Clark; Secretary and Trosaure; Albert Tracy: Ressurer Herbert Gardner; Fleet Surgoon, Dr. J. H. Patzki, U. S. A. House Committee—H. P. Annuidovan, James M. Davis, George Booth, Regatta Committee—H. D. L. Willoughby, Carroll Livingston, J. D. C. Hoskins, U. S. A. Colonel Tracy was re-elected a trustee for the ensuing three years.

AMERICA CUP.—In consequence of a clerical error in the documents sent us, the following clause was omitted from the new deed of gift published last week: "Vessels intending to compete for this Cup must proceed under sail on their own bottoms to the port where the contest is to take place."

CORSAIR.—Mr. C. J. Osborn has sold the steamer Corsair to Mr. J. Pierrepont Morgan, of New York. The Corsair is 185ft. over all, 185ft. load line, 20tf. ein, bean, 14tf. deep, 10tf. 5in, draft. Eagines, 4f and 3fm. diameter; stroke, 24in.

24in. diameter; stroke, 24in.

YAWLS.—The yawl rig is destined to become a favorite among cruisers. Air. Chaphames is rigging three of his Nonparells that way, and Lennox, of South Brooklyn, is building a yawl for cruising 24 over all, 24K, lond line, 10K, beam, with a cubin 11K, long and 4ft. 6in. over all, 24K, lond line, 10K, beam of the control
same builder will also start another and larger yawl.

QUAKER CITY VACHT CLUB.—Elitor Forest and Stream: Our
club held its anniversary Feb. 8, at the club house on Windmill Island,
opposite Pilanticiphia. The election of officers resulted as follows:
Commodore, Robert S, Austin (Coquette); Vice-Commodore, Benj. F.
Murphy Gladhon S. Thomas); Rear Commodore, Thomas B. Carpenter
(Thomas J. Pratt); President, William Post (Post); Secretary, Charles
S, Salian; Assistant Secretary, William S. Hoffman; Treasurer, Robert Baird (Stella); Measurer, John C. Vanderslice (Coquette). Trustees.—Charles S. Austin, William L. Boggs, R. P. Thompson and
Charles B. Magee. Regatta Committee—John McCormick, William
J. Thorman, A. F. Bancorft, Lawrence Coleman and Robert Biddle,
Jr., A supper was then served to over forty members.
WANDEERE,—Mr. E. D. Morgan is bound to the southward in

WANDERER.—Mr. E. D. Morgan is bound to the southward in the schooner Wandeter, 197 tons. She has had her yards sent ishore and new spars have been stepped for the usual forc and af-

DAUNTLESS is bound for the Labrador coast next season. It is sea cruising of this sort which will make sailors of our yachtsmen and teach them how little we really know of the sport in America as yet. We should like to see our flects attempt a fortnight's cruise to Bernuda nextyear for a change upon the stale Sound diriting. What a

world of new things such a voyage would disclose to those who have never been off somuling, and how the traps would be discondited. There is no reason why yachts of forty or fifty feet should not make the trip every summer. Cutters from ten tons up could do so without danger or discomfort, yet what a plight our sloops would be in, even the largest of friem, should they be put to real work such as thorough yachtsmen would most enjoy.

SENSIBLE—The New York Y. C. will resolve to abolish the band master's uniform which has so long occupied pages in the club book, but nover was relished on shipboard. The Seawahhaka Y. C. has already substituted rubber buttons and abolished the stripes on the sleeve. Others may follows uit. If freeworks and fandangos could only be sent the same way and sailing be made the object of club, and fandingos could only be sent the same way and sailing be made the object of club.

AMERICA CUT—The Carnatians done like the limitations set upon the chart of the Cup in the new elevel of gift. Small blame to them; but let them carry their goains and energy to the coast and descend upon us from Adantic's rocky shores. The schooner Alarm, 10 tons, of Buffalo, will come ont with double head next year, running how-sprit and jib set flying cutter fashion. We expect to build a thirty foot keel cutter here in Buffalo, of which more nuon—Cut-pres.

TWO-TONNERS.—To many inquirers we answer that we cannot furnish working drawings of the two-ton design published last February. Possibly Mr. W. P. stevens, West New Brighton, Staten Island, can upply the demand, as he laid the load down in his loft and faired her up.

Itself working many reserves the second of the property of the control of the property of the control of the property of the p

was not touched.

YAWLS.—We have in type some interesting accounts of experiments with the yawl rig on the schooner White Cap and other yachts in Boston, which are delayed till next issue. The rig was found a perfect success, and is likely to become very general among cruisers.

A BID FOR THE COURSE,—Editor Forest and Stream: We would hereby invite the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to hold their national regatta for 1889 on Greenwood Lake, X, Y. We can give them the finest straightaway four mile course that can be found.

—W. O. McDOWELL, Secretary.

MODERN IDEAS.—Keel sloop Fiona, Mr. I. Gray, Dorehester Y. C., omes out next season with 4,000lbs, iron on keel. She is 23ft, 6in, over

all.

MURIEL—This cutter, recently sold by Mr. E. D. Morgau, was not sold much below her cost, as reported. She brought a high figure—nearly what she cost to build. Only a year ago \$500 more than original cost was offeced but refused. She is now in her fourth year. As a more site showed good speed upon occasions, though there was a more step showed good speed upon occasions, though there was a more step showed good speed upon occasions, though there was a more she should like to see her tried in the modern type, being of light displacement, which, without much beam, is always a doubtful experiment.

heent.

LENA.—This sloop, built by Woods Brost, of East Boston, in 1878, has become the property of Mr. Henry C. West, who has been instrumental in organizing the new Corintinian Y. C., of Brooklyn. She will receive a ton of iron outside, new spars and sails and a full cruising outfit. Lena is 4fft, over all.

WINNIE—There are all populys to it. (West told you are "This work.)

receive a ton of iron outside, new spars and salls and a full cruising outfit. Lena is 4ft, over all.

WINNIE.—They are all coming to it. "We told you so." This schooner of Lynn is receiving 3,000lbs. iron on the keel.

AN EXCEPTION.—Not long ago keel yachts were so scarce they were phenomenal. Now you must hunt long to find a centreboard building in the East. Joshua Brown, of Saleu, has one of those peculiar things in frame. She will be 35ft. long and attract much attention from having a board in her. The world moves.

CUTTERS.—Besides the numerous fleet building from home designs, a private letter from G. L. Watson, of Glasgow, says that he has three under way for American customers and expects more orders. Altogether he has eleven new yachts on his board including a smart schooner \$3ft. load line, 15ft. beam and a 700 ton steamer.

FUNNY.—A contemporary evolves the following: "The subject of a

schoener Sit. load line, 15it, beam and a 700 ton steamer.

FUNNY.—A contemporary evolves the following: "The subject of a rule of time allowance is not, as some suppose, a rule which will encourage the building of the best model, but it is the rule which will produce the largest entry of yachts on race days." Well, after that we may expect almost anything, dubious grammar thrown in:

SAN FRANCISCO TOO.—Schoener Cen. O'Conner is harded out, receiving four tons of lead, le-a-d, not iron, on the keel. American yachts, especially beamy ones, are so cheap, you know. Require only gas and cobble stones for ballast. Somehow all hands are bringing up on outside lead, just where Forest AND STREAM started when the war on traps was opened.

DRYING OUTL—Editor. Forest and Streams I have been executive.

In traps was opened.

DRYING OUT.—Editor Forest *and Stream: I have been considering the advisability of putting my yacht on the ways for a month or ot ole their dry out, she being at present water soaked and heavy, alany of my friends advise me against such a course. Are there any bjections to such a plany—C. [We think it would be a decided benefit to allow the yacht to dry, eee that she is protected from the sun and dries slowly and evenly, lean out blige, recalk as wanted, and smooth up with a plane. She till have now life. Allow the air to reach all parts inside as well as ut.]

out.]
NEW TWO-TONNER.—A Brooklyn gentleman is getting out the
lines for a half-decked keel yacht, 20ft, load line, something on the
ltchen boat plan. Such boats would flourish in our waters and be
better adapted for short cruising than the catboat traps or the sand
bag abominations were it not for the length rules and the baneful
habit of shifting ballast.

bag abominations were it not for the length rules and the baneful habt of shifting ballast.

MORE BALLAST ON KEEL.—Editor Forced and Stream: Your sail plan furnished last year has given me great satisfaction. I shall put 1990bs, more iron on the keel of my boat this year, atthough she is only 23ft, long, 7ft, beam and 3ft, 9in draft—not quite a Madge, perhaps, but neither a skinning dish. She takes 5.3 9ibs. of ballast.—ROYAL NOVA SGOTIA YACHIT SQUADEON.—Officers for 1882: Commodore, His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, K. T. P. C., etc., etc., the commodore, W. A. Chauney, Esq., Elent, P. W. O., etc., etc., for the commodore, W. A. Chauney, Esq., Elent, P. W. O., etc., etc., for the commodore, St. Shoppis Secretary, F. C. Sunichrast, Esq., Treasurer, W. Heddew, Esq., Committee of Management—J. E. Butler, Eone sloop; C. Carter, Lieut, R. E.; A. E. Jones, Dapline sloop; S. C. Whife, Kestrel yawi; A. C. Edwards. Sailing Committee—G. S. A. Handcock, Lient, P. W. O. Regt, Petrel cutter; A. Alison; F. S. West; W. H. Troop; D. G. Prinsep, Lieut, R. A.; Jas, Fraser. Measurers—J. E. Butler, G. H. Luke.

Luke.

PENNSYLVANIA YACHT CLUB—billior Forest and Stream: The annual mosting of the Pennsylvania Yuchi Chub of Philadelphia was held on 7th inst, and the following were elected officer for the season 1882: Commodore, Oscar F. Kern; Vice-Commodore, Da. Barber; Rear Commodor, Chas. Meyner: Secretary, Win, Hardhard, Statistics, Statistics, Commodore, Chas. Meyner: Secretary, Win, Hardhard, Statistics, Charles Wood; Treasurer, Gen. W. Bosler, Measurers—Samuel Brown, John Thompson, Peter Augustine. Trustees—O. F. Kern, S. Brown, G. W. Bosler, J. Vandegrift, Geo. Chadderton.

Answer's to Correspondents.

- A. V., Newark, N. J.—See answer to W. W. E. Inst week,
 J. A., Milwaukee.—Mr. L. F. Martin, P. O. box 2182, New York,
 E. Y., Baltimore.—A. B. Kaye, No. 554 Broad street, Newark, N. J.
 LESON, Mass.—For red mange cure see answer to "Huddie," in issue
 Feb. 2, 1882.
- J. E. F., Bradford, N. H.—See answer to J. C. McC in Forest and TREAM of Jan. 26.

- STREAM of Jan. 26.

 T. B. D., Charleston, Ill.—We believe that there is an Irish gportsman published in Dublin, Ireland.

 F. E. S., Rockland, Mc.—A setter is full of lice. What would you advise to remove them? Ans. Perskin Insect Powder.

 J. E. W.—Manchester, N. H.—Can you give pedigree of Colburn's Belley Ans. Belle, imported lemon and white, whelped June, 1870. Bred by Mr. F. R. Bevan, Southampton, Eng., by his Rollo out of his Belle, No. 1013, E. V. C. S. B.
- elle, No. 1013, E., V. C. S. 18.
 S. B. M., Falconers, N. Y.—Can you give a description of the dachs-nands and the address of the parties who have the zafor salo? Ans

We have in preparation and shall soon publish a cut with a full description of the dachshund, with the address of some of the prominent breeders.

breeders.

LONESOME BIRD,—Can you in answer to correspondents give me the name of the bird that one becomes so well acquainted with (or rather his song) in the Adironalcake? The guides used to call it the legesome bird. We hear it here every spring and sometimes in the winter and it makes us natives of New York homesick, very. Ams. We presume that the bird is the whippoorwill.

This Cocker Fard.—Homellssville, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Editor Forest and Stream: in your issue of Feb. 9. W. H. V., of Buitalo, wishes to know what prizes the cocker Fred won at Pittsburg in 189. He was awarded the Society premium and also two special premiums, one for the best cocker spaniel dog and one for the best liver and white cocker spaniel dog. He is now in my possession.—Burk HOLLIS.

PRANKERS.—The get of a full-blooded Irish dog A, and a bilch that

GOG. He IS NOW IN MY POSSESSION.—BURK HOLLIS.

PLANKERS.—The get of a full-blooded Irish dog A, and a bitch that Is half Irish and half. Laverack is a dog B, and the get of this same Irish dog A, and a full-blooded Gordon bitch is a bitch C. Then the get of B and C is D, a bitch. Now the get of D and a full-blooded Irish dog E, not in any way related to the other Irish blood is F. How much Irish blood will F have in its veins? Ans. 13-16 Irish; 2-16 Gordon, 1-16 Laverack.

Irish blood will F have in its veins? Ans. 13-16 Irish; 2-16 Gordon, 1-16 Laverack.

S. M. N., New York.—1. Please inform me what belton means applied to dogs. 2. I have a bitch with a longitudinal bony prominence two or more inches long, extending from over between the hips to top of head. 1s it a good point? Ans. 1. The term belton as applied to dogs signifies a dog whose principal color is white but ticked or spotted with some other color; linus a blue belton is ticked with black, a lemon or orange belton with these colors. 2. We could not say without seeing it.

A. W. New York.—In the New York Bench Show of 1877 what dogs were entered in compotition in the class open to all, for the S150 cup; and the sum of the sum of the second of

Shelton's cartridge grooving machine.—See advertisement

Bifle and Grap Shooting.

FOREST AND STREAM TOURNAMENT

FOR THE SHORT-RANGE CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1882.

FOR THE SHORT-BANGE CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1882.

THEST prize to be ten monogram medials, presented by the Forest and Stream AND ROD AND GUN. Second prize 50 per cent. of entrance and stream stream and the stream prize for the forest content of the forest stream participating must be composed of members of the various clubs which they represent. Riftes—Limited to ten pounds in weight; iminimum pull of trigger, three pounds; 22-100 cal. Teams may furnish their own rifles and ammunition, or use those at the gallery, as they may desire. Number of Shots—Ten by each competitor. Sighting shots—Two shots will be allowed each competitor. Position—Oil-hand, Targets—200-yard targets, according to the regulations of the N. practice allowed on the day of the maich. Entrance Fee—Five dollars to be paid at the office of the FOREST AND STREAM. No. 39 Park Row, N. Y. The match to be governed by the rules of the N. R. A. relating to team.

The above tournament will be shot during the month of March and will be in many respects similar to the contest carried on during the winter of 1879 under the direction of this paper. The intention is to have the records made, and there ought to be at least a dozen team of the contenting of the price of the contenting some particles allowed to the contest carried on during the winter of 1879 under the direction of this paper. The intention is to have the records made, and there ought to be at least a dozen team of contenting the stream of the contest carried on during the winter of 1879 under the direction of this paper. The intention is to have the records made, and there ought to be at least a dozen team of the contenting the team captains to fix upon a suitable gallery in which to have the records made, and there ought to be at least a dozen team, of the match, and a number of other clubs are engaged in preparing teams. The date of closing entries has not yet been decided upon, but will probably be within a fortnight, in order to enable the preliminary meeting of the entrance and the shooting to

PISTOL SHOOTING.

BOSTON, Mass.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In my opinion a good shot with any weapon will be annazed at the proficiency that may be acquired by a little practice, in the use of any revolver of good make. In the first place one should choose a revolver with a barrel at least six inches in length, to secure accuracy in the flight of the ball; then the sights both froat and rear should be arranged so as to suit the shooter, but both should be open sights, easy and quick to the eye. The trigger should be set so that the foreflinger will discharge the weapon easily without drawing the muzzle from the line horseback exercises.

With such a weapon one will be surprised at what can be done. I

of sight, and yet firm enough as to be perfectly safe for outdoor a horseback exercises.

With such a weapon one will be surprised at what can be done subjoin herewith a few of the shots that I made in 1883 while a comissioner in Virginia, taken from a record that I then kept, a although I feel that I could not do as well now, not having practifor many years, still I have the faith that I could do well—the sa

faith that swimmers have who have not been in the water for years, i.e., that they can still swim. The shooting that I am about to refer to was made with successful with a the power on the provice and sugard deadly qualities of this little weapon properly and the still lingers in my memory. The successful was sugarded to the successful was the product shot enumerated you will find a remarkable one, but the ground was preed by myself and the shot witnessed by two students of Lexington College. Lexington, Va., Jan., 1893. Shot from the roof of a house a ben, where she had flown, through the neck, distance estimated at 36 varis.

ds.
Feb., 1868. Broke nine pipe bowls out of twelve at twolve paces.
April, 1868. Shot a dove from horseback through the neck; 37

3. April, 1898. Shot a dove from horseback through the neck; 37 ands, paced.
4. Shot a robin from horseback through the head from a rail feace; tyarks, paced.
5. Millboro, shot a robin's brains out at 10 yards.
6. May. Warm Springs road. Shot a dove from the wagon, through le side; 33 yards, paced.
7. Muddy Creek. Shot five water-snakes, all at first shot, except ne. Two coiled up on stones on further side of the creek, were out-two; distance about 21 yards.
8. May. Road toward Lexington. Shot a blueblir from the wagon the side; distance 16 yards.
9. May. Land's Creek. Shot a squirred through the heart and foreggidistance 39 yards.
10. July 25. Shot eight trout in the water (they would not bite) in m shots.

10. July 25. Shot eight troot in the man, the state that the shots.

11. Aug. 18. Shot a ruffed grouse on the wing, in the mountains while troot fishing, fushing him the second time, being prepared, and killing him with a snap shot.

Sept. 12. Shot for my wife in the Adirondacks a ruffed grouse stiring, at 3) yawls. (to there and do likewise.

Figure 1.

	T Baxter		4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5-45
	A L Burt		-4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4 45
	W Gardner	5	- 5	.1	.1	4	5	d	5	5	1-11
	B Auson.	5	4	4	5	â	ď	- ŝ	- 5	d	1-11
	A C Adams (mil.)			- 5	А	5	â	4	1	1	5-43
	B C Cook			4		4		4	5	5	4-43
	S G Sturgis	4		5	4	.7	4	4		4	4-42
					*2	*2	12.	٠,٤	5	*8	4-14
		Sharpshooters' M	ate	h.							
	A C Adams	, 9	7	9				9	5	9	9 - 86
	B Anson			8	6	8	9	6	9	10	8-81
	B C Cook		G	5		10	9	5	-8	8	9 - 78
	J N Frye	4	5	8	9	8	9	7	8	6	9 - 73
	G D Curtis		-8	6	8	8	7	7	7	9	7-72
	,	Novelty Rest Mate	·h								
	W Gardner	O CILY INCIDE MARK	10	9	10	8	10	9	10	8	9-92
ç	B Fellows	0			6		10			9	9-92
	B Angon	9	0	9	10	8	9		6	8	9-80
	B C Cook	0			10	ŏ	7	9	4	9	8-82
	H Boyd		- 6		10	9	Ė	- 5	Ř	Ř	9-57
	п воуи			U	~	~	.,		0	U	3-01
		Badge Match	٠								
	J B Fellows	4	5	4	4	5	4	- 5	9	0	5-10
	A C Gould		4	5	5	5	5	-1	-1	5	4-40
	BOSTON GALLERY	SHOOTINGDu	in	z tl	10 1	pas	t w	ree	k t	her	e has

BOSTON GALLERY SHOOTING.—During the past week there has been a very good attendance of shooters at the Magnolla rifle and pistol gallery, and the shooting has been remarkably fine. The three different matches have fairly filled, and some excellent scores are placed to the credit of the different amateur shooters, as the following will show for the amateur rifle match:

B. G. Harris.

J. 40 49 48 48 48—242
A. B. Thomas.

M. E. Marshall

N. E. Marshall.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The bad weather last Thursday did not doter the riftemen from visiting Rensselaerwyck, yesterday afternoon, to shoot a match at 20 yards. A heavy mist hung over the range, and the falling rain and hall rendered sighting difficult. After a few shots had been marked out the target presented a dull appearance. These obstacles only made the men more concluded and appearance. The statement of the control of the

builseve	'S.																							
Chas H	Gaus,	May	S.		٠.	٠.	 		 	٠.						4 (i	ū	5	- 5	5	5	5	5-49
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Theo Me	osher.	Bal S	i									 	 	 		5 4	: 5	-4	- 5	-5	-1	5	Ö	5-11
C White	Rol 8	3														1 :	:	-4	- 5	-4	- 1	5	5	4-16
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I. G Pull	ler Ma	VS														5 3	1 4	- 4	ō	-4	4	ō	-1	5-15
Wm D 7	avlor	Ral	S													5	9 4	- 4	- 4	- 4	-4	4	5	413
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S O LOU	g. We	5		٠.	٠.						-				٠.,			-		-1	ď	-4		1 00

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY MATCH.—The New York Rifle Club announces a match open to everybody; at the range at Jones Wood in this city. There are twelve targets at 200 yards, with a sheltered and marm shooting stand. All, C. E. Overbaugh will have rifles and amount of the control
M Dorler49	J Dutel
H Hoges49	J Levy
M B Engel	J Blumenburg
D Miller48	G Schurman
J O'Neil	N D Ward
B Zettler	J Conner
C G Zettler	A Lober
W Klein47	

W. Kleim. 47

W. Kleim. 47

W. Kleim. 47

W. Kleim. 47

W. Kleim. 48

W. Kleim. 49

W. Kleim. 40

W.

Mildeberger	3-3		1 16 1	1 0 1 51%
Lamb	.23	1	1 1 1	16 1 1-016
Hughes	.27	1/6	36 1 L	1 14 1-513
B S Payue	.21	1	1 16 1	0 1 1-516
Heritage	21	0	1 1 0	16 1 0-313
Holcomb	.26	16	0 1/6 0	1 0 1-3
Baker	.24	0	0 1 1	0 1 16-316
Canon	.25	1	1 1 1	16 16 0-5
Lewis			1 1 1	1 1 1-7
"Van"			0 1 1	1 1/2 1/4-4
W Payne	24	1	1 1 1	1 1 1-7
Maher	21	0	0 0 0	1 1 0-2
Cadmus	21	1	1 1 1	1 0 1-6
Fisher	21	1	0 1 1	1 0 1-5
Palmer	21	1	基1-1	1 1 1-63%
Lewis and W. Payne d	ivided first:	Payne, by	mutual	
took the cup; Lamb and	Palmer divi	ded second	: Carbon	is wan thied

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The Forest and Stram is the best paper in the United States, in the departments of which it makes specialties. It is emphatically a high-toned gentlemen's paper, and as such circulates from Maline to California. — Havre de Grace (Md.) Republican, Feb. 10.

Feb. 10.

The well-known and excellent sporting journal, Forest and Stream, whose title explains fully its character, has just entered upon the second to th

Forest AND STREAM celebrated the first number of the eighteenth volume by appearing in a fine new dress. Typographically, it is now perfection, and it will be doubly welcome to all sporting men, who look upon it as the representative sporting journal. Success to it now and for all time.—Buffalo Sunday Times.

The last number, February 2, commenced the eighteenth volume of that popular sportsman's journal, Forser And Steram. Its success in the past is a good presage of the future. It aims to be a sportsman's, not a sporting paper, and will be a valuable reference to chose who are fond of hunting or fishing.—Dalton (N. Y.) Exa. Feb.

CON-

The Forest and Stream, the journal par excel-lence of the rod and gun, comes to us this week in an entirely new dress, at the same time beginning its eighteenth year. Its style and spirit is all that the most fastidious sportsman can desire. We wish for it continued success.—Greensburg (Penn.) Press, Feb. 7.

The Forest and Stream has just entered upon its eighteenth volume. This journal is the best of its kind published in the country and has a growing circulation from year to year. The style and spirit is very satisfactory to the multitude of its readers.—Scheenus (N. Y.) Monttor, Feb. 11.

TIN-

On the 2d inst. the FORIST AND STREAM of New York entered upon its eighteenth volume, and celebrated the event is under the product of the control of the control of the little state. The little state is the control of the luntaman and naturalist. In fact there is much to interest the whole family. Those who love to read of the woods, camping out, fishing, hunting etc., will always find delight in its columns.—Ashtabula Sentinel, Jefferson, O., Feb. 8.

FOREST AND STREAM appears in an entire new dress, bright and beautiful, and presents quite an improved appearance. Such enterprise, on the part of the editors, is worthy of all commendation.—Lycoming Chronicle, Williamsporf, Fa., Féb. 10.

UED

Notwithstanding the close call the Forest and Stream received last week in the New York fire, and the serious interruption of business, that journal comes to hand this week as interesting and sprightly as ever, which speaks well for the enterprise of the publishers. On February 2, this most popular sporting journal of the world entered upon its eighteenth volume, which occasion was celeptated by a new dress throughout. The "Sportsman Tourist" and the subscription price. It also contains departments on shooting, sea and river fishing, fishculture, the kennel, yachting, canoeing, rifle and trap shooting, which are every week full of interesting and instructive matter.—Wellsville (N. Y.) Reporter, Feb. 8.

This excellent sportsman's journal came to us last week in an entire new dress and is the very picture of typographical neatness. It is no doubt the most reliable paper of the kind published, and is held in such high estimation by the sportsmen of the United States, that no one who desires reliable information and interesting reading matter pertaining to the rod and gun can afford to be without it.—Wauseon (O.) Expositor, Feb. 9.

Expositor, Feb. 9.

The Forest and Stream, one of the very best sporting papers of the present day, has just entered upon its eighteenth volume, and comes to us ciothed in an entire new dress, ooking as neat as a new bonnet. It concludes all ooking as neat as a new bonnet. It concludes all of the best of the class always allable, coming the best of the class always allable, configuration authors who fully understand the needs of sportsmen, and practical in the science themselves. No sportsman should be without its regular weekly visits.—Castilian, Castile, N. Y. Feb. 10.

OUR

The Forest and Stream last week entered upon its eighteenth volume. The proprietors celebrated the occasion with a new dress of type throughout. This publication is the best of its kind in this country, and its style and spirit commends it to all sportsmen. "By the skin of its teeth "it escapped the recent fire in New York which destroyed buildings around it, and burned out so many valuable papers.—Xenia (O.) Republican, Feb. 7.

The Represe viv. Server, it is the state of the property of

The Forest and Stream is the great American sportsmen's newspaper. It recently donned a new dress of type which makes it doubly enjoyable. All there is worth knowing about fishing, hunting yachting, canceing, shooting, trapping, dishculture, the care of dogs, horses, game, fish, guns and other matters of interest to sportsmen, may be found in its ample pages.—Bay City (Mich.) Tribune, Feb. 8.

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RICHMOND AND DANVILLE LINE

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Train 54. Leaves New Yark \$4.39 a.m. Prinadelphia *7.05 a.m. Bulimore \$9.36 a.m. Arrives Lynciburg 5:00 p. m. Danville *7.12 p. m. Charlette \$5.00 a.m. Atlanta *11:00 a.m. There makes same connections as No. 50 below. Pullman cars Washington to Adlanta, and Atlanta to New Orleans. Train 52. Leaves New York 18:39 a. m. Limited Express, 10:30 a.m. Plantaleiphia 111:45 a. m. Danville *7:00 a.m. Richmond 11:53 a.m. Danville *7:00 a.m. Richmond 10:53 below. Pullman Cars from Richmond to Danville. *27* This train connects Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Baltimore at 4:00 p. m. direct via York River Line for West Point and Richmond and commercing there with Train 50. delphia 55:45 p.m. Baltimore \$25.50 p.m. Philadelphia 15:45 p.m. Baltimore \$25.50 p.m. Philadelphia 15:45 p.m. Montgomery *7:55 a.m. New Orleans *10:02 p. m., 54 hours from New York. Pullman Cars New York to Washington, Washington to Charlotte and Charlotte of Washington, Washington to Charlotte and Charlot

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Train 40. Leaves New York *4:39 a. m. Philadelphia *7:05 a. m. Baltimore *9:00 a. m. Arrives at Richmond *2:49 p. m. Wilmington *1:159 p. m. Charleston *6:45 a. m. Savamah *10:45 a. m. Jackson to Charleston p. m. Pullman Sleepers Washington to Charleston p. m. Pullman Sleepers Washington to Charleston p. m. Pullman Sleepers Washington to Charleston and the Park Train 48. Leaves New York *9:00 p.m. W. Philadelphia *12:30 a. m. Baltimore *4:20 a. m. Arrives at Richmond *11:30 a. m. Wilmington *9:25 p. m. Charleston *6:45 a. m. Savannah *10:45 a. m. Jacksonville *6:30 p. m. Columbia *6:10 a. m. Augusta *5:30 p. m. Charleston *6:45 p. m. Savannah *2:20 a. m. Jacksonville via Augusta *5:30 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars New York to Savannah

BAY LINE.

BAY LINE.

Leaves New York #3.49 p. m. Philadelphia #5.45 p. m. Baltimore #8.15 p. m. Arrives at Portramouth #1.00 a. m. Weldon #1.42 p. m. Baleigh #7.85 p. m. Wilmington #9.25 p. m. Charleston #6.45 a. m. Savannah #0.15 a. m. Jacksonville #5.30 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah #0.20 a. m. Jacksonville via Augusta #5.30 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah #0.20 a. m. *20 a. m. Jacksonville via Augusta #5.30 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah #0.20 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah #0.20 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah #0.20 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah #0.20 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah #0.20 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah #0.20 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah #0.20 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah #0.20 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah #0.20 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah #0.20 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah #0.20 p. m. Savannah #0.20 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah #0.20 p. m. Savannah #0.20 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah #0.20 p. m. Savannah #0.20 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah #0.20 p. m. Savannah #

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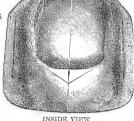
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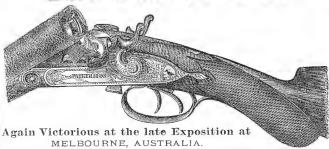
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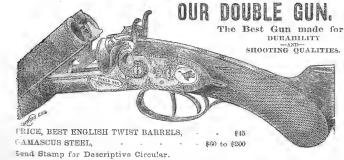
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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 23, 1882.

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better excuse than any yet given to justify the neglect. We

have everything to gain and everything to lose by trying the

VOL. XVIII.-No. 4.

The Forest and Stream is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are Communications upon the sinjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be re-garded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

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RFILE AND TSUMPART SHOOTING.
RFILE AND TSUMPART SHOOTING.
THO WINDLE AND TSUMPART SHOOTING.
The Wimbledon Record.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR FOREIGN MATCH.

If the details for the proposed international match are not fixed upon in a very few weeks, we may conclude that there will be no meeting of English and American marksmen at Wimbledon this year, and that the most favorable opportunity that has ever presented itself for a real live match has been thrown away. The flow of talk has set in, and every would-be manager and actual mis-manager has been airing his opinions through the press. We have had prognostications by the score, and all sorts of owl sense by the column, but all the time the American managers were insisting upon what was, at least, an entirely irrelevant point, and what may yet be shown to be an impossibility. To demand that a team shall come to these shores in 1883 is an impertinence, and when that demand is backed up by the assertion that unless it is granted it will be impossible to raise an American team for the present year, there is a distortion of fact and a prevarication unworthy of those who resort to it. As a matter of truth it will be entirely possible to raise a team for the present year and to fight a contest at Wimbledon with very good chances of success. We have not, to be sure, a large body of military shooters who are familiar with the use of military breech-loaders at the long ranges. We have not the weapons for that practice. But what of that? We know precisely what is needed, and a few weeks would supply our men with the long range, small bore barrel, mounted on a military stock, which seems to fill the "M. B. L. class" at Wimbledon, and which one of the proposed conditions requires the rifles to fall under. The permitted manipulation of the open sights by detachable wind gauges and otherwise will permit the finest gradations to be observed in dealing with the wind and light, and it would not be long before men who are naturally good holders and have a perfect eyesight, could be trained into a team where each man could help his fellows, and where each succeeding shot should have the benefit of the experience of all the preceding shots. There are no insurmountable obstacles to our producing a body of twelve men with a perfect team system to help them, and while the British team would have the slight advantage of familiarity with the ground, this would be nullified by the each-man-for-himself style of shoot-

issue of a match. If we win, the victory will have a commercial value in establishing more firmly the claim of American armorers of being the best fire-arm makers in the world. It will add another to the long and nearly complete list of American sporting victories abroad, and it will enable us to rest at home until some of our open matches at Creedmoor and other ranges have been filled by British riflemen. A defeat would remain such but a short time, for we mistake very much if our American pluck will not lead to an immediate wiping out of the bad record. It will not suffice to go off with a grand hurrah and expect to win the match with a rush. On the other side will be found men who are great sticklers on small issues, and the team to go over must be prepared for some irritations from this cause. Everything must be looked calmly in the face, and the most extreme chances against us calculated. At present there is nothing which can be made use of as a guide. What records we have are not available, since they are so few as not to be worth anything in making up an estimate. The shifting of the target divisions on the Wimbledon range has confused the records of the practice there in large measure, but there are the scores of the Queen's cup contest by which the nascent American team could gauge their powers as against the English marksmen. The match would bring out the fact that the finest military shooting at Wimbledon is really done by small-bore marksmen. Sir Henry Halford is a member of the volunteer force, and with him may be named a great many other riflemen known to us principally as long-range men. There are prizes innumerable on the many English ranges open to volunteers only, while there are very few for civilian shooters who care only for long-range work. The tendency therefore has been to encourage the joining of the volunteer force on the part of those fond of shooting, and consequently there are not more than a dozen good shots in the kingdom who may not enter into the contest for place on the team to meet the Americans.

PROTECTION OF LARGE GAME.

S OME weeks since we published an appeal for the protection of large game in the West, and urged the importance of some measure being taken to prevent the extinction of our larger mammals in the only section of the country where they still abound. The necessity of prompt and efficient steps by the Legislatures of the various States and Territories was insisted on.

It is satisfactory to learn that speedy action has been taken on this most important matter by the House of Representatives of Wyoming Territory, and it is hoped and believed that the bill which has been introduced will meet with no opposition in the Council of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory. The Legislature have gone to work in the right way to stop the slaughter which has been going on for so many years, and a provision has been inserted in the bill against the traffic in the green hides of all game animals. No hides in the hair or untanned state can be dealt in, nor can they be transported by common carriers or others. This provision strikes at the root of the matter, and if it can only be enforced will have the very best effect, and will prevent much of the destruction that now takes place. The prime factor in the rapid extermination of the large game of the Territories has been the lack of enactments to restrict the bloody hand of the skin hunter, who kills only for the hides and pelts. Thousands of our most superb game animals are annually slaughtered for these alone, and tons of wholesome and excellent food left to rot on the ground, or to furnish

food for the coyotes, the ravens and the magpies.

In the bill referred to, which passed the House of Representatives February 16, provision is made also against the shipment of game out of the Territory. Killing is permitted only to an amount sufficient for home consumption for food. The making of large bags is discouraged, by limiting the number of grouse and other birds to be killed, to the number of twenty-five. Ducks, geese and other migratory birds are all protected, as are also rabbits and squirrels.

Small game is still further protected by the passage of an act providing for the payment of a bounty to persons killing mountain lions, bear, wolves, covotes and lynx, as well as hawks, eagles and other rapacious birds. taken together would seem to furnish protection to game against the depredations of man as well as beast.

ing which marks the effort of a team over there.

To make assurance doubly sure, however, the sportsmen of the prospect of success is sufficiently bright to encourage the Territory are organizing a Game and Fish Protection the sending of a team over, and if the managers of our Association, and when this is in shape we trust that we may To make assurance doubly sure, however, the sportsmen of

hear of good work done by it. It is likely that a license act will be brought forward by this association as a separate measure

We hope to see some such provision acted on, and trust that it will limit the number of heads of game to be killed in any given time. Nor should any part of the animals killed be wasted.

We have been urging the importance of this matter for years, and it is satisfactory to see some practical results from our labors.

As long ago as 1876 we called attention to the subject in language which will bear repetition here.

Good hunting is at present scarcely to be found east of the Missouri River. West of that stream, however, there is a wide extent of territory, in many parts of which large game of all descriptions may still be found in considerable abundance by those who are sufficiently acquainted with the country to know where to look for it. There remain on the plains and in the mountains seven species of ruminants that are sufficiently abundant to make it well worth while that the different State and Territoral Governments should attempt before it is too late to protect their game by severe laws-buffalo, elk, white-tailed deer, mule deer, antelope, mountain sheep moose are still to be found in considerable numbers in various portions of the trans-Missouri States and Territories, but owing to a savage and indiscriminating warfare which has been inaugurated against them within the past few years their numbers are decreasing more rapidly than ever before.

Most of us remember the good service done some years ago by Gen. Hazen in bringing before the public the facts in regard to the wanton destruction of buffalo along the line of the Smoky Hill Road in Kansas and Colorado. The discussion at that time resulted in the adoption of some measures to protect the buffalo, though it is to be hoped that ere long still more stringent laws may be enacted and enforced. But we have just now to speak of a country distant from the railroads, out of the way of the average tourist, and far from the haunts even of the gentlemen sportsmen; we refer to the territory lying between the Missouri River and the main divide of the Rocky Mountains north of the Union Pacific Railroad. It is in this region that the most abundant supplies of wild game are to be found, and it is here that these animals are slaughtered for their hides alone by the professional hunter.

Buffalo, elk, mule deer and antelope suffer most, and in the order in which they are here mentioned. They are de-stroyed without regard to season; the hides only are taken and the meat left to feed the wolves, or to rot when the spring opens. We know directly of thirty-four cow elk killed out of a band of forty, about the middle of April, 1875, by one man. The snows were deep, and the butcher followed the poor animals until all but six were slain. Each of these animals, if allowed to live, would have produced a calf in a little over a month after the time of its slaughter. Here then were sixty-eight elk killed by one man in a day and a half. It is estimated from reliable information that in the winter of 1874-5, during the deep snows, over three thousand elk were killed for their hides in the valley of the Yellowstone between the mouth of Trail Creek and the Hot Springs. For the Territories of Wyoming and Montana the destruction must have been twenty times as great.

The prices paid for elk hides were at that time sufficiently

renumerative to pay good wages to an ordinary hunter, when game was as plenty as in those days it used to be. Buffalo killing paid, too, and could be done by any butcher. For, as many of us know by experience, a man without any pretensions to being a skillful hunter can slaughter a dozen or two buffalo in a day wherever they are numerous. Mule deer and antelope are more difficult to kill, but in these days of breechloading rifles a fair shot can kill several out of a band before the rest can get out of reach. It is a melancholy sight to see as we have in a morning's march, half a dozen fresh doe antelope carcasses stripped of their skins, with the milk still trickling from their udders; and it is sad to think that in addition two little kids must starve for each of these.

Mountain sheep and moose do not suffer to any considerable extent from these skin hunters. They are too wary to be successfully pursued by these men, many of whom are vagabonds of the most worthless description. There are some good hunters and good fellows among them; men who would gladly relinquish the business could it be wholly stopped, but who think and say that if the game is to be exterminated they must make the most of it while it lasts. Taken as a whole, however, they are a miserable set, and many of them do not kill more than enough to keep themselves in provisions and ammunition from month to month. If all

were as good hunters as Yellowstone Kelly there would now be scarcely an elk or an antelope left in Montana.

Skin hunting in Montana was not carried on to any very great extent until about ten years ago. In the article from which we have already quoted we said: In 1872 or '73 a firm of Fort Benton traders, who have since achieved an unenvi able notoriety by selling arms and amunition to the hostile Sioux, conceived the idea of fitting out parties to kill game for the hides, and the result was so successful that the trade in wild hides has been increasing ever since,

What now can be done to remedy this state of affairs? Stringent laws should be enacted, and not only enacted but enforced. Game should not be killed except for food, and then only during the autumn. In other words, no more game should be killed than the hunter can use, and indiscriminate hunting at any and all seasons should be prevented. But we know that legislative bodies move slowly, and that knots in red tape are as difficult to untie as that of Gordius of old. In the meantime much, very much, may be done by the officers of the army who are stationed on the frontier. The skin hunters, who, of course violate the laws of all the territories which have game laws, may be warned off, arrested, or so annoyed that they will in future sedulously avoid the vicinity of posts where they have received such treatment."

We shall have more to say on this subject at a later day. It is satisfactory to see that the Territory of Wyoming appreciates the importance of game protection and takes such an advanced position on this matter. It shows that her citizens are intelligent, far above the average of men, and the older States which are still lagging behind, may well be ashamed to see themselves so far outstripped in this honorable race.

SPITTING ON THE BAIT.

HE small boy in the country and the lounger on the city docks, both of whom fish with hand lines, regard it as a point of fishing etiquette to moisten the bait, be it clam or worm, with saliva, before imparting that rotary motion to the sinker which hurls the line by centrifugal force into the far waters, where the big fish are supposed to lie. The custom seems also to be part of the ethics of other anglers who are not included in the above classes; and the student of ethnology may be interested to know whence the practice comes. have long felt that it was a subject worthy of careful research, as are all things which relate to the customs of mankind in different parts of the earth.

Whether the youthful Egyptian, who has played "hookey from his district school and gone fishing among the rushes on the banks of the Nile for the electrical catfish, Malapterus electricus, spits on his bait; or whether the juvenile Hindostance roaming over the marshy land between Bahar and Patna looking for the climbing perch, that curious member of the family of Labyrinthiform Pharyngeals, the Anaba scandens, in the tree tops, throws aloft a bait moistened in this manner, we do not know. The manuscripts found in the crypts of the pyramids are silent upon this subject, but Commander Gorringe, whose opinion is certainly entitled to respect, thinks that a figure on the Central Park obelisk, whilom yelept Cleopatra's Needle, might be interpreted as a boy in the act of expectoration upon something which might be a fishbait. The writings of the great Jampooter are also silent as to the custom in India. In his learned fourteenth treatise on the Saml Whang Hi Muck Muck, Meen Fun, the Chinese philosopher, distinctly alludes to the custom among the fishers of lake Tong-ling Lou, in the Hoo-nan district, but gives no clue to its origin.

There can be little doubt that the Esquimaux incantation of spitting upon the water before beginning to fish, and uttering the magic words: "Soax soax oonagah soax," is practically an offering to the same divinity of fishes; an invitation to the king of the fishes to come and be caught. The Patagonian custom of kissing the bait, and the Icolandic usance of blowing upon it, are no doubt all related forms of the same super-

Schweinwurst, the celebrated admiral of the Swiss navy, while sailing his fleet up the Matterhorn, records the following facts: Being sceptical in regard to the virtues of expectoration upon the vlands offered to fishes, or at least wishing to test the matter in a true scientific spirit, he ordered his men to cast their lines from each side of the *spund*, one side to spit upon the bait and the other to cast without spitting, and set accountants to record the result. With evident pleasure he chronicles that there was no difference in the results attained, and to him must be accorded the first truly scientific investigations in this line. He surely es tablished the fact that upon one occasion, at least, the nonspitters were as successful as the spitters. Of course those who favor spitting upon the bait may quote the well-worn adage that "one swallow don't make a summer," but they lack statistics to prove that spitting on the bait is of real advantage, for they cannot cite a case where it has been brought to a test and decided in their favor, as in the case of Schweinwurst, whose precedent is followed to-day by every sailor in the navy of Switzerland, none of whom now spits upon his bait.

In all matters of this kind Forest and Stream is entirely unprejudiced and will present all sides of a question, no matter whether it agrees with any preconceived views of its own or not; its principle being the only true scientific one, a desire for truth. Hence, we give place to the following by an early English writer who quotes John Smith,

the preserver of Pocahontas. He says: "There be certayn persons who when they fish do spit upon their bayte in hope of propitiating the fishes and thereby causing them to byte more freely, not knowing that the originator of this custom used the word 'spytte' in the sause of runnynge through, as we spit a fowle before the fire. 'Spytte yr worme ypon yr hooke,' wrytes John Smith from Virginia, and this I thynke me means to ympale him ypon it."

Smith's definition of spitting a worm is very good, as far as the English language goes, and we might be inclined to accept it if it were not for the facts which our studies have uncarthed, as given above, which show that the custom obtains where the English language is unknown, and consequently his deductions are at fault. We have shown that the custom, while slightly differing in widely separated parts of our earth, has its origin in an antiquity so remote that the only hope of tracing it to its source lies in the discovery of manuscripts more ancient than we now possess, or in a more careful reading of the Runic legends.

KEEP UP THE FIGHT.

T is not to be gainsayed, but it is greatly to be regretted, that the things not wanted will come in and grow and thrive in spite of all "lord of creation" can bring against them, and the forces of nature which sap the life of the useful plant seem to foster the noxious weed. When the clover and herd's-grass are burned to death with drouth, the weeds flourish. Wild wormwood and pigweed flaunt their grim banners when "the ranks of spiky maize" have rolled up theirs, and daisy and succory blossom while the good grass dies. Who ever saw a sick burdock, or a nettle that had been trampled to death?

And it is the same with animals as with plants. The crows hold their own against the warfare of all mankind, while the ranks of the wild ducks year by year grow thinner, and the tick only pleasantly scratches the back of the owl, as tough alive as he proverbially is "biled," while he kills the If migratory quail would but increase as the pestilent English sparrows have, what glorious days for the sportsman! If mosquito "wigglers" would only grow to be fish, what glorious nibbles instead of such cursed bites! If herd's grass and clover would but hold their own against daisy and St. John'swort, how would the husbandman rejoice! the farmer keeps up the fight, though it often seems a losing one, and out of the warfare wrests tribute from the soil. Shall the sportsman surrender to the forces which oppose him, and lay aside the rod and gun? Life is possible and even endurable without a bird to shoot or a fish to catch, but for some of us it would be vastly less enjoyable under such conditions. Stand fast, then, all ye of the goodly fraternity. Uphold the laws for fish and game protection, do missionary work among the masses, and, above all things, set a good example to those whose eyes are upon you, who look to you for their lessons, and will justify their misdeeds by

FRANCIS HOLMES SELDEN .- We are deeply pained to learn of the death of Frank H. Selden, who died at his home in Moodus, Conn., Feb. 2. Mr. Selden was assistant editor of the Connecticut Valley Advertiser, and was a well-known contributor to many other journals, among them the Forest AND STREAM. He was gifted with literary abilities of a high order, which, united with a kindly nature that won the regard and affection of his associates, promised for him a life of growing honor and influence. The community in which such a man dwells is directly benefited by his upright life; and so must we count his death a public loss.

Transplanting Quail.-We should be much pleased to hear from clubs and individuals who have received live quail from the South or West to be used for stocking purpose comparison of experience cannot fail to be of service in respect to further efforts in this direction. We have had several discouraging reports of large lots of quail, of which most have perished. It is desirable to know the percentage of success attending these most laudable efforts to replenish the supply of game birds.

EASY READING LESSONS-III.

FOR THE LITTLE READERS OF THE FOREST AND STREAM.

Hark! What is That? Is it the Roar of the Sea on the Rockbound Coast, or the Rumbling of Thunder? No, it is a Sports man. Is the Sportsman a Lion or a Bull that he Roars and Bellows! The Sportsman is not a Lion nor a Bull. The Sportsman Bellows because He is Mad. Why is the Sportsman Mad? The Sportsman is Mad because His Dog is Wild. Why is the Dog Wild? The Dog is Wild because He has had no Work. Is it the Dog's Fault that He has had no Work? No, It is the Sportsman's Fault. He has kept the poor Dog on Chain for Three Months, and now He expects Him to work Close and Steadily. Is the Dog Deaf that the Sportsman Bellows so Loud? No, the Dog is not Deaf, but the Sportsman has Taught Him to Mind only when he is Bellowed at. Will not the Dog Mind if He is spoken to in a low Tone? Yes, the Dog will mind if He is spoken to in a Low Tone. But the Sportsman Likes to Exercise his Lungs, when He is out Shooting. He Thinks it makes the Birds Lie better. What does the Sportsman say? The Sportsman sometimes Says Things that Good Children Should not Hear. When You Are older You will Know what He Says,

The Sportsman Courist.

A MEMORY.

REMEMBER thou, dear friend, that winter night, when down the lake came keenly the crisp sparkle- The long beams of the icy moon that sparkle. Dazzling the sight?

Rememberest thou, dear friend, that lonely skate, When from the northern woods the gaunt wolves' howling When the swift air bore shuddering their howling.

Demoniac with hate?

JOHN PRESTON TRUE

"SKILLETS"-A CAMP SKETCH.

"SKILLETS"—A CAMP SKETCH.

He was always a mystery to us—a conundrum that we were perpetually trying to guess, but were finally forced to "give up." Where he came from, none knew, and his destination was equally veiled in obscurity. Personal history he had none; to all interrogatorics as to where he was born, where he had lived, where he was going, he had the same vaguely placed answer—"Dunno." Many were the guesses indulged in as to his nationality. Diabet, that great touchstone of nativity, failed us here, for he used in his talk the idioms of all localities. John insisted he was a pike from Missouri; Ignotus, that he was plainly a Yankee; the Rhymer leaned to the opinion that he was either a "Nawth Ca'liny" Tar Heel or a Jersey Sand-Hiller, while Didaskalos stoutly maintained that the West Riding of York, or the fens of Lincolnshire had given him birth. Help from him, on these and similar disputed points, we got none; against his granitic "Dunno." our flood of questioning brake in vain.

He came to us in the gray of the dawning, but whether sprung from the sage brush, dropped from the morning star, or like his great ancestor, Adam, a direct product of the soil, no one knew. He was there, by the camp-fire, when we turned out one morning, and to John's bluff query, "Hullo where the — did you come from?" responded screnely, "Out yander," with a vague sweep of his arm toward the Northern and Eastern horizons. That was all of his history we ever learned—so far as we were concerned he was literally "a man without a past." After breakfast he took so naturally, and even kindly, to the washing up of the dishes, that when to John's puery, "Well, what are you going to do with yourself?" he calmly replied, "Stay with you uns a while, freekon"—no one said him nay. Asked what his name was, he hesitated, "reckoned he didn't have none," and when pressed as to what people called him, only answered, "Most anything they durn pleased."

Ignotus cirristened him Dunno, from the charactee of most of his replies; John, more practic

Rhymer named him the Gentle Gazelle, from the air of thind meekness which he always wore, while Didaskalos always insisted on addressing him as Three-spot, "because," he said. "he beats the deuce."

All these appellations, however, proved merely sporadic, and were finally merged into "Skillets," which was tacity adopted, partly from his daily toil, but chiefly from the plaintive wall with which we soon became familiar, of—"They haint nobody seen my skillet, haint they?" referring to his one piece of personal property, a dilapidated trying-pan, to which he clung with the fond devotion of a timdoo to his idol. Battered and worn, part of the handle gone, and the bottom bulged out in a dozen different places, it held a place in his affections from which the finest nickle-plated "Charter Oak" or "Kitchen Queen" could not have ousted it.

There was indeed a wild legend to the effect that John, waking one night, and hearing a nurmur of voices outside the tent, was led to investigate, and found this cherished piece of culinary apparatus propped up against a pinor tree, and before it "Skillets," grovelling on the ground, and muttering some unintelligible prayer to his greasy fetish. This report, however, could never be localized, and probably originated in some jesting remark, which grew by successive accretions, as it passed through the lins of verious imaginative members of the party.

Simple and guideles, childlike and bland, he was the only at-all-times-and-under-all-circumstances thoroughly good-natured person I ever met. Nothing had power to ruffic the calm screnity of his temper, When Huz, our vicious little Spanish mule, lashed out one night and shot him, as from a catapult, head-forenost into the fire, while Swipes, our bult-terrier, roused from a dream of fierce conflict with prowling coyotes, scized him by the leg, and worried him as he would a rat, his only remark, as he scrambled to his feet, and brushed the ashes and coals off with one hand, while he caressed his lacerated leg with the other, was, "Orat th Saxon, of Didaskanoss more classic college onjurgations, or of Shanipaw's polyglot of mingled Navajo, Mexican and trapperesque Billingsgate. (By the way, commend me to the Mexican for a wealth of imprecatory language that would have delighted the heart of the toughest Sergeant of "our army in Pianders." John says that they can call a man a blanked fool in fifty-one different ways, and then have a few

army in Finaders." John says that they can call a man a blanked fool in fifty-one different ways, and then have a few left as a reserve in case of need.)

As to Skillet's personal appearance, it could not be truthfully said to be prepossessing. His age might have been anywhere from twenty to fifty. Tall and gaunt, his spindling body was topped by a bullet head, crowned with a few wisps of tan-colored hair, while a fringe of sandy whiskers encircled a freekled, putty-hued face. Long arms, reaching nearly to his knees, ended in hands much the size and color of a ham of bacon. Splay-footed and knock-kneed, his gait was a cross between the shambling trot of an over-fed cow and the lumpy waddle of a duck. His ugliness was so extreme that it actually verged on the picturesque. He seemed a compromise between Cahban and Crusoe's man Friday. Like them, he might have lived all his life on a desert island, for his ignorance of the commonest things was plenomenal. He didn't know the difference between a halter and a hanestring, and once when, in his zeal to be useful, he volunteered to saddle Rob, it was said that much enduring animal appeared at the camp-fre wearing his bridle where, the crupper ought to be. In fact, that was the chief fault we found with him—his insane desire to be helpful in matters where his ignorance only complicated the difficulty. He would have offered to help John drive up the horses, or have volunieered to assist Jove in governing the Universe, with as imperturbable good nature and as cheerful an alacrity in the one case as in the other, And yet he

could not fairly be called a boaster. His offers of help seemed to come rather from an overplus of good nature and a desire to please than from a vain confidence in his own powers. In fact, like some authors, he seemed to mistake inclination for ability, and to recognize no difference between the wish to do and the power to perform.

His chief delight in life seemed to be to do that which every one clse shunned, and he fairly revelled in camp drudgery. The more and the dirtier the dishes to be washed, the happier he. What a wary trout is to the angler, or a bottle of rure old wine to the bon vivant, was a greasy old pot to Skillets. (In justice to outselves, I must say that we very seldom balked him in his wild career of pleasure, but generously left him unmolested in his unbridled pursuit of luxury).

Within certain lines of limitation, Skillets was no mean cook.

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The finer achievements of bread flapjacks, noodles, or crullers were, indeed, beyond his reach, but he could broil a venison steak, fry potatoes, or toast bacon, equal to Soyer or Blot. He had a wild theory, however, that coffee and tea were improved by mixing, and many a nauseous dose we swallowed in consequence. Once, in a moment of misbegotten enthusiasm, he essayed a pot of head cheese, but a misuse of ginger, where pepper was meant, and too great a zeal in the matter of curry powder, rather marred the general symmetry of the composition. It was not wasted, however, as he heroically morified the flesh by eating the last scrap, though evidently sympalizing with the feelings of the chap who "coul eat croy, but didn't hanker after it."

Like all truly great men, he disdained the trivialities of the toilet, and thought once a year often enough for hair-combing and general ablution.

He regarded with contemptuous pity, the care which Didaskalos bestowed upon his teeth and finger nails, and wondered "wu'n thunder a grown man wanted ter waste his time in sech triflin' ways ex them air." Stockings he contemned; "plains socks," anglicé, a cotton cloth wrapped around the foot, were aristocratic enough for him.

He had no moek delicacy, and was always ready to enlighten our ignorance from his own stores of knowledge. With that true mod-sity, however, which leads all great wits to father their best bon mots upon others, he always referred to a certain "Dooley" as his authority, and his mildly deprecatory cough, and apologetic murmur of "Dooley wuz a tellin' me," would have disarmed the severest critic. Whether this Doole, was a real historic personage, or only a mythus, like the Greek chorus, or the modern "They say," was a question never satisfactorily settled. We leaned, however, to the opinion that he was a creation of Skillets' own magnan

phosed into a "he-grizzly," and the foxes into "ki-yotes," Delilah was "one of them yar Spanish moharries," and "old man Filly-Stine's cara grandy," took the place of the Temple of Gaza.

Of anything in the shape of wit or humor he had absolutely no appreciation, and the sharpest retore glanced off his pachydermatous hide, like the bolts of the Merrimae from the iron shell of the Honitor. The most wildly extravagant numers' yarns were received by him with an unquestioning faith that in this age of general skepticism was truly sublime. In him the nil webuirari had reached its highest point of development, and stories of bears that would weigh 5,000lbs., and rifles that would kill at a point blank of two miles, met from him with a ready eredence that would have shamed a five year old child.

Only once did his faith seem to be shaken, and that was when Didaskalos, who had tracked the white bear to his polar home, spoke of the long arctic night, and of the sun invisible for months; then, indeed, he staggered for a moment, but soon recovered his mental equilibrium, and, on the authority of Dooley, proceeded to crush Didaskalos with an account of some tropical country where the sun never shone, and all the light was furnished by a lugge "dimun mounting," which lit the country for leagues around.

Singular to relate, he had no bad habits—neither chewed, smoked, drank, nor swore, and, if he lied, it was totally without malice prepense. How far he believed his own stories, we could never decide. For all that his impassive countenance revealed, he might have been a cynic playing upon the credulity of a lot of fools whom he secretly despised, or a poet, to whom the creations of his own fancy had all the semblance of reality, or a grown-up child, whose mind had not yet awakened to any realizing sense of the difference between the True and the False.

He disappeared from among us as mysteriously as he came. Left one day in charge of the camp while the rest of us were out hunting, he was missing when we returned, nor, so far

superinduced by a reflex automatic movement of the primordial ganglionic nerve-centres, consequent upon a peristaltic hyperemia of the peripheral nucleoli of Corticelli's vasella oblongata. As we none of us felt inclined to dispute so plain a proposition, we all agreed that such was undoubtedly the case.

Peace be with thy wandering footsteps, O Skillets, wherever thou dost roam! Not unforgotten shalt thou be, thou queer compound of picturesque ugliness and shambling awkardness, of asinine stupidity and bovine meekness, of humble confidence and statuseque unveracity, of childlike faith and agnostic skepticism! If living, may thy lines fall in pleasant places—if dead—

Green be the turf above thee.

Green be the furf above thee Friend of my hunting days!
Who met with none to love thee,
And fewer still to praise,

П. Р. U.

REMINISCENCÉS OF CAMP LIFE.

Some book are lies frae and to and some book are less trace and to ead,
And some great lies were nover penned.
E'en ministers, they has been kenned
in holy rapture.
A rousing whid, at times to vend
And neil't wi' Scripture.
But this that I am gaun to fell,

Which some time on a hunt befel, Is just as true as—whisky'l sell, (or some other articles)

But this that I am gaun to fell.

Which some time on a hunt befel.

Is just as true as—whisky I sell, (or some other articles).

IN a former communication I related an incident, connected with the distance I had killed a large buck, and the dubitative remark of my old friend, Kinchen K., when he saw the number of shot holes in the body, so soon as he had finished the act of decorfication. I did not tell how willingly Jim Marshall, a "newey" in the venatorial art, had taken held of one end of the pole when the deer was carried to the road, and how reluctantly he bare it upon his shoulder before he had struggled with the load many yards, and the elegant attitudes which he presented as he proceeded on his fortuous way. But during the same hunt the aforesaid Jeems afforded his companions no little amusement by his peculiar, and to them original, methods of securing his game. On the o.ca. sion to which I refer, he had been stationed at the corner of an old field which borders upon the highway. Another "stander" was placed a few hundred yards off, who soon saw a doe and two fawns run from the head of a branch and stop on the hill beyond the easy range of his gun. The broadside was, however, too tempting for resistance, and, elevating his gan about a foot above the shoulders, he discharged one barvel in the forlorn hope that one shot might take effect. All the deer bounded off, though the doe showed some little signs that she had been hit. Their flight was in the line of Jeems, and soon both barrels of his gan were heard in rapid succession, and shortly thereafter his triumphant voice in repeated yells. On our way to him we followed the track of the deer, and soon discovered blood. When we reached him his hat was off, his face flushed with excitement, his hands bloody, and he was sitting down on the carcass of one of the fawns in a state of physical exhaustion. Where his gun was he did not know, but supposed it was somewhere on the field of battle. He told us he had killed one and badly wounded another, but whether th

mildly suggested to him that among hunters the muzzle was regarded as the only legitimate end of the gun for use, and the breech was intended to be applied solely to the shoulder of the sportsman; but a greenhorn, as he was, was probably suffering from the disease called the "buck ager," and was excusable for the application of the most effective part of his weapon, whatever that might be. He was advised that in the future a mere bludgeou would answer his purposes equally well with a gua, and if, unfortunately, it should break while he was pommeling a deer he could cut another without expense. Since then our deer hunters call the stock of a gun Jeems Marshall's weepon.

It is almost useless to say that he shot only at one of the deer, and even the wounded doe escaped.

We also often had with us another character, whom we called Mud, from a faint resemblance of the appellation to his real name. He was lucky in getting shots, but extremely unlucky in getting meat. One day it was my misfortune to place the standers. Mud, well knowing that I was acquainted with the runs, begged that I put him on a good stand, for he was very anxious to kill a deer. I agreed to do so, and accordingly located him where I thought he would be apt to get a chance; and after this took my position about one hundred and twenty-five yards off. It was open pine land. Not many minutes passed before I heard the dogs in full cry, and then saw four deer heading toward Mud. They passed about twenty yards from him, and were harmlessly saluted by both barrels. When I went up and asked what was the matter, he very slowly and with measured words told me that he was never cooler in his life, had exact aim on each one of the deer he had shot at, and could not account for the miss, except that his gun was worthless. He trembled even while he was never cooler in his life, had exact aim on each one of the deer he had shot at, and could not account for the miss, except that his gun was morthless. He trembled even while he was never cooler in his life, had

. Well, I didn't see but two.

"No, surely not," said 1, "but there were four and not two."

"Well, I didn't see but two."

It was no wonder that such vision failed to do anything. After that we generally managed to place Mud where no deer had been known to run, but somehow or other, they seemed to know where there was no danger, and he shot a good deal, never disappointing their expectation but once, when by the purest accident one happened to kill a fawn. It is but just to say that of very late years he has greatly improved, and would be an excellent hunter, except that he is never ready when others are—the last to get up in the morning, the last to wash his face and eat his breakfast. With these drawbacks, he is a capital fellow, though somewhat unfortunate in the structure and delicacy of his olfactory organs.

On one occasion (it was only hast year), Teccel, Mud and I went up to Cleveland county to take a bird hunt. We had been assured by the proprietor of a white sulphur spring that game was abundant, and we could get ample accommodations, in all respects, at his house. In the latter respect we got everything we could desire and at a nominal charge. Birds, however, were not very numerous though in the three days we dovoted to it we got nearly one hundred and lifty, and had a pleasant time generally. Teccel and I occupied one room with two beds, while Mud was put in an adjoining one, which opened into ours. We used sulphur water for our morning after T, and I had been up for some time, and dressed, fully ready for breakfast, Mud was still in bed. We "hollered" at him repeatedly before he waked, and as he got out, he commenced snorting his displeasure at not only being unseasonably aroused from his downy couch, but at "a mean and low-lived trick which had been up for some time, and dressed, fully ready for breakfast, Mud was still in bed. We "hollered" at him repeatedly before he waked, and as he got out, he commenced snorting his displeasure at not only being unseasonably aroused from his downy couch, but at "a mean and low-lived trick

hobody has done anything to you—but it is your nature to complain—what are you fussing about?" "You know what you did," said Mud, "and it was mean—you burnt matches you did," said Mud, "and it was mean—you burnt matches in my room, and nobody but you would lave served mesuch a sorry trick," As he made the last remark, he dipped his hands in the basin, leaned his face over, and brought a double-handful of the odorous water up to his nose. He suddenly stopped, turned round and said, "T., I beg your pardon—it was this stinking water that I smelt." And we enjoyed the confession

as sorry trick. As he made the has remain, he depression hands in the basin, leaned his face over, and brought a double-handful of the odorous water up to his nose. He suddenly stopped, turned round and said, "T., I beg your pardon—it was this stinking water that I smelt." And we enjoyed the confession.

In many of our hunting excursious we had the pleasant companiouship of a gentleman named Hare. He was an eager sportsman, but often so excitable that he scarcely know where he shot, whether his gun was pointing at the ground or at the treetops, but would always aver that his aim was perfect. On a certain day Hare was placed near the head of a branch while the drivers hunted it and some bordering thickets—a capital lying ground for deer. Another stander occupied a position about one hundred yards to his right. It so happened that the deer which were started (two does) attempted to pass out on the extreme right of the line, but winding some one of the hunters, made a tack and ran not far from the nearest neighbor of Hare. Coming unexpectedly, he fired one barrel only, when they got out of sight, going directly for Hare. The warning was given him, and pretty soon both barrels of his gun were heard and then the lusty halloo which generally followed a successful shot. When we got to him he was wild with excitement, declaring that he had killed one and badly wounded the other. Surectony, one of them lay there stretched upon the ground. The person who made the shot just before Hare fired, at the left side, while H. shot at the right, believing that it was probable, at least, that his gun might have done the work, he asked H. where he hit the deer. "In the head, of course," said he, "don't you see the blood running from her mouth and nose?" On examination, as she was lying, no wound was visible, but the "party of the first part," had gone back on the track and fully sixty yards before the deer reached H. "fresh blood gouts met the view," and he returned claiming the game. She was turned over and a shot hole on the left

to the crest of the ridge spoken of, riscator being placed at what was called then, and is now, "the gap of the mountain."

In a short while the music of the dogs was heard. It was evident that the deer would pass beyond the standers. To my surprise, however, I heard Piscator "let off" both of his burrels. As he was only a short distance from me, I went to him, and so soon as he saw me he commenced abusing the gru, and declared that if he had had his own he would have killed two deer, as he had one of the best chances of his life. He stated, however, that he had badly wounded one. I told him that the gru was at least of some value, and he had better let me load it, especially as the dogs were still in full cry after a different deer. He said I might if I chose, but he would as lief have no gun at all. I did load it, and handed it to him. He went on, tracking his wounded deer by the blood. The dogs now approached us rapidly, and very soon I heard Piscator yell, "Look out?" and instantly his gun fired. It was but a few minutes before we heard the deer, and then we prosecuted our search for the wounded one. The place where it fell was soon found, but a deer thief land just been ahead of us, and the "caption and conversion" to his own uses were made. He (the thief) came to us with the "damned spots" of his guilt on his shirt, alleging that he had killed one the day before. But the color betaryed him. We then went to "the gap," and put the dogs on the trail of the one which Piscator said he missed. It was found dead at the foot of the hill, about two hundred yards off. So, with worthless gun, and at the same "stand," and within ten minutes. Piscator had killed three deer—a feat which is rarely achieved. When we went to divide the spoils, the thief of one whole deer actually demanded and got his share of the other two!

A Splendid the same "statement of the Mutual

A Splendrd Showing .- The statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, F. S. Winston, President, published elsewhere, shows that the old and reliable company is in a stronger and more flourishing condition than ever before. Its assets amount to \$94,702,937,02, and its surplus, reckoned at New York rate of four and one-half per cent. interest, to over \$12,000,000. We believe that no life insurance company in the world can show figures equal to these. The whole history of the company, in fact, shows that it is managed by careful and conservative, yet shrewd men of business. Mr. Charles H. Raymond, who is so well known to all our readers as a thorough sportsman, and a lover of good dogs, is the general agent of the Mutual Company for New York city, Long Island and Staten Island, and those who are interested in life insurance can find him at 141 Broadway, or by letter at P. O. Box 37, New York city. Life Insurance Company of New York, F. S. Winston, Pre-

AR-KAN-SAW.

AR-KAN-SAW.

THE notes that I have sent you from time to time from this vicinity have resulted in a great many letters of inquiry, reaching me in one way and another from nearly cerey state in the Union. As it is impossible for me to answer these personally in detail, I ask the privilege of answering them generally in Forders and Stream.

As for the inquiries asking information about this as a gine region, I have considered it as the duty of a fellow-sportsman to answer them as fully as in my power by the first mail. But there are but a very small portion of those received. The letters that I cannot answer personally are those referring to the cost of lands, quality of the soil, its productions, health and climate. Lands in the peninsual lying between the mouths of the Arkansas and White tivers, comprising the prairie region of the State of Arkansas, are very cheap. There are in the counties of Arkansas, are very cheap. There are in the counties of Arkansas, are very cheap. The rare in the counties of Arkansas has also in this region a vast amount of lands forfeited to the State for taxes, Agricultural College lands and military lands, among which are the very best agricultural lands in the region, and overflowed and swamp lands. These State lands of all kinds are for sale in any quantity by the State, at prices ranging from fifty cents to one dollar per acre. The State "donates" 160 acres of any of her lands to actual settlers who will make certain specified improvements, or reside on the same. The title given by the State to the "forfeited" lands, i. e., those forfeited to the State for taxes, are necessarily in the form of tax titles, or quit claim deeds. Such a title, when it is good, is the best in the world. But these titles are in some instances not good; therefore, a stranger coming here should be very careful in looking up the title of any land before purchasing. He should also be somewhat careful when buying United States Government lands, for there is a shadow of conflict in the title to a large amou

my life in limins, I am connuctiff that, with proper citiva-tion and enriching of the soil, excellent crops of cotion and corn could be made, and I have also observed the proof that this is a fact here. Now do not ask me, please, why corn will not make a crop here on this fine, rich-looking prairie soil, because I cannot tell. I can only assure you positively soil, because I that it will not.

will not make a crop here on this fine, rich-looking prairie soil, because I cannot tell. I can only assure you positively that it will not.

This is pre-eminently a profitable stock region. There is no region on this continent where stock can be grown with less care for feed and shelter than right here, or where they would be less reduced by a rigorous climate. We have none of the "northers," and very seldom any of the destructive drouths of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas. The country is adapted to all kinds of stock growing. Now, don't understand me as meaning the fattening of stock for the butcher, but rather the raising of stock to be sent North to be "corned" for fine beef, although our grass-fed beef is as good as can be produced anywhere.

At the present time nothing can be marketed from here with profit for the want of shipping facilities, except stock and cotton, but as soon as the country is opened up by railroads, two of which are now building through the county, we will have markets for every kind of crops and products, and it will be the early fruit and vegetable garden of the West. Our prairies give a good crop of excellent hay, which will go to New Orleans and the South by tens of thousands of car loads. There will be a market for our magnificent timber and everything else. As a dairy region it is unsurpassed on the continent. At least the country is good enough for me, a central fillnions man, born and raised.

In health it is about the same as the richer portions of the Western States. With the same care, houses and food, I would give this the preference.

Society is yet to be formed. What people there are here are law-shiding, hospitable and welcome strangers. Politics do not cut a prominent figure; the disease is neither chronic nor dangerous. The climate may be said to be one of the very best. The summers are long, of course, but the heat is no greater than at the North. The best half of winter is generally very wet, but the ground never freezes, therefore the work of the farm can go

Work of the farm can go on all winter, except when a raining.

The best routes to come here are: From St. Louis take the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad to Newport, on White River; thence by White River packets here, or from St. Louis or Cincinnati, boat or rail to Memphis, thence by White River packets here.

I shall leave here in two weeks to settle up my business in Illinois, and return here June 1, permanently. In the meantime my friend Col. Charles II. Bellknap, U. S. Com., St. Charles, twelve miles below here on White River, will with pleasure answer all inquiries (in reason) concerning this region. Col. Bellknap is a resident here for nearly forty years, and knows the whole country.

CROCKETT'S BLUFF, Arkansas Co., Ark.

A Large Ruffed Grouse.—The Conneautville (Pa.) Courier of Dec. 9, 1881, says: "Mr. Geo. W. Brown on Monday shot a pheasant weighing thirty-three ounces. As an ordinary pheasant weighs about twenty ounces, and the heaviest recorded in the sporting journals, is 32½ ounces, Mr. Brown leads the record in the United States.

Matural History.

THE FAUNA OF SPIRIT LAKE.

THE FAUNA OF SPIRIT LAKE.

THIS country has been emphatically a game region, even since your correspondent came here. There wave once buffalo and elk all over these beautiful prairies. The buffalo were scarce, it is true, sixteen years ago, but there were large herds; but now they have passed away and are seen no more. This was a trapper's paradise. Ofter, beaver, mink, badger, fox, wolf and muskrat were here in great plenty; even now these animals are quite abundant in some seasons, except the beaver, of which a very few are caught each year, and of otter none. Foxes are very plenty; also prairie wolves, and annually a few deer are shot. Rabbits (hares properly) are in great plenty, and occasionally a jack rabbit is seen. A few Canada lynxes are here, but they are rare; four have been killed here since I came. The furbearing animals bring quite a revenue yet, and they will continue plenty for a long time yet. There are no squirrels except the red and striped and the gray ground squirrel. Gophers are plenty. There are no poisonous snakes of any kind here, although they are in the country all around us at a distance of from fifteen to fifty miles. There is not a water snake in all those lakes, which is somewhat singular. There are common striped snakes here and one or two other harmless kinds.

are plenty. There are no poisonous suakes of any kind here, although they are in the country all around us at a distance of from fifteen to fifty miles. There is not a water snake in all these lakes, which is somewhat singular. There are common striped snakes here and one or two other harmless kinds. Of birds we have a very large variety, especially aquatic fowl—swans, Canada geese, pelicans, cranes, herons, ducks, such as mallard, widgeon, teal, pintail, spoonbill and wood-duck, which all nest here. Then we have as flight birds the savbill, canvas-back, redhead, bluebill and bronze duck, and many other different kinds; with occasionally a snow goose, and lots of cormorants and loons (great American divers). The great white crane and its congenor, the sandhill crane, both nest here, as well as the loon, cormorant, swan and Canada goose. There are prairie chickens without numbering, a few quail, and waders of all sorts, from the yellowleg down to the peetweet. We have the great blue heron, the plumed or knight heron, the green-legged heron and a smaller variety—the libis, etc.; mud-hens and divers in great quantities; bald eagles, hawks, owls are in plenty, and in, winter the great snowy owl. Of the smaller varieties of birds we have nearly all that you have in the East, and some that you do not, notably the yellow-headed blackbird. During the fall we have in considerable numbers the jack snipe, the curlew of several kinds, the sickle-bill and the sora, some seasons in considerable numbers. This comprises in the main the various varieties of game in this section, and of these most are in goodly numbers.

A number of years ago I caught two white muskrats, real albinos. The fur was of a creamy white, while the nose,

seasons in considerable numbers. This comprises in the main the various varieties of game in this section, and of these most are in goodly numbers.

A number of years ago I caught two white muskrats, real albinos. The fur was of a creamy white, while the nose, tail and feet were pure white, so much so that one could see the pink veins through the skin. We have a species of fox called here by the trappers the "swift." It is only about one half or two-thirds the size of the common fox, and is generally of a lighter color. It is very active and cunning.

A year ago last summer a party of sportsmen were out hunting chickens, when one of the party came on to a deer. He banged away with both barrels with No. 8 shot, and in some unaccountable way broke a hind leg, and then all the party chased that poor deer, headed him this way and that, and finally got him. You ought to have seen that crowd when they came in. They were a proud set. A bag of fifty chickens in a day's shoot is not considered a large one here, and it is a wonder that we have any of these birds left. They are easily shot if a person does not shoot too quick, for at first they fly irregularly, but when about the correct distance for a good shot they settle down to business and fly as "straight as an arrow. Then it is nothing to bring them down.

Mallards nest here in great numbers; so do teal, and I have known boys to bring in dozens of eggs after a day's hunt. Geese nest here in all the sloughs, unless too close to man. They invariably build on muskrat houses. They commence very early. I have found their eggs before the ice was all out of the sloughs, in fact they sometimes freeze. I once saw an old goose on a "rat house." She was watching me as I came nearer (I had a boat). She grew very uneasy and finally left. I ran the boat up to the house, got out and commenced to look for her nest. No nest there, not even the sign of one. I then began to uncover the top of the house, and lo! there were the eggs. How that goose could cover those eggs and have the s

and until one gives up. They are strictly monogamous and in that respect their example might be followed by some other bipeds with profit.

Swan are of a more peacable disposition; they are very retired and quiet, scarcely ever making a noise, and then only when in flight. Their note is somewhat peculiar and very pleasant to the car. They nest in very retired places, and generally at some distance from the shore. The sandhill crane nests here on "rat houses" entirely. I never saw a nest anywhere else. It is generally from two to four rods from the shore of some small lake or slough. The young are spunky little fellows, and will fight anything or anybody, even among themselves. Unless one is very careful they are hard to find, as the old birds are very cunning and will mislead a watcher, unless he is pretty sharp. They are rather good eating, but dry. The white crane is similar in its habits. The great blue heron nests on the highest trees it can find, and if not disturbed, and the trees are sufficient, the herons are gregarious, having a number of nests in the same tree. Their young are rarely seen. They live on fish, frogs, and snakes, and consequently are not fit to eat.

The loon (spotted), nests here, and the man who finds a nest will find what thousands of old trappers and hunters never saw, for the very good reason that they can never find it. The loons deposit their eggs in a slight excavation made in a bog on the very edge of the water and not conceated. The very carelessness of their way causes the hunter to overlook it. Their eggs are very long, very hard and of a very peculiar color. The cormorant builds its nest in trees. The nest is very frail, and if a person stands under it be can see the egg through the interstices. Large numbers of nests are built on one tree, but if trees are not to be had they will build on bushes and even on the ground. Their eggs are somewhat long and quite rough and of a bluish white. These birds, both varicties, live almost exclusively on fish and are not edible. The bran

nest here, neither do the pelicans, although great numbers of the last named are frequently seen performing their beautiful evolutions high in air, or resting on some long point jutting away out into the water. They are easily killed if one can get near enough, for they are very wary, shy, and hard to approach. The baild eagles nest here, around the lakes, but the reckless bunter has about destroyed them, which is a species of vandalism, for no matter what these birds may do elsewhere, they do no harm here, and it is a grand sight to see this noble bird slowly passing across from shore to shore, or expanding his magnificent wings in ærial circumvolations. The fish hawk is seen here but very seldom, and does not make his home here, which is somewhat curious, for one would naturally suppose that this would be just the place for him. I have noticed that around lakes where water snakes were plenty, fish hawks were so also; if there is any reason why, somebody else may explain.

I do not think the canvas back or redhead ducks nest here, although an old trapper once told me he was satisfied they did. They are here in considerable numbers in the fall and I think are increasing, but do not imagine they are as good for the table as they are in the Chesapeake waters. They are fair eating, but that highly prized flavor is wanting. Sometimes quite large bags of these noble ducks are made here. Toward fall ducks begin to come into the lake from the surrounding sloughs, and a mixed set they are, I once crawled upon a lot sunning themselves on a sand bar, and shot nine at one shot, and found I had got seven different kinds.

Of game fish we have in plenty bass, pike (walleye), picknest here, neither do the pelicans, although great numbers of

crawled upon a lot sunning themselves on a sand bar, and shot nine at one shot, and found I had got seven different kinds.

Of game fish we have in plenty bass, pike (walleye), pickerel, eat, perch, rock bass, croppy, etc. Of other kinds we have buffalo and suckers, the first in immense numbers; suckers are rarely if ever seen here except in running time. A catch of from fifty to seventy walleyes in a day is not uncommon, and added to these some pickerel, bass and perch. The bass are very vigorous and afford grand sport, and will weigh from two to five pounds. The pike average say two and a half to three pounds, pickerel larger, cat none less than twenty pounds, and getting scarce at that; gar very plenty and very large, but afford no sport, and are not enten. Most of the fishing is done with the hook, except in winter, when they are taken principally with the spear. We have in the hakes East Okoboji, Gar, West Okoboji, and Spirit, a shore line of some sixty miles; and fishing is good most anywhere, though of course some places are better than others. Besides we have quite a number of other lakes near, in nearly all good fishing, and there are some lakes here that have never been fished, or at least but very little.

In the space of twenty-five square miles there are probably nearly one hundred lakes, all affording excellent sport, both for the gun and rod. The people are very sociable and willing to render information when required. We have hotel accommodations, but they are at present somewhat limited, but great efforts are being made to be ready for the summer. About as good a way as any for tourists, is to bring tents and hammocks and pitch them near the "Lodge," so called here, so that you can get your meals there. There are plenty of nice cool groves all around, where one can tent in comfort and get meals at the house. The waters are very good for bathing, being generally sand bottom, smooth and fine. This country is an undulating prairie, eighteen hundred feet above the Gulf of Mexico; in fact we are on

RED-HEADED WOODPECKERS.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKERS.

A FRIEND writing from Waukesha, Wis., twenty miles from Milwaukee, on the 13th inst., says: "We are having very mild weather now—no snow or rain, and the mercury to-day stands at about 60 degrees; it runs from 40 to 50 degrees daily. We do not know what to make of it, but fear we shall have to pay for it later. The birds have already returned, pigeons, ducks, robins, quali, biubebrids, etc. The rel-headed woodpeckers that were so plenty in the fall laying up acorns, can be seen any day hopping and flying about the trees. Last year at this time the snow was four or five feet deep, and we were almost banked in by it until near the 1st of April, with the thermometer below zero much of the time. This winter has been a very good one for game and we may expect good hunting next fall. There were some squirrels about and they have wintered well and now have plenty of acorns under their noses from the abundant crop of last season. Rabbits and ruffed grouse are as usual plenty, and all game is doing finely. Indeed, everything around reminds me more of spring than of winter."

The residence of the above writer is situated amid a clump of stately old oaks, which abound in acorns annually. In the dead parts of these trees the woodpeckers colonize quite extensively each year. That they store up their food in the acorn season is well known, but I was greatly astonished last fall while for hours I sat in the door of my friend's house and watched the movements of these happy creatures. My astonishment was caused by the great dexterity with which they picked the acorns from the delicate waving branches, and then quickly fiew to some old tree with rough bark and crevices, in which they stowed them away. This operation they continually repeated, and I believe they thus laid up many quarts a day. But there was another thing which puzzled me greatly, nor could I satisfactority account for it. I have often thought of it since, and perhaps some one can enlighten me. I will state the case. There was one odd mal

out to walk, day by day. Who knows? Everything I observed seemed to indicate equal amusement to both birds. I think the old one was preparing its young for its coming

think the old one was preparing its young for its coming flight to the South.

Bince writing the above my attention has been called to a note in Forrest and Strream, p. 47, of Feb. 16, 1883, which says: "In the northern countries of Europe, when the storks, after the breeding season, prepare to migrate southward as winter approaches, they make flights to test the capabilities of the young birds to accomplish the coming journey." This confirms my conclusions, and what an admirable instinct is this, which commands the older birds to prepare the weaklings for their future migration. In this the proof of Divine arrangement is clearly made manifest. H. W. MERRILL.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 17.

ENEMIES OF GAME BIRDS.

FISHKILL-ON-THE-HUDSON, Jan. 28, 1882.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Please do not understand me as intending to intimate that the only cause for the decrease of game is the depredations of the hawk, owl, etc., for I am well aware that there are many other reasons why our once well-stocked forests have become so sadly destitute of game, but I only speak from what I have seen. I have been witness to the sparrow-hawk business enough times to know his willingness and intenditing to attack, yet only a young quall but a full forests have become so sadiy destitute or game, but I only speak from what I have seen. I have been witness to the sparrow-hawk business enough times to know his willingness and intrepidity to attack not only a young quail, but a full grown ruffed grouse. This hawk is possessed of the most undaunted courage, and I have seen it attack for an arial conflict so formidable an antagonist as the goshawk. As to the increase of hawks, I only speak of those portions of this and other States in which I have hunted and fished for the past five years. Not only have I noticed the abundance of hawks, but I have often had the question asked me by the resident farmers and sportsmen if I could account for their increased numbers. An old farmer and sportsman said to me not long since: Why shouldn't the hawks be thick? They raise a brood every season. Their nests are built in the tops of the highest forest trees where they are never molested, and they are very seldom interfered with by sportsmen. A large portion of my time for the past fifteen years I have spent in the forests, and have tried by close observation to acquire some knowledge of natural history. From information received from other parts of the country, I have no doubt but the grouse tick has been the cause of much trouble, although I have never seen one on any game but the pinnated grouse, and in fact the vermin I have found on those birds may not be the same as found on the ruffed grouse, as I am not sure of ever having seen one of these ticks.

In your issue of January 12, Mr. W. Holberton quotes from a letter which I wrote him in reference to the falling off of the game about here. The birds which I mentioned in that letter as being found dead in the fields, I can only account for as having been lost from the game bag of some poacher who had caught them in a sare. If some of the so-called sporting papers would take half the interest in the protection of fish and game that the Forest And Strikehald etc.

Concerning the crow's taste for nestlings, a correspondent

I have read with much interest the communications in Forest and Stream in regard to the scarcity of ruffed grouse, and am of the opinion that all his natural enemies have not yet had their share of blame. That miserable and sneaking thief, the crow, I believe, does as much or more mischief in the destruction of young birds of the woods of all kinds than all other causes put together. They are ever watchful, ever on the alert for such tibits during the breeding season, and their addacity and daring are sometimes quite remarkable in the pusuit and obtaining of such food, an instance of which, occurring under my own observation, I will relate. My house is on the bank of a river in a city of 10,000 inhabitants, and I often watch the different birds in their flight up and down the river or upon the land on the opposite shore, half a mile distant. One day last summer at noon, while looking from my east window, I noticed a solitary I have read with much interest the communications shore, half a mile distant. One day last summer at noon, while looking from my east window, I noticed a solitary crow alight in a tree between me and the water. Now, I always make a target of these vermin when I get a chance, and was about to jump back a few steps for my breechloader, when he flew about ten rods to the house of a neighbor and gobbled up in a twinkling the entire brood of young robins occupying a nest in a tree not more than thirty feet from an open window, where my neighbor then sat reading. He witnessed the entire proceeding, and tried by shouts and gestures to frighten the crow away, but in vain. The thief and robber meant business, and, like many of his kind among bipeds, was not to be alarmed or deterred from his purpose N. by ordinary expedients.

ENEMIES OF SNAKES.

N countries where venomous snakes abound the preserva-In countries where venomous snakes abound the preservation of their enemies is a subject which deserves more attention than has yet been given to it. Here in the United States death from snake bites is of very rare occurrence, but in India, where thousands of individuals perish each year from this cause, the subject assumes a vast importance. In America raptorial birds are among the most active enemies which snakes have. The redtail hawk, red-shouldered buzzard and marsh hawk, destroy great numbers of them. All our readers will remember Audubon's superb plate of the swallow-tailed kite feeding on a black snake. Herons kill many snakes, as also do the sandhill and whooping cranes, and we recently recorded the discovery of a good-sized serpent in the crop of a ruffed grouse. Deer are said to be very fond of killing snakes, and swine are equally dangerous to this group. It is said that in many regions of the South where hogs were wild in the woods, snakes are always rare. The following remarks, taken from Good Words, are interesting:

Birds are perhaps the greatest snake-destroyers, especially certain families of them. Even small insectivorous birds will devour a tiny serpent as readily as a worm when they find one, and storks, falcons, pelicans, cranes, and some vultures are always on the lookout for this special delicacy. The secretary bird, Serpendarius reptitiorous, owes its scientific name to this habit; the cassowary and sunbittern are said to entertain a similar partiality; while peacocks are so fond of snakes that they will actually desert the home where they are fed in a district where these reptiles are plentiful. A well-known London banker purchased a small island on the west coast of Scotland some time ago; no attempt at cultivation had been made there, and it was uninhabited save by sea

birds and vipers. That the latter should have swarmed in such abundance in a situation so far north and isolated from the mainland is certainly remarkable; but there they were in force so strong that the banker found his newly acquired territory quite unavailable for the purpose he had intended it—a shooting and fishing station in summer. Acting under advice, he procured six pairs of peafowls and turned them loose on the island, which they very soon eleared of its unwelcome tenants, or at any rate reduced their numbers to such an extent that the remainder could be evicted without much danger or difficulty. Almost any bird will attack a snake of suitable size (of course it is not to be expected that a lark will swallow a boa-constrictor); and it is a curious thing that they eat veno aous or non-venomous species indiscriminately. They app. ar to first disable it by a sharp blow with the beak on the spine, then kill it by successive pecks and shakings which dislocate the vertebræ, and finally transfix the head; then gobble it down. The presence of the venom in the bird's uninjured stomach would do it no harm, but one would have supposed that the sharp fangs or broken bones projecting through the mangled skin in its passage down must sometimes cause excertations of the mucous membrane, and thus provide a means of inoculation, even if the aggressor did not get bitten in the combat. Neither accident, however, has been observed to occur by those who have repeatedly watched the operations.

Pigs are tremendous fellows for snakes, too. They, as well as peacocks, have done good service in ridding entire islands of these dangerous pests; and it is said that Mauritius was cleared of poisonous reptiles by the wild hogs which were imported there in the first instance, and have now spread over the island. A little tame silver fox, belonging to the writer, got hold of a dead whipsnake which was hung up in the shade of the veranda awaiting dissection; it was about eight feet long, but no thicker than an ordinary lead pencil, an

abandoned shortly afterward when it was discovered that he had been in the habit of stealing chickens from his birth. The mongoose is a noted serpenticide, and effects its purpose solely by the sgillity it displays in rushing in and gripping its adversary by the neck while dexterously avoiding the blow, not by any immunity from the consequences of a venomous bite which it has been supposed to enjoy, nor from the antidotal results of eating a herb or root of its own seeking, which the popular preference of mysticism to a commonplace explanation has decided ought to be—and therefore is serbe case. Mongooses have been subjected to the fangs of a serpent and have died with precisely the same unromantic train of symptoms that would manifest themselves in other animals; and have more than once been killed, while under observation, in the course of a fight with a deadly snake, in their wild state and surrounded by the vegetation among which they exist. which they exist.

SPRING NOTES.—Franklin, Milwaukee Co., Wis., Feb. 15, 82.—Large flocks of wild ducks and wild pigeons have een flying in a northwesterly direction over this place for e last two days (Feb. 12 and 13). Robins, meadow larks, great surprise of the inhabitants, the oldest of whom assert positively that those welcome heralds of spring have never heretofore been seen in this region before the 1st of March. It is very wonderful, this exceptionally early visitation.

M. J. E.

M. J. E.

Charleston, Ill., Feb. 14, 1882.

The backbone of winter is undoubtedly broken. We have had fine balmy weather since the 1st inst., except two or three days. The spring birds are here from one or two weeks earlier than last year, singing their cheerful songs. The meadow larks arrived here on the 3d inst., and also wild pigeon were flying in all directions. It is the first time that I have seen them here in the winter. Bluebirds came on the 6th, robins came on the 9th, brant, geese and ducks by the hundreds on the 11th and 12th. Douglas Nichols and John Cartright bagged nine mallard ducks on the 10th inst. W. M. E. Hart and George Hunt killed an owl four feet from tip to tip of wing, with a steel trap fastened to his leg, on the 5th inst.

The common yellow bird or goldfinch can hardly be called migratory this winter, or else they are returning north much earlier than usual. To-day a group of about twenty were found feeding in a weedy pasture, very contentedly. The males were in winter dress, the yellow upon the lower part of the neck showing a decided greenish tint. Shore larks are plentiful in the meadows, and in the woods chickadees and various woodpeckers. Shrikes, which were abundant during the snows of last winter, are now scarce, not one coming to my observation. Last winter I observed them in chase of the English sparrows.

J. QUAY.

RECAPTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN CRESTED PARROQUET AT SING SING, N. Y.—On July 14, 1880, Rev. A. H. Gesner sent me a parroquet, which a neighbor had killed the day previous. Mr. Robert Ridgway kindly identified it for me, it being the Australian crested parroquet, (Callipsitaeus nove-hollandiae). The specimen, an adult male, was in perfect plumage, not a feather being broken. This in connection with the fact that the feet presented no callosities, would lead us to suppose that the bird had moulted since its escape, and the period of its freedom had been of some length. The bird was in good condition, its crop being distended with grass seeds, in fact, it was killed as it arose from its feeding ground. It had been seen for a week or more before its capture. Mr. Ridgway includes this specimen in the list of captured birds escaped from confinement in his "Nomencapture, Mr. Rugway menues the spectrum in his "captured birds escaped from confinement in his "clature of N. A. Birds," p. 84.—A. K. Fisher, M.D.

WILD TURKEY NOTES—Sardis, Miss.—I notice in your issue of Jan. 19, Mr. W. M. Waite, of Sparkill, N. Y., writing of wild turkeys, speaks of the "moss-head" species, and in your note at the conclusion of his letter you ask others to speak on this question. I have killed both the red-legged and "moss-head." Mr. Waite gives a good description of that shy little bird (little for a turkey.) I have often flushed them when hunting along the edge of Beaver Creek bottom, in Corrall County, Tennessee; but as soon as I would find out I was trying to call a "moss-head," I would at once give up all hopes of success, and hunt for a flock of the larger species, the red-legs. As soon as "moss-heads" were disturbed, they

would make a break for one almost impenetrable swamp running along the creek for about two miles, and varying in width from 800 yards to a mile, and unless I could got some of them cut off from this swamp I never troubled myself about them. Notwithstanding their shyness, I could now and then "get the drop" on one and bag him. While hunting one morning in the spring—"gobbling time"—I killed a young gobbler of the red-legged species that was of a very light gray, almost white, not a single black feather on it. For several years, and, in fact, up to the time of my leaving Tennessee, a very large white gobbler was often seen in the neighborhood of where I killed my gray one. It was very wild, and the hunters in that vicinity claimed that it had a "charmed life." It was familiarly known as the "old white witch turker." would make a break for one almost impenetrable swamp witch turkey.

A CAPTIVE "GREAT HORNED OWL."-Lockport. N. Y. A CAPTIVE "GIBAT HORNED OWL."—Lockport, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1882,—Last week Mr. Aber, a farmer living on the Ridge Road, brought into the city a splendid specimen of the "great horned owl" (Bubo nirginianus). Mr. Aber missed one of his turkeys and finally found its dead body. Concluding that whatever killed it would come for the remainder the next night, he placed a sted trup near it, and the next morning he found his owlship caught by one toe. Mr. Aber sold it to a gentleman for \$4, and the gentleman now has about all he can attend to in procuring as much beefsteak and chicken as "Bubo" requires to appease his appetite.—I. L. D.

REDHEADS IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The following is clipped from the *Telegram*: "Three redhead ducks were shot last week in the St. Lawrence below this city, says the Ogdensburg *Journal*. The redheads migrate from the Potomac to Labrador in the spring and return in the fall, stopping in the St. Lawrence bely ways, but it is a very unique. muc to Laterace in the spring and return in the fall, stopping in the St. Lawrence both ways, but it is a very unusual thing for them to remain through the winter." We should be glad to have any of our correspondents tell us whether this species ever, to their knowledge, winters on the St. Lawrence.

Game Bag and Gun.

A DEER HUNT IN OHIO.

"MANY YEARS AGO."

A WAY back in December, 1836, I had been entertaining my friend O. H. P. with some of my recent experi-ences in deer and bear hunting in that then great stratch of unbroken wilderness known as "John Brown's Tract," in

unbroken wilderness known as "John Brown's Tract," in Northern New York.

That night snow fell about six inches deep, and early the next morning my friend came to me with those bright gray eyes of his sparkling with excitement and said: "Uncle Peter (an old hunter) has just told me there are plenty of deer in Avon, especially in and near the great Tamarack Swamp, and that this snow is just right for tracking and still-hunting them."

Avon, especially in and near the great radiatack strain, and that this snow is just right for tracking and still-hunting them."

As both of us were "spilin" for a deer hunt, it was soon settled between us that we would lose no time in getting ready to start the next morning by the early stage going west, for Avon Center, Loraine County, Obio, about twenty-six miles from Cleveland. He met my only objection—that I had not been long enough in Ohio to own a rifle—by informing me that he had suspected as much, and on his way had borrowed of John R. St. John his famous old "Yeager" rifle, carrying a ball rated twenty-seven to the pound, made famous in Christmas and New Year's turkey shoots by the unering marksmanship of its skillful owner. This was enough; at 6 o'clock the next morning we boarded Capt. Sartwell's stage from the steps of the "Old Franklin House," armed and equipped for a deer hunt near Avon's big swamp.

Arriving at Avon Center about 1 o'clock, P. M., we "put up" at the only tavern in the township, known as "Fuller's Tavern." We were lucky; Fuller knew how to keep a hotel; he made it very pleasant for us, and there was that kind of warnth in his house and his heart that made us always want to "come again"

warmth in his house and his heart that made us always want to "come again"

We spent the balance of the afternoon in pumping the oldest inhabitant, learning the lay of the land, the way the roads ran, and the distance from one road to another, until a general posting up process had been achieved and an early bed time had arrived.

eral posting up process had been achieved and an early bed time had arrived.

In the morning we had further proof of Fuller's fitness to keep a hotel, on being called by him to an appetizing breakfast at five o'clock. At daylight we turned into the north woods, about two miles east of the tavern, near the centre of the great swamp, having arranged that P. should strike the swamp about a mile or so away and skirt along its margin easterly until he should strike the track of deer leaving the swamp to feed in the morning in the more open woods, and I should do the same turning westerly. After reaching the margin of the swamp I moved slowly along on my course with the utmost vigilance and caution, looking over every foot of ground before making a step, peering into every thicket, every old treetop, every cover that could shelter the form of a deer, until about a mile and a half had been traversed, when suddenly, off to my left and about twenty rods away, a large, five-pronged buck arose from his bed amid the thick branches and dry leaves of a fallen beech tree. Luckily, I saw him first, and stood as motionless as the big magnolia by my side. He may have heard me, or he may have arisen for his morning repast, as it was but a few minutes after sunrise; but not having seen me, after looking intently in every direction—as a deer only can look—he appeared satisfied, and began to feed on the shrubbery near at

utes after sunrise; but not having seeu me, after looking intently in every direction—as a deer only can look—he appeared satisfied, and began to feed on the shrubbery near at hand.

Then was my opportunity. I sank down slowly on my left knee, leveled "Old Yeager" at his heart and fired! Through the pulf of smoke a lively commotion was visible. Five deer sprang up out of that treetop, and six bounded away with their white flags hoisted—all but one. This one was a buck, and lagging behind the rest a little off their trail, heading toward the swamp, while the other five headed easterly and toward the swamp, while the other five headed easterly and toward the clearings along the stage road. Another ball was quickly rammed to its place over the powder, and I struck off on a lively Indian lope in a diagonal line toward the swamp to head him off, and as we neared each other I was just on the point of putting for him on the run when, to my great delight, he tumbled heels-over-head, a dead deer! I ran up and found him stone dead. The ball had evidently struck his heart. He was a noble, fat fellow, and his five-pronged, sharp and shapely horns were beautiful to see; and right here comes in a paradox in the life of the average sportsman; he pursues his game persistently and almost savagely, like an Indian or a greyhound; but when that agile form, with those

large gentle black eyes, lies prostrate before him, calm and silent in death, all the savage of his nature vanishes, an uncomfortable lump chokes his throat, and if no tear be shed, he turns saide for a moment regretting the fatal accuracy of his aim. Just then the sharp erack of P.'s rifle brought me suddenly to my normal condition, and in less than twenty minutes that splendid buck was dangling from a sapling out of the reach of hogs and wildcats. This is the way it was done:

of the reach of hogs and wildcats. This is the way it was stone:

With my hatchet I cut a gambrel about three feet long and stout enough to hold up the deer, run my scalping kuife through the skin at the gambrel joints, inserted the gambrel, climbed a chosen sapling that my weight could bend down easily, frimmed it, eatting off the top close to a sizable branch over which I hung the gambrel, having first estimated about the right spot and dragged the deer there before bending down the tree. The spring of the small tree would not make a quarter of the deer from the ground, so I then cut four suitable poles with crotches on the end of each, two just long enough to raise the body of the deer from the ground, and the other two of sufficient length to raise the game about four feet from the ground. I then placed the shorter crotches on either side of the sapling close to the gambrel, slanting in opposite directions and at right angles with the tree's body, then by lifting and pushing on one crotch and then the other a few times the deer was easily raised to the proper height for dressing. With the sharp scalping knife and tomahawk I opened him clear through from the hams to the throat, so the blood would escape as the entrails were removed. Then I opened him clear through from the hams to the throat, so the blood would escape as the entrails were removed. Then having fastened a sheet of white paper, or some strips of mooswood bark to a sharpened flag stick, insert it in the flesh of the ham to scare away ravens, crows and owls, then adjust the two long crotches alongside of the two short ones and by the same process raise the deer to the full height desired, but always being careful to leave the two long crotches slauting enough to brace against heavy winds that might otherwise blow them over and let the deer fall.

enough to brace against heavy winds that might otherwise blow them over and let the deer fall.

After blazing a line down to the swamp, and south of the deer so I could find him if the snow tracks should disappear, I took about that kind of a look at the noble fellow hanging there that a proud conqueror is supposed to take at his fallen foe, and started on a lively run in the direction the other five deer had taken. The tracks of the floeing deer were soon struck, and as they had been frightened it would be an hour or two before they would get over the fright enough to begin to feed. I took a smart Indian lope on their trail, and kept it up for over a mile when I came to where they appeared to have suddenly stopped. I instantly suspected cause, and on closely examining the ground I discovered a line of hair on the snow to the west of one of the tracks, and that they had all started off again with enormous bounds, and on following up the trail of the one where the hair was seen I soon found a stream of crimson visible both sides of the track, and the jumps growing shorter and shorter; soon the track of a hunter turned in on this bloody trail, and I guessed at once that my friend P. had turned back from the east, having struck or specific my gun,

astream of crimson visible both sides of the track, and the jumps growing shorter and shorter; soon the track of a hunter turned in on this bloody trail, and I guessed at once that my friend P. had turned back from the east, having struck no signs, had seen these deer after hearing my gun, had stopped throu by bleating, and had made these bloody marks with his winged messenger of death sent squarely through one of them.

Keeping along the trail I soon discovered P. with his coat off "snaking" his deer in the direction the remaining four had taken, southerly. He was stopped by a sharp Indian whoop, which he promptly answered, put on his coat, and whited for me to join him.

"Well, old boy. I see you have one down."

"Yes, a lucky shot, and a nice fat spike-horn. I heard your shot, turned to the west, was watchful and saw them first, hid behind a tree, and when they came within point-blank range stopped them, blazed away and shot this spike-horn. Come, I think we can get one or two more of them. What did you do?"

"I hung up a five-pronged buck and then hastened on in the direction of your shot. But why don't you hang up your deer? you can't hunt and drag both to advantage."

"Tried to, but couldn't hoist him up high enough to clear the hogs, which I should think, from the tracks I have seen, are pretty pleancy in these woods; so I had to drag him in or take my chances of getting a portion of him in sausage only." As that would make his chances of a taste of that deer very remote, I volunteered to help him hang him up safe, and this by our joint efforts was neatly accomplished in less than fifteen minutes. I must here say that this was my friend's first deer, and his knowledge of woodcraft, of course, quite hunck, as previously described, I took the trail of the four deer and I took a parallel line a little way ahead of him, but always keeping him in sight. We "started" them one or twice, hey seeing us first, noiviblastanding all our caution and vigilance to prevent it, running when the deer ran, and walking and

make the driver and passengers very angry. One had presence of mind to call me a d—p—l, but if they madder than I was I feel sorry for them. I knew all time why I didn't shoot. The wounded doe, finding she c not get over the high fence, ran along it to the barny jumped the low bars in front, crossed the road behind stage, went through an open narrow gate leading up to farm house, and made off at a hobbling lope toward the

jumped the low bars in front, crossed the road behind the stage, went through an open narrow gate leading up to the farm house, and made off at a hobbiling lope toward the big south woods.

After warming the gun-barrel before the fire of the farmer and drinking the proffered mug of cider and red-pepper, the ball was easily rammed home and the hunt resumed.

Having followed the wounded doe south and nearly to the South road, frequently starting her up from her crimson bed in the snow, and made several clean misses and no hit, and she leading me further and further from home, I began all sorts of strategy to either kill or turn her back toward the North road. I first tried crawling up and taking her unawares, but although she was weak from loss of blood, had one hind leg broken and making half circles in the snow, and would lie down every few minutes, yet she always took care to lie so as to see me first and be up and off before I could get in shooting range. Failing in that I tried to run her down, but although I could keep her in sight most of the time, she was too fast or I was too slow and fired to accomplish anything. Pretty soon I saw in the distance that peculiar light through the woods indicating a clearing, and I at once left the track, made a wide circle to the left, and struck the clearing first, (the deer having stopped in a trectop for rest and observation, as I afterwards found) skinted along it watching for the deer to come up or to find her track if she had attempted to cross the road. No track was found and no sight of the deer obtained, so it was clear I had headed her off and my chances brightened for a speedy capture. Cautiously zig-zagging my way to overlook all the ground, I moved northerly again, but I failed to get near enough to shoot when she started up from the tree-top, keeping behind it so I could not even make a long-range shot, but luckily, in the direction of home. Again starting on a loping gait I soon brough her in sight, and managed to keep her so most of the time, firing at her

But I did not three Lines Liberty." * *

But I did not turn my gun aside and let her run away.
On the contrary, I hardened my heart, took a good aim at her head, and the sharp report ended her life struggles for-

ever.

So intent had I been in pursuit of the game that I had not observed that the road was but a short distance away; that there were several buildings, and a great crowd of people just back of one of the buildings, which looked like a school-house. I did not know where I was; all was new and strange to me, but I was thankful to be so near some place of rest, for it was growing twilight and I was awful tired, now that the excitement was over.

Cutture a limb with a book at the large and and withing e excitement was over. Cutting a limb with a hook at the large end and withing

the excitement was over.

Cuting a limb with a hook at the large end and withing the smaller end, I hooked it in her under jaw, having slit the skin for that purpose, and dragged her to the road fence. Here, while endeavoring to get the deer over the fence, several people from that group came to my assistance, and to my surprise and delight, among them was my companion P. To my inquiries he explained that Puller's tavern was just across the road; that the gathering was the funeral services of a man that had accidentally been killed near Rocky River by falling from a load of hay and breaking his neck, and that hearing my shot, he had come over to see what it meant, and saw me dragging the deer; that he had been in about an hour and had "pulled" in the fawn he had wounded in the neck of woods, and had finally killed near the hig swamp after a hard chase, and what was better than all, had dressed him and we were to have venison for supper and breakfast.

Thus ended any first day's hunt in Ohio.

Thence on for more than twenty years my friend P, and myself, with other choice spirits joining us occasionally, kept up our annual deer hunts, until the sad hour when he accidentally lost his life on a riilroad smash-up, caused by a broken rail—"the victim of he dividend." But he lived long enough to achieve unrivaled fame as a hunter, and such a remembrance in the hearts of his friends, of his noble, generous, and unselfish character that no lapse of time can ever obliterate.

MY FIRST GOOSE.

ALSO MY LAST GOOSE; IN FACT, ALL MY GOOSE.

ALSO MY LAST GOOSE; IN FACT, ALL MY GOOSE.

IT often happens that a man's experience in some certain direction is all crowded into a very short space of time. So it was with my goose shooting. Season after season I had carried a few shells loaded for geese; but nogoose came within range, until one lucky day at the reservoir in Logan County, Ohio. It was a dull day. As Oscar would say—All natchua was too utterly serenely serene. Not a leaf stirred, and scarcely a duck. In fact the shooting was so poor that all the hoys had gone on an island, where they were killing time by shooting blue herons and "thunder pumpers," interspersed with yells at your humble subscriber, something as follows: "Come in here, you old rat, and taken little something. You can't hit allock of barns, anyway. There isn't a duck within forty miles, and you know it. You don't know enough to come in when it rains," etc., etc. Still the old rat stuck to his boat with a weather eye for the occasional mallard that flew his way—stuck to his boat, which was, fortunately, completely hidden in the best natural blind that he had ever found. Finally, far down over Steinmetz's prairie, was heard the honk! honk't so welcome to the shooter's ear—the sound that causes him to crouch and grip his gun, although he well knows the old gander's voice may be easily heard for a mile or more.

Possibly the boys on the island were a little envious of the position of the old rat, when instead of a "flock of burns," a flock of wild geese numbering probably two hundred were seen bearing down directly toward him and not over thirty yards high. Did the old rat "lay low" and keep quiet! Oh, no, I guess not; if his "tail" had been "in quart cup," it would probably have "rattled." Still the geese "bore onward, straight on, they swerved not a hair." How about the hair on the old rat. Well, probably that swerved, but his old Parker didn't. Still they came onward, two minutes, a mile and a half straight on—calculated, as a first experience, to be slightly exciting. Not a muscl often happens that a man's experience in some certain

A DOVE MEADOW.

HOW many readers of Forest and Stream there may be who see no meaning in the words "a dove meadow," I cannot tell, but I take it for granted that they are not a few. All the later, years of my own life I have spent in the immediate vicinity of two of these happy hunting grounds, and for the greater part of the time in entire and by no means blisted il ignorance of the sport right at hand. I therefore imagine that others may be interested in a sketch descriptive of a field of recreation, which, however charming must ever the sport of
that others may be interested in a sketch descriptive of a field of recreation, which, however charming, must ever partake largely of the character of a bloated monopoly. Every one who has spent any portion of the summer or early fall along the New Jersey coast knows that doves frequent the banks of all tide waters, but there are many regular visitors—yes, many who live along, and upon these waters, do not know that there are spots which are visited during the season by hundreds and thousands of these birds. How many such places there are I do not profess to know, but that there are two is a fact that I have realized through a delightful experience. It has been my privilege for many summers past to seek for health and pleasure, with rod and gun and boat,

"Down by the sea, where, with slow gliding motion, By cedar crowned bluffs and bright pebbled beaches. The Manasquan pours its broad tide to the ocean. Over white sandy bars, through wide meadow reaches."

Many a long day I have watched for the bunches of snipe when the south wind was blowing up the beaches, stalked the blue heron across the meadows, and chased the confiding willet around the clam-flats. Other long days I have floundered through the swamps and sloughs after woodcock.

made me think that I was acquainted with that river, and I knew that there was not a creek nor cove where my centreboard had not ploughed the (nud and) water. And yet these years passed without my gaining the slightest intimation of the existence of the "dove meadow."

One day, however, finding no ducks in the rice beds, I concluded to go ashore and try woodcock. Seeing an acquaintance engaged in gathering sedge along his bottom land, I sauntered that way for a little chat, as I always want to be on good terms with the owner of any property I shoot over. Just ahead of his team I saw three doves on the sod, and calling the farmer's attention to them was told; "Yes, two or three of them birds trade around here every season." I call particular attention to this remark as showing his opinion of the facts of the case, namely that as he always saw a few birds on the meadow they must belong there. I killed two of the doves, and then seated myself under a group of pines to eat my lunch. Soon two doves came to the same spot, and met the same fate. A few moments passed and a bunch of five encircled around the pines with an evident intention to light, but saw me and sheered off. By this time the idea was getting into my head that there were more doves "trading around there" than my native friend had suggested, and I prepared to receive them. Stationing my boy on one side of the grove with lustructions to signal the approach and direction of the birts! Leonocaled myself a little and—wall I inter as prepared to receive them. Stationing my boy on one side of the grove with instructions to signal the approach and direction of the birds, I concealed myself a little and—well I just enjoyed myself. Somebody has described Atlantic City on a summer Sunday as being "a cross betyeen Itades and Hoboken," and I consider shooting on a dove meadow a fair

cross between a pigeon shooting match. Long Island rules, and snipe shooting when the yellow legs are flying against a nor-wester. I am not going to give you my score, but I had birds enough for a monsterpie; nor tell of my poor shooting at times, but there was plenty of that when the frightened birds went hurtling through the tree tops "like lightning." Never mind about that, but the discovery was, that nearly all day long the doves were coming to that spot, singly, and in small bunches, never more than five in a flock.

That was my first day, but not my last. I have never visited that meadow since in the summer or early fall but the doves cume, some days, of course, more than others. There have been days when very few that came escaped, but that fact did not appear to affect the flight of the next day in the least. The birds came from long distances, always appearing in sight from one direction, directly up the river, and, unless albarued, invariably with an intention to light upon the same spot, within gusshot of that group of pines. What they came for I know not. Some say for gravel, others, for salt. If you want my opinion you can have it. Those doves are Jerseymen, from the inland counties. Every family of them have been trained in the good old Jersey habit of "going to salt water" or having a "sea day" during the summer. Not having a team of mules and a carry-all, each family of doves starts on its own hook, and makes its way to the nearest tide water. The sad fate of those who arrive to-day cannot interfere with the caravan that is coming to-morrow. They are bound to come, and I am glad of it. They furnish good report, in the shade, no tramping required; and if anybody thinks that because he can shoot down a dozen dumb dowitchers or bay birds out of a flock of fifty that come to the stools, he would be sure to make a good score on the dove meadow, let him just step over to the Morse Building and ask my friend G—bS—t, Esq., who will give his experience in that direction. But this sketch is long enough, a one office of shark faver, and neither of them available for public purposes, being closely guarded by their owners, not selfishly, but as affording a source of pleasure to their selected friends. When your venerable friend B——e, the stationer, drops into the sanctum, Mr. Editor, you may ask him to tell you how he sat on a camp-stool one day last summer and enjoyed a dove-meadow.

T. B. A. HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

REMINISCENCE OF RANGELEY LAKES.

REMINISCENCE OF RANGELEY LAKES.

THIRTY-NINE years ago the coming month of March, I visited the Rangeley Lakes for the first time. The shores of the Mooselucaugintic and Cupsuctic were then an unbroken wilderness, with the exception of an opening, or small farm, on the west side of the big lake called the Oakes or Haines place; and a family by that name lived there and had quite a clearing. There was beside this not even a bough camp, and no logging or cutting of the grave old forest had been done of any amount. Moose were plenty and could be found near the lake. We went there to fish and hunt moose, camped at the old mill near the outlet of Rangeley Lake. At that time there was a good saw and grist mill standing. The fishing was good. One man could get thirty or forty per day. The fish were not large, from 11b, to 31b, was the average. We did out fishing at the bar (so called) in the narrows between Capsuctic and the big Lake, near the present Oquassac Camp.

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In a few days the fishing grew monotonous with some of the party, and two of them decided to go moose hunting. We had one dog and borrowed another at the place where we stopped. We had but two guns in the party, so there was no use for the third person. I took the team and carried them to the head of Cupsuctic Lake and stopped there myself to fish until their return at night. There was just crust enough to bear the dogs and make good snow-shocing. I had been busily engaged in fishing with good success perhaps an hour, when I heard sound of the dogs making the woods ring. I stood listening and soon found they were so near that I could hear something crashing along through the thickets and soon a big bull moose burst into view, making directly for me. Didn't my hair rise? I was only a boy then, and of course this was excusable, but if I had been a man, I am inclined to think the effect would have been all the same.

man, I am inclined to think the effect would have been all the same.

A big moose is not the pleasantest looking animal in the world, especially one that is chased and maddened by dogs. Neither is their countenance very reassuring at their best, to a youngster of a dozen years. But I was more scared than hurt. This huge monster had not seen me; and when he did discover me, about a dozen rods away, he was apparently as much as stopping to pass the compliments of the season. I thought at the time that of the two, ends of a moose, the tail end looked the best, as I was situated, without gun or jack knife. I am even inclined to think if I had had a gun I should not have thought to use it until he was out of range. About the time the moose turned for the shore, the dogs came on to the lake and saw the moose and then the race began. It was about nip and tuck. If anything, I thought the dogs a little ahead; I might have been mistaken; and I have not fuirly decided to this day. But as soon as the moose struck the shore where the snow was deep and the crust was sharp, the dogs were much the fastest team, and if they were ahead

fairly decided to this day. But as soon as the moose struck the shore where the snow was deep and the crust was sharp, the dogs were much the fastest team, and if they were ahead they fell back, if behind, forged ahead and began to attack his flanks. At that he fell to and began to fight the dogs and would run no further. Soon I began to gain courage (as I found the dogs were all he cared for) and went up within gunshot of the animal to examine him.

But I won't undertake to describe a maddened bull moose. I cannot do it. "They must be seen to be fully appreciated." The more I looked at the creature, the more my courage came back to me; and didn't I want a gun! I stood there and examined his the points and beauties. He was big, too, fifteen hands bigh, sure. It was nearly an hour before the hunters came up. They had never seen a moose before, and were as much excited as myself. Both had good rifles—and arranged that both should shoot together, at a point just back of the shoulder, I to give the word. They walked up to within twenty yards, took deliberate aim, I gave the word, one! two! three! both rifles cracked simultaneously. We stood a few seconds expecting to see him fall, but two bullets had no effect on him apparently. The men said they would load their guns for fear he might start and get further from the lake before he fell. When the rifles were loaded he showed no signs of giving up, so they concluded they must have missed the heart by a few inches. This time they would make sure work.

deliberate aim. I gave the word. The moose dropped in his track stone dead. Where do you suppose they hit him? We found all four of the bullets went through one hole just under the ear. It must be so, as there was not another hole in the skin. We dragged him on the lake, loaded him on our team and came to ear.

in the skin. We dragged him on the Pass, the skin. We dragged him on the Pass, the skin. Those days are passed. We don't hunt moose in Maine in that way now. Neither do we eaten the trout as we did in those times. I have shortly have never been moose-hunting since. I have visited Rangeley every year since, and have fished her waters with such varying success as falls to the lot of all anglers.

Androscoegin.

HINCKLEY HUNT GROUND MEMORIES.

the lot of all anglers.

HINCKLEY HUNT GROUND MEMORIES.

THE naturalist, Edward, gives the following account of the remarkable intelligence and sympathy of birds. "Loitering along the sands one autumn afternoon, he saw some flocks of the common tern fishing in the sea. As he wished to get a specimen of this bird he watched their movements. Presently one cenne flying toward the shore. Edward raised his gun and fired. The bird, with one wing broken, fell into the water. The report of the gun and the screams of the tern brought all the flock around it. They flew round and round their wounded companion as the tide carried it in toward the shore. Just as Edward was preparing to receive his prize, two of them took hold of the wounded bird, one at each wing, lifted him up from the water and curried him back seaward. When they had gone seven or eight yards, the first two gently dropped their burden, and two others took their place at its wings. In this way it was gradually carried off to a rock at some distance. When Edward approached this rock, the wounded bird was again carried oil in the same manner. The naturalist might easily have secured his prize by another shot, but he could not level his gun at such brave and kindly birds."

When I was a boy, in my 'teens, I lived on a farm in Ohio, and was an inveterate hunter. There was yet in the region an occasional flock of wild turkeys. A ten-acre field, perhaps a mile away and surrounded by heavy virgin forest, was a favorite resort for turkeys, and I occasionally visited it for rifle practice. One day I carefully approached the field and waited in vain for the sight of a turkey. On a very large, tall oak about 100 yards distant in the open field, were perched two of the largest variety of hawks. As it was time for me to go home I thought I would discharge my rifle at one of them, and did so, killing it dead. As it fell to the ground its mate followed it, almost ionching it in the latter half of the descent, and circling around a few feet above it, uttered a peculiar, m

drew their first and only blood on this occasion. The large game was mostly gone from that region when I lived there, nearly forty years ago, but small game was very abundant. I well remember killing thirty black and gray squirrels one forenoon. I have not been there for many years, but a daughter, while visiting there last summer, said the old people of the region told her of my rifle-shooting exploits when a boy. I had killed one's cat, another's dog, one had found his whisky bottle, which he had left on a stump in the harvest field, shattered in pieces, and one very old man remembered how a glancing bullet from my rifle had entered his house, nearly killing, but just missing the whole family; in short, they remembered every mishap and mischievous shot, but had evidently forgotten the backloads of game, and particularly the immense quantities of noxious emerous snot, but had evidently forgotten the backloads game, and particularly the immense quantities of noxic vermin, which I had exterminated. Those, my happidays, are brought vividly back every week as I read of FOREST AND STREAM through No. 16 lenses, already of number "too young."

MILTON P. PEIRCE.

Wenonah, N. J.

HOW TO KILL CROWS.

HOW TO KILL CROWS.

MOST men who know anything about the subject agree that crows should be killed. All persons, at least, who have regard for the preservation of game and song birds, count the crow among the pests which should be exterminated. But how this may be done is a question which roubles some of our correspondents. Here is one way which we have often tried with great success and can recommend. Perhaps others may tell us of equally satisfactory methods of circumventing this most eunning bird.

Our plan is this: Secure a large stuffed owl. Fasten this to a pole, and project the pole from a tree, making the owl appear to be perched upon a limb. Fasten this securely in plain sight, where any passing crow can see it. Then retire to a concealed spot, within gunshot of the lure, and wait for the crows. They will come as soon as they catch sight of the owl. Each crow must be shot when it comes within range, that the report of the gun may not frighten others away which may be coming. If frightened away a crow wild directly constitute himself a committee of one to hang around the spot and tell every other crow within five hundred miles that there is a man with a gun there. We have found that the great horned owl is the best crow decoy, although they will come to others, such as the barred owl. We have also used a stuffed hawk as a decoy, but with less success. For crow shooting we ase, in a 12-gauge gun, 3drs. of Hazrad's duck No. 3, with 1oz. No. 6 shot.

A Brooklyn correspondent sends us this account of a trip in company with Mr. Chas. Sargood, a taxidermist of that city:

y: We took the 8:10 A. M. train for Rockaway Beach, getting at Hamill's first landing and going toward Far Rock-ray. We anchored at one of the numerous haycocks on

the salt meadows, where my friend began operations. He took from his basket a nicely stuffed crow and a bullock's haslet; placing these about twenty-five yards from our hiding place, he set the crow in the attitude of feeding. We had not long to wait before five crows spied the decoy at his pretended feast, and they came circling around us, which we stopped with four well-directed shots from our breech-loaders, killing three. In fifteen or twenty minutes along came three more, which we served in the same way; and so it continued all day, we killing thirty-nine crows and five hawks. I had a good time and plenty of fun, the salt hay keeping us warm and comfortable. We went down again yesterday, but I was not so anxious this time about loading my curtridges with No. 4 shot, as the time before my friend used No. 8, and he killed the most birds. We killed twenty-one crows and seven hawks. By keeping well hid we killed the majority of these birds as they circled over our heads at a distance of not over twenty-five yards. One of the hawks we killed was a very large redtail, and he had in his crop the body of a chicken, which must have weighed considerably over a pound when alive. He had eaten it, feathers and all.

My friend Sargood has been to Rockaway about a dozen times this winter, and he has killed over two hundred crows and nearly fifty hawks. He makes skins of the crows, for which he has a ready sale during the summer.

I have read the opinions of your different correspondents in reference "to the enemics of game birds," in which crows and hawks are both classed; so I write this to show how to get vid of a number of these birds, besides having a day's fun.

EFLACTEM.

MAINE SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.

MAINE SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.

In the annual report of Commissioner of Fisheries and Game of the State of Maine, Mr. Stanley suggests that the sportsmen of Maine should take concerted action in the interest of game. The plan is a sensible one. We hope to see it carried out. That portion of Mr. Stanley's report which relates to game is given below:

"When the power of the Commissioners of Fisheries was extended to include game, no increased salary was provided for doubling the amount of work and duty, already sufficiently onerous; when the power of fish wardens was extended to game, no increased provision was made for their pay. The law dictates that the pay of fish wardens shall be fixed by the Governor and Council, provided that the sum paid all the wardens shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars. The wardens are appointed by the Governor and Council. Not even a reference of their qualifications to the Commissioners who are to use them to enforce the laws of the department is required.

are to use them to enforce the laws of the department is required.

"There are now over sixty wardens on our list, and this provision of fifteen hundred dollars, if equally divided among them, would afford a salary of twenty-five dollars apiece. Game wardens have no salaries provided for them at all; they are expected to be sustained by enthusiam alone in game protection; to abandon home and the occupations that give bread to their families and go forth to the forest for the reward of one half the penalties they may obtain from captured and convicted law-breakers, and the soul-stirring privilege of shooting at sight any dog they may discover chasing deer.

"It is a disgrace to our State. We would suggest that a congress of sportsmen be called from all parts of the State, and that they should organize and, after a thorough discussion of the whole subject, choose a committee to draft a code of fish and game laws to be submitted to the next Legislature or enactment. The Commissioners should be left entirely unembarrassed in the matter. It is their duty to enforce such laws as the people, through their Legislature, give them, without being liable to the charge of having favored this or that enactment.

"It has been the experience of the Commissioners that."

enactment.
"It has been the experience of the Commissioners that, whenever called upon before a committee of the Legislature to favor or oppose the passage of any particular law, the defeated party has always opposed the appropriation for the Commission, and made it a matter of personal animosity against the

party has always opposed the appropriation for the Commission, and made it a matter of personal animosity against the objects of the department.

"We are always ready to give counsel and make general suggestions, but the people should give active personal protection to the fish and game of their locality, and go into the Legislature and insist upon proper protective laws where forest and stream are being impoverished by abuse.

"We cannot too forcibly impress upon our brother sportsmen the necessity of taking this matter in hand at once. Let the whole subject be discussed exhaustively. As the law now stands on our statutes, it is almost impossible to make out a case of hunting deer with dogs; there seems an inherent absurdity in laws which permit weapons for the destruction of game to be taken into our forests by purties at a season when it is unlawful to kill the game, and then expect wardens to follow up each party to discover infractions of the law.

"There are no beasts of prey in our forests that a pistol would not be an ample defence from, if ever required to be used at all. Again, why should hounds be allowed to be taken into our forests when their use is forbidden by law?

"The great money value of the fish and game to our State should make it a subject of fostering care and protective legislation. We append an item taken from a Portland paper:

"In conversation with one of the officers of one of our

should make it a subject of fostering care and protective legislation. We append an item taken from a Portland paper:

"In conversation with one of the officers of one of our banks Priday, the statement was made that few people have any idea of the amount of money left in Maine by summer visitors who visit our watering places and country resorts. He said that up to six weeks ago it was difficult for a bank in Portland to get many large bills, and the payrolls of various companies required an active "shimning round" to secure the necessary amounts in fives and tens to meet them, in addition to those of their regular customers. Since that time, however, bills have been a glut in the bank, and the deposits have included many large-sized bills. This great increase is due to the summer visitors to Maine. Their money focuses in the Portland banks, and this officer's bank four weeks ago forwarded \$60,000 in bills to New York; two weeks later \$30,000, and Friday \$50,000 more, or \$140,000 in six weeks, and this bank is but one of six in Portland.

"It is a legitimate subject to be discussed by our Legislature, as to how this important crop or product of our forests and streams can be most profitably managed for the State's interests. So soon as our trout fishery opens in the spring, all our best localities are infested by men tishing for market. We do not know what their net return may be from Boston, but there is one fact staring us in the face—that these men bring nothing into the State of value, and that every pound of trout is five dollars taken from the State. We do not believe that there is a pound of trout taken at Moosehead or Rangeley by visiting sportsmen at a less cost than five dollars per pound,

With our forests and fields it is the same with the products of game. Remember, we speak of our own sportsmen as well as our summer visitors from abroad. Maine furnishes a large number, and they spend their money freely on our field

our summer visitors from abnown analysis of the spend their money freely on our field sports.

"If the products of our forests and our inland waters can be made to yield more than one hundred fold when consumed on our own soil, than when mercilessly slaughtered under our present system, should not our Legislature protect our own State's interests, by forbidding the exportation of both our game fishes and game?

"The point to be considered is how to make the most of this great State's interest. We hope the citizens of Maine will carefully consider this question. The present killing of game for exportation is mostly in the hands of poachers, and a comparatively small and inconsiderable class at that. As at present carried on, it is of not the slightest benefit to the State. It has inevitably led to the utter destruction of the fish and game in every State where it has been permitted. The experience of other States has been that it has always bred up a class of citizens that have cost the State more for the punishment of vice and crime than they have earned toward their own support.

"It is manifest injustice to the people at large of the State, that property that belongs equally to all, and to be enjoyed by all, as a healthful diversion, should be monopolized by a small and undeserving class to the great pecuniary loss of the State at arge.

"Systematic depredations have been for several years carried to

by all, as a healthful diversion, should be monopolized by a small and undeserving class to the great pecuniary loss of the State at large.

"Systematic depredations have been for several years carried on upon our moose, during the deep snow and crust of the early spring months, by the combined operations of Maine poachers with St. Francis and other Indians from the Provinces. At a period when moose and other skins cannot be safely brought to our markets, they are exchanged for furs salable here, while the moose, deer and caribou hides are carried into New Brunswick, and from there find their way into the hands of dealers here. This was extensively carried on at the time it was unlawful to kill a moose in the State of Maine under a fine of one hundred dollars.

"Now that the protection of our game has been placed in the charge of the Fish Commissioners, we earnestly beg that means and the laws to enable us to use them, may be given us by the Legislature to summarily break up this nefarious traffic, and destroy the present school for fraud and rascality which the present wretched system of leaving our fish and game at the mercy of a small class of poachers, fosters.

"We would suggest that a law be passed placing a bounty of twenty-five cents per head upon the destruction of hawks and owls. The money value of the poultry killed by these birds will far exceed that of all the sheep killed by bears and dogs, to say nothing of the have made upon will ducks, partridges and insectivorous birds. We think that imprisonment should be added to the penalty for netting with ducks and for netting our fresh water fishes."

ment should be added to the penalty for netting wild ducks and for netting our fresh water fishes."

THAT PERENNIAL GROUSE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As the subject of wing-shooting vs. treeing and shooting ruffed grouse on the ground is being discussed in Forest AND STIEAM, I will "rise to remark" that I shoot them on the wing, on the ground and out of trees; and consider each and all three ways sportsmanlike when done in the way that I do it. Now, boys on our side of the house, don't hold up your hands in horror and say. "Ramord," I did not suppose that you were a pot-hunter." I do not consider myself as such, but let me explain. I have no dogs to sell and do not wish to obtain a free "ad." in Fotest AND STREAM. I will not murder a ruffed grouse in any way, shape or manner; and will not kill one in any way that does not require nerve and skill to accomplish the feat. I do not wish to boast of skill, and will only say that I am a fair shot on the wing with the shotgun, and a fair shot at game with the rifle. If I start out hunting with my ten-gauge double-barrel and see a grouse on the ground, do you think that I would shoot it there? No, sir, not I; I would just as soon shoot a hen in the barnyard or a calf in the pasture—there would be just as much sport. My idea is that skill and sport are twin brothers and go hand in hand together. If I am out hunting squirrels with my little rifle and I see a grouse in a tree or on the ground, do you think that I would decapitate hum? I certainly would, if possible, and consider it as much of a feat as it is to down one on the wing in cover. And right here let me say, that when we wing shots speak of "mowing brush" to kill our birds, we do not pretend to perform anything impossible, such as cutting limbs off as large as your wrist or killing birds a mile away, and when some of our readers complain that the timber is so heavy that they cannot kill their birds on the wing and have to tree them in order to get them at all, then shoot them with a bullet, and do for decency'

on July 3, 1881, at New York, stood thirty yards from the trap and killed 99 out of 100 pigeons and dropped the other out of bounds? Yet if we tell about shooting a few grouse on the wing, there are some who do not credit a word we say, but tell us that our shooting "looks well on paper" when we kill "ten out of six," and "like to have them go in the worst places."

We will excuse "Octo's" two birds, but please let him not do it again. Has not "Look East" a few more words that he can write for us? He has hit the nail squarely on the head. "Mark West" also, has done nobly; and last, but by no means least, I will say to "Ruffed Grouse," give me your hand and we will shake on that same grand old motto, "Take no sitting shots" with a shotgun.

IRON RAMMOD. no sitting shots" with a shotgun. Somerville, Mass.

MUZZLE vs. BREECH-LOADERS.

MUZZLE vs. BREECH-LOADERS.

MANY years ago I took a Sharps carbine (23-inch barrel, I tontrived a muslin-shell cartridge that would burst about twenty yards away; and after further experiments, one that would burst about thirty yards away. I had no difficulty about preparing them so that they would burst within five or six yards after leaving the gun. I also made a rifle barrel precisely like the present "auxiliatry" barrel, except that it extended entirely through the shot barrel. Being undecided about some minor details, I went to the Sharps factory at Hartford, and had the finishing touches put on under the direction of their accomplished foreman, Mr. Lawrence. I prepared for this tiny rifle the old style linen-shell cartridge, then in use by the Sharps Company, and their regulation shape conical projectile. I also made a muzzle-loading conical projectile with square-cut or punch-point, and also a round bullet. After a large number of tests I could find no perceptible difference in accuracy or penetration between the muzzle and breech conical projectiles. On a still day, I could, and did repeatedly plant ten consecutive shots in a 10-inch target at 200 yards, and with the common, coarse army sights. With but seventeen grains weight of Hazard F. G. powder, it would drive these minute conical projectiles through six one-inch pine boards and half through the seventh. The same charge would drive the round balls through four of the boards and out of sight into the fifth. Up to about fifty yards, the round ball was no scurtiders, it was the conical, but no more so, while, at from 100 yards and upwards, the round ball was not sufficiently accurate as the conical, but no more so, while, at from 100 yards and upwards, the round ball was not sufficiently accurate for small game. Taking this combined breech-loading gun with its peculiarly prepared (home-made) cartridges, it was the best for small game of any that I ever used, and I killed more game with the same number of shots than with any other gun. I scarcely misse

In your issue of Jan. 12th, the article headed "The Rifle of the Future," attracted my attention at once, from the fact that I have made rifles and rifles-hooting a study for years, and for a long time thought just as the author of the mentioned article does, that is, that a rifle loaded at the muzzle with a bullet patched with greased linen was far superior to any breech-loading rifle, used as it should be, where accuracy is the object, will beat the muzzle-loader any breech-loader made in point about the muzzle-loader where accuracy is the object, will beat the muzzle-loader every time, at any distance, from one hundred feet to one thousand yards, or further if you like. Nothing but the proverbial zeal of a young convert could tempt me to "pitch into" an old veteran writer and sportsman like T. S. Van Dyke, but as the old saying is, "you can learn something from every fool," perhaps even a Van Dyke may get a new idea from me.

proverbial zeal of a young convert could tempt me to "pitch into" an old veteran writer and sportsman like T. S. Van Dyke, but as the old saying is, "you can learn something from every fool," perhaps even a Van Dyke may get a new idea from me.

In the article mentioned, the author lays great stress upon the fact that the bullet gets jammed out of shape in its passage from the shell into the rifling of the barrel. This trouble, with the naked or canahued bullet, and the tearing of the patch in the use of the long straight paper-patched bullet is, as he says, the cause of wild shooting in the breechloader. Now, what surprises me is, that a rifleman of the experience and ingenuity displayed by Mr. Van Dyke, should have allowed so small a matter to bother him a moment; it certainly did not me, for as soon as I found out what the trouble was, the remedy suggested itself to me at once. It is this: Have your bullet the right size and temper, and place it in the grooved barrel and not in the chamber; then, when the powder explodes, the bullet is upset, filling the grooves, and does not injure its shape in the least, and it feuves the gun in just as perfect a condition as it does the swedge, only a little shorter, and if the gun is a good one from which it is fired, you will have a bullet whose flight will be not only as true, but truer than a bullet fired from a muzzle-loader (and put down with a greased linen patch) at short range, while at long range the muzzle-loader would not stand a ghost of a chance. If Mr. Van Dyke doubts this, let him try it. Take a good Remington or Sharps, with the shells for which the gun was chambered; weigh out as much powder as the shells will hold, get every charge alike, fill the shells full, putting on a thin cut wad that will come flush with the end of the shell. Now, wipe the gun clean and dry; use no lubricator, put the patched bullet into the chamber first and then push it into place with the loaded shell. Care must be taken that the bullet is neither too large nor too small, but j

eastern New York. The first time I ever pitted it against muzzle-loading target rifles was at Copake Iron Works, N. Y., at turkeys. The distance was 100 rods; there were thirteen rifles at work on the ground, several heavier than my gun, and using telescopic sights. We took turns in shooting; twelve turkeys were killed, and my gun killed eight of them, and two of the others were killed with a little (Maynard, that being the only breech-loader on the ground except mine. I attended, among other shoots, one at Middle, too, N. Y. The prizes to be shot for were a gold watch, a telescope, and turkeys. My gun won the telescope, and five out of the seven turkeys killed; distance 160 rods. I could not get them to go in for the watch, so that was not shot for. The rifles used were all muzzle-loaders, except mine and a small Remington sporting rifle. Homer Fisher, of New York city, was there with his pet long-range muzzle-loader, and several members of a club that has its headquarters at Croton Falls, N. Y., styled, I believe, "The N. Y. State Rifle Association." They used heavy muzzle-loading telescopic-sighted rifles, and in their club contests the guns are fired from a complicated machine called a rest, that has about as much mechanism to it as an engine lathe; the gun is not held against the shoulder at all, but is brought to bear on the target by looking through the telescopic sights, and setting the gun by means of set screws; then they would rise up, watch their wind-flags, (of which each member would have from three to a dozen) and when they blew out just so far, touch the bair-trigger. Such shooting is to me a farce, but I am willing that those that like that style of shooting should enjoy it. I was at a meeting of the above mentioned club, held at Dover Plains, N. Y. I can't give the date, but it was about three years ago, when a Mr. Joseph Brinton, of Lakeville, Conn. beat their best shots ten and one-fourth inches on a thirty shot string at forty rods; he used a 15-lbs, gun of the same make as mine, loaded at

It is well known that there is a lack of uniformity in both the calibres of and the ammunition for our American made rifles. Consequently, one owning a rifle should come to no hasty conclusion as to the kind of ammunition best suited to his rifle, but must keep trying until suited, which, allow me to add, has not been the result in my case. I have a .38-cal. Whitney central-fire, using the ordinary extra long cartridge, 30-inch barrel, rilled one turn in twenty-four inches, while the bullet cast in the molds furnished with rifle is much too tight, thereby impairing its accuracy and rendering it unpleasant to use. In vainly trying to find the right bullet I have made the following discovery: That either the shell is .37, or the .38 patched for the Ballard is nearly .40 with patch, and plump .39 without. Also, the .38 Maynard is .39, while the Maynard .35 is really too large to enter the shell without trimining. Now, some one is evidently at fault either the makers of the rifle or of the ammunition. I have tried several other makes of like goods, including those of U M. C., and also W. R. A. Co., and find a difference even in these supposed standard makers. Therefore, in my case, I must get some local gunsmith to make a mold for me, in order to do satisfactory work.

Now, what we want is a standard size of either calibre; and if any is above the standard size, give it its true measurement. By using factory ammunition supposed to be all right, but proving otherwise, many a good rille has been condemned. We must not rely too much upon factory annunition, but buy the shells, either primed or otherwise, load them with the brand of powder best suited to our own case, thereby getting ammunition on which we can rely, and in a measure compelling the manufacturers to make more satisfactory goods both as regards material and size. For loading I find the lollowing rule: "Pour an even charger of powder through the loading tube, which tool overy rifleman should use, into the shell to admit the base of the bullet," "I find in It is well known that there is a lack of uniformity in both the

case."

Now, as to experience with round balls, I find 100 to the pound, or OOO shot just fit the .38-cal. shell. I load with the usual charge of Orange rifle C. G., leaving enough room for one lubricator and one-half of the ball; crimp enough to hold the ball. In adjusting sights from a fixed rest, I have grouped five balls so close that a dime would cover them at forty yards, and at thirty rods have put four consecutive balls into a space four by six inches, which is good enough for all purposes.

all purposes.
There are in this vicinity three Sharps rifles, cal. .40, rifled

one turn in twenty inches, the owners of which are using seventy balls to the pound, with very satisfactory results. It is evident that the sharp twist has nothing to do with the deflections of the ball (as "D. H. S.") infers from the reading of our Yan Dyke's letter), but from some simple cause. Either the ball D. H. S. uses is too large or too small. Let him try my plan. I have faith in it and think he will, after trying it. In giving results of experimental rifle shooting, would it not be well to give the name of rifle, calibre, weight, length, and sharpness of twist, as such data would be of benefit doubtless?

less?
Should the advice above given be of benefit or interest to any one, my object in writing will have been attained.

HOOSAC TUNNEL, Mass.

I would like to ask Mr. Van Dyke if a breech-loading rifle will not shoot steady at fifty yards, how it can do close work at 200 or 300 yards against a muzzle-loader that will shoot exact at fifty yards, if it is loaded properly and sights raised according to the distance? My experience has been that a rifle that did not shoot steady at short range would not at long range. It might make a centre shot occasionally, but that would be all chance in my estimation. I agree with Mr. Van Dyke as to the muzzle-loader being the most accurate at fifty yards, but go still further to even 300 yards, and that a patch can be made so as to load a conical ball as true from the muzzle as those set in shells for the breech-loader's use. But the query is to me, how it is that if the ball from the braech-loader gets out of exact range at fifty yards, how it gets back in range at 300 yards. I also agree with the above as to the use of round balls at short range.

F. J. GLEN'S FALLS, N. Y.

THAT WONDERFUL SHOTGUN.

PYRNE" does not wish to be discourteous, but there are

Dynke" does not wish to be discourteous, but there are world that neither he nor any one else can refer to justly without showing somewhat of discourtesy. Therefore in calling attention to the wonderful score made in "A Record of Deer Shooting" in your issue of Feb. 2, 1882, by Rev. Geo. W. Baines, Jr., of blank city, (if the reverend gentleman's city had been given I would have written directly to bim) in the Choctaw Nation, I fear that I may give personal offence to its writer. If so I cannot help it. My excuse is, and will be, that I am an industrious seeker out of facts and the best guns, and an willing to expend a good deal of time and money and to travel a good ways to get the proof of which is the best shotgut to kill deer neatly with, or even to see a gun that will perform what this Baker gun is solernally declared to have done. "Byrne" has repeatedly said that if the ten-bore three-barreled Baker gun can be bored so as to shoot buckshot reasonably well—by reasonably well I mean to kill a deer every time, so that it can be bagged or "hung up" at a distance of thirty-five measured yards without a failure—it would be a very efficient gun with which to stalk deer. But that our friend's ten-bore Baker gun, or any other ten-bore shotgun, will perform the work that the reading of Mr. Baine's note conveys to the reader, "Byrne" does not believe, and never will believe, until he sees the same kind of work done. Not that "Byrne" wishes to say bluntly that the gentleman has given us purposely an untruthful record, but that he has made a mistake in the length of the Choctaw yard, or some other way, for his note conveys the meaning explicitly that there were all the shots fired at deer not his hunt.

"Byrne" does not dispute that out of several dozens or hundreds of shots fired at deer at varying distances such effective short show. The short should be a distance of the property of the short of the deep control when he had a distance with his tracerd to go along with the gun. "Byrne" will put up the control we have

It is possible, and even probable, that I would have been beaten if we had shot, but I thought not, and my money was ready to back my belief.

"Byrne" has traveled many a mile and spent a good deal of money in visiting these men that can hit a silver dollar every time off-hand with a rifle 75 yards, but has never been so fortunate as to find one who could place ten consecutive balls at that distance in that way that could be covered with a coffeccup saucer, let alone the dollar. He is very anxious to see such a feat performed. He has put up chickens sixty-five yards for fifteen to twenty duck hunters with good chokebore duck guns to shoot at, they to load as they plensed, with the privilege of shooting so long as they wished for five cents a shot, they to have every chicken they hit hard enough so that it could be gathered if it was a duck, and the result was, that when "the boys" had fired forty-seven shots they had bagged three chickens. These chickens were placed standing on a smooth greensward, yet these same men would tell you frankly that their guns wond kill a duck, a very much harder bird to kill, "seventy-five or eighty yards every time." I write these remarks in the same spirit that "Skeptic" does on page eighteen, of the same issue, which Mr. Baine's article appears, "Old Time Pistol Shots," and your editorial remarks, "Pistol Scores." Not to make any one mad, but to try and keep sports men within the bounds of reason, even when writing fiction—and I willingly admit that I sometimes drop a little fiction into a poor hunt, to make a point, or add to its interest, but always try and keep within the bounds of reason or possibilities. Then, to sum up, if Mr. Baine made twenty to fifty shots from which these seven were chosen as examples to show the power of the gun all can believe him, and "Byron" will consider this gun nothing wonderful at all, but yet good. But if he means as his article reads, that these were seven consecutive shots, and intends to say, and seeks to make us believe, that his gun will

CROCKETT'S BLUFF, Ark.

proach.
CROCKETT'S BLUFF, ATK.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION.—A committee of this society have issued the following call: In July, 1881, there was organized in the city of Du Quoin, an association called the "Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association," having for its objects the securing of proper legislation for the protection of game, birds and fish during the seasons when it is improper to pursue or to kill them; the encouragement of our citizens in their efforts to increase the varieties and numbers of our game birds and fish; and the organization and encouragement of subordinate associations and clubs, for the vigorous enforcement of all laws against the killing, sale, or shipment of any such game, birds or fish. This association is composed of individual members, and not of subordinate clubs or associations. The membership fee is \$1, annual dues, \$1 (payable in advance); and members are liable to an assessment not to exceed \$1 in any one year. All well-disposed persons living in the State south of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, or in the tier of counties through which said road passes, are cordially invited to come out and join us, to the end that a strong organization for the protection of game, etc., may be built up in this end of the State. Our next annual meeting will be held at Mt. Vernon, Ill., on the 16th and 17th of May, 1882, when liberal prizes will be offered for proficiency in wing shooting. The association will meet in convention on the night of the 16th. The officers for the ensuing term are: Dr. J. J. Jennelle, Du Quoin, President; John Porsyth, Centralia, First Vice-President; R. G. Sylvester, Carbondale, Second Vice-President; C. P. Richards, Du Quoin, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; Don Onstott, Du Quoin, Treasurer. Board of Directors—C. A. Hobbs, Mt. Vernon, Chairman; H. M. Condit, Centralia; Sam. Hewitt, Carbondale; Dr. D. H. Parker, Cairo; C. H. St. Clair, Benton.

Centrain; Sam. Hewitt, Carbondale; Dr. D. H. Parker, Cairo; C. H. St. Clair, Benton.

Florida Notes.—New York, Feb. 19, 1882.—Having just returned from the wilds of Florida, and noticing in your last issue a message "Rice Bird" communicated, I determined to pen you a little news, mentioning a few of the friends of the Foriest and Stream and other residents of the State. My intention in visiting the South was to join the party under Dr. Henshall, who contemplated a journey around the coast, but who at present is camped somewhere near Lake Worth. All like the Doctor, and he probably knows more about Florida than any one, with the exception of say one or two. The original party who contemplated making the trip with the Doctor consisted of himself and wife, B. H. Mayor and wife, the latter, Mrs. Mayor, being a wonderful shot with either shotgun or rifle, and a great lover of nature and sport, as also is her husband, whom you know as a correspondent, and many of your readers as an enthusiast in field sports and a sure shot. Next comes C. L. Jordan, from Texas, the most ardent sportsman and expert fisherman I ever knew. John Norton, of Bristol, Conn., also joined the party, well known by a large circle of readers of the Forest and Stream as a "true sportsman" and a "staunch friend." Frank Strobar must not be forgotten, as he is a professional sailor, guide and sportsman, and I would advise anyone going to Indian River, Florida, to see him and get advice and information, which he will gladly give gratis. I have

secured the promise of all persons mentioned to give the FOREST AND STREAM a full account of their delightful trip through Southern Florida. I will some time in future give a description of some of my many wanderings and adventures in Southern Florida myself.—August Tine.

NEW HAMPSHIRE GAME LAW.—The amended game law of New Hampshire makes the open season for deer, moose and earibou from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, and makes it penal to capture alive, as well as to kill any during close time. Gray squirrels are also protected until Sept. 1; and rabbit-shooting changed from Oct. 1 to Sept. 1, so that with the exception of woodcock, ducks and upland plover, which may be shot in August, all shooting begins Sept. 1, and there is no excuse for any one taking a gun into the woods before that time and shooting young ruffed grouse under the pretence that he is after gray squirrels.—Sam. Webber.

ANOTHER OLD GUN.—L. G. Parke, of Camden, N. J., has a revolutionary relie in the shape of a powder-horn. It was made by his grandfuther, at the age of eighteen, then a soldier in the revolutionary war, from the horn of an ox slaughtered for beef in the army. The surface is almost entirely covered with carving, among which are representations of fortifications, buildings, ships, weapons, etc., and the following inscription:

"Daniel *Parke ** his *horn; Roxbury, 1775.—18 *yr. liberty or death."

liberty or death."

The horn is evidently in just as good condition as it ever

Was.

Highland Park, Ill.—Feb. 13, 1882.—The first flock of pigeons seen by myself was a week ago, and since then they have been coming very fast. Both bluebirds and robins are here, and the Chicago markets are full of ducks and geese. I have not seen so mild weather and so much of it in February since 1864, and that was in the latter part of the month. In that year suipe were found by myself on the Illinois River, on March 4th. On two different occasions since I have been living here my dogs have treed woodchuck. Once, in a giant oak, the woodchuck only ascended to the first limb, but in the other case he took to a tree so tall and slender that two of us were unable to shake him out.—Harry Hunter.

Stender that two of us were unable to shake him out.—HARRY HUNTER.

ADIRONDACK LANDS.—Before now, we have suggested the need of action on the part of the State of New York to care for the Adirondack park, the magnificent but unappreciated property of the State—unappreciated because a gross, sordid disposition to turn it all to money fails to get satisfaction; and we are in hearty accord with an editorial of the Utica Herald's which expands a suggestion made by Governor Cornell into the advice that the Legislature put a stop to the stupid sale of Adirondack lands and set to work to save or restore the forests. Any citizen of the State, furnished with the average amount of information, is aware that no one buys a tract of Adirondack timber land save to demude it of treas and surrender it again. While money-grasping vandals may be eager to ruin this fine piece of scenery, the State of New York ought to be able to refuse the petty revenue it derives by sacrificing so much beauty and natural wealth. There is not a county in the Northern part of the State that is not pecuniarily interested in keeping the Adirondack park an attractive and delightful resort. The forest supply, science shows, is intimately associated with the amount of yearly rainfall; while, as the Herald reminds us all, "we need these waters if we are to preserve our canal system," and, of course, the lakes are dependent on the rainfall. Let the Legislature make haste to stay the destruction of the public forests.—Syraeuse Skandard.

Legislature make naste to stay the destruction of the public forests.—Syracuse Standard.

The Onto Trouble.—Wauseon, O., Feb. 16.—Editor Forest and Stream: Examine the inclosed slip, and remember that this represents the intelligence of our game law makers. The report is taken from a daily paper: "There was considerable discussion this afternoon over Mr. Patterson's bill to protect wild fowl in the State of Ohio, and providing a fine and imprisonment for any man who hunts prairie chickens, quail, duck and other birds otherwise than with the regular shoulder gun. Mr. Licey said he should vote against the bill because he did not believe in hunters roaming at large over other people's property and shooting wildly and recklessly around and destroying and maining horses, cattle, etc. Mr. Licey said that last fall some of these reckless, lawless hunters were on his premises, and seeing one of his fine heifers, remarked that it would make a fine mark to shoot at, and finally one shot at it and killed it, therefore he should vote against the bill, as he did not want hunting at all. Mr. Alexander moved to amend so as to include cows in the list of things that it would be unlawful to kill before January, 1884. The bill finally passed with a few votes against it. The bill will pass and shut us out of shooting in Ohio for two years more. Plenty of birds will be left for the cats, the hawks, foxes and pot-hunters' shooting every winter, while the sportsman, who never shoots more than he wants for himself, and never "ground mashes," will be shut out, and no more birds left in "84 than now. I am ready to give away a fine dog.—H.

TRAPPING IN ARKANSAS.—A three weeks' trip to White voters.

and no more birds left in '84 than now. I am ready to give away a fine dog.—H.

Trapping in Arkansas.—A three weeks' trip to White county, Ark., in January, did not show us as much sport and game as we anticipated. Taking passage by through express from Philadelphia, we landed at Kensett, Ark., in just forty-seven hours. The weather was unusually disagreeable, being a succession of cloudy, rainy and sleety days, so that we scarcely had half a dozen days of pleasant sunshine during our whole stay. Had not been in town two hours before we saw a dead deer brought in on a horse. It had been killed about three-quarters of a mile out of town. The very unfavorable crop year just past made almost every man turn hunter, and in consequence of which deer and all kind of game had to suffer. Our host informed us that he had no doubt but there had been from 1,500 to 2,000 deer alone shipped out of White county the present season; this may seem large, but it is probably very little exaggerated. We spent ten days camping with a party of Green county (Ohio) boys trapping on Little Red River, and in that time moved down on to White River, they had not had much success, owing partly to the scarcity of coon and mink and from the fact that there is much more trapping done of late years than formerly, and the fur-bearing animals are growing much scarcer. The better trapping is further south, even into Louisiana, but then the fur is of little value and but few spare the trouble and time of catching it. The principal fur of that section of Arkansas adjacent to Little Red River and White River, is raccoon and mink, and they both declined from 25 to 33 per cent, from last year, so that there is but little money in trapping in that part of the country.—J Lee Smedlery.

A VETERAN IN THE RANKS.—Chillicothe, O., Feb. 6, 1882.— A Veterman in the Ranks.—Chillicothe, O., Feb. 6, 1882.—Although I am about sevenity-five years of age, I have for many years been one of a party who own a tent and other camp equipage, and camp out twice a year, hunting and fielding.—I enjoy the sport as well as ever, and am much interested in your paper and feel as if I could scarcely do without it.—I am one who believes in the superiority of muzzle-loading rifles for close shooting, up to 150 yards.—H. M. P.

A BILL bass been introduced into the Connecticut Legisla-ture granting three dollars for every fox killed in the State. The Bridgeport Standard thinks that as foxes breed pretty thre grating three tonars to every the hard some pretty fast under favorable circumstances, it might not be an unprofitable business to raise them at that rate, providing it were not necessary to furnish them with poultry as a steady diet. A fair pack of foxes to start with might be made as profitable as a black walnut forest or an orange grove.

Live Jack Rabbits Wanted,—The New Jersey Game Protection Society desires to purchase some live jack rabbits to put out in New Jersey. Any information as to where they may by procured will be thankfully received by Mr. Richard T. Miller, Secretary New Jersey Game Protection Society, Camden, N. J.

Madison, Conn., Jan. 26.—Game of all kinds has been very scarce here, except squirrels, which have been more plenty than usual. Several large flocks of wild pigeons were seen here to-day, but none killed. As there were none in September, how can this flight be accounted for?—Medicus.

Rust in Guns.—Springfield, Mass., Feb. 18.—Editor Forced and Stream: To prevent rust spots keep your gun in the top story of your house and keep it clean. It is not powden but corrosion from dampness that spots the barrels. Try this and don't scold the powder men.—E. H. LATHBOP.

Hanover, Ill.—Feb. 14.—The ice has gone out of the Mississippi at this point, and a few ducks and pigeons have put in an appearance.—A. B. W.

Sea and River Hishing.

If I could live my life over again I would go a-fishing three days in

CAMP FLOTSAM.

I. CONCERNING "signs.

THE great Teacher was met on the threshold of his labors with the demand for some ocular proof of the truth of his revelation, and, in the sorrow of his heart he cried: "This is a well-expectation, they seek to time."

With the demaint or some occurar proof of the truin of his revelation, and, in the sorrow of his heart he cried: "This is an evil generation; they seek a sign."

It was not a subject for wonder. Centuries of culture had failed to efface the belief which, it would seem, was earthborn with the race, that every event, great or small, had its precursor; that to the wise, it was possible to foresee the fate of men or of kingdoms, to foreknow the issue of battle or the success of a journey. Five centuries before, the solitary hand had written upon the wall the mystic words—the "sign" that the seventy years' captivity was over. Two hundred years earlier, the shadow in the dial had gone back ten degrees, as a "sign" that the sickness of a King of Israel was not unto death, while earlier, the Chronicles recorded the defeat of a predecessor, who, in the face of adverse "signs," went to Ramoth Gilead to battle.

Within the century, a Roman Emperor had fallen under the dagger of an assassin, an event heralded, it was said, by the yavning of graves, the shrieking of ghosts, when—

Fierce fiery warriors fought upon the clouds. In ranks, and squadrons, and right form of war. Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol.

Which deizzled blood upon the Capitol.

It was a fitting retribution which, two years after, was announced by a ghostly "sign" to the chief actor as in store for him, on the morn, on the grassy slope of Philippi.

History and tradition had confirmed the belief that an event of such importance as the coming of a new kingdom, could not happen unannounced, and, it was not strange that men should inquire, what shall the "sign" of these things be?

Of the lesser "signs," omens and precursors, the literature, were it fully written, would be something enormous. It would relate to birtlis, marriages, sickness, deaths, seed time, harvest, storms, winds, his toils and sports—to almost anything which concerns man in his daily life. The philosophy of to-day has swept these notions—so far as most of the world is concerned—beyond the horizon of thought, has stored them in the old utite—the wonder room—of the race, along with the of to-day has swept these notions—so tar as most of the word is concerned—beyond the horizon of thought, has stored them in the old attic—the wonder room—of the race, along with the Cyclops, Centaurs and Chimeras of its youth, to be visited—only on anniversaries, and then to be smiled over in a sad sort of way, as something which one has outgrown, something which onee was much to a young life, as one now gazes on the rustic sled of his youth, or on the yarn ball of his boyhood, deftly covered by a mother's hands—hands which some thirty years have been dust.

"Signs"—those which brought dread of impending danger and kept one in misery, those which forced the farmer, often to his own discomfort, to "kill" or to plant when the "moon was right"—'signs" which have worked trouble and overworked people, these have been relegated to the domains of superstition and, only the harmless "signs" which 'no one believes"—those which serve to give the housewife notice of "company" or the approach of a "stranger," or warn the merry maiden that she "won't be married this year"—only these remain.

"company" or the approach of a "stranger," or warn the merry maiden that she "won't be married this year"—only these remain.

Nay, gentle angler, stop! don't speak, we are not about to wipe out your pet rules and "signs"—ours too. We said, "which no one believes," they are not the angler's "signs," for we all believe them. We could no more angle without our "signs" than a New York State lawyer could practice without "Throop's Code." They came to us redolent with the odor of English mornings, from days of Tudors and Plantaganets, when the gentle craftsman cast his line with full faith in their efficacy, and dreamed the day through along dark pools, under lenity coverts, through bright meadows, haunted by the hum of bees, while, perchance, his sterner brother was "seeking the bubble reputation," in the ranks of yeomen at distant Flodden or just beyond the hills in view, was striving "to lift one hero into glory" on the field of Barnet.

arnet.

Of the many "signs," rules and maxims pertaining to the
agler's art, the one most regarded is this—when to go
agling. We have often wondered whether, on that memor-

able day when Simon Peter said "I go a-fishing," he thought the "sign was right." The old rhyme—

When the wind is in the north The skillful fisher goes not forth. When the wind is in the east It's good for neither man nor beast,

The skillfal fisher goes not forth.

When the wind is in the east

It's good for neither man nor beast,

reminds us of the following hit of camp experience:

On a night in August last we had retired after a very indifferent day's sport, under a cheerless gray sky, with a cold wind shifting toward the northeast. We slept the sleep of the just, yet roused sufficiently at times to be sensible of a sharp patter of rain on the teut, and the soughing of a dreary wind through the trees. It had been day for two hours when a head was thrust between the tent flaps on the lee side, from without, and we were awakened by:

"Get up; get up; here is the dirtiest, nastiest morning you ever saw—just what you like."

"How is it out?"

"Cold; wet; wind northeast."

It was the voice of my old companion, "Mot S.," who, if he has a single "sign" which he holds infallible, it is one which tells him—without other message—when he is sure to find a certain tent and lone fisherman at a certain lake. He had arrived the previous night, and, I think, had hoped for better weather, but he knew it was "one of my days."

This is not the time nor place to tell of the romance of making coffee and cooking breakfast in a nor'easter. It was accomplished, however, and, to-night by the blazing anthractic, its memory hovers around us like a "love lit dream."

Well, "Mot" was right—it was nasty. A steady drift of wind and mist came from the northeast; the fog lung low on the mountain-sides above and around us, and pressed down upon the lake in spite of the wind which was lashing its surface into eddies and foam wreaths. Heavy coats, under our rubber clothing, were necessary for comfort, and with these, our rods and—Dr. H., we cry you mercy—with "wums" for our only bait, we took to our boat. We anchored off a ledge of rocks, in a depth of about six feet of water, and in a channel through a bed of grass and weeds. Here we caught the full force of the storm. Not an angler save our-selves freted the lake with his cast that day. The "sign" was wrong, accordi

found us back at camp it was with twenty-two bass, the largest of which weighed three pounds and two ounces; three weighed over two pounds each and the balance weighed over a pound each.

For the purposes of this sketch the catch might have been made to average two pounds and a half and running up to five pounds, and had "Mot" had the writing of it probably it would have been thus, but we are discoursing on "signs" and for our present purpose "a fish is a fish."

As "Mot" said, it was just what we liked for a good bass day at this particular lake. We once tried another lake on a like day with a like result. Of course we are not partial to northeast winds with rain, but for a prime day give us a lowery, misty one, with drizzing or light driving rain, with the wind in any quarter, but could we choose we would say southwest. When, however, much rain falls, the second day will usually end the fishing until it clears.

Some weeks after the above narrated experience, we learned from an ancient fisherman how "to tell by the almanac when the sign is right." We went back with the sign to our record of the day alluded to, and judge of our interest—we will not say surprise—to find that "the sign was right" for luck. This almanac "sign" was new to us, and we were gravely assured that it was "the oldest sign in the world." As it is determined by the zodiacal signs, it may be as old as astrology or Thales. At all events, our ancient cannot be prevailed on to go a-fishing when this "sign" is wrong.

We suppose this "sign" is common to most of the readers of FORRST AND STREAM, particularly to the cel and bull-head fishers, so we will not occupy space in recording it, but will repeat the sermon of the ancient Dervish to the faithful, "Let those who know tell those who don't know."

We purpose come time on a leisure day, when we can get a proper collection of Ayer's. Wright's or the Farmer's almanes, to go back with the old "sign" over the lucky days marked during ten years and see how it stood.

The kind offer by the editor of

meeting as entertaining doubts as to the efficacy of spirting on the bail, or at least as holding loose views upon that cardinal principle, he may perhaps not only weaken some brother's faith, but it may have the effect of the inquiry concerning "spiritual things," which the colored brother made of his pastor, who replied, "See yeah, brudder Jones, free such questions as dat, would upsot de hull system of freology."

Upon re-reading, however, we are convinced that the editor only intended to convey the idea that he might be obliged to eschew clams as bait.

In treating this branch of the subject, we are reminded of an incident of our boyhood. There was in the neighborhood a very expert "sign" fisherman, of small stature and weazen face, from the corners of whose mouth downward to his chin, usually extended the dry bed of a channel in which tobacco juice was wont to flow at times in torrents. Him we had often entrented, in vain, to take us fishing, for he always returned from his angling trips with a half bushel, more or less, of bullheads; these were his game fish and the delight of our boyish eyes, which scarce had seen else than minnows upon a hook.

At last, a day came when the "sign was right," and we were permitted to become the companion of one of his ex-

delight of our boysh eyes, which scarce had seen else than minnows upon a hook.

At last, a day came when the "sign was right," and we were permitted to become the companion of one of his excursions. Hooks, lines and worms were soon ready, a tramp of some two miles to a small pond made, an old leaky seow procured, the veteran and neophyte auchored, and a boy's dream was realized. It is unnecessary to state in this connection who had to half the seow at regular and frequent intervals, who, in consequence thereof, did most of the fishing, or who first became disgusted and wanted to go home, for that is not the point. The tobacco juice, which was wont to rush along its ancient bed, was projected upon the worm before each east; between each east a black flat bottle was produced and the tobacco juice properly reduced and toned, in readiness for the next east. Late in the night, tired and sore, we tramped homeward, the boy with a fingerling, the fisherman with a basket—like his bottle—empty.

We were an observant youth, and on that never-to-be-for-gotten day learned two lessons, the truth of which years of angling in salt water and in fresh, in stream and in lake, with anglers merry and saft, funny and contemplative, have con-firmed, namely: the boy who don't spit on the bait may anglers merry and sad, tunny and contemplative, have con-firmed, namely: the boy who don't spit on the bait may catch the most bullheads; and that greater one, without which the angler's life would lose half its charm and boy-hood be divested of one of its most cheerful incidents—that the soft, tender, genial side of the nature of him who angles is surely brought out. The one was learned that afternoon upon the mill pond; the other was on our return, quickly sought out by an irate parent with a strip of shingle, the re-ward of "running away to go a-fishing." WAWAYANDA.

Recent articles in your paper on "signs" have been read by me with interest, and doubtless by many others, who, like me, tish sometimes themselves. As far as the moon is conserned, it does not seem to me that that luminary exerts any more pressure on the surface of the earth at one time than not inclined to adopt the theory advanced in your issue of the 9th inst., "that earth worms come to the surface more abundantly in the dark of the moon, because the moon exerts less pressure on the earth at that time." For the moon is always of the same size in bulk, however much or little we may see of it. My idea is the worms dislike light; for when one digs for and uncovers them in the daytime, they always seek to hide themselves at once. But I have noticed that fish are inclined to bite more freely "in the dark of the moon," and have long since inclined to believe that it is because they feed nights "on the full of the moon," monolight being sufficient light to seek their food by.

Neither do I believe, with many, that a south wind is favorable to a good day's sport, any more than a wind from any other quarter, and sometimes have thought my luck poorer in a south or southwest wind than in a wind from some other quarter. In fact my favorite breeze for a good day's sport on our trout brooks and other waters hereabouts is a northeaster, though not a northeast gale. I do not like a stiff breeze for a ryokind of fishing except blue-fishing. A

day's sport on our trout brooks' and other waters hereabouts is a northeaster, though not a northeast gale. I do not like a stiff breeze for any kind of fishing except blue-fishing. A gentle breeze, enough to make a ripple, is the best, and the best sky for sport is a broken sky with moving clouds and an occasional sprinkle of rain, such as we have on those days when it looks likely to be rainy and half inclined to clear off. But sometimes the fish will bite freely in bright weather, and sometimes in very heavy weather, sometimes all signs fail, and many times the fisher goes home empty handed, and so my advice is to all who love to angle, to go fishing whenever they can, take the bad luck with the good, and they will find their scores larger at the end of a season than the takes of those who only fish when "the signs are right."

C. T. D.

right."
Brookline, Mass., Feb. 13, 1892.

AMATEUR ROD-MAKERS.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Feb. 13, 1882.

AMATEUR ROD-MAKERS.

Let us see who and what they are, how they work, and what is required to complete a good rod.

To begin with, they are all anglers, in the highest sense of the term, or at least wish to be considered so. They are found in all classes of life, from the humblest to the highest, from the country school boy, who, cutting a white birch in his neighbor's wood, stripping off the bark and dries, and perhaps paints it, and thus prepares a rod with which to fish the streams and ponds of his native town, to the more wealthy man, city bred, who essays a spilt bamboo with German silver trimmings, red silk windings, etc. Such a rod is for the artistic cast of the fly and will be more likely to whip the lakes and streams of far-off "Rangeley" than the humblest brooks of little "Rhody."

With all it seems to be, with many I know it is, a pleasure to prepare one's own tackle. It beguiles many a long winter evening, and when the trout have commenced to roam the spring brooks which have broken from winter's cold embrace, and you have killed some of the speckled beauties on a rod and with tackle which is the result of your own labors and ingemity, then may you boast without vanity of the lonor, for it is not an empty one.

With him who cuts his rod in the woods many of us have had an intimate acquaintance. The split bamboo, however interesting its manufacture may be, I shall of necessity puss without description. As yet it might well be called one of the hidden arts, known, I firmly believe, in its truest sense, only to those professional rod-makers who have risco the highest arts and cotton strings of boyhood, and as yet have not reached that pinnacle of fame, the split bamboo, ond who are content for the present, at least, to ded with lance wood, green heart, ash, and the woods more commonly used in rod-making. With this class, which is, I presume, the largest, I have gained through my own tralas a greater in timacy. Let us, therefore, follow briefly one who has prepared to

despair he knows not which way to turn, for nothing can be done until all the stock is complete.

At this stage the friend of sample-rod fame, hearing of the dilemma, kindly furnishes an all-sufficient supply. With renewed confidence and faith in his fellow man, he turns joy-fully to the bench. Now, with plane, file and sandpaper, the rough wood gradually medical the form of a rod. As it passes through the various stages of planing, filing, etc., the pattern is often consulted, and the pole carefully calipered and measured. His friends, too, are from time to time called upon to inspect, pass judgment and advise, and the benefits derived therefrom no doubt assist materially in the perfect success of the venture.

The wood is finally fashioned to its proper size, length and taper. The fermies are roughly fitted on to satisfy himself that the "hang and feel" are as they should be. Now, for a lathe with which to shoulder and smooth his ferules preparatory to nickeling, and for a place and tools to make his real plate and butt ferule, saw his hollow wire into guides, etc., etc., the room and tools of another convenient friend are used. To solder the guides and other work of a like nature the time and tools of still another friend are borrowed. I may have forgotten to mention that amateur rod-makers were sometimes obliged to borrow; such, however, is the case. The guides, tip-pieces, ferules, and all other metallic work connected with the rod, are sent to the nickel-platers, the rod meanwhile receiving its smoothing, coloring, polishing and fine windings between the points set apart for the guides, On the tip he winds the fine turns about one inch apart, on the niddle piece a little further, on the butt still further. Here, for my own part, let me say a word about the guides, for I consider them more important than any other part of the trimmings, unless, perhaps, the ferules. Avoid always the loose ring and keeper so much in use by the professional rod-maker. Why they continue to put them on their best rods, even un

gamy ush.

I have endeavored to convey a slight idea of the troubles and details of the rod-making of the amateur who, with but little capital, attempts to equip himself with home-made

to capital, arround the rod already described, if he would be a addition to the rod already described, if he would be a different well up in stock he must have a variety of rods of different lengths and weights. Should be presume to cast a fly and still desire to be his own caterer, he must learn to tie his own flies, as he has already learned to tie his Carlyle hook and

still desire to be his own category as most search to the his Carlyle hook and gut leaders.

Let not the bait fisher be discouraged at the many and varied obstacles to successful fly-tying and fly-fishing, nor become dissatisfied with his rank, for, though he may never become an adept with a tly, he is none the less a true angler so long as he pursues the sport observant of all the beauties with which nature surrounds him, never carrying it beyond that point where it ceases to be a sport and recreation, and becomes a butchery of that which might yield new pleasures on some future day. Nother should the expert fly-caster, as he whips the open pool and lake, revile him who baits with a worm or minnow. The patience, skill and endurance displayed by the so-called "worm drowners" as they silently wade the whirling, tumbling brook, taking here and there a speckled beauty from out the pools and rifts so shut in by the overhanging adders that no artist of the fly would attempt a cast, should entitle them to an honorable place among the followers of the "groutle art."

Ruoov. a cast, should entitle them to an honorable place among the followers of the "gentle art." Rhody.

"FROSTFISH" OF THE ADIRONDACKS.

IN looking over the report of the American Fishcultural Association for 1881, I find the "frostfish" of the Fulton Lakes described as a "smelt," and think there is a great mistake shout this matter.

Lakes described as a "smeit," and think there is a great mistake about this matter.

My impression is that the "frostfish" of the Adirondack waters is neither more not less than the "shad-waiter" of Lake Winnepesaukee, or the Prosopium quadrilateratic of Prof. Milner, a small variety of the whitefish.

No smelt, salt water or fresh, that I ever saw would weigh a pound, or half of it, and one or two ounces is nearer the weight of the fresh water smelt. Besides the smelt does not spawn till spring, while the "shad-waiter," like the frostfish, runs up to spawn in October and November, and then disappears until next spawning season. I have never seen the frostfish, but from Mr. Wilson's description of him he answers exactly to the Winnepesaukee whitefish, which averages about one pound in weight, has a snout and is a bottom feeder.

feeder.
When at Connecticut Lake last June front fishing, I was told of the existence of a fish in that lake, called by the lumbermen the "blue-bill fish," which also answers the same description, and I famey from the peculiar habits of only appearing at spawning time, that these fish may be more widely distributed than we are at present aware of.

Same, Webber.

REEL FITTINGS.—A correspondent writes: "Will you oblige by informing me if those Hardy which fittings, advertised in the late numbers of the English Fishing Guzette, can be obtained at any place in this country? Reel fixings we he doubt the seal them. I am making a small rod for fishing brush-covered streams, and want to get these fixings to put on it. Shall esteem it a favor if you can give me the information desired." We have seen several new fittings for reel scats this winter, more or less excellent, which abolish the old sliding ring altogether. We have forgotten whose inventions they were, and, as they are not yet advertised, if the inventors will send us a description of them we will forward them to nur correspondent. them to our correspondent

CAN ANY FOOL CATCH FISH?

On Raquette Lake, at Ike Kenivill's, I found them hard at work on an addition to their house, preparing for the summer rush. Looking into one of the rooms I found a plasterer and his helper at work. We were soon chatting. "You're come up here to fish, ain't yer?"
"Yes: I'm woing to try it." said I.

plasterer and his helper at work. We were soon chatting. "You're come up here to fish, ain't yer?"

"Yes; I'm going to try it," said I.

"Walt," said he, "I used to think any goll darned fool could ketch fish. Why, to'ther Sunday I went cout in a boat with two other fellars, and they was a fishin', and fust one hauled up a fish and then the to'ther, and sich whoppers—why one on 'em had a mouth on him big enuf to stick my head in." I could not make out which had the big mouth, one or other of the "fellars," or the fish, but supposed he meant the fish. However, that point was soon settled, for his helper, a raw youth of seventeen, elapped his old cap over his mouth and fairly snorted at his varn. "What's yer laffin at?" said he, "Well," said the boy, "you might ent that down abcout half, mighten't you?"

Nothing dunnted, he continued: "I thought there was no knack about catchin' fish, so next Sunday I went out, and sot there in the boat most all day. I baited my hook and hung it over the side of the boat, but not a bite did I get; I moved the boat and tried again, and nary a fish did I get; an 'so I made up my mind that every durned fool esuldn't eatch fish, and I rolled up my line and went home."

And from my little knowledge of the business I think he is about right. To be a fisherman requires skill, and this can only be acquired by long practice, natience, adaptibility and good nature. A lazy man can never be a good fisherman; and a nervous, excitable man should never handle a fishing ord within half a mile of any other fisherman. J. R., Jr.

Canadian Duty on Fishing-tackle.—The Toronto Mack says: Mr. Patton, collector of Customs, and Mr. McLean, chief clerk of the Customs, were interviewed yesterday respecting the alleged grievance suffered by Toronto firms who import fishing-tackle. The complainant, as one of the manier, said that nearly a year ago frey had a difficulty with the Government in connection with the duty imposed on fishing hooks and lines. It was stated that for nearly twenty vertices articles had been passed free through the Custom Holin Toronto, but suddenly they had been stopped and duty demanded. It was further alleged that hooks and lines with passed free in Montreal, and the question was naturally asked why not in Toronto? To these statements and question tarfollowing replies have been made by the gentlemen about and the first, that fishing-tackle, except of a certain kind was passed free under the old tariff, and that under the new tariff there was a certain kind of fishing-tackle on which no duty was charged. For instance, fishing-tackle on which no duty was charged. For instance, fishing-tackle on which no they were not chargable with duty. If an importer made anti-were not chargable with duty. If an importer made anti-davit that the articles were to be used only for fishing purposes proper—in the prosecution of a business—then they were admitted free. But of course it was impossible for them to make such affidavit, for they could not rell how the fishing gear would be used after it left their possession. With regard to the statement that these articles were passed duty free in Montreal, there was probably a misconception of fiels. The family was not so definite in its instructions as to reach duty on each separate article of fishing gear. The articles could not readily be enumerated, and therefore the 1-2 important duty was left to the appraisars, who sometimes differed in what they considered dutiable portions of fishing-tackle.

Hishculture.

FISH AND LAWS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FISH AND LAWS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE land-locked salmon, which the Fish Commissioners of this State have been planting the last few years, are being heard from. Passing by Sunappe Lake a few days since, the conductor of the train on the Concord & Claremonti Road told me that he weighed one last summer which was brought on board the cars by a man who did not know what he had got hold of which weighed 4½(bs. This was probably one of the first plant of 1878.

We secured several amendments to the Fish and Game laws at the last session of our Legislature; one prohibiting the introduction of different varieties of fish info any waters in the State without the consent and permission of the Fish and Game Commissioners. This was done to prevent the introduction of pickerel and black bass into trout waters, and the penalty fixed at fifty dollars.

One, forbidding the owners of private waters to restock them from public waters during close time. This to get round a weak spot in the old law, which the trout-breeders slipped through.
One, restoring the prohibition of "the capture of female lob-

a weak spot in the old law, which the trout-breeders slipped through.

One, restoring the prohibition of "the capture of female lobsters while carrying their spawn or hatching their young," which was stricken out of the statutes by the Legislature of 1879; and here we want Forest and Stream to take hold and help us, and urge the Legislatures of Maine and Massachusetts to pass a similar law. It will do more, if enforced, to replenish the fast diminishing crop of lobsters along the New England coast than anything else I can think of.

About 375,000 young salmon are in the hatching house at Plymouth developing themselves, so as to become inhabitants of the Pemigewasset River next May. The river was full of young ones last summer, and the natural plant last summer all along the river must have been very large, as many large salmon entered the Merrimac last year, but were prevented by the drouth from reaching near waters, and probably spawned where best they could. Mr. Powers, however, seemed 125,000 eggs at Plymouth. The total prohibition on this river for salmon expires June 14, 1882, and a friend made me a present of a salmon line last week! I shall lay in a few flies by the time the birds sing, and if I "hear anything drop" to our line, I'll drop you another.

Charlestown, N. H.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H.

WHAT'S THE USE?—Did I hear somebody say, "What's the use of stocking the streams with trout and other fish, only to have them caught out again?" Why, bless you, dear neighbor, what's the use of planting potatoes in the spring, only to dig them again in the fall? We want people to come here and catch these fish, and we want them to go home and tell their friends what a fine time they had fishing up this way, and they will be on hand next year 10.000 strong and will leave us all the way from \$50 to \$100 each.—Hancock, (V. J.) Herald.

THE IOWA COMMISSION.—At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Institute, of Iowa, at which Mr. B. F. Shaw made an address, resolutions were offered: Whereas, As farmers and citizens of Jones County, we have carefully observed the working of the Iowa Fish Commission under the efficient and honest management of Hon. B. F. Shaw, and Whereas, We believe fish culture to be a good and practical method of in-

creasing the food supply of the county, therefore, Resolved. That we recommend the Legislature now in session at Des Molnes to make a liberal appropriation for the advancement of fishculture, for the propagation of native and foreign fishes adapted to the waters of Iowa. And we luther recommend that the Hon, B. F. Shaw be continued as fish commissioner, and that the Legislature take such other steps for the advancement of fishculture as they may deem necessary.—A. G. Paxenuex, Chairnaan Committee.

One hundred thousand lake trout spawn were received and placed in the state fish house a few days ago.

WHITEFISH CULTURE—Milwaukee, Miss., Feb. 17.—
The United States Fsh Commissioner's boat, having on board
J. F. Ellis, G. H. Moore, Frank N. Clark and S. Bowen, of the
United States Fish Hatchery, at Northville, Mich., passed
through this city last night. Six million whitefish spawn were
taken out on this trip, of which 2,000,000 were deposited at
Muskegon, Mich, 2,000,000, at Racine, and the other 2,000,000
were to be placed in Lake Michigan at Sheboygan.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—In addition to the papers to be prepared for reading at the next meeting, announced in our last issue, one is promised by Mrs. Amelia Lewis, editor of Food and Health. The subject chosen by Mrs. Lewis is "The Carp and its Qualities as a Food Fish," a subject of great interest, and one with which she is highly qualified to deal with.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The Sacramento Bee says that Mr. R. D. Hume intends starting an extensive salmon hutchery on Rogue River next summer. The result of a small hatchery established by him has been so satisfactory as to justify a permanent establishment.

The Bennel.

FIXTURES

BENCH SHOWS.

BENCH SHOWS.

March 7, 8, 9 and 10—Pittsburgh, Pa., Bench Show. Chas. Lincoln, operintendent. Entries close Feb. 25.

ppil 18, 19, 20 and 21—New York, Sixth Annual Bench Show of the Vestminster Kennel Club. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent, May 3, 10, 11 and 12—Boston, Mass. Third Bench Show of the Massa-ausetts Kennel Club. Edward J. Forster, Secretary: Chas. Lincoln, uprintendent.

perintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.
September—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie sicrems. Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Tenn., Secretary.
December—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quall, rand Junction. Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

LAVERACK PEDIGREES.

LAVERACK PEDIGREES.

W E publish below an interesting article upon this subject from the pen of our valued correspondent "East," who gives a lawyerlike review of the question, that can but commend itself to our readers. At the same time he gives us a dig on the color question. The veteran, John Davidson, also gives us a rup on the knuckles. That is right, boys, pitch in; we own that we were to biame for our carelessness in allowing the mistake of "Justice" to appear. Of course he referred only to the progeny from pure Laverack bitches, and never having seen nor heard of one of the color, wrote as he did, and we, by adopting the article, have got into a pretty scrape. We never did fancy the color anyhow, and now we like it less than ever. The following is the letter of "East:"

In the FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 2 the writer of the article upon "Laverack Pedigrees," presumably the field kennet editor of FOREST AND STREAM, puts a question to Mr. Llewellin which exhibits so forcibly either one or the other of two traits not uncommon in newspaper writing—great carelessness, where extreme care is demanded, or great ignorance of the subject treated, that it seems to demand more than a passing notice.

The writer asks "why it is that the Edmond Castle strain.

where extreme care is demanded or great ignorance of the subject treated, that it seems to demand more than a passing notice.

The writer asks "why it is that the Edmond Castle strain when crossed with the Laveracks does not show its colors in some of the progeny of such a cross?" and adds "it is well known that none of Fride of the Border's get have shown a trace of liver, which is the characteristic color of the Edmond Castle setters." This is certainly a very curious statement, and if this was the only question which Mr. Llewellin must necessarily answer before he can prove Pride of the Border crossbred, and if his being crossbred or not depended upon this answer being in the affirmative or negative, it would be a very simple matter, and the decision could be quickly reached, for it is indeed "well known" that Pride of the Border der did get pups showing liver color. For we find that among the pure-bred Laveracks in this country, Brough, Charm, Daisy Dean and Ranger, and in England, Bandit, all direct descendants of Pride of the Border II. and Fate, and in England Fred V., La Reine, Maid of Honor, Pearl, Silk II. and Witchurch Bess, descendant in the second generation from Pride of the Border, are also marked with liver, and again in this country, Pride of the Border II. and Fate, and in England Fred V., La Reine, Maid of Honor, Pearl, Silk II. and Witchurch Bess, descendant in the second generation from Pride of the Border, are also marked with liver. And many other sons and daughters of the old dog, but outside the pale of purely-bred Laveracks, might be mentioned as showing liver color in their markings. But what really does this matter of color amount to, anyway! Does it prove or disprove anything? Does it or does it not make Pride of the Border crossbred that he was liver and white in rolor! If so, does it not at the same time implicate the entire strain as well as this one dog! In order to anywer these questions in a fairly satisfactory manner, it will be ecessary to examine the proofs given by Mir. Ll

his picture with that of other well-known specimens of the breed.

If, then, it was not his type which caused his recognition of cross-breeding, it must have been his color, and until we have positive information that liver color had never been known in Laverack's kennel until Pride of the Border appeared until we know authoritatively that Mr. Laverack had not been in the labit of destroying liver-colored pups from his litters and saved Pride of the Border because he was the only one of the litter or because the litter was small, we are hardly in a continues to accept this alone as evidence proving anything. It, however, undoubtedly has a certain value in the discussion of the question of Pride's breeding, and considering the connection with the rest we have then as evidence from this connection with the rest we have then as evidence from this connection with the rest we have then as evidence from this connection with the rest we have then as evidence from this connection with the rest we have then as evidence from this connection with the rest we have then as evidence from this connection with the rest we have then as evidence from this connection with the rest we have then as evidence from this connection with the rest we have then as evidence from this connection with the rest we have then as evidence from this connection with the rest we have then as evidence from the form the form of the Border was

by neither Dash II. or Fred II., because, had he been by one or the other, Mr. Laverack would have been most unlikely to have made a mistake, since he always attended to the mating of his dogs himself." and second, Mr. Laverack and Mr. Robisson adrait one Edmond Castle cross, and Mr. Laverack stated to a number of persons that Pride of the Border's color was due, to use the form as given by Mr. Laverack, "to a reversion to the color of the animal with which then, in the first place, that we are to accept Mr. Llewellin's unsupported statement that Pride of the Border "was a direct outcross," because Mr. Laverack, in giving a pedigree, undoubtedly from memory, at one time mentioned Dash II. as the sire of Pride and at another time gave Fred II. as the sire. There appears no evidence that any other dog was mentioned, or even hinted at as having sired Pride, hence either of these two might have been the sire and yet not have affected the result of Pride's being purebred, and "Jumen" in one of his articles in Land and Wafer explicitly states that "nobody doubts that the immediate ancestors of Pride of the Border were given correctly" in the pedigree as printed in the K. C. S. B. Yet Mr. Llewellin, notwithstanding he takes the letters of "Lumen" as partial proof of the assertion he makes against Pride, does not appear to be willing to admit that the different statements made to various parties by Mr. Laverack might be due solely to failing memory, and because these varying statements have been on de, therefore Pride of the Border must be outbred.

This is certainly curious logic. But if we are to hold a person to such strict account for lapses of memory as to let the

ellin, notwithstanding he takes the letters of "Lumen" as partial proof to the assertion he makes against Pride, does not appear to be willing to attnit that the different statements made the proof of the state of

in her case, being by Dash II. out of Moll III., it would serve to throw the onus of the liver color of Carlowitz, according to the very generally accepted theory of hereditary descent, upon Countess.

We might add a strengthener to this side by bringing another example in the shape of Adams' Rock, a liver and white dog by Bruce out of Daisy. Bruce was by Dash II. out of Statter's old Rheebe, and Daisy was full sister to Countess and Victress. Now, where does this liver come from? Does it come from Rheebe or from Dash II. or from Dash II. or the conference of the Border of the Border is due to an outcross, and is sufficient to make him outbred, that Carlowitz, Victress, Pride of the Border and Rock should all strain in the naternal line to Belle II. and all be liver and white. Now, does Mr. Llewellin wish us to infer that Carlowitz and Victress, as well as Pride of the Border are outbred! Is there any question in regard to their pedigrees? Are Lill and Countess and Daisy and Prince and Phantom and Petre all outbred?

Mr. Llewellin says that he recognized at once that Pride was crossbred, and leaves us to infer that it was solety on account of his color, and this despite Mr. Laverack's assertion that Pride was "as pure bred as any." Now, in view of the facts that he has kept to himself during all these years his recognition of cross-breeding in Pride of the Border, and that

he sent Carlowitz, a liver-colored animal, to America as a pure bred Laverack, does he expect that we will accept his unbacked assertions, now first promulgated, that Pride was a crossbred dog, and not believe that Carlowitz was a crossbred dog, and not believe that Carlowitz was a crossbred dog, also, and heuce not believe that Mr. Llewellin has been acting in a traudulent manner during this same period? But it Carlowitz is crossbred, then all the Laveracks, without a single exception, are crossbred animals. And this is undoubtedly true, just as every living thing is unquestionably crossbred; but we shall in all probability have to look much further back than Pride of the Border, and perhaps even than thirty years, for that strain of Edmond Castle blood which Mr. Robinson says was "then infused into Old Moll." So far as Mr. Laverack's simple statement goes, it would carry the infusion of Edmond Castle blood back to a time which would at least cover his first appearance with his dogs at trials and shows. Yet, even if we accept in full Mr. Laverack's statement that the color is due to a reversion to the color of an animal used in some past time to cross with, it is not necessary in order to account for this color to maintain that the direct strain from this outcross was ever kept up, since it is well known that bitches that have once thrown pups colored outside of their line will almost invariably again, regularly or irregularly, throw similarly colored pups by any dog by whom they may be served, so it is entirely possible that Mr. Laverack may have used a dog of the Edmond Castle strain with his bitches, as he did dogs of other strains, and afterwards not have retained a particle of this blood in his breed, and yet the color of the dog used, from its peculiarity, might have so impressed itself upon the bitches or bitch used, as to have remained, cropping out in pups which were for the most part, if not always, destroyed, and in such case the color would be truly a reversion to a strain which had been made use o

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am pleased to see that the Forest and Stream office has not suffered from the late fire among your near neighbors. I am afraid you have been permitted to secape only to suffer later, unless your publication of kennel matters is more centrate. I refer to the article on Laverack pedigrees, which stated that "none of the get of Pride of the Border show throat the "none of the get of Pride of the Border show throat fiver." This is a serious mistake, as Charm showed nearly all liver. Daisy Dean was also liver and white. These were from pure Luverack bitches, and I know of a neberer others that were sired by him that are liver and white. Charm also transmitted the color, as a full litter by him, out of Doll, were liver and white. This is none of my quarret, and I only write to set the matter straight.

I am very far from agreeing with "Jack" in his estimate of the pointer as compared with the setter, as my experience has been that the pointer could not begin to stand the hard, rough work and bad weather that the setter could. I think it absurd to say that as a class either has the best nose. Individual dogs of both breeds will show a superior nose to others, but as a rule I do not believe that pointers have any better nose that setters and as a companion to have around you they are not to be compared to them.

John Davidson.

THE DACHSHUND.

OUR English correspondent has sent us copy of a letter on this breed addressed to Mr. S. E. Shirley, President of the English Kennel Club, by the President of the German Dachshund Club in reference to the different standards set up in the two countries by which it is proposed this game breed of earth-goers should be judged; and also copies of these standards, which we reproduce below. We feel certain that all American sportsmen, and especially those who appreciate this purely German terrier, will see the full significance of the communications.

American spot and, and a purely German terrier, will see the full significance of the communications.

It is clear to us that if this breed is to take root in American soil we must go to Germany and not to England for the sires and dams that are to found our stock. The English stamp of dog may be equally useful, but as we must suppose Germans to know best the points of their native races of dogs, we think the name Dachshund should be restricted to dogs of the genuine breed, and we would suggest that those according with the standard of the Dachshund Club of England might properly be termed badger-hounds, as they approach nearer in conformation to the blood-hound type than the terrier character insisted on by German breeders and sportsmen.

The following, which we copy from Dalziel's "British Dogs," is

THE GERMAN DACHSHUND STANDARD.

1. General Appearance—Low and very long in structure, the forepart, not only the chest, especially well developed, legs very short, the fore legs turned inward at the knees, but the feet considerably bent out. The whole appearance is weasel-like, the tull is moderately bent, and is carried very little above a horizontal line, or else downward. Hair close, short, smooth. Expression intelligent, attentive and lively.

2. Head—Somewhat long, tapering toward the nose, wedge-like, broadest at the hind part of the skull, and without a stop; skull broad, almost flat; nose narrow, straight, sometimes a little upward-bent; lips very little hanging, forming a small fold at the corner of the mouth.

3. Ears of medium length, tolerably broad, and rounded at the end, which is less broad than other part. The ear is placed high up and well backward, so that the space between ear and eye appears considerably larger than with other hunting dogs. The ears are not wrinkled, but hang down close at the cheeks.

dogs. The ears are not wrinkled, but nang down close as checks.
4. The eye is of medium size, round, neither protruding nor

sunken in (klar, vorliegend, i. e., well visible when seen from the side), and very sharp in expression.

5. Neck—Long, flexible, broad, and strong; the skin some-what loose in front.

6. Back—Very long, slanting towards the tail; loins well de-veloped.

veloped.

7. Breast—Broad, framework of ribs long and deep, the

veloped.
7. Breast—Broad. framework of ribs long and deep, the flauks drawn in.
8. Tail—of medium length, strong at the roo, and tapering to a thin end; almost straight, and carried as said above.
9. Forelegs—Muscles stronger than at the hind feet; the shoulders very muscular, upper arm short and strong, bending outward; the knees bent inward, the feet again outward. The legs seen in the profile must appear straight, not hanging over in the knees.
10. Hind-legs—Straighter than with other dogs, seen from behind almost straight; the quarters have muscles well visible, almost pointing out (eitrig), the bone from hock to pastern very short.
11. Feet—The feet of the fore-legs are more muscular than those of the hind-legs, the toes well closed, with nails strongly curved and black; it is sole of the foot is broad and thick. The toes of the hind-legs are shorter and straighter, the foot also smaller.

those of the hind-legs, the toes well closed, with nails strongly curred and black; the sole of the foot is broad and thick. The toes of the hind-legs are shorter and straighter, the foot also smaller.

12. Huir—Short, close, and glossy, not soft, but resisting to the touch (mit stechender spitze) when stroking it; very fine and close at the ears, coarser and longer at the lower side of the tail, but here also lying close to the skin. On the belly the hair is a little coarser, and the skin well covered.

13. Color—Black, with tan at head, breast, front of neck, belly, legs, and under the tail; also dark brown, golden brown, hair, gray with darker stripe on the back; as also ash gray, silver gray with darker stripe on the back; as also ash gray, silver gray with darker stripe on the back; as also ash gray, silver gray with darker stripe on the back; as also ash gray, silver gray with dark patches (tigerdachs). The darkor colors are mostly united with tan markings; with lighter colors the nails ought also to be black, and the eye always dark. Any white is only to be endured as a small mark at the chest.

14. Teeth—Upper and lower teeth meet exactly; in proportion to the jaws they are stronger than with any other breed, especially the corner teeth.

As faulty are considered dogs who have a compressed or conical head; the muzzle too short, too broad, or with a stop at forehead; when the lips are hanging; the ears folded, or not hanging close; when the fore-legs are so crooked that the knees touch each other, or are unable to bear the weight of the body; when the neck is thin and the breast too narrow; when the fore-feet are too much, or irregularly turned outward, when the knee-joint is weak and the toes spread out, also when the bone from the back downward is too long and the hocks too close together. The tail is bad if it is crooked or has long hair sticking out. Any white as principal color is also faulty.

The standard as settled by the English Dachshund Club. November, 1881, is as follows:
Head and Skull (12)—

Jaw (5).—Strong, level, and square to the unuzzle; canines recurvent. Chest (7).—Deep, and narrow; breast bone prominent. Legs and Feet (20).—Fore-legs very short and strong in bone, well crooked, not standing over; elbows well clothed with muscle, neither in nor out; feet large, round and strong, with thick pads and strong nails. Hind legs smaller in bone and higher, hind feet smaller. The dog must stand true, i. equally on all parts of the foot.

Skin and Coat (3).—Skin thick, loose, supple, and in grea quantity; coat dense, short and strong.

Loin (8).—Well arched, long, and muscular.

Stern (5).—Long and strong, flat at root, tapering to the tip; hair on under side coarse; carried low except when excited.

Body (3):—Length from back to head to root of stern two and a half the height at shoulder. Fore-ribs well sprung, back ribs very short.

Color (4).—Any color, nose to follow body color; much white objectionable.

Symmetry and Quality (11).—The Dochshund should be long,

objectionable.
Symmetry and Quality (11).—The Dachshund should be long,
low and graceful, not cloddy. Total 100 points. Weight: Dogs
about 21lb, bitches about 18lb.

The following, is the letter referred to:

The following is the letter referred to:

"My Dear Sir—Would you, as honorary member of our club, kindly grant us the following favor?

"From the description of some prize Dachshunde, and from the 'Dachshund Standard,' lately published in the Field of the 12th of November by the English Dachshund Club, we cannot help noting that the points differ essentially from those of the 12th of November by the English Dachshund Club, we cannot help noting that the points differ essentially from those of the German standard fixed upon by our own competent judges at the Hanover show in 1849.

"Your countrymen have given this breed the German name of Dachshund, thereby acknowledging the German descent. In consideration of this fact, we feel that it would be only just were you to judge your Dachshunde by the same standard of points as is in vogue in their native country. Not doing this would, we fear, only lead to many misunderstandings, to the detriment of the breed. When judging English dogs, or dogs of English breed, in Germany, it is done on the English standard, and, when possible, by English judges. It would therefore seem to us not an unreasonable request so ask that a similar principle be followed in England with German breeds.

"The Dachshund points lately published in the Field are not

a similar principle be followed in England with German breeds.

"The Dachshund points lately published in the Field are not those of a German Dachshund, but of the French Basset.

"The German Dachshund is no hound, but a terrier. It is apparent from the points given that our light dog of five to seven kilogrammes (9b. to 13bb. English, about), so much prized by us, is either quite unknown or not approved of. Our club has therefore decided to lave a model of a Dachshund made, together with description and drawing specifying the standard points fixed upon in Hanover.

"These points have been described by an Englishman (Mr. Hugh Dalzel, in his "British Dogs). We shall have the pleasure to send you one of these models, when finished, and hope that you will do your best to have these points also adopted in England, and leave your present Dachshund points for the Eassets, for which breed they do well enough.

"You would oblige us by having this letter published in the Kennel Gazette, with our full signature, and, if your views agree with ours, we would feel exceedingly obliged by your also addressing a few lines to the Kennel Gazette on this subject.

"The Pachshund Club, Bealin, Dec. 8, 1881."

GORDON, OR BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I was very much pleased to see in your issue of the 9th, the letter of Mr. W. Sergeantson which appeared in the London Field. And it is with the hope that it will prove of use to breeders of Gordon setters in this country that I again call at tention to it.

breeders of Gordon setters in this country that I again call at tention to it.

I offer the following questions to your readers, the answering of which will, I have no doubt, be of great use in getting the black and tan, or Gordon setter, back again to his former high place as a field dog. For myself, I have tried for several years and have been partly successful in getting a fairly good dog, but would like to hear others on the subject.

Ist. Is it necessary that a Gordon setter should be a heavily built dog!

2d. What advantages are to be gained by breeding thus!

3d. Are the Gordon setters of to-day as good in the field as when a little white was allowed in the chest or feet!

4th. Will a lightly built dog do the same amount of field work as the more heavily made one?
5th. In the first field trials Gordon setters did very well. How is it now that they are not placed in them?
6th. Have the English setters so much improved, or have the Gordon setters retrograded?
7th. If the former, why cannot the Gordon setter be also improved by judicious breeding? If the latter, who is to blame?
8th. How are Gordon or black and tan setters to be improved so that they may again be heard of as thorough good field dogs?

proved so that they may again be heard of as thorough good field dogs?
These questions have been suggested to me by reading over Mr. Sergeantson's letter, and in one of the later paragraphs of his letter he gives his ideas, which are well worthy of note, and I trust will be acted upon by those who have the love of a good field dog at heart.

London, Ont.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THERE is every indication that the coming show of the Westminster Kennel Club will be a very successful one. Entries are coming in freely. The premium lists have been mailed to all of last year's exhibitors, and any one wishing them can procure copies by addressing Mr. Chas. Lincoln, Supt., 23 Park Row, or by applying at this office. The railroads have responded favorably to the request of the managers for free transportation for the dogs, when accompanied by an attendant. Exhibitors coming by the Erie must apply to Mr. J. C. Abbott, general passenger agent. New York, for a permit. The express companies will, as usual, return free all dogs that have paid charges one way.

There will be a large and valuable list of special prizes offered, which we shall publish as received each week. Mr. C. Du Bois Wagstaff, Babylon, L. I., will give a handsome meer-schaum pipe, value \$50, for the best pointer puppy under twelve months old. A member of the club will give \$15 cash for the best pointer dog and \$10 for the best pointer bitch sired by Sensation. The class for St. Bernard pupples will be divided into rough and smooth-coated, and exhibitors must designate to which class their entries belong. We understand that handsome prizes will be given for the best exhibition of yard training adapted to field use. This class should fill well, and it will undoubtedly prove one of the most attractive features of the show.

The following well-known gentlemen have been appointed

undoubtedly prove one or the most actuative transfer show.

The following well-known gentlemen have been appointed as judges: For English setters, J. O. Donner, Esq., New York; for pointers, greyhounds, deerhounds, foxhounds, beagles and dachshands, Hon. Jan O. S. Wise, Richmond, Va.; for foxterriers, bulldogs, bull-terriers, Skyes, Yorkshires, dandies, rough-haired and toy-terriers, Italian greyhounds, King Charles and Japanese spaniels, G. de-Forest Grant, Esq.; for collies, Jas. Watson, Esq.

Charles and Japanese spaniels, G. de-Forest Grant, Esq.; for collies, Jas. Watson, Bsq.

CROSS-EYED DOGS.—West Winsted, Conn.—I have a cross-eyed dog, the only one I have ever seen or heard of. But this is due to my very limited experience. Has any one ever had any experience in regulating or curing strabismus in a dog? This dog is coming two years old, a Laverack, a grandson of Pride of the Border. His father was bred in Albany by Mr. Dudley Alcott. (I was congratulating myself on the fact that my dog came from purely bred ancestry on his father's side, but the recent communications from Mr. Liewellin seem to throw some doubt on that, for he says Pride of the Border was not pure. All owners of this stock are much interested in knowing the true inwardness of this matter. Cannot some one speak with authority? Will not Mr. Laverack's stud-book throw some light on the subject? Be this as it may, my dog is a good one, staunch, good nose, and a fine retriever. People tell me he can see double—once with either eye—and that thus I can bag two birds where in reality there is only one. There may be circumstances in which this would be a manifest advantage, but unfortunately all dogs descended from Pride of the Border (and this irregularity is doubtlessly explained by the fact that Pride of the Border was not purely bred) hunt with the nose, and as this fellow's nose is not cross-eyed, the claim is of no practical service. Would you advise me to have an operation performed on his eyes? Would there not be too much danger of making his condition worse rather than better? I shall be glad to have a word from you or some of your readers on this subject.—REGULUS.

FOX HUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—We have received a notice from the Myopia hunt. We are pleased to see that the sportsmen of the old Bay State are taking an interest in this matter, and trust that we shall be called upon to chronicle some glorious sport. This club has been organized to maintain a pack of hounds to hum the country adjacent to the town of Winchester, Mass. The Myopia Club have granted permission to erect the kennels on their premises. The annual assessment will not exceed \$100. Gentlemen desirous of joining will please send their names to either of the undersigned. Hugh A. Allan, No. 80 State street; Frank Seabury, No. 44 State street, Boston.

SNAP.—We have received a picture of the red Irish setter Snap, owned by Mr. W. W. Rice, Hudson, N. Y. Snap is by Max Wenzel's Chief out of G.Hill's Tilly; is six months old, a solid red in color, 23 inches high at the shoulder, length of head 9½ inches, 3½ inches from corner of eye to end of the nose, and is 51 inches from end of nose to tip of the tail, and weighs 40lbs. He is remarkably well developed for his age.

KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED.

RENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CHAIMED.

Royal Sport. By Mr. Charles M. Turner, Augusta, Me., for black, white and mottled English settler dog, whelped Feb. 19, 1881, by Royal Blue (Gladstone-Mersey) out of Florrie (Coprisand's Peter-Bassett's Queen Bess).

Coquette. By Mr. J. R. Pierson, Buckingham, Pa., for the English greyhound bitch, whelped April 22, 1881, by Ben (Buccaneer-Folly) out of Fan (Cremorne-Lioness).

Buckle, By Miss M. Sheldon Le Roy, N. Y., for the English greyhound bitch, whelped April 22, 1881, by Ben (Buccaneer-Folly) out of Fan (Cremorne-Lioness).

Folly. By Mr. J. R. Pierson, Buckingham, Pa., for the English greyhound bitch, whelped April 22, 1881, by Ben (Buccaneer-Folly) out of Fan (Cremorne-Lioness).

Folly. By Mr. J. R. Pierson, Buckingham, Pa., for the Crange, white and tan setter bitch, whelped July 7, 1881, by Grouse Dale out of Lady Thorne.

Farur Pale, Rosie Dale and Gipsey Dale. By Mr. C. H. Lounsbery, Providence, R. L., for the orange and white bitch puppies, whelped July 7, 1881, by Grouse Dale out of Lady Thorne.

Buccaneer. By Mr. J. R. Pierson, Buckingham, Pa., for the English greyhound dog, whelped April 22, 1881, by Ben (Buccaneer-Folly) out of Fan (Crenorne-Lioness).

Judge. By Mr. A. C. Richardson, Peoria, Ill., for the liver and white pointer dog, whelped Out 15, 1881, by King Bow out of Grace.

Rock Dale. By Mr. A. C. H. Lounsbery, Providence, R. L., for the out of Lady Thorne.

Ent King, By Mr. J. R. Pierson, Buckingham, Pa., for the English greybound dog, whelped April 22, 1881, by Ben (Buccaneer-Folly) out of Fan (Crenorne-Lioness).

Bit Rich, By Mr. A. R. Pierson, Buckingham, Pa., for the English greybound dog, whelped April 22, 1881, by Ben (Buccaneer-Folly) out of Fan (Crenorne-Lioness).

BRED

BRED.

Sprite—Major. Mr. F. L. Cook's (Sherburn, Mass.) white cocker spaniel bitch Sprite (Wildair—Mignon) to owner's Major (Holabird's Charile-Ruth), Dec. 20, 1831.

Belle—Montague. Mr. Burr Hollis' (Hornellsville, N. Y.) black and tan Burdett cocker spaniel bitch Belle (Bean—Blanche) to owner's black cocker spaniel Montague (Baron—Queen), Feb. 18.

Fauch:—Christmas Bill. Mr. W. H. Moore's pointer bitch Fancy to Homewood Kennell's (Pittsburg, Fa.) imported Christmass Bill (Luck of Edenhall—Ready Money), Feb. 18.

Cora III.—Guy IIr. Manasseh Smith's (Woodford, Me.) setter bitch Cora III. to owner's Guy, Feb. 18.

Sylph—Grouse Dale. Mr. Charles S. Johnson's setter bitch Sylph to Mr. Wm. A. Buckingham's (Norwich, Conn.) Grouse Dale, Feb. 7. Blanche—Grouse Dale. Mr. Wm. Tallman's (Providence, R. I.) setter bitch Blanche to Grouse Dale, Feb. 18. setter bitch Blanche to Grouse Dale, Feb. 18. Lassie—Eez. Mr. F. W. Rothern's (Simoce, Ont.) imported Scotch collie Lassie to Mr. J. Lindsay's (Jørsey City, N. J.) Rex. Feb. 21. Starlight—Dashing Don. Mr. F. T. Hall's (Bangor, Me.) English setter bitch Starlight (Rake—Fannie) to owner's Dashing Don (Lofty—Mand Muller).

WHELPS.

White Lilly, Mr. S. B. Dilley's (Resendale, Wis.) pointer he have been send two bitches. The Lilly whelped Feb. 14, six—four dogs and two bitches.

White Lilly whelped Feb. 14, 813—1014 1059 |
where's Ranger.
Lill. Mr. Charles Heath's (Newark, N. J.) liver and white pointer
titch Lill whelped Feb. 16, eleven—five dogs and six bitches—by the
Westminster Kennel Club's Sensation.
Jolly Vic. Mr. J. J. Bonovan's (Boston, Mass), chestmit and white
English setter bitch Jolly Vic (Dash—Flora) whelped Jan. 17, eleven—
even dogs and four bitches—by Galvin's Scot. One dog and one Westminster A., J. J. Donovan a Jobby Vic. Mr. J. J. Donovan a Jobby Vic. Mr. J. J. Donovan a Largish setter bitch Jolly Vic (Dash—Flora) when per seven dogs and four bitches—by Galvin's Scot. One dog and seven dogs and two bitch since dead.

Datisy Dale Mr. Wm. A Buckingham's (Norwich, Conn.) English setter bitch Dalsy Dale whelped Feb. 15, six—four dogs and two Largist Mr. George Poyne's (Cartforn, Moss.) red Irish setter bitch Dalsy (Rory O'More—Queen Bess) whelped Feb. 15, nine—three dogs and stx bitches—by Mr. W. H. Pierce's Larry (Elcho—Rose)

SALES.

SALES.

and stx bitches—by Mr. W. H. Pierce's Larry (Elcho—Rose).

SALES.

Bettie Black. Cocker spaniel bitch puppy (Wildair—Mignon) by Mr. Eugene Power, Portland, to Mr. T. D. Greenway, Syracuse, N. Y. Col. Spot. Cocker spaniel dog puppy (Wildair—Mignon) by Mr. Eugene Power, Portland, to Mr. T. D. Greenway, Syracuse, N. Y. Reg—Jennie Nettles wholps. Sable and white colle puppies by Mr. Reg—Jennie Nettles wholps. Sable and white collep uppies by Mr. Treuton. N. Nach Stoth of Mr. W. H. Watts, Philadelphia, Par. 1, a dog to Mr. S. H. Neergaard, New York; a dog to Mr. J. B. Ramirez, New York.

Comet. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped May 12, 1881. (Croxteth—Vinnie) by Dr. Luke Corcoran, Springfield, Mass. to Dr. J. Bellot, Havana, Cuba.

Dhantom. Liver and white pointer bitch, whelped May 10, by Croxteth out of Vinnie (Ranger—Bess) by Dr. Luke Corcoran, Springfield, Mass., to Dr. James Warner, Havana, Cuba.

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Bab Jil.—Black Bess dog whelp. By Dr. J. S. Niven, London, Ont., to Mr. S. Macbeth of the same place.

Silk II. Buil-terrier dog, two years old (Silk—Puss) by Mr. James Mortimer, New York; to Mr. James Page Stinson, Leavenworth, Kan.

Minuel Power, Black and white cocker spaniel blich (Wildair—Mignou) by Mr. Charles F. Kent, Montieello, N. Y., to Mr. H. G. Plimnton, Mcharles

nellisville. Ont.
Watch. Black and tan foxhound by Mr. Charles F. Kent, Monticello, N. Y., to Mr. H. G. Plimpton, Medfield, Mass.
Sphrt. Black, white and tax foxhound by Mr. Charles F. Kent,
Monticello, N. Y., to Mr. Patrick Vaughan, Troy, N. Y.
Troop. Black and tan foxhound by Mr. Charles F. Kent, Monticello,
N. Y., to Mr. H. M. Harrington, Northville, Mich.
Manchester and Rheu II. Black spaniel pupples (Benedict—Rhea
place, Mr. Burr Holls, N. Y., to the Rornell Spaniel Club of the same
place, By some mistake purchaser and seller were transposed hast
week.

week.

Tramp. Liver and white ticked pointer dog, whelped Sept. 18, 1881

(Dash—Grace H.) by Mr. R. M. Livingstone, New York, to Mr. Palmer.

Barlo. Cocker spaniel puppy (Wildah—Mingwon by Mr. Charles F. Kent, Monticello, N. X., to Mr. H. H. Hall, New York.

Wildah. Black Burdett spaniel by Mr. Charles F. Kent, Monticello, N. T., to M. J. Bell. Bellswille, Out.

NAMES CHANGED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Phantom to Katrina. Dr. James Warner, Hayana, Cuba, has changed the name of his liver and white pointer bitch Phantom (Croxteth—Vinnie io Katrina.

Prince Laverack to Prince. Mr. James II. Goodsell. New York, wishes the name of his pure Laverack seter dog Prince Laverack changed to Prince, as Mr. Snellenburg, of New Brighton, Pa., has a prior claim to the name.

PEDIGREE WANTED.—Can any of our readers give the pedigree of the red Irish bitch Goube's Sue?

Answers to Correspondents.

CONSTANT READER, Washington, D. C.—See answer to J. C. McC. Jan. 25.

FARMER, Danbury, Conn,—Send us your name, that we may know what credit to give to your communication.

E. L. K., Brooklyn, N. Y.—I fail to kill crows with charge of 3½dr owder, 1½oz. shot, in 12-bore. Ans. Reduce your shot load to 1oz. or

F. D. B., Mt. Morris.—Quail have been successfully transplanted from the South to this climate; but, on the other hand, many of these experiments have failed. We hope that our correspondents will advise us of success or failure in their undertakings.

us of success or failure in their undertakings.

ATLANTA, Atlanta, Ga.—Last summer I allowed my dogs to sleep under my verandah. This winter has been mild, and I now find the place infested with fleas. Can you tell my any way by which I can get rid of these pests? Ans. Use carbolic acid freely.

X., Harrisburg, Pa.—What is the difference between wild rice of Minnesota and that of Eastern Canada? Which is best suited for Susquebanna River, vicinity of Harrisburg, Pa? Ans. They are identical; either will grow in the locality named if properly planted. The great mistake of most experimenters with wild rice is that they do not sow enough.

H. W. Philadelphia.—Can you recommend a good place to camp for July? Would prefer some place where can have good boat fishing. Would like some place within 30 miles of Philadelphia. Ans. There are good places in Pike counts, Pa. Go to Scranton and try the streams between there and Hawley; or go up the Bushkill, on the south of Pike county.

Pike county.

Pointer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—My pointer cut one of his toe paquite badly some three weeks ago. It does not heal. Ought it to sewn up, or will it eventually come together again? Ans. Clean twound thoroughly and apply a plaster of pime pitch and put a book his foot. If there is a loose flap of skin it may have to be trimmed cas it will not unite after so long a time.

W. T. M., Brooklyn.—1. The Ditmar powder is so dangerous that its use has been practically abandoned by sportsmen. 2. Some of the prominent symptoms of worms in the dog are constant retching, foul breath, a dry cough, irregular action of the bowels, a rough or staring coat and emaciation. 3. Areas mut powdered; a heaping teaspoonful for a medium sized dog, to be given upon an empty stomach and followed in two hours by a dose of oil.

Susscinser, Middletown, Coun.—1. I have a bitch, and would like to know whether I have a right to call her red Irish? She weights 60 pounds, red color, rather dark, but not as dark as some, white on breast and throat, a few white hairs on forehead and end of nose; four white feet. 2. Do you know anything of a J. Marbie's celebrated dog?
3. Will it be impossible for me to get my dog registered in the Stud Book? Ans. 1. It is the breeding as well as color that entitles the red Irish to the name. 2. Jerome Marbie's Grouse is a Gordon. 3. No.

Irish to the name. 2. Jerome Marble's Grouse is a Gordon. 3. No. L. S., Red Hook, N. Y.—1. Where is the "English Kennel Club Stud Book" published? 2. What became of the other two puppies (one of the three was Home Ruler) exhibited with Mr. James Watson's Irish terrier Kathleen at New York, 1889: Who purchased the Lachine Kennel Club's Irish terriers Home Ruler (now Splinter) and Kathleen, and where are they now? Ams. I. At the London Field office, 346 Strand, London, Eng. For price write to secretary, F. W. Witson, 29 Pall Mall, London's Ew., Eng. A new volume is published each year, 2. Of the two bitch puppies, one of them died; the other is owned by Mr. Barnette, of this city. 3. Kathleen and Splinter were purchased by Mr. Geo. Krehl, of London, Eng., who has then now.

by Mr. Geo. Krehl, of London, Eog., who has then now.

Dn. C. S., New York.—I have a water spaniel, about a year old, that has been sick for nearly a month. His eyes are inflamed and filled with matter; nose dry and hard; has dry, white spots in two or three places on the legs, where the hair has partly come off. Was at first dull in the house, full of life out doors; has lately been more cheerful. He now has a large swelling on the right side of his head and face. Has been fed with considerable irregularity. Will you please tell me through your paper how to cure him. Ans. Probably distemper. The swelling is undoubtedly an aboess, which should be lanced as soon as pusis formed. A generous diet with a lattle od liver oil once or twice a day will probably bring him through all right.

Dachting and Canoeing.

ONE DAY IN A CANOE.

ORDOR: A small boat used by surgeas, usually holmoral from a tog.

I FIND the above definition in a book on out-door sports published many years ago. I greve you then, lovers of the most many for you whether you have ever taken a enone cruise. I do not mean a pleasant sail uppe some placed in the late to it not or your doorway, or a pleasant sail uppe some placed in the late to the control of your doorway, or you were taken your cance to the headwaters of a rapid mountain produced the late of the control of the late of the control of the late of the control of the late of the

allow our eyes to wander over the beauties of the landscape perore allow our eyes to wander over the beauties of the landscape perore is and again, after a pleasant paddle of a few hours, and when the shades of evening begin to fall about us, we land upon a sandy bank by the side of a huge fallen pine, whose resinous branches are soon by the side of a huge fallen pine, whose resinous branches are soon by the side of a huge fallen pine, whose resinous branches are soon by the side of a huge fallen pine, whose resinous branches are soon by the side of a huge fallen pine, whose resinous branches are soon by the side of a huge fallen pine, whose resinous branches are soon by the side of a huge fallen pine, who are the side of a huge fallen pine, which is the side of a huge fallen pine, which is the side of a huge fallen pine, which is the side of a huge fallen pine, which is the side of a huge fallen pine, which is the side of a huge fallen pine, and the side of a huge fallen pine, and the side

THE DEATH RATTLE OF MEAN LENGTH.

HALF a loaf only, and a shriveled, dried-up little half it is!

Better than none, however, and a momentous gain in one respect is the concession offered to common sense in the report of the Larrhmont V. C. committee on measurement. That the committee, starting with strong prejudice in favor of mean length induced by long custom, which has rendered yachtsmen callous to its defects and surrounded by influences all tending to the preservation of that faulty rule, should have refrained from very radical innovation, is in their recommendations they have cast loose at last from the stolid in their recommendations they have cast loose at last from the stolid suppor which has permitted mean length to drag out its days so long that the end scenied never to come. And so one more club is added to the list which has kicked over the nonsensical system which gauged a few feet of plank haing over the stern at seven times their bulk compared to the hody of the body.

The committee's report, which we have received, is a guardet and the dight of the committee is report, which we have received, is a guardet work carried out with more ability than was to have been expected from amateurs with so difficult at asis before them. Until action is taken by the Larchmont Y. C. in the matter, we reserve a general review of their labors. In the meantime we congratulate the public and ourselves upon the successful uprooting of the mean length vazary under which the club had previously sailed its matches.

The new proposition is to add one-third the overlang att only to the new proposition is to add one-third the overlang att only to the new proposition is to add one-third the overlang att only to the new proposition is to add one-third the overlang attention of the sakely formula of the said mask before them. Until action is the sakely formula of the said mask before them. Until action is taken by the Larchmont commendate modification of the sakely formula of the said mask before them. Until action is the sa

THE YAWL IN AMERICA.

OF lite we note among yachtsmen an increasing disposition to cruise and to voyage in their craft for the sake of the delights and adventure afforded by lengthening out their days afford to weeks and even months at a time. This can only be taken to mean a gradual growth of a love for the sea and its associations, indicating the dawn of the sallor instinct among owners. The first conceptions of the novice are always limited to racing. He goes "down the bay" of an often sallor and the
Likeling and specialing in a heart, while on the could not support to conduct the county of the special with an ampetite learn of conceils and pair reporting the county of the special with an ampetite learn of conceils and pair reporting the county of the special with an ampetite learn of conceils and pair reporting the county of the special with an ampetite learn of conceils and pair reporting the county of the special with an ampetite learn of the county in pair in a private machine and the county of the special with a county of the county

CUTTERS AT SEA.

Raitur Forcet and Stream;

I would like to put in this little answer to "Hard Down." In your issue of 2d inst, "Hard Down" ventilates his liking for the cutter, and expresses his sympathy for the advocates of the sloop. He argues that those that differ with him about the Madge's virtues, are either tignorant or biassel. Now I am one of those. It has been proved beyond argument, by the time taken, and by eye witnesses, that the importance is the proposite provided by the state of the public by statements he cannot substantiate. The cutter, and mer most circumstances, is noted for just the opposite qualities that "Hard Down" claims for her. The cutter may claw off a leavard shore, but I have yet to see the cutter that will work to windward of the Standow. There is not a cutter or freel boat in existing the standow of the standow with the wind pretty fast," but I will bethin, in most every trial he can make, the cutter will go faster. "Hard Down" say, "A sloop with a whole sail breeze will go down with the whird pretty fast," but I will bethin, in most every trial he can make, the cutter will go faster. "Hard Down" also adds, "that is about all you can say for the shop," Where is the bias now? Give me with the wind pretty fast," but I will bethin, in most every trial he can make, the cutter will go faster. "Hard Down" itso silops with the wind pretty fast, "but I will bethin, in most every trial he can make, the cutter will go faster. "Hard Down" itso silops that will should all you can say for the shop," Where is the bias now? Give me with an easy show of a lee shore, and I also want one that reaches with an easy show of a lee shore, and I also want one that reaches with an easy show of a lee shore, and I also want one that reaches with an easy show of a lee shore, and I also want one that reaches with an easy show of a lee shore and I also want one that reaches she wentually will not demonstrate mich speed, and in working to windward cannot compete with a smart working reacher. If she can combin

the best of her class in Boston or New York, but she is not a match for the cutter at running, nor with the wind bare. In a sea, oven a moderate one, the cutter can romp away from Shadow or any sloop in existence just as she pleases.

The case of the fishermen on "the banks" is not a parallel. They have short spars and small sulls. Fine away their forms for speed and give them racing riss and they would not be slow to discover the boats which can "go" in a seaway, there is of sea boats, and sea boats which can "go" in a seaway, there is of made the sequal to a Vanduara, Sanbena, Julianar or Seabelle. Their them is a seaway in the control of the seaway of the control of the seaway of the control of upprequied persons. The inability of our beamy sloops in rough water is too notorious to require asseveration. Before the next season is up our correspondent and others of his mind in Boston may have an opportunity to test their opinions about cutters to windward should Madge or Maggie sport fighting flags in Eastern waters.

require asseveration. Before the dext senson is no our correspondent and of the of Bis-limit in Boston may have an opportunity to test and of the officers of Bis-limit in Boston may have an opportunity to test sport fighting flags in Eastern waters.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—Next regular meeting at Delmonloc's. Monday, March 6, when the measurement committee is expected to report.

Larchmont YACHT CLUB.—Next regular meeting, Monday, Feb. 27, when the measurement committee will report the result of its deliberations. Until that time we reserve comment meeting, Monday, Feb. 27, when the measurement committee will report the result of its deliberations. Until that time we reserve comment. We are glad to see native talent drawn upon for duly aboard our yachts. The Swide and Teulon are not neat and smart enough by half.

MAGGIE.—Hatcher & Clifford. of Southampton, have finished the cradle in which the Is-fou cutter Maggle will be stowed on her passage from Liverpool to New York by Atlantic steamer. The Maggie is a spinner, and in a tumble off the Hook will give New York's best mental and the statement of the control of the control of the steamship of the mental comments of the producted by Cl. 1. North of the mental of th

quartermaster. The schooner has had a thorough overhauling and is in the trim, and with sung rig we trust no danger will altend going to sea in a vessel of such seant hold, for she is 106ft. 3in. Isend line, 23ft. In the condition of the condit

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

The well-known firm of Alford, Ward & Davenport are now to be found at No. 77 Chambers street, in more roomy and comfortable quarters than before.

Mesers dan become Mesers. Hiram Sibley & Co, are now universilly recognized as leading seedsmen. Just now the firm are specially desirous of obtaining all information calculated to fit them for the most infelligent sorvice of their many customers in the South. To this end they are offering \$500 cash in prizes for the best essays must seed this end they are offering \$500 cash in prizes for the best essays must come from those practically acquainted with all the conditions affecting the subject; and the decision regarding their respective merits will be made by well-known and admittedly competent judges. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing Hiram Sibley & Co., Seedsmen, at either Rochester, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.

Bifle and Trap Shooting.

FOREST AND STREAM TOURNAMENT

FOR THE SHORT-BANGE CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1882.

FOR THE SHORT-BANGE CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1889.

FIRST prize to be ten monogram mee'las, presented by the Forrest and Stream and Rod and Gen. Second prize 50 per cent. of entrance feas; third prize, 30 per cent.; fourth prize, 20 per cent. of centrance feas; third prize, 30 per cent, fourth prize, 20 per cent. Committee the committee that the committee the committee the committee the committee that the committee the committee the committee that the committee the committee the committee that the committee the committee the committee the committee the committee that the committee the committee the committee that the committee that the committee the committee the committee the committee that the committee the committee that the commit

meeting.

Considerable interest is shown by the Newark clubs, several of whom have already entered, and there promises to be much friendly rivairy between them and the New York men. The Seppenfeldt Rille Club, of this city, have also entered.

ILELVETIA RIFLE CLUB.—The following is the programme adopted by the Helvetia Rifle Club for their shooting during 1882, for adopted by the Helvetia Rifle Club for their shooting during 1882, for members only. Their shoots are helf aft the grounds of A. Geneza, for precision shooting: Distance, 200yds; 2 finch ring target with 18-inch builseye to be used. Each member is allowed a maximum of three tickets (ten shots each) a sories. The total number of points of each shooter to form his aggregate of the year. In case of ties, precedence is given 1, to hits; 2, to highest number of telekets. Handing: Five per cent allowed for open sight and there pounds pull, but no cleaning. Members having shot at last four series, and showing an minus. Time shooting: Target same as in precision shooting. Time limited to two minutes. Repeating apparatus not to be used; curbines not allowed. The number of points, hits and shots to form the year's aggregate of each shooter. In case of ties, preference is, given to the highest number of one, to points; two, to hits; and three, to shots. Premiums will be given as follows: For the most bullseyes and shots with an arearge or at least seven shot par minute; also, to those makernians will be given as follows: For the most bullseyes and shots with an arearge or at least seven shot par minute; also, to those makernians will be given as follows: For the most bullseyes and shots one day. Prizes for precision and time shooting to consist of voluntary contributions collected among the members and of funds from insided by the treasurer, the amount of which to be decided upon at the club meeting. Every member showing complete tickets for three series or more is entitled to prizes and premiums. Conditions: Rifles limited to 18ths. and .5-cat. No artificial rest. Only finished carrows in the time of the sooting days appointed and, in consequence, not able to shoot the respective serie tickets, may be allowed, on risk at the time of the sooting days appointed and, in consequence, not able to shoot t

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 14, 1882.—The Rod and Gun Ritle Team met at Pittsfield to-day, the Albany and Pittsfield Rifle Team for a friendly match. Conditions: 230yds, off-hand, man target. 10 shots

FIRST DIATCH.										
	Rod	and	Gu		ile (Club				
Bunstead	9	10	В	10	122	12	10	10	11	11-103
Locke	8	10	10	1)	12	11	10	11	10	11-102
Cooley	11	10	9	7	8	11	10	9	12	10- 97
Barrett	11)	- 9	7	- 8	9	11	11	8	10	9 92
Chapin	7	10	7	10	10	10	10	~	11	9 91-485
	A	.lba:	av I	tiffe	Clu	b.				
W E Fritch	11	10	11	12	11	7	10	10	10	12-104
CH Gaus	11	0	10	12	10	11	12	8	11	10- 95
W F Miles	12	9	10	6	12	11	9	7	10	8- 95
W J Renick	- 8	11	12	8	10	9	7	7	12	10- 94
J I Miles	8	4	10	()	9	10	10	9	7	9- 82-470
		SEC	OND	MA	ron.					
	Rod	and	l Gn	n R	ifle (Club	١,			
Locke	10	10	10	11	11	9	11	12	8	12-104
Bumstead	11	9	10	9	5)	12	11	11	10	11-103
Barrett	11	9	8	10	11	11	11	12	7	10100
Cooley	10	10	10	9	10	9	11	10	9	11 90
Vanylack	9	12	9	12	9	9	9	9	11	10- 99
Chapin	12	12	8	12	11	10	- 8	8	9	9 99 1
Henri	10	9	11	12	1)	7	10	()	12	7- 96
Wilson	9	11	11	11	9	9	10	8	10	6-91-791
		Pitt	sfie	ld C	hib.					
Hull	11	11	9	10	7	11	11	12	10	12-104
Henry	11	12	9	10	9	9	10	11	10	9100
Wood	11	В	11	10	H	10	11	11	8	9 97
Crandall	9	9	9	10	9	9	10	11	10	10- 96
Phillips	12	- 8	10	!)	7	11	11	11	9	8- 96
Gorham	- 8	10	7	11	- 8	10	9	11	12	7- 93
Whipple	- 8	10	7	7	9	12	9	10	11	8 91
Tracy	- 8	8	4	7	7	11	- 8	10	6	7 76-753
			-							
NEW ORLEANS, La	., Fe	b. 1	5,—	The	rifle	ex;	pert	stu	rne	i out in full

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 15.—The rifle experts turned out in full force last week, at Clinton's Gallery, 24 St. Charles street, and made some startling good scores at the new 30-yard range, on the third
floor. The following is the score:
Team Shoot—Possible 504.
L P Chaudet
A H Cox
Wm Welss
Meyer Gutheim
Best Five Successive Scores—Possible 420.
Wm Weiss
LP Chaudet
E.J. Souby
Individual Scores—Possible 168.
L Danonte 80 81-161 Duncan S Cage, Jr
J V Guillotte
JR Stanton
Wm. Weiss, December 18, 1881, 83 in possible 84. L. P. Chaudet, Feb-
rnary 11, 1882, 83 in possible 84. The only times these remarkable
scores have been made in this gallery, and when it is considered that
the centre is only 114 inches in diameter, they will be doubly appreci-
ated.
E J Souby
The above scores were made at the new 32-yard range just com-
pleted.

COMPANY B.—Tenth Competition lottery match, Co. "B," 12th Infourty, at the Armory, Feb. 11, 1882,
Private A Kingsland.

5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 4, -3, 3, handicap 1—3, Private A Kingsland.

5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, -3, handicap 1—3, handic

BOSTON, MASS. Feb 20. The conditions were quite troublesome the wind blowing from about due north, and the light was excessively glaving. The scores mule in the verious matches shot are appended:

Crecimon Match.

R. G. Harris 415553555-86. E. F. Paine 415443331-46

B. G. Harris 4455555555 -48	C. F. Paine 415444534-40
R. Davis41555555416	W. D. Swan (mil.)5453443443 -39
E. D. Ward	E. N. Yerxa 441444421-38
D. F. Boyden	C. W. Green3443343434—35
Sharpshooter	s' Match.
Sharpshooter A. C. Adams86891086596—75	B. Abson
B. G. Harris	C. CrockerS569469475—63
J. N. Frye1053810364810—73	
Novelty Mat G.W.Whiteomb 898101091081010-92	ch (Rest).
G.W.Whiteomb 898101091081010-92	J. N. Frye107910968859—81
J. B. Fellows 88901089101010-91	A. Anson689105661097—76
J. Baxter1010101089101086-91	
Badge Mate	ch No. 8.
A, C. Gould	B. Anson
J. B. Fellows	C. Crocker4545454435-41

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. Feb. 16.—The regular weekly shoot of the rifle club was held yesterday at the range near the university in anticipation of the match which will come off at the range near Wednesday afternoon between teams from St. Paul and home club. Following is the score at 200 yards, off hand, the best possible score being

fifty points:		
Mawdlin.		Libby
Skinner	41	Quain4
Gallison		W. A. Williams 3
Hoblitt		II. A. Stilson
Gibbs		R. H. Stat: 2
Hankinson	12	P. O. Quam2
Weeks		
		. b

Much interest is taken in the match to come off next Wednesday, and as the St. Paul team were beaten last Washington's birthday, the boys feel pretty certain they can down them again this year. The six best shots above will constitute the team.

six best shots above will constitute the team.

A NEW PISTOL.—The English Government, according to a London paper, is making some experiments looking to the use by the army, navy, frish constability, and other government service, of a new weapon, the mitrallicutes pistol, in which there are four barrels, which are loaded at once by a patent quadruple cartridge big enough to afford good hold to the fingers. Forty shots per minute can be discharged, and the empty cartridges ejected automatically. As there is no opening through which any gas can escape, the weapon can be put to the shoulder when atiming, and there are no screws, hamers or projections to catch the clothing, refas or accourtements. Above all, there is no fear of o jam or the weapon becoming unserviceable from overheading. The pistol will take the ordinary government cartridge.

ment cartridge.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 18.—The gallery shooters here are hard at work practicing up for their match with the Leadville team, and a challenge has been upon the control of the control of the challenge has been upon to the control of the challenge has been upon to the control of the challenge has been upon to five the challenge has been to five the challenge has been to have a five the challenge has been to have a five the challenge has been the challenge has been to have the challenge has been to have the challenge has been to be such that the challenge has been been the challenge has been the challenge

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 16, 1882.—A few of the members of the Manchester Shooting Club, met on the club grounds this P. M., and in-dulged in glass bull shooting. Conditions: Holden trap, 18 yards rise, 5 bulls each man.
 5 balls each man.
 Sweepstakes No. 1.

 E A Durgin.
 5 F J Drake.

 M Wadleigh.
 5 C J Darrah.

 C Collection.
 6 C Street.

1	C C Clark 4 C French
	O Greeley 4 \ C Watson 3
	First, divided between Messrs, Durgin and Wadleigh; second, C. C.
	Clark; third, F. J. Drake.
1	Sweepstakes No. 2,
	M Wadleigh 5 F J Drake 3
	wadieigh
	C French 4 C J Darrah 2
	E A Durgin
	A C Watson 4 O Greeley 1
	1st, Wadleigh; 2d, French; 3d, Drake.
ļ	Sweepstakes No. 3.
ı	F.J. Drake
l	M Wadleigh
į	A C Watson 1 C C Clark
ì	C J Darrah 3 O Greeley 1 1st. Drake; 2d; Wadleigh; 3d, Durgin.
	tet Drakes 2d : Wadlaigh : ld Dungin
	Sweepstakes No. 4.
i	E A Durgin 5 M Wadleigh 3
ì	F J Drake 4 G H Hubbard 3
ı	r J Drake
	C J Darrah
	C French
	1st, Durgin; 2d. Drake; 3d. divided between Hubbard and Wad-
ı	leigh.
i	Sweepstakes No. 5.
ŀ	E A Durgin
	C French
ı	M Wadleigh 1 () Greeley 1
ı	1st, Durgin; 2d, divided between Wadleigh and Hubbard.
٠	Sweepstakes No. 6.
	E A Durgin
	G H Hubbard 3 A C Watson 1
	1st, Durgin; 2d, French; 3d, Hubbard, J. E. W.
	CONTROL OF THE TAXABLE CONTROL OF TAXABLE CONTROL O

1st, Durgin; 2d, French; 34, Hubbard.
(CINCINNATI INDEPENDENT SHOOTING CLUB. Feb. 16, Weekly shooting this time was at the new explosive clay balls may Folk & Woekler. Rationing all afternoon; and shooter had to wat brough mud three inches deep from the shelter to the shooting stam ut all enjoyed the shooting mader the circumstances. The following the shooting that the circumstances. The following the shooting that the properties of the shooting stam and all enjoyed the shooting under the circumstances. The following the shooting that the circumstances.

is the score at 20 balls:	
Henry Overman0111111110-8	11111111111-1
Peter Kessler	11111111111
Fred Shoeltge	11111111111-1
Captain Gluckowsky	1101111111-9
Win Miller	1110101111-8
John J Hovekemp	1111101111 - 9
Val Vohlman	1101110111-8
L Rosenfeller	11111111111-1
John Bauer Jr	1111011101-8
Phil Donald	1011111110-8
James Robinson	11111111111

Rilled 3, total 12.

ZETILER RIFLE CLUB.—New York, Feb. 14.—Fifth competition for the gold match. Creedinoor targets, ten shots per man, possible 50, gallery distance: C. G. Zettler 49. M. Dorler 48, J. Levy 48, C. Jud-50, T. H. Hoiges 47, M. B Engel 47, D. Miller 46, B. Zettler 46, M. Kilan 49, A. Lober 49, J. O'Neil 18.

DELAWARE AND MARYLAND.—Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—I hand you herewith score of an interesting match shot yesterday at Elkton, Mill., the rival parties being respectively of Delaware and Maryland. Conditions of match 25 birds each man, 1974s. race "Incomment were outbinded, otherwise hie result might have been different. Their summittion evidently bad not been properly locked after, for Holmes electely hit every bird he shot at. Williams is a good detau shot, bolng well up in the sclence of shooting, all of them being counted No. 1 duck-shooters. Score:

Detawa				
Radeliffe, Milford 19011	11110	01011	11111	11111-20
Holmes, Dover	00111	01111	01011	11111-16-36
Maryla	ınd.			
Williams, Port Deposit11111	11111	10011	11110	11111-22
Barnes, North East	01111	1000	11110	01011-17-39
I may add that Barnes was trouble	d with	a stiff	neck	from a boil.

I may add that Barnes was troubled with a stiff neck from a boil, and may not have been at his best, while Radeliffe was shooting an over-loaded light nuzzle-loader, which placed him at a disadvantage; notwithstanding which he made the best straight score. With some coaching and practice he would make a hard man to beat,—W, H. W.

ALGONQUIN GUN CLUB.—Regular semi-monthly contest, Feb. 14,

Wm E Fitch, Bal S. G H Charles, Bal S. C White, Bal S. S B James, Bal S. R J Willis, Bal S. S O Long, Wes S. Seventeen thiplicate scores were made.

S O Long, Wes S Seventeen duplicate scores were made.

Seventeen duplicate scores were made.

SetHUTZEN NOTES.—The regular annual general meeting of the Newark Shooting Society took place January 17, 1882. The meeting was well attended. After the reading of the minutes the Board of Directors presented to the assemblage their report for the year 1881, in which social, as well as financial progress was stated. After the reading of the report, which was adopted with approbation, the officers and directors for the year 1882 were elected as follows: President, Followish and the state of t

the same conditions, to Messers. Charles H. Wagg and Gustav Meister, as the highest bidders.

THE NEW YORK RIFLE CLUB held their regular monthly meeting last Thursday evening, at which there was a good representation of the members. After electing sixteen new members and transacting other business of importance, the meeting adjourned, but at the request of Capt. F. J. Donaldson, they remained a few moments, and he then, with a neat little speech, presented to Sergeaut T. J. Dolan, of the little Regiment, the prize which he had won in the Secretary's elegantly engraved and suitably inscribed with the name of the whiner and that of the donor, Capt. Donaldson. There is now progressing at the club a Surprise Match, during the month of February for twenty prizes. The question is, "What are they?" No one knows, They are all to be done up as nearly alike as possible and each man, according to his score, is to draw one. Thus the poores, score may draw the best prize. This keeps up the excitement and the numbers are hard at work putting up big scores. We congratulate the club on its prosperous condition and increasing membership. Their rooms are finely fitted up and the members are ever pleasant and contreous.

NEWARK.—The third tournament of the Newark Central Rille As sociation takes place this week at the Plymouth rille range, 544 Broad st., Newark, N. J. The following clubs will compete: Essex, Colimbia Plymouth, Frelinghuysen, Celluloit, Barmard, Warren and Amateur The entrance free is \$5 a. club. At the end of the tournament this money will be invested in three prizes for the three clubs making the highest score.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH CORRESPONDENCE.

THERE is a determination on the part of our American managers to 'buildoze' the English ridemen into a cast-fron promise to send a team over here in 1885. It begins to look very much as though through much insisting on this point the entire match will be staughthrough much insisting on this point the entire match will be staughthrough much insisting on this point the entire match will be staughthrough much insisting on this point the entire match will be staughthrough much in the match will be staughthrough much make a managera; I man a match and the match in the following letter which was recently sent to the British Committee:

New York, Feb. 10, 1882.

My Dear Stra Herry—In my former letter I did not explain fally our views in regard to the importance to us of a return match, but will endeavor to do so now. The value of an international cotappetition of either country lies in the increased interest that it will develop in rifle shooting among its citizen soldiers. As I presume you are aware the number of those in this country who have show with military ritles at ranges over six hundred yards is very few, and these lew rice confined almost entirely to Creedinder.

Of the team is so short that a general practice for places can hardly be expected. Consequently the number of competitors will be few and the team itself cannot reasonably be expected to be a part.cularly strong one. Neither will any particular interest in military shooting be expected to result from its selection.

But if it understood that a return match in 1883 will follow, the National Guard of the various States will prepare themselves vigorously to be properly represented upon it and their general shooting be greatly improved. Our National Rifle Association and the general shooting be greatly improved. Our National Rifle Association and the general shooting be represented in the stranger of the properly represented upon it and their general shooting be a march should be represented and the same and the sol

THE WIMBLEDON RECORD.

THE WIMBLEDON RECORD.

The only match on the Wimbledon common meeting which corresponds with our proposed International Military match is that known as the Queen's prize context. This is in two stages. For the first stage any volunteer may enter, and the shooting is over the 200, and 600/ds. ranges, 7 shots at each range, making a total possible of 105 points. The sixty marksmen leading the list are then permitted of 105 points. The sixty marksmen leading the list are then permitted making a similar possible total of 103 points. It was in 1876 that the circular subdivisions on the targets were introduced, and in that year the short range target had a bullsaye of 8 inches in diameter, a centre of 16 inches in diameter, an inner of 22 inches, and a general field for 164 inches diameter. For the n.id range target the sizes were a bullsaye of 22 inches diameter. It should be remembered, too, that at 220/ds, the prone position was allowed. Under of 54 inches, and an outer of 70 inches diameter. It should be remembered, too, that at 220/ds, the prone position was allowed. Under the context of 164 inches are consistent was allowed. Under the context of 165 inches and an outer of 70 inches diameter. It should be remembered, too, that at 220/ds, the prone position was allowed. Under the context of 165 inches and an outer with 73 points. The long range targets at the second stage being the same as those now in use. In 1876, with the same target configuration, the first stage was won by Olley, with 85, and the second stage by Pullman, with 74 points. The pear 1877 saw a shifting on the matter of targets at 300/us; the bullseye was 6 inches in diameter, with a centre 12 inches in diameter, an inner of 24 inches, and an outer covering the remainder of a lawfit, larget slab. At the 300 and 300/us, ranges, the figures were for ever, in men of 24 inches, and an outer covering the remainder of a lawfit, larget slab. At the 300 and 300/us, ranges, the figures were for ever, in fact, and the research anged. The leaders in that ye

stood, Mac Donald, with 96 in the first stage, and Taylor, with 83 in the second.

The year 1880 saw time shooting in the first stage, when Scott totaled 102 in the possible 105, and in the second stage Ferguson reached 74. The improvements were due in large measure to the activation of the council. Last year the leading man at the first stage was Major Pease, with 96, and at the second stage, Private Beck, another Devon mian ted with 86.

In mikking estimates from these figures it should be borne in mind that they represent the supremess effort of a great company of shots, and that the fajl is quite marked even within the next few scores,



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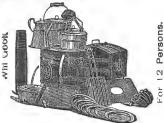
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F. S. WINSTON, President.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1881.

Annuity Account.

nuities in force, Jan. 1st, 1881 55 mium Annuities	Ann, Payt's, \$20,141 81 4,492 05 998 00 \$25,631 86	Annuities in force, Jan. 181, 1882 58 Premium Annuities Annuities Terminated	Ann. Payt's. \$21,139 81 4,338 20 153 85 \$25,631 86
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Insur	ance Account.	
No. Policies in force, Jan. 1st, 1881.97,978 \$306,002,1 Risks Assumed 10,532 34,673,5	64 Policies in force, Jan. 18t, 1882.101,490 \$	AMOUNT. 315,900,137 24,775,577
108,510 \$340,675,7	14 108,510 \$	340,675,714
Dr. Reve	nue Account.	Cr.
To Balance from last account. \$87,128,24 " Premiums received. 12,196,62 " Interest and Rents, 5,051,45	4 62 Matured Endowments	\$4,460,205 91 1,905,167 58
	" " Annuities	24,094 80 2,947,395 85
/ .	ditions Total paid Policy-holders— \$12,640,112 12 Commissions (paymert of current and extinguishment of	3,303,247 98
	future)	774,032 88 204,564 35

\$104,376,357 66 Balance Sheet.

Dr

EIGП1,

5

\$47,565,849 23

Cr.

883,958 55 98,337 76 \$94,702,957 92

NOTE .- If the New York Standard of four and a half per cent Interest be used, the Surplus is over From the Surplus, as appears in the Balance Sheet, a Dividend will be apportioned to each Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1882.

THE PREMIUM RATES CHARGED FOR INSURANCE IN THIS COMPANY WERE REDUCED IN 1879 ABOUT 15 PER CENT ON ORDINARY LIFE POLICIES. Assets. \$94,702,957-92 New York, January 18, 1882.

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waters of the Connecticut, Magalloway, Androscoggin, and Dead rivers; Huminsted covers, dined
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teis, 193, 10s. weight, open signis, with relocating tools, \$12.00.

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m OR}$ RED IRISH SETTERS AND COCKER SPAN-lels of the most fashionable blood, address CHAS. DENISON, Hartford, Conn. Sept15,tf

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Train 54. Leaves New Yark \$4:30 a. m. Philadelphia \$7:05 a. m. Baltimore \$9:45 a. m. Arrives Eynchburg 5:00 p. m. Danville \$7:12 p. m. Charlotte \$7:300 a. m. Atlanta \$71:00 a. n. There makes same connections as No. 50 below. Pullman ears Washington to Atlanta, and Atlanta No. 90 p. There makes same connections as No. 50 below. Pullman ears Washington to Atlanta, and Atlanta to New Orleans. Limited Express, 10:30 a. m. Philadelphis 11:45 a. m. Baltimore \$43:10 p. m. Bichmond \$11:25 a. m. Baltimore \$43:10 p. m. Philadelphis 11:45 a. m. Baltimore \$43:10 p. m. Philadelphis 11:45 a. m. Baltimore \$43:10 p. m. Danville \$7:50 a. m. There connects with No. 52 below. Pullman Cars from Richmond to Danville \$2.50 p. m. Danville \$7:50 a. m. Philadelphis 11:45 and Richmond and connecting there with Train 50. Train 52. Leaves New York \$1:40 p. m. Philadelphis 11:45 and \$1.50 p. m. Philadelphis \$1:40 p. m. \$4.50 p. m. Philadelphis \$1:50 p. m. \$4.50 p. m. \$4.50 p. m. Philadelphis \$1:50 p. m. \$4.50 p. m. \$4.5

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Train 40. Leaves New York *430 a. m. Philadelphia *7:95 a. m. Baltimore *9:00 a. m. Arrives at Richmond *2:49 p. m. Wilmington *41:50 p. m. Charleston *6:45 a. m. Savamah *70:45 m. Jack *6:45 a. m. Savamah *70:45 m. Jack *6:45 a. m. Pallman Sleepers Washington

to Charleston.

to Charleston.

Train 48. Leat-ex New York 29:00 p. m. W. Philadelphia 718:39 a. m. Baltimore 41:29 a. m. Arrives at fichmond 411:39 a. m. Wilmington 49:55 p. m. Charleston 66:45 a. m. Savannah 410:45 a. m. Index 50:00116 46:10 a. m. Arrives at m. Macca 30:0016 16:39 p. m. Columbia 46:10 a. m. Augusta 95:22 a. m. Macca 46:45 p. m. Savannah 3:29 a. m. Jacksonville 16:30 p. m. Pullman Sieeping Cars New York to Savannah

BAY LINE.

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Leaves New York 43:40 p. m. Philadelphia †5:45 p. m. Baltimore 48:15 p. m. Philadelphia †5:45 p. m. Arrives at Portsmouth †9:00 m. Weldon †1:32 p. m. Ruhelgh †7:35 p. m. 18:10 p. m. Ruhelgh †7:35 p. m. Savannah *10:45 a. m. Lacson villo †6:45 a. m. Savannah *10:45 a. m. Lacson villo †6:45 a. m. Savannah *7:20 a. m. Jackson villo †6:45 a. m. Savannah *7:20 a. m. Jackson villo †6:45 a. m. Savannah *7:20 a. m. Jackson villo †6:45 a. m. Savannah *7:20 a. m. Jackson villo via Savannah *7:20 a. m. Jackson via Savannah *7:20 a. m. Jackson villo via Savannah *7:20 a. m. Jackson via Savannah *7

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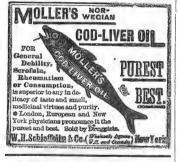
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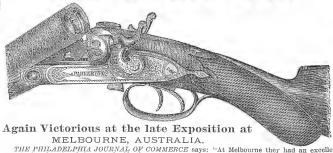
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New YORK CTTY.

CONTENTS

EDFTORIAL.

A Wild Fowl Cannery.
Museums of Arms.
Æsthetics of Angling.
The Sportssan Tourist.
A Sonnet.
Ottawa and St. Maurice Rivers.
Game and Fish in Texas.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Crafty Feathered Fishers.
The Seal Islands of Alaska.
English Widgeon in New Jersey.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Sporting Notes in Newfoundland.

Lam Bag and Gur.
Sporting Notes in Newfou
Sporting Notes in Newfou
A Record of Wing Shooting.
Who is Responsible?
Notes from Kentucky.
Migratory Quali.
A Long Island Quali Club.
Notes on Shooting.
Breech vs. Muzzle-Loaders.
Bea And River Bishing.
With the Grayling.
Camp Flotsam—II.
The Value of Angling.

Fishing at Horton's Point. The Ten-Pounder. More About Chub. The Eel Question. FISHCULTURE. The Eel Question.
FISHCULTURE.
Salmon Work in Maine.
Natural Food for Ponds.
Salmon in Scotland.
THE KENNILL
GROUND SHEEL
GROUND SHEEL
GROUND SHEEL
LAYERACK Pedigrees.
Worns in Pupples.
The New York Dog Show.
Boston Dog Show.
Kennel Notes.
YAGHTING AND CANDEING.
The Yawl in America.
YAGHTING AND CANDEING.
The British Yawl.
The Clapham Yawl.
RIPLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
The Wimbledon Record.
Matches and Meetings.
Answers to Correspondents.

A WILD FOWL CANNERY.

A N enterprise which is now being undertaken in a small way in the South, but which, if not checked in time, may assume alarming proportions, deserves immediate legislative attention. Our readers will remember that not long since our Sacramento, Cal., correspondent spoke of the proposed establishment in California of a quail cannery, and we have now to chronicle the fact that a man in North Carolina proposes to establish a cannery for wild fowl. As yet the project is in its infancy. The individual alluded to has a portable oven in which he bakes the flesh of the canvas-backs, redheads and brant before sealing them up for market. With his batteries he secures great numbers of fowl, and it is said that next season he proposes to conduct his operations on a much larger scale, and that he believes "there is money in it." It seems scarcely necessary to point out the atrocity of this proposed scheme, nor to urge upon the citizens of North Carolina and the members of clubs who own property in that State the importance of using their influence with the Legislature at its next session to have a bill passed prohibiting

the destruction of fowl for any such purpose.

The game laws of many of the Southern States are in anything but a satisfactory condition, and unless steps are speedily taken to revise them, we feel sure that their citizens will have cause before long to regret the neglect. It is becoming the fashion now to go South in winter for the shooting, but this will not continue long after the supply of game birds shall have become sensibly diminished. In many of the Southern States it is at present legal to shoot quail all through the year, a practice which cannot but have the worst possible effect on the supply of birds. Other varieties of game are scarcely better protected. The influx of Northern and Western men into the South in winter is certainly a good thing for the sections which they visit, if for no other reason than that they bring in money and stimulate trade. Of the higher and still more important view of the case, the establishment of pleasant acquaintanceships and of kindly feeling between men of different sections of the Union, we need now say nothing. We cannot urge too strongly upon our Southern readers the importance of taking action upon this matter at once and in earnest. It touches them far more nearly than it does us, but our interest in it is not less strong than theirs. Let them be wise in time.

When it is permitted to shoot quail, deer and turkey at all

scasons of the year we cannot feel surprised that game grows scarce, and already complaints are beginning to be heard from certain sections of the South that the shooting is not what it used to be. In the old ante-bellum times the hunters were few compared with the whole population; but at the present time almost every man and boy in the South owns a firearm of some description. The havoc created by these home gunners, in addition to that made by the strangers, who come in after the shooting season in their own States has closed, will surely tell on the supply of game in the Southern States, bountiful and never failing as it may now appear to be. If action is taken by the different State Legislatures in time, the evil day-when game shall be as scarce in the South as it is now in the North-may be indefinitely postponed; but if no laws are passed, we must either see the game exterminated or else must recommend to landholders a general posting of their property.

We have no doubt that the wild fowl canner above alluded to will be obliged, in one way or another, to abandon his scheme, even though "there is money in it." The Legislature will, undoubtedly, attend to his case very promptly; but even if that body should fail to perform so plain a duty, which we cannot believe possible, the local gunners will, no doubt, drive him off so soon as his intentions become generally known.

MUSEUMS OF ARMS.

IT would naturally be supposed that in such a country as this where so much and such rapid progress has been made in the matter of small-arm manufacture, the history of the movement from the old-fashioned flint-lock of the Revolutionary epoch to the latest breech-loader, could be read in some fine museum of arms. Such, however, is not the case, neither in this city nor at the seat of government in Washington, nor among the workshops of the East can any presentable display of firearms be discovered. There are collections of military bric-a-brac, of army-junk, but nothing which is of any value to one desirous of seeing the progress made and the products of inventive genius in the way of these smaller weapons.

As a rule, army officers are lamentably deficient in a practical knowledge on this part of their duties. They are poor marksmen as a general thing, and in the practical knowledge of firearms of the smaller grades are woefully ignorant West Point does not boast of a collection of models or samples to show what there is new and what efforts have been made in bringing about the present service arm, and after the young lieutenant gets into service, he knows only the arm that is issued to himself and his men, and in the majority of instances does not seem to think it worth his while to waste time, expend effort and burn powder in mere practice at the target.

In New York city the United Service Institution has a museum at its rooms on Governor's Island, but it is almost entirely a collection of relics of odd and quaint bits of rusty accoutrements gathered up at a safe interval of time there after, upon the spot where some great battle had been fought. Battle flags in tatters and scabbards that have lain underground for many months may be very cherished mementoes of important events, but they are not the subjects to take as models in making new designs, nor are they of much use in studying the progress of inventive art. In Washington there is a collection somewhat after the same order at the Navy Yard, and another gathering of similar odds and ends at the War Department. Here and there a fragment may be seen which is worth some study, but on the whole the articles gathered are only worthy of a corner in the grand museum of historical fragments which the United States of America ought to possess.

The collections of arms made by the various official examining boards would in themselves make a very excellent nucleus for such a display of perfected arms, effort in invention, and products of the armorer's skill such as we have There have been several such special commissions composed of officers who have made themselves familiar with the subject, and they have published reports, with very carefully drawn plates of the arms submitted for testing and their several parts; still the arms themselves, to be handled and examined by actual manipulation, would be an invaluable adjunct to the understanding of the plates as published.

The collection, too, would be of interest, in a general way, as showing what enormous strides have been taken in securing at once portability and accuracy in these classes of arms. To-day the United States army is not armed with the best rifle in the market, as it certainly should be, and it is quite as certain that the majority of the members of that army, rank and file included, are not aware of the fact.

In the matter of nistol models the want is still greater for models, and the collections are bare of anything save a few over-ornamented samples of holster blunderbusses, fit only to produce a sensation on parade. What has been discarded, and when the valuable features of our present most compact and accurate revolvers came into being, it is impossible to tell, save perhaps by a delving search through the records of the Patent Offices here and abroad.

With our whirligig system of office holding and vacating, it may perhaps be too much to expect anything like the technical display of firearms of which we have spoken. It would be comparatively easy now to form such a display, but every year of delay diminishes the chance of getting models and examples of the discarded weapons which should find place on its shelves

ÆSTHETICS OF ANGLING.

A NGLING "hath a devil of a fascination." It was a devoted lover of its charms, who, one bright morning when the wind came quartering exactly right and the ripple was just high enough, shouldered basket and rod and went away to his favorite pool, all forgetful of the fact that it was to have been his wedding day. What consternation there was, when no bridegroom appeared at the appointed hour and place. What hurrying to and fro, what whisperings and surmises, until some friend, understanding his laudable weakness, ventured to suggest that the absentee had gone a-fishing.

The idea was scouted by those who were ignorant of the enticing powers of a morning when the angler recognizes all the signs as being auspicious of a plethoric basket. It was with doubting hearts that they followed up the trout stream until there he was, playing a fish, when the angry voice of the was-to-be-groomsman brought him to a realizing sense of his neglect of the one he loved. "Heaven forgive me," he cried, but wait until I land this fish and I'll explain all."

The explanation was consistent enough, and nothing was casier than a complete adjustment of the mistake. Her father was a gentle angler himself, and the daughter had seen the good influence that a love for the sport engendered. Like the sensible woman she proved herself, she recognized the fact and was willing to acknowledge that in angling she had a formidable competitor for the love of her husband, and as that was the only thing that could allure him from her, she

Angling is replete with attractive elements, but it is a genuine inborn love for the sport that impels its devotees to give time and money that they may indulge that love. There is no chance for display as there is in shooting or riding, or rowing. Be one never so skillful, his skill is not known outside his craft. The expert with shotgun or rifle or oars commands the applause of the crowd, while the angler, no less proficient in his chosen recreation, must content himself with doing his work quietly and alone. He never performs for outside effect. He has no audience to applaud him. His sport is quiet and gentle, lacking in everything showy and impressive to the vulgar, but he knows there is something to admire and applaud in the manipulation of forty feet or more

Fly fishing requires, nay, demands, one to be æsthetic in his tastes, and if he is not that he will become so in the company of the genial sportsmen who are facile princeps in the peaceful art. The implements he uses inculcate a love for the beauti-They are beautiful to look upon and admirably adapted ful to their purpose. Delicate, yet containing, when properly managed, an amount of hidden strength surprising to the

In the repairing and tying of his flies, he attains a nicety of touch and displays a rare knowledge of color and form, for he has often to experiment with a variety of allurements, and the product of his study may be a fly with no parallel in nature, one tied in bold defiance of entomology, yet effecting a better result than would obtain by conforming to some recognized copy.

There are no mean animosities engendered among anglers in camp. They are invariably willing to assist their brethren of the rod in every way to augment their pleasure, comfort and success. Scores of men go fishing who, if they gain some knowledge of a hidden pool where the fish are exceptionally large and plenty, keep their discovery locked up; but these men are not anglers in the true meaning of the word. They occupy a place between the sportsman and the pot-fisherman, with a decided leaning toward the latter.

It is a recreation full of sweetness. It invites one to serene enjoyments and contemplative repose, and the angler yields to its beguiling influences. He gathers inspiration from the infinity of delights with which the earth and all its surroundings are laden; idolizes the wonderful works of the Creator, whether it be the birds as they pour forth their songs of sum mer joy, or the golden buttercups and purple pansies that patch the hillsides.

The hills that stretch away in lines of undulating beauty, the new born day tipping the mountain top, the clouds with their ever varying shapes, the trout streams dancing and sparkling, leaping and tumbling over moss-green boulders, coursing over pebbly beds, the placid lake cowering snugly under the black and blue hills are mines of pure delight to him who loves the swaying rod.

When the mosquitoes sound their trump of menace and defiance and commence to bore away with all the enthusiasm of their forefathers, he employs no unparliamentary language to express his disapprobation of their infernal heniousness, but, childlike and bland, he puts on another coat of oil and tar, greets them with a smile, submits to their visits with Christian resignation, and smashes them with a laugh

MILLARD

A NEW MAP OF NORTHERN MAINE.-Mr. Thomas Sedgwick Steele, author of "Canoe and Camera" and other works, has just compiled one of the most satisfactory maps of the great canoe tours of Northern Maine yet published. This chart is 20x30 inches, printed on Government Survey paper, mounted on cloth, and is an invaluable aid to the sportsman tourist in these wild regions-in fact, to such an individual it is a most necessary adjunct to the economy of his camp From the extreme lower portion of the map covered by Moosehead Lake diverge the great rivers of this vast wilderness, the Main St. John, Aroostook and east and west branches of the Penobscot, while a portion of Canada on the north and New Brunswick on the east is embraced within its boundaries. Great care has been exercised in noting many points along these routes, which, although of the greatest importance to the canoeist, are seldom brought within the scope of the ordinary map. Along the Main St. John every log house and portage seems to be conscientiously indicated, while the many falls of the picturesque East Branch are noted, to the advantage and caution of the voyageur of these waters. After leaving the farms at Chesun-cook and Chamberlin Lake the tourist to the Aroostook paddles about two hundred uniles through the wilderness before reaching a sign of civilization, the first house being that of Philip Painter, while the second habitation, one mile further on, is that of William Botting, situated on the right bank, at a bend of the Aroostook River, called the Oxbow. Innumerable lakes and ponds are spread out before one on this chart like shot holes in a target. These and many other points of interest recommend this new survey of Mr. Steele to the camper-out in the wilds of Maine. The map is published by Estes & Lauriat, of Boston, and is mailed, postpaid for \$1 per copy.

Dogs and Railboar Charges -We received a call last week from Mr. Geo. G. Barker of Boston, Mass., who has just returned from a shooting trip South. He was accompanied by champion Princess, who is looking finer than we ever saw her appear before, Mr. Barker was the guest of Mr. Chas, S. Powell, of Smithfield, N. C., and reports a capital time, with birds fairly plenty. He is very enthusiastic in praise of the wholesouled hospitality that was extended to him, but complains bitterly of the extertionate demands of the railroad employes for the transportation of dogs. It is very singular that so intelligent and wide-awake a class of men as railroad officials are, should pursue the short-sighted policy that seems to obtain upon many of the Southern roads of charging sportsmen such exorbitant rates for carrying their dogs. They certainly lose dollars where they gain cents, for such treatment is soon noised abroad, and would-be patrons seek some other route. We trust that the time is not far distant when all railroads will adopt a uniform rate for dog fares that will be more commensurate with the services rendered, than the greedy demands of many of these harpies of the rail, who now have full control of the matter.

A NEW CEUE House .-- An association of New York gentlemen is now being formed for the purpose of securing a large tract of land in Pike county. Pennsylvania, and building there a summer club house. The location is four miles from Pine Grove, on the Eric Railway, and 415 miles from this city. The land comprises, we understand, about two thousand acres, with several ponds—Creely, Wolf, Tink and Weskaline--which afford good bass and pickerel fishing. is proposed to build a large club house with cottages sufficient for the accommodation of the members and their families. The location is said to be pleasant and healthful. The association has been organized by prominent professional and business man of this city. The membership will be limited to one hundred.

THE WELL-KNOWN firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co., advertising agents, whose establishment was totally destroyed in the late Park Row fire, have opened a new office at No. 263

EASY READING LESSONS-IV.

FOR THE LITTLE READERS OF THE FOREST AND STREAM.
Did you ever, my Dear Children, see a Dumphool? There is one in that Sail-Boat. He is writing his Name, and that of his Girl, with a Big, Blue Peneil, on the New Sail. How pretty it looks, on the Nice, White Canvas! What will the Skipper say, when he sees it? He will say "* * * * * ! ! _____! !

The Sportsman Courist.

A SONNET.

I SAW him oft, a man of quiet mood, Who loved to haunt the margin of the stream. Who loves to hather the integral of the stream.
There on a log, silent, as if a dream
Of beauty held him bound, near stream and wood
He patient sat for hours. Some time his look
Followed the flight of crane or water-bird: Some time he listened to the wind which stirred The forest trees, and their high branches shook

How often, wearied with the babbling crew Of men who throng the village streets and ways, Tired of contentions that amount to naught. Doth my soul sight of dwell beside the blue
Of mountain streams, to spend the happy days
Near waving woods that lead to quiet thought.

GAINESVILLE, Ark.

OTTAWA AND ST, MAURICE RIVERS.

BY CHARLES LANMAN.

THE rivers of Canada have a habit of being so exceedingly

fifty milec long, has some interesting falls, but widens into many beautiful lakes, all in a wilderness without habitations. And now we are in the capital of the Canadian Dominion, and a town of many novelties, the story of whose foundation is as follows: Late in the last century a man named Ruggles Wright from Massachusetts obtained a tract of land at this point, lying on both sides of the river, and deciding that the south side was unfit for settlement, fixed upon what is now called Hull as the site of a village and the centre of a lumbering population. In process of time, having to settle with one of his teamsters named Sparks for a trifling debt, he prevailed on the man to take, with some merchandise as part payment, the hills of the northern side of the Ottowa, throwing in a yoke of oxen besides. Years afterward, when the scheme was inaugurated for building the Rideau Canal, one day in 1823, Sparks was surprised to see a crowd of officers and soldiers in the act of taking possession of his sandy bluffs. They were under the command of a man named By, and wanted the property for the British Crown. The work, of a military character, which these men had in hand, began by the building of shops and shanties on either side of the hills; finally a bridge was thrown across the fall connecting Hull or Wrightstown with Bytown, and as the latter prospered the former remained stationary. Money flowed into the pocket of the owner, he sold lots and became wealthy, and the long despised hills were eventually decided upon by the Upece at the site of the Canadian capital.

The city is divided into three sections, the upper, central and lower town, and like Quebee, chiefly occupies a lofty

Some wasting wombt back and copiet blooking.

OTTAWA AND ST. MAURICE RIVERS.

The controlling that the pre-which undertakes to describe for cleams is constantly compact for player to be played to the control of the problem of the p

Of course there is no end to the stories of adventure and romance connected with the Indians and the French fur traders, who have given a strange human interest to this region; and the only historical story that can here be chronicled is from the pen of Jean Charles Tache, and is as follows:

"In ascending the great River Ottawa, one has to stop at the rock of the high monutain, situate in the middle of the portage of the seven chutes, at the foot of the island of the Grand Cadumet. It is here that Cadieur's tomb may be seen, surrounded by a wooden railing. Each time the Hudson Bay canoes pass the little rock an old voyageur relates to his younger companions the fate of the brave interpreter. Cadieux was a roving interpreter, who had married a young Algonquin girl, and purchased at this portage fars for the traders. After a winter thus passed he ascertained that a party of Iroquois were waiting to pounce on the canoes. To prevent this, he and a young brave endeavored to inveigle the Iroquois into the woods, while the canoes descended the rapids, and by a circuitous route himself rejoined the voyageurs. He succeeded in the first part of his design; but when thirteen days had elapsed, and Cadieux had not been heard from, a party was sent to scour the woods, who found a small hut of boughs, and the corpse of the interpreter half covered with green branches. His hands were clasped over a large sheet of birch bark, on which was scribbled his tale of exhaustion, hunger and death. The piece of bark on which his death song was written (for Cadienx was a poet) was brought to the post of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and the voyageurs of to-day have set it to a plaintive melody, which is much in the style of the old Norman ballads."

But I must now pay my respects to the River St. Maurice, As the crow thes, the distance from the central part of the

ms deant song was written (for Cantenx was a poet) was brought to the post of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and the voyageurs of to-day have set it to a plaintive melody, which is much in the style of the old Norman ballads."

But I must now pay my respects to the River St. Maurice, As the crow flies, the distance from the central part of the Ottawa to that river is not great, but the reader must retrace the imaginary trip he has just made and pass with me down to Montreal and thence to Three Rivers, where we will have another talk about another of the wonders of Canada. This river waters a territory of more than fifty thousand square miles, which is exceedingly rich in forests of pine spruce and hemlock. It takes its rise in a spring lake four hundred miles from the St. Lawrence into which it empties by three outlets, and from which fact its only town of any imporance is called Three Rivers. In 1829 several commissioners were appointed by the Provincial Government to make a survey of the St. Maurice for the purpose, in part, of ascertaining the proximity of its source to the Upper Ottawa. They traveled in canoes and met with many interesting adventures, and I have had the privilege of consulting their reports in the Government Library at Quebec, where the officials take pleasure in extending every facility to those seeking information. In this old book I have found a few items about the Indians who formerly intabited the valley of the St. Maurice. They were not numerous even fifty years ago, and the pure stock is now well nigh extinct, and their decline has been in keeping with the gradual extinction of their favorite animal, the beaver. The superstitions which prevalled among these old Indians were somewhat peculiar, and they were more sanguine than many other tribes in regard to the efficacy of dremms. They allowed the visions of the night to influence their conduct in daily life, and nowithstanding their general docility they were sometimes induced to perform deeds of great barbarity. The purpose of a drem

sen from staryation. But these are exceptional stories, and by the Indians, generally, they are listened to with pain and indignation.

Another glimpse into the character of the Indian mand is obtained by this little story. They believed that among what they call the Carribou Mountains there once lived certain wood demons, and from the cave which was their special home, the screams of children were often heard. Their terrible sounds were undoubtedly in perfect keeping with the solitude of the land, but it is more than probable that the screams in question came from the great horned owls or the nighthawks which abound in the woods between the sources of the St. Maurice and Hudson's Bay.

The St. Maurice has many tributaries, and there is a kind of fascination in the very names they bear, some of which are as follows: Shawenegan, Matawan, Vermillion, Flammand, Mannonen, Wessonnean, Mekinok, Bostonnais, Croche, Grand Pierriche, Tranché and Windigo, as well as the Rat and the Ribbon, all of them flowing through a great wilderness, and only to be visited in canoes. Lakes are numerous, and in several places the immediate banks range from two hundred to a thousand feet in height. Their waters abound in various kinds of fish, and throughout the whole valley both large and small game is abundant, the furbearing animals affording constant employment to many men, who do their trading at the Hudson Bay Company's port at a place called La Tuque, located in the far north. But the crowning attraction of this river are the Falls of the Shawenegan, which are about thirty miles from the St. Lawrence, and in their grandeur are indeed well nigh as imposing as those of Niagara. Although located on the St. Maurice, they bear the name of a large river which empties into that stream just below the falls, thereby causing concusion in the mind of the tourist. The total fall of water is said to be one hundred and fifty feet, and during the spring freshets there are three distinct leaps, unconnected with each other, but meeting in one imm

voyageurs ready for an expedition, but he must be ready to live on hardrack and to sleep upon hemlock boughs, which, if he is a man of sense, he will enjoy. The torests abound with deer, caribon and moose, and good sport will reward the patient hunter. The latter animal is generally hunted when the snow is deep, and sufficiently crusted with fee to bear the weight of a dog, but not that of the moose. The temp after a mose may sometimes last for many days, and some of the best pictures of this sport, and of the scenery of this part of Canada, were executed by the late accomplished artist, C. Crieghiff, of Quebec. The contrast between the wild scenery and primitive life along the whole valley of the St. Maurice and the city of Three Rivers is striking to the passing tourist, but characteristic of this northern province. There are from foundries or "forges" now in operation in this vicinity, which were established by the French nearly one hundred and fifty years ago; the city is the see of a Roman Catholic bishoppic, and the Cathedral is claimed to be one of the handsomest in Canada; and an extensive lumber trade with the West Indies has existed here for many years. To all lovers of the picturesque who are sighing for "new fields and pastures new," I would say that a canoe voyage on the St. Maurice will amply repay them for all the inconveniences of a wilderness tour. of a wilderness tour.

GAME AND FISH IN TEXAS.

GAME AND FISH IN TEXAS.

THE letter of "Wells," of Pine Woods, N. C., in Forest AND STREAM, of Feb. 16, giving an account of his hunting "Trip to Texas," amused me not a little. He travels a thousand miles or more to have some sport with his gun in Texas, stops a few days in two populous prairie counties, don't find anything, of course; returns to North Carolina and reports Texas to be a mighty poor place for game! From the report which he gives of himself, he expected even to find game in the streets of Fort Worth—a city of 10,000 people, situated in a great prairie—bears, buffalo, deer, congars, hyenas, turkeys, prairie-chickens, etc. Of course he did not find them prowling about or feeding in the streets of the city; nather did he find them on the outskirts of the city. Taxinant county, of which Fort Worth is the capital, is a great rolling prairie, pierced by railroads in every direction, populous of formers, with very little timber except along the streams. There is no covert for game to hide in, and therefore there is very little there. Johnson county has similar conditions, except that the seream of the locomotive and thunder of the trains are not so generally heard over its rolling prairies. They are both very beautiful and fertile regions, but for going a-gunning in, they are among the last counties in Texas that I should think of. Indeed, I know on county in Texas which would seem to offer a less encouraging prospect to the sportsman than these two. The idea of traveling so far to o equaning, and then choosing such local. gions, but for going a-gunning in, they are among the last counties in Texas that I should think of. Indeed, I know of no county in Texas which would seem to offer a less encour-aging prospect to the sportsman than these two. The idea of traveling so far to go gunning, and then choosing such local-lities as the field of one's exploits, seems to us in Texas very

tities as the field of one's exploits, seems to us in Texas very funny.

Game is very abundant in Texas; to use a strange backwoods expression, "There's just oodles of it." If "Wells" had gone to Colorado City, on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, which he left at Fort Worth, he would have struck into a splendid game country, where he could have had his surfeit in short order. Deer and antelope are very abundant in that region, ditto wild turkeys; and in the proper season the Colorado and other streams swarm with geese, ducks and swans. I have often seen that river covered with these birds as far as the eye could reach. The geese are not confined to the streams, but waddle over the prairies in great flocks. Sand-hill cranes, in battalions and brigades, stalk over the prairies. In the rough hills are peccaries, ever ready to join issue with the adveoturous sportsman in battle. All, when you jump them it stirs the blood, particularly if you be not perched on the back of a fleet-footed horse, or have not a convenient tree to climb. Copgars and bears and wolves are also numerous, and jaguars, dangerous fellows when they get their dander up, are by no means infrequent. "Wells" need not to have gone so far as Colorado City to find plenty of game. I merely instance that point as one where he could have stepped off the cars and plunged at once into medius res. Deer are abundant within a few niles of Palestine, also turkeys and ducks, and squirrels without end. Squirrel hunting with a pretty little rifle, carrying a ball not bigger than a pea, is really interesting sport.

To my thinking there is no finer game country in the

keys and ducks, and squirvels without end. Squirrel nunting with a preity little rifle, carrying a ball not bigger than a pea, is really interesting sport.

To my thinking there is no finer game country in the world than the great alluvial plain lying along the Gulf in Texas, extending from twenty to sixty miles in the interior. In winter that region literally swarms with ducks, geese, cranes, curlews, sinje, and a great variety of other birds. Deer are by no meems scarce. It is indeed a regular sportsman s paradise, whether the gun or the rod he his favorite. The bays and bayous are very populous of gamey and toothsome fishes. About twenty miles east of Houston the Great Thicket begins, continuing to the Sabine River, and probably beyond. This is an immensely dense forest, with thick entanglement of jungle, penetrated by innamerable streams. It is full of deer, bears, wild-eats, coons, squirrels, ducks, etc. One would also think that turkeys would abound in it, but they do not, owing to the great prevalence of cats, occidits, weasels and other sly, predaceous varmins. These things are too much for the turkey, and he gives that great wilderness a wide berth. He will not stay where an enemy may lurk behind every tree and log, and where he has no safety either by day or night.

As for Bob White, I fear his utter extermination in the State anless the law-makers step in to preserve him. We have a number of worthless persons in Texas who provided where he have a number of worthless persons in Texas who provided when the has no safety either by day or night.

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As for Bob White, I fear his utter catermination in the State anless the hw-makers step in to preserve him. We have a mumber of worthless persons not even leaving enough for "seed." We have some closes and inefficient law out hits subject now, and it

In your issue of Feb. 2, I notice a communication from Maj. II. W. Merrill, partially descriptive of Kinney county, and I beg leave to give you something additional concerning the western portion of the county lying on the Rio Grande and Devils rivers.

This portion of the county is very rough and broken by deep enions and ravines, furnishing a safe retreat for the different kinds of game that abound. Here may be found white-tailed deer, turkey, three varieties of quail, a few bears, panthers, and an occasional jaguar or leopard.

Devils River, the natural western boundary of the county,

is a magnificent clear, rapid stream, running between pre-cipitous bluffs, and over beds of gravel and solid rock, varying in width from two to three hundred feet. The chan-nel is dotted by numerous small islands covered with reeds, rushes and heavy coarse grasses, about which the cunning black bass delight to lurk.

Very little fishing has been done in this stream, and it is well stocked with the gamest of American fish, the black bass, not to speak of the perch, buffalo, blue cat and two varieties

of gar.

The fishing can be indulged in to the heart's content, the stream being peculiarly adapted to it. The angler can wade out in most any part of the channel, making long casts down among the numerous islands mentioned, the current taking the flies down stream, thus chabling bin to keep up the slack of his line and out of sight of the fish. The rushes, also, afford an excellent screen for the angler. The only drawback to the pleasure of fishing here is the voracity of the gars. They will take off your bait and frighten your fish away. The angler should supply himself with a good rifle, by means of which he can rid the streams of a great many of these pests.

these pests.

The railroad will be completed to this section on or about the middle of April. I know of no portion of the State that affords the lover of sport a finer field than this.

It is a delightful climate to camp out in, being dry, invigorating and very healthful. The elevation above sea level is about 950 feet.

Del Rio, Kinney County, Tex.

Der Rio, Klaney County, Tex.

It is selfish to have a good thing and keep it all to one'sself, so I will just inform my brother sportsmen through your columns that within three hours' sail of this city, which is now connected by rail with the centres of civilization, one may find all the year around fishing that cannot be beaten in the United States, and in the winter season wild fowl shooting that can hardly be equalled.

I venture to say that any day one may land at Corpus Pass, with a single rod and reel, a thousand pounds of game fish, and from seventy-five to three hundred ducks may be killed with one gun in the course of a day, almost any day one chooses in a winter. This without decoys and without a dog to retrieve.

Quail are abundant here, and turkeys, geese, and deer can be got in almost any quantity. I would like to see some sportsman, who fancies he knows how to land a big fish with a rod and reel, come down here in September and get the conceit taken out of himself and his tackle by the tarpum, which at that time keep the water in a perfect boil.

The great trouble with the sport here is, there is too much of it, and one soon loss his zest for it.

Only a few days ago I left one hundred and eighty ducks on the wharf for persons to help themselves.

The hotels here are good and prices not exorbitant, and it would really be a treat to many northern sportsmen to come down here either winter or summer and see how lavish nature has been to us.

Bexar.

Corpus Christi, Texas, 1882.

Matural History.

CRAFTY FEATHERED FISHERS.

CRAFTY FEATHERED FISHERS.

THE following speedy method of killing wounded wild fowl, which appear sometimes to be as hard to despatch as the traditional cat, was shown to me by a Rice Lake Indian many years ago, and I have practiced it with good success ever since. It is speedier in its action than either biting the head or neck—both of which performances always savored to me of barbarism, and are for many reasons objectionable—it is quicker death than wringing the neck, and does not distigure either the bird or its plumage in the slightest degree.

objectionable—it is quicker death than wringing the neck, and does not disfigure either the bird or its plumage in the slightest degree.

The Indian, when showing me his plan, picked up a wounded duck, and, pulling a feather from its wing plunged the quill portion of the feather into the duck's neck just above the sternum or breast bone, penetrating the cavity of the throat, and pulled it backward and forward once or twice in the manner of using the plunger of a syringe. A convulsive shudder of wings and body took place and all was over, the bird being as dead (according to John Phonix's description) as Julia's sister, and this method has never since failed of producing a similar effect when used by me. Of course, any sharp instrument would produce the same effect, but as you are always provided with a feather after shooting a duck, no necessity exists for encumbering yourself with any other appliance.

Regarding the capture of fish by the bald eagle, (*Indiana leucosephalus*) it is an undoubted fact that often a fish is obtained from the water by this bird, but he cannot fairly be said to catch fish in the sense applied to the ospray and kingfisher. A disabled or sick fish floating on or close to the surface of the water will be picked up by him, sometime-very eleverly too, and always by aid of the talons; but as for obtaining fish in the manner of the other two named birds, by fairly diving and securing his prey when under water, and submerging himself to do so, this is a feature that I do not think ever occurs. A stranded fish, or one struggling over shoal water, will be snapped up by him, but I am of opinion not otherwise.

During the last of the run of the oubchaus in Fraser.

not think ever occurs. A stranded fish, or one struggling over shoal water, will be snapped up by him, but I am of opinion not otherwise.

During the last of the run of the oubschaus in Fraser River, during the month of May last past, I saw within a distance of three miles on the banks of that river, I believe, more than a thousand eagles engaged in picking up the dead and dying fish floating on the surface of the water, and left aground by the receding of the tide. Never did I see a flock of gulls more numerous following a school of herrings than were the eagles at this place, but not one instance occurred of the bird diving for his prey. On salt water I have sat for hours and watched the ospecy fishing, to be systematically robbed and re-robbed by his white-headed cousin, but can record no instance of an eagle diving for a fish. On the particular occasion above referred to, I counted as high as fifteen eagles sitting on one small hendock tree; the river on both sides was lined with eagles in addition to those on the wing, and the Indians living here informed me that this state of alfairs had lasted for about ten days. On returning to this place, three days afterward, to secure some specimens, I was too late, as the outachan run was over, and not an eagle was in sight. A person who has not lived upon or visited this coast cannot appreciate the number of eagles that congregate where fish or other food is plenty—there is apparently no limit to their number.

A feature that is peculiar to the fish crow (Gircus caurinus) of this coast, and which must have been a lately acquired

custom, may be of interest to your readers. Belonging to the various ranches, mills, logging camps, Indian rancheries, etc., are large herds of pigs which, except when put into pens for a few weeks to fatten, derive most of their substence from beach combing. The salt water flats at low tide are covered with stranded fish, crustaceans, etc., and large heds of clams and cockles are to be found almost everywhere. The pigs repair to these beds at low tide, and are very dexterous in digging up the clams. During the digging the crafty crows seat themselves on the pigs' backs, Micawber like, "waiting for something to turn up" or be turned up. Sometimes each pig will have its individual rider, but if the flock of crows be large and the herd of pigs be small, then some of the latter animals may have all the way up to three or four crows upon his back and shoulders at one time. The pig roots up a clam, crushes it in his jaws, and drops it to the ground to divest it of its shell. A crow hops down, seizes either the whole clam or a portion of it, and flies away, or, perhaps, hops up again on the pig's back, and proceeds to devour the shellish, and after it is finished prepares for another sweet morsel. If a whole clam is rooted out without being crushed, and the crow succeeds in getting it, he flies away and proceeds to open it in the ancient and accepted manner, by dropping it from a height upon a rock, going higher and higher, if unsuccessful in his first attempts, until his object is finally accomplished. The most perfect friendship and good understanding appears to exist between the crow and pig, as no unscendy quarrels or differences of opinion are ever seen to occur. Whether the crow ermin or performing other kindly offices, I have never observed, but certain it is that nothing but the best kind of feeling seems to exist between the biped and quadruped when feeding together in this manner. As pigs were only introduced into this part of the world at a comparatively recent date, Master Crow has been an apt scholar in

THE SEAL ISLANDS OF ALASKA.

THE SEAL ISLANDS OF ALASKA.

A MOST fascinating work, issued by the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, is Mr. H. W. Elliott's "Monograph of the Seal Islands of Alaska," just published as a special bulletin. This is not surprising, since the history of these far-distant little specks of land on the broad ocean, the habits of the remarkable animals which inhabit them, and the economic value of their products lend to them an almost absorbing interest even to the most careless reader; and Mr. Elliott, who knows more about these islands than any one else, knows, also, how to write about them in a very pleasant and attractive style. Besides this, he is an artist of very great talent, and his work is generously illustrated with sketches, which give a far better idea than any word-pairting could of the modes of life of the creatures he depicts.

The subjects treated in this monograph must be given in order to enable the reader to form any idea of its completeness and the breadth of its scope.

The geographical distribution of the fur seal is first taken up, and this is followed by a history and description of the Prybilov Islands and of the natives, the Alaska Commercial Company and its business. We are then introduced to the seal life on the islands, are given a life history of the fur seal, the method of taking, caring for and shipping the skins is described, and the economic value of the skins, oil and flesh of the animal discussed. To the natives of these islands the seal lion comes next in importance to the fur seal, and its life, history, mode of capture and economic uses are now described. A chapter on the walvus follows, after which is one on the reproduction of the fur seal, sea lion and walrus, Under the heading, Illustrative and Supplemental Notes, a great variety of subjects, geographical, biological, linguistic and economic, are discussed. We are given catalogues of the mammals birds and tables of the group, with some notes on the invertebrates and plants, all of which are interesting.

A reca

most of whom this animal is but little known. Mr. Elliott says that:

First.—The earliest bulls land in a negligent, indolent way at the opening of the season, soon after the rocks at the water's edge are free from ice, frozen snow, etc. This is, as a rule, from the 1st to the 5th of every May. They land from the beginning to the end of the season in perfect confidence and without tear. They are very fat, and will weigh, at an average, 500 pounds each. Some stay at the water's edge; some go to the tier back of them again, and so on until the whole rockery is mapped out by then, weeks in advance of the arrival of the first female.

Second.—That by the 10th or 12th of June all the male stations on the rockeries have been mapped out and fought for, and held in waiting by the "see-catchic." These males are, as a rule, bulls rarely ever under six years of age; most of them are over that age, being sometimes three, and occasionally, doubtless, four times as old.

Third.—That the cows make their first appearance, as a class, on or after the 12th or 15th of June, in very small numbers; but rapidly after the 23d and 25th of this month, every year, they begin to flock up in such numbers as to fill the harems very perceptibly, and by the 8th or 10th of July they have all come, as a rule.—a few stragglers excepted. The average weight of the females now will not be much more than eighty or ninety pounds each.

Fourth.—That the breeding season is at its height from the 10th to the 15th of July every year, and that it subsides entirely at the end of this month and early in Angust; also, that its method and system are confined entirely to the land, never effected in the sea.

Fifth.—That the females bear their first young when they are three years old, and that the period of gestation is nearly

never effected in the sea.

Fifth.—That the females bear their first young when they are three years old, and that the period of gestation is nearly twelve months, lacking only a few days of that lapse of time.

Sixth.—That the females bear a single pup each, and that this is born soon after landing; no exception to this rule has ever been witnessed or recorded.

Seventh —That the "severatchie" which have held the

Seventh.—That the "sec-catchie," which have held the harens from the beginning to the end of the season, leave for the water in a desultory and straggling manner at its close, greatly emaciated, and do not return, if they do at all, until six or seven weeks have elapsed, when the regular systematic distribution of the families over the rookeries is at an end for this season. A general medley of young males now are free, which come out of the water and wander over all these rookeries, together with many old males, which have not been on senglio duty, and great numbers of the females. An immense majority over all others present are pups, since only about twenty-five per cent. of the mother seals are out of the water now at any one time.

Eighth.—That the rookeries lose their compactness and definite boundaries of true breeding limit and expansion by the 25th to the 28th of July every year; then, after this date, the pups begin to haul back, and to the right and left, in small squads at first, but as the season goes on, by the 18th, of August, they depart without reference to their mothers, and when thus scattered, the males, females and young swarm over more than three or four times the area occupied by them when breeding and born on the rookeriess. The system of family arrangement and uniform compactness of the breeding classes breaks up at this date.

Ninth.—That by the 8th or 10th of August the pups born nearest the water first begin to learn to swim, and that by the 15th or 20th of September they are all familiar, more or less, with the exercise. 'see-catchie," which have held the

with the exercise.

Tenth.—That by the middle of September the are entirely broken up; confused, straggling bands of females are seen among bachelors, pups and small squads of old males, crossing and re-crossing the grounds in an aimless, listless manner. The season now is over.

Eleventh—That many of the scals do not leave these grounds of St. Paul and St. George before the end of December, and some severing may be the stable of January. But

grounds of St. Paul and St. George before the end of December, and some remain even as late as the 12th of January; but that by the end of October and the beginning of November every year, all the fur seals of mature age—five and six years and upward—have left the islands. The younger males go with the others. Many of the pups still range about the islands, but are not hauled up to any great extent on the beaches or the flats. They seem to prefer the rocky shore-margin, and to lie as high up as they can get on such bluffy rockeries as Tolstoi and the Reef. By the end of this month. November, they are, as a rule, all gone.

Within the brief limits of this notice it is impossible to allude to many of the extremely interesting facts in the history of these curious pinnipeds which have been brought out by Mr. Elliott's careful painstaking and long extended observations. It is certainly true that to him we owe a very large part of our knowledge of the habits of several of the more important species of this truly remarkable group.

ENGLISH WIDGEON ON THE NEW JER-SEY COAST.

SEY COAST.

DURING the past two or three years several English widgeon have been killed by the baymen on the New Jersey coast, in Tuckerton and Big Bays, near Little Egg Harbor Inlet, but unfortunately no special value was placed upon them. The fowl were plucked and sold with the varied lot of ducks brought to the town, and thus valuable specimens were lost to the collector and ornithologist. It would seem from the manner in which the baymen spoke of them as "red-headed widgeon" that the birds were not of the greatest rarity in these waters. My man, Sam Smith, residing at Tuckerton, told of having shot two or three, the subject coming up directly after we had killed a pair of our own widgeon or bald pates that came to our decoys. I was asked by him if I had ever seen a red-headed one. I pricked up my ears immediately, knowing he referred to the English bird, and not wishing to have him think I would value very highly one of these rare visitors to our shores, soon learned by indirect questioning all I desired. At Tuckerton a Mr. Kelly purchases from the market shooters all the fowl killed by them, and ships them to New York. Most frequently the ducks are plucked, as the same price is given for them with or without their feathers, and the gunners gain the feathers for their wives.

I have known of other rare varieties of fowl having been shot at the pooluts mentioned—a Hutching soose by myself. I have known of other rare varieties of fowl having been

I have known of other rare varieties of fowl having been shot at the points mentioned—a Hutchins goose by myself, others by the baymen, only known to them as the "little goose" or "sedge goose," black brant, and several eider ducks. It would be well if collectors wishing rare birds or fine specimens of any of the varieties of water fowl, would put themselves in communication with Mr. Kelly and have him save such birds as were desired. His charges would be moderate, I am sure, and I doubt if they can be purchased as cheap in the large cities,

such birds as were desired. His charges would be moderate, I am sure, and I doubt if they can be purchased as cheap in the large cities.

Another most excellent source from which to obtain specimens of almost all the warbler tribe is to make the acquaintance of the keepers of the several light houses (the first-class lights, as the tower is higher) and get them to send the endless variety of dead birds that are so frequently found, in spring and autumn, at the base of the tower, having flown against the light during their light in the night. I expect to be brought to account for imparting this latter piece of information, for I am acquainted with one collector in particular who has obtained many valuable skins by this method; but as his cabinet is full to overflowing he should not object.

Howo.

A Pond with Varied Visitors.—A sora rail was killed in the month of November, on the borders of a mountain pond near Kresgaville, Monroe county, Pa. The same pond was visited by a flight of loons—not the great Northern diver—which remained but a day. A lone Canada goose was shot there also by Mr. Wells, of Curtinsville, Pa., a flock of golden plover whistled on its banks, and the only otter ever seen in the county was killed as it swam near the wooded shore. All this variety in the space of a week. The pond must have been situated in the direct line of the miratory flight of these birds, and being in an elevated country, it was visited as a resting place, for surely no attraction in the way of feed presents itself, except it may be the fish of its waters for the loon, and it would take a sharp loon to capture a trout, especially the trout of this pond.—Homo.

Spring Notes.—Slingerlands, N. Y., Feb. 20.—During the recent warm spell, Wednesday and Thursday last, blue birds made their appearance in the early morning, to the number of half a dozen, remaining about the place all day. Is not this unusually early for them to put in an appearance as far North as Albany?—C. A. Neide.

Game Bag and Gun.

"SPORTING NOTES IN NEWFOUND-LAND."

UNDER this title an admirable little work has just been published at St. John's, Newfoundland. The author, Captain W. R. Kennedy, R. N., senior naval officer commanding on the Newfoundland coast, has had three seasons' experience of sport in the colony. He is a sailor who has been all around the world, not "without seeing it," has shot and fished in every clime, and being a thoroughly good all-around sportsman, his opinion of the capabilities of Newfoundland, as a sporting country, must be received with the weight and respect which is due to a veteran deer stalker, a keen fisherman, and a first-class wing shot. Captain Kennedy writes as well as he shoots; to all the readers of Foiest and Stream, therefore, we cordially recommend the perusal of this little work, which has already reached the honor of a second edition.

of this little work, which has already reached the honor of a second edition.

It will interest alike the disciple of Izaak Walton, the hunter of big game, and the lover of dog and gun; even the stayathome sportsman, whose hands are innocent of blood, who has never felt the thrill of delight which the gunner feels at a good shot, or the angler experiences in the rush of a noble fish or the whir of the eel, will be interested in the stirring adventures "by flood and field" which the gallant captain has so gracefully described.

We select three short extracts, one on trout fishing, another on grouse shooting, and lastly the finest of all the sporting

so gracefully described.

We select three short extracts, one on trout fishing, another on grouse shooting, and lastly the finest of all the sporting scenes in this book, the deer combat:

"Selecting one of Farlow's lovely "silver doctors," I commenced at the head of the upper pool, whilst Jim fished below. About one-third down, a rise! and I was fast in a 3lb. trout, which was speedily landed, and, to cut a long story short, I took out of that pool before I left it eighteen others, averaging from 2lbs. to 3lbs. I then moved down to help Jim, who could not get his line out to the further bank where the fish lay; so together we went down to the rattle and the pool below. At this place we found the trout "jostling each other," so thick were they that, although there were salmon in the pool (we could see them), they stood no chance, as the more nimble trout seized the fly immediately it touched the water. For upwards of an hour the fun was fast and furious, as we generally were both playing fish at the same moment; the beach was sloping, gravelly, and clear of trees, so we gave them the butt freely, and after a few rushes hauled them out by the hair of the head! The strand looked as though a scine had been hauled, the speckled beauties of 3lb. to 4lb. lying about in all directions. At last the fish slacked off, as well they might, and we hove to for a cup of coffee which was being prepared for us on the bank. After a few minutes for refreshments, and to rest the water, we set to work again, but the trout had had enough of our flies. I rose a good salmon in the tail of the pool, and Jim hooked another, which he lost. We then fished the pool over again, with a small trout on spinning tackle, taking three brace more bifurout, after which I went up to the upper pool and took a

which he lost. We then fished the pool over again, with a small trout on spinning tackle, taking three brace more big trout, after which I went up to the upper pool and took a grilse with the fly, and half a dozen more big trout.

"It was now 3 P.M., and we had a long journey before us: so, putting our fish into a light skiff, which had been poled up whilst we were fishing, we dropped down the river, and then on board. Our bag weighed exactly 98lbs., out of which there were thirteen trout which scaled over 3lbs., and twenty-five over 2lbs. weight. Not a bad bag to be made between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. I think after that I am justfied in stating that, with proper precautions and fair play, the rivers of Newfoundland would be second to none in any part of the world."

Captain Kennedy devotes but small space in his book to grouse shooting, a true Scot, "his heart is in the Highland chasing the deer." Caribon, "The Highland Chasing the deer."

of the world."

Captain Kennedy devotes but small space in his book to grouse shooting, a true Scot, "his heart is in the Highlands a chasing the deer." Caribou stalking is evidently his favorite sport. His short notes, however, on the sport over dogs on the Newfoundland barren are well put together and we can certify from personal experience that all he has written about this special expedition is critically correct. Grouse, or as they are all called partridge, are plentiful in the immediate neighborhood of St. John's, but the enormous number of shooters specility exterminate the broods, and after the first week in September it is necessary to go some distance from the capital to make a bag.

"A very pleasant expedition may be made in the direction of Salmonier, a pretty village some fifty miles to the westward of St. John's, where accommodation for a sportsman can be obtained at Carew's Hotel. The road is good and scenery beautiful throughout the route; and a stoppage may be made either at Topsail, twelve miles, or Holyrood, twenty-five miles, at both of which places a decent hotel is to be found. From Holyrood to Salmonier is twenty miles; at the latter place a few days may be pleasantly passed. The hotel, though unpretentions, abounds with good cheer, and Mr. Carew and his wife are obliging, and attentive to their guests. Fair sport may be had in this neighborhood with gun, rod or rift, according to the season. A snipe marsh lies directly in front of the house, and a salmon river, to use an advertising phrase, runs through the property. An aniateur sporting parson, who had never handled a rod before, hooked thirty grilse in rain sport him, the had made segmentation of the house, and a salmon river, to use an advertising phrase, runs through the property. An anateur sporting parson, who had never handled a rod before, hooked thirty grilse in this stream in one day last season. At the back of the premises, a few hours' journey through the woods, there is an extensive park or barrens whereon deer and wild gesee are to be found in the fall of the year. Leaving Salmonier one morning an hour before daylight, accompanied by an eathusiastic sporting J. P., we drove down by the river till we found ourselves abreast of a small fore-and-aft schooner at anchor some forty yards from the shore. Opening fire upon this craft with snipe shot to rouse out the crew, we managed after a few rounds to wake them up, and soon got aboard, and in a short time were scudding out of the harbor with a flowing sheet. A brisk N. E. gale carried us across the bay to a small park thirty miles distant, where we landed and conveyed ourselves and our traps to a neighboring farmhouse. We received a hearty welcome from our host, and indeed from all the village, the unsophisticated natives being unused to visitors, turned out en masse to meet us and gave severy information as regards sport. Curiously enough, these people all spoke with a foreign accent, rolling the 'tr' like a Frenchman, but with a rideulous mixture of Irish brogue as well. They declared the "patterridges" to be jostling each other on the barrens, and as for the salmon and trout, "begorra, yer honor, they're as thick as the sands of the say." The village was picturesquely situated in a valley, and unlike the generality of Newfoundland settlements, presented a well-to-do appearance. A lovely salmon river wound its course through the valley, dividing into several branches as it approached the sea, and variegating a considerable extent of rich meadow-land, which afforded pasturage for herds

of cattle and sheep; a considerable portion had also been devoted to agriculture. A barrier of sea beach obstructed the mouth of the river, causing at the branches to re-unite and rush through a gut of barachois into the sea.

"The afternoon of our arrival we ascended the barrens, at the back of the village, and bagged sixteen brace of grouse and a few snipe; the birds were fairly plentiful; the dogs worked well and the powder was straight. The next day and the next, we averaged ten brace per gun; and on the fourth we worked along the coast to a rendezvous where our boat had preceded us, and from thence re-crossed to Salmonier. Our bag (two guns) was sixty brace of grouse and snipe—not much to brag of in a country where game is preserved—but not bad for a wild country where the only protection the birds get is a close time during the breeding season, where every man carries a gun and vermin are encouraged for the sake of their skins.

"Walking on the barrens of Newfoundland is very much

sake of their skins.

"Walking on the barrens of Newfoundland is very much harder work than on a Scotch moor; but there is no limit to the extent of ground; it costs nothing; the birds when tound are magnificent; and when the sport is combined with snug quarters and kind-hearted hospitality, as in our case, it is not to be despised."

The best extract we have reserved for the last—the description of the combat of the three contents of the three contents.

are magnificent; and when the sport is combined with snug quarters and kind-hearted hospitality, as in our case, it is not to be despised."

The best extract we have reserved for the last—the description of the combat of the two stags: "Refreshed by a soothing pipe we proceeded cautiously along, looking out for deer, when Reuben exclaimed, "Look, Captain, big stag," as a gleam of sunshine lit up the snow-white side of a noble beast. The big stags at this season are almost white, their necks-entirely so. The deer was hurrying along, evidently on the trail of other deer; we ran to cut him off, but he had already disappeared in the woods, so there was nothing for it but to follow on his tracks. At this the Indians are marvelously skillful; with eyes upon the ground, they follow at a rapid pace, noting every blade of grass pressed, every stone displaced, or mud stirred. The trail would have been casy enough to follow but for the numerous tracks of deer all leading down to the valley; and it was evident that a large company had preceded us, a fact of which our old stag was doubtless well aware. We struck down through some woods, picking our way by the "leads" or open passes, well trodden by deer, when I happened to catch a glimpse of some white objects in the valley below. A glance through the glasses pronounced them to be a "company" of deer, and although we could not make out a stag, we were perfectly well assured that one would be among them, and our old friend's hurry to get into the valley became apparent. Picking our way eautiously down through the wood, we at length reached the valley and found ourselves within a few hundred yards of the heart hind, but still no stag could we see. A blinding snow-storm now came on, and we waited to see how the cat jumped, when, looking back, we saw a splendid stag coming out of the wood behind us, accompanied by a hind. This was evidently the same fellow we had seen before, but we had reached the valley by a shorter cut, while he had picked up with a mistress on the way, and valley, as the two stags' heads met in the arcna. Now was our time; disdaining all notice of the hinds, we ran for the spot; the hinds seeing us running began to run also, not away from us, but with us, and in a moment the extraordinary sight might have been witnessed of some sixteen or seventeen hinds and three men all rushing along, mixed up together, to witness as pretty a fight as ever a deer-stalker beheld. In all my experience of deer-stalking, extending over many years, I never saw the like or expect to see again. There, amidst he blinding snow, were the two monarchs of the glen, their heads down, backs arched, horns crashing, turf flying; struggling, writhing, pushing for the mastery, while the hinds, for whom the battle was raging, and who had now arrived on the scene, assembled themselves around to see fair play. What the issue might have been it is difficult to say; the combatants were well matched as regards size and weight, but the new arrival was the fresher of the two, and had longer horns, while the owner of the seraglio, exhausted by the cares and anxiety attendant on his large family, was slowly but surely giving way, and would probably have eventually either been killed or forced to retire, when a third and common enemy arrived on the scene. Selecting the nearest beast, I fired right and left into his huge squirming body, while surely giving way, and would probably have eventually either been killed or forced to retire, when a third and common enemy arrived on the scene. Selecting the nearest beast, fired right and left into his huge squirming body, while B. simultanuously did the same with the other. The stags, which had paid no sort of attention to us, now separated; one reeled and made an effort to charge, but rolled over as a third bullet pierced his carcass; the other made off, but had not gone far before two more shots, fired simultaneously, dropped him also, and the two gladiators lay dead within a couple of yards of one another. Would that a Landseer had been there to picture that strange scene, one that will ever be impressed upon my memory, the grandeur of which was heightened by the romantic beauty of the place and the heavy snow-squall raging at the time. A moment later, and the scene changed from one of intense excitement to perfect calm; the squall passed, the sun shone out, the stags lay dead, with faces upturned to the cloudless sky, and the hinds had departed to seek for another lord and master.

We sat down to refresh ourselves with a pipe, whilst Reuben performed the last offices to the departed deer. It may be said, "What a pity you didn't wait and watch the combat," possibly we might have done so, but there was always the risk of their winding us, or being led off by the hinds, although I believe we might have sat down and watched them for an hour and killed them after all."

We believe it is the intention of Captain Kennedy to pub-lish a larger edition of his work at some future time, with illustrations drawn by the author. Copies of the present edi-tion may be obtained through the editor of Forest and

A RECORD OF WING-SHOOTING.

A RECORD OF WING-SHOOTING.

I BEG to present to your readers the following record of my wing-shooting during the past five seasons. My system is to keep score-cards in my pockets, and as soon as possible after making a shot I score a hit or miss. I also keep in my shooting box a Bogardus score-hook, and at night "post up" for the day. It may seem too much trouble, and it certainly is some, but a quiet determination and a little practice soon makes it come natural. It is better to count your shells before starting and again on your return. 'The sportsman must be careful not to shoot for a score, but let him adopt the principle of taking all his chances, and whether his card shows good or poor shooting he always knows that the score is a fair one; if good so much the better; if not, why long shots, out of range, bad light, unaccountables, etc. will easily explain how it was. I allow one barrel for each bird, but when a bird is shot down and has to be shot over I count but one shot. The gun used in 1877, "78 and "79 was a 10-bore, weight 91b. 60z., charge 4drs. to 5drs. powder, 14oz. to 14oz. shot. In 1880 and '81 I used a 12-bore. Slbs., with 3\frac{2}{3}drs. to 4drs. powder, 14oz. to 14oz. shot. In 1880 and '81 I used a 12-bore. Slbs., with 3\frac{2}{3}drs. to 4drs. powder, 15oz. to 14oz. shot. In 1880 and '81 I used a 12-bore. Slbs., with 3\frac{2}{3}drs. to 4drs. powder, 15oz. to 14oz. shot. In 1880 and '81 I used a 12-bore. Slbs., with 3\frac{2}{3}drs. to 4drs. powder, 15oz. to 14oz. shot. In 1880 and '81 I used a 12-bore. Slbs., with 3\frac{2}{3}drs. to 4drs. powder, 15oz. to 14oz. shot. In 1880 and '81 I used a 12-bore. Slbs., with 3\frac{2}{3}drs. to 4drs. powder, 15oz. to 14oz. shot. In 1880 and '81 I used a 12-bore. Slbs., with 3\frac{2}{3}drs. to 4drs. powder, 15oz. to 14oz. shot. In 1880 and '81 I used a 12-bore. Slbs., with 3\frac{2}{3}drs. to 4drs. powder, 15oz. to 14oz. shot. In 1880 and '81 I used a 12-bore. Slbs. shot. Slbs. shot. In 1800 and '81 I used a 12-bore. Slbs. shot. Slbs. shot. In 1800 a

The above is the exact reading of my score-book, and the reader may criticise as he chooses. Good, bad or indifferent, it remains my score as I made the shots. It includes both open and brush shooting at what are usually considered game birds. The smaller birds and birds of prey, etc., are not included. The writer could easily have increased the number of shots each season, but he does not shoot for "a bag," and is contented with moderate luck. On first commencing my system I was not careful enough about posting each day's work, and I lost nearly half a season's work by this neglect, but I do not do it now.

Now, as for loading, experience has faught me that for a

posting each day's work, and I lost nearly half a season's work by this neglect, but I do not do it now.

Now, as for loading, experience has taught me that for a No. 10 gun of say #lbs. weight, 4drs. powder, good powder, and 14oz. shat is the best charge, especially for long shots. My No. 10 has a 3-inch chamber, and I have to crimp considerable paper, but this in my opinion gives extra force, at least my experiments and my friends seem to warrant it, and I here beg to call attention to this as being of seeming importance. Another trial I made resulted in the best combined target and penetration that I ever saw. The charge was 5drs, and 14oz. of No. 7's, and the evenness of it was remarkable. It was the premier of hundreds of loads. Let some of your readers take a few long-length shells, put the above mentioned charge in them, and crimp all the paper down as tight as they can, putting two pink wads over powder and one over shot, and then send the result to this paper. I have found that the fuller the shells the poorer the effects, more especially in penetration. In my competitions between 10 and 12-bores, I have found that so far my present 12 loaded with 34drs, and 14oz. shot has produced the best targets so far as penetration goes, but in the field 4drs, and 14oz. has the lead. At a trial last spring one of my friend's No. 10 failed to come up in any way, although loaded with 5drs, and up to 14oz. shot, the No. 12, with 34drs and 14oz. beating it. We are to have another trial early this spring, and some new shells are to be tried, and I hope to chronicle it to your readers. I will conclude by saying that all my rewards have been the outcome of my own personal experience during many years.

Bosrov, Mass., February, 1882.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been very much interested of late in reading certain articles that have from time to time appeared in your columns in regard to game protection, and I was particularly interested in a communication signed "Ogdensburg" which appeared in your issue of January 26; and I fully agree with the writer in saying that the local game constable act is a failure, and I am not at this time prepared to say that the State game agents are not in the same category.

Now, the work of destroying nets in Oneida lake is all right, but there is some other work that, to my notion, needs looking after. In the city of Utica ruffed grouse were sold until February 1. This was all right if the birds were killed before January 1—but were they? A local sportsman of this village was in Utica, and seeing a large number of grouse displayed had his suspicions aroused, and on making cautious inquiries learned that if he would send in a few birds on the sly they would command a good price and be sold as 1881 birds. Now, the local sportsmen of Utica buy these birds, knowing that they must have been killed out of season; and, although there is a so-called game protective organization in Utica, it winks at these offences.

Again, in the village of Richfield Springs, a fannous sumer resort, are numerous hotels and restaurants. From July 1 till the hotel season closes woodcock and ruffed grouse are every day articles of diet. Where do they come from? Part of them are shipped there from New York city and the balance are killed by local market hunters within a radius of forty miles. Men are employed by the season to shoot game for the hotels, and a leading hotel man told the writer that during the month of July, 1880, one man killed 500 ruffed grouse and woodcock. After such slaughter as this, need we lay the disappearance of ruffed grouse to other causes than pothuming vandals does not understand the matter fully.

Let us look a little further. In Saratoga there is a repetition of Richfield, but on

sued.

Local clubs do not, as "Ogdensburg" supposes, always have game protection at heart. True, some of the members talk loudly and contribute liberally; but when one of those same men goes to Saratoga or Long Branch in July his first hotel order is for an "icehouse dinner," which in plain, English

means woodcock, ruffed grouse or other game that is out of

season.

Now, the great trouble in trying to enforce the game laws has been the fact that we have all the while been trying to get at the market bunters instead of the venders of the game after it is killed. If the market hunter cannot sell his game his vocation is gone, and he stops shooting. If our game protectors would bear this in mind and act accordingly they might be a power for good

tectors would bear this in mind and act accordingly they might be a power for good.

I hope that if thirty additional game agents are appointed that good men will be selected, and selected in proper localities, and while I do not believe that the selection should be left to local clubs, as "Ogdensburg" suggests, I think that leading sportsmen should be consulted.

As a result of close observation I will say:

1. That if illegal shooting is to be stopped, you must stop the sale of game out of season.

2. That a mean date should be fixed upon, so that the season will open on the same date on both ruffed grouse and woodcock.

woodcock.

3. That three months in each year is all the open season

3. That three monus in each year is another that should be allowed.

4. That the State game agents should be compelled to do their duty or be removed.

I hope other sportsmen will keep the ball rolling.

Brant.

Madison County, N. Y., February 20, 1882.

NOTES FROM KENTUCKY.

NOTES FROM KENTUCKY.

WE believers (?) in ground-hog day and similar forecasts of the weather are in a distressing dilemma. Our ground hog certainly must have been fearfully frightened by his shadow, and in view of the repeated snowstorms immediately following, not a doubt of his retirement for a six weeks' snooze was entertained, and scarcely were we reconciled to the fourteen more snowstorms to follow by anticipation of the long deferred ice crop, when on the morning of the 7th inst. a whippoorwill proclaimed winter over. The ground hog reappeared, doves began cooing, a rusty toad emerged from his winter quarters, and within the past week a gentleman found his terrier baying a black snake, which had taken a bush instead of a squirrel. The mercury for the past ten days has fluctuated between 50 and 70 deg. F. buds are swelling, peach trees nearly ready to burst into bloom, grass fields showing green, and numerous other indications that spring is not coming but here. We realize the fact that "all signs fail in dry weather." but the memory of few reaches accurately to that period, though there are traditional allusions to a drouth, and now the weather croakers predict that winter will begin about watermelon time, and that but about two small showers of this year's supply of rain remain for summer distribution. In view of this paradoxical state of affairs, you readily appreciate our "torn up" condition.

During open season such demoralization prevailed in the weather office that close season caught sportsman, gun and dog rusty, and small game is abundant. Ducks and geese failed to call, if they passed; not half a dozen deer were bagged in the county, and only the hunter who follows a squirrel dog has had any fun. Squirrels were never known so numerous as last fall and winter, except during occasional periods of migration. A neighbor and I bagged twenty-six one day in December, and at no point on our stroll were we exceeding a half-mile from the house. Within gunshot of the house we bagged soven within a circle of

minnows.

P. S.—This was written ten days ago, but couldn't get to office without a boat, and that anchored eight miles off if not carried away by floods.

MILL SPRINGS, Ky., Feb. 1882.

MIGRATORY QUAIL.

HAVE read the remarks on migratory quail of Mr. Everett Smith from Maine, and of Mr. Williams from Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Smith does not claim to prove more than that some of

Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Smith does not claim to prove more than that some of the quail returned; his evidence appears to be from correspondents, but as he is quite silent about the young broods of the returned birds, I conclude his measure of success is no greater than that of Mr. Williams and others, including ourselves. The "weak point" in this quail business is with the bevies or young birds. We have no right to expect that the old birds will return to the place they were liberated from any more than to expect that an escaped prisoner will return to his jail, but the young birds will have a "desire" to return to their native soil, and it is with them we have to deal and to facilitate this act of migration. In Canada "les perdirix" have young early in June, which is the commencement of our hot weather; by the 1st of September the young birds are barely fit to be shot, but by the 1st of October, they are quite strong and full grown. I infer from these facts that unless quail are turned loose in May there will be no birds strong enough that year to migrate with a hope of seeing them again the following spring, and that our failures with quail arise from the fact that we turn out the birds at the end of June instead of in the beginning of May.

Acting upon the above opinion, I endeavored to carry over my birds of last year so as to liberate them this spring, but I have only partially succeeded, as I have only six left. The mortality consists in "accidents" connected with cats, rats and escapes, all very trying to the temper, but forming a series of misfortunes which were not unbearable. The fault, however, arose from the nature and insecurity of the aviary, which was a temporary vard covered with rets.

series of mistortunes which were not unbearable. The fault, however, arose from the nature and insecurity of the aviary, which was a temporary yard covered with nets.

I, however, recommend an empty room with a net to protect the birds from hitting the ceiling with their heads, isay fastened about two feet from the top of the room) the windows to be netted off, and if plenty of sand is spread about the floor, I have no doubt that the iquail can be easily

wintered over, and that they would be fine strong birds by the following spring. The month of May is a good month in which to liberate quail in Canada, because our farmers are spreading grain over their fields, consequently there is an abundance of food, but in the United States the month of April would be preferable, in fact as soon as the winter is over the quail would thrive better in a wild state.

I intend to order two hundred quail again this spring, because the birds are hardy, cheap, and if I can establish them on the "jardins" of the Lawrentides they need not fear the domestic cat or the gun of the fowler, because the loup-cervier (lyux) and the hunter would not trouble themselves with so small a bird, and the former is a great enemy of the house cat. As to what becomes of the old quail, all we know is that they nugrate in the autumn about the same time woodcock and snipe disappear, but where they go to we do not know.

QUEBEC, Canada, Feb. 1882.

I have a lot of live quail in transit from Texas and will let you know about them in good time. By the way, I believe that all that has been said about the return of the migratory quail to the North is talk. We turned out 400 birds here in 1878 and 1879, 200 each year; and although they appeared to breed well enough, not one has ever returned to us. I do not entirely despair of them yet, but so far they certainly have not appeared.

RULLED, VL. Feb. 1882.

A LONG ISLAND QUAIL CLUB.

A LONG ISLAND QUAIL CLUB.

ONE years since—I believe in the winter of 1868—a friend sent me from Charleston, S. C., fifty live quail. The birds were received by me in December, and were kept until the following March in a small room. About the end of that month I turned forty-seven of them loose in a grove near ray house. Up to the spring named, quail had been very scarce in this acighborhood for several years, and I naturally watched pretty closely to see if my little colony of Southerners would increase and multiply, and—they did. One pair mated and produced thirteen eggs in a nest built within 300 feet of the spot where I turned them loose. This nest I took bodily, with the eggs in it, and a small white lautaun hatched every one of them. As for the rest of the quail, they screanded us all that summer with their sweet call, and besides stocked our neighborhood within a mile or two, so that for two seasons after we had very fair shooting. Since then the quail have been gradually disappearing about here, and now are so scarce that it pays no one to try for them. I am firmly convinced that it, say one hundred of our Long Island sportsance would stop talking about the "protection of game," and each and every one of them put his hand in his pecket for a ten-dollar bill wherewith to purchase a number of quail to tura loose in the latter part of March, the result will open his eyes as to what might be done in the way of restocking exhausted quail lands.

Would it not be a good idea for some gentlemen who have land, with a few dollars to spare over and above their champage bill, and who say they are interested in "Bob White," to form a quail club, each member of which shall hand over to the treasurer at least §3 to be used in the purchase of Southern birds for distribution among the members, pro rate; 1, for one, have §10 ready to be passed in, so soon as a strictly honest and sober freatsurer can be found. Thomas Claphan.

ROSLYN, Long Island.

NOTES ON SHOOTING.

NOTES ON SHOOTING.

WE take the liberty to publish the foliowing extracts of the form a private letter of an old and valued friend, who for some years has been debarred by illness from enjoying the dearly-loved sports of the field, or taking his usual active part in promoting the cause of game protection, and the improvement of the companions of our sports. In this connection we would say that a quarter of a century ago he imported from Scotland a "Blue Beiton" setter dog, and a year later a bitch, (from the Dake of Gordon's kennel, we think) whose progeny, both in looks and performances, would compare favorably with the blue bloods of to-day, we trust that our friend will soon favor our readers with his views upon some of the important questions that are from time to time discussed in these columns:

"When the great attraction and principal business of national, State and district sportsmen's conventions is shooting pigeous, and the game laws are ignored by those sworn to enforce them, as also by large numbers of the shooting fraternity, the interest in the preservation and protection of game, nearly or quite obsolete, has rather been waning for years. "Pools," "the pot," and kindred associations have little or no inducements for a class of gentlemen who love the gun, and whose aid and presence are valuable. "Gloan," Vol. 17. No. 23, says a good thing, as all his communications do. I wish there were more of them; they should be read and reread. I presume he may be thought "old fogy" with some of the rest of us. But mind you, his ideas will prevail or the so-called game associations will find their latter end soon. Another thing you know, I am no believer in "first-class" guns at \$50, or dogs at \$15 to \$25. "Loading" uppears the topic just now. Hardly two think alike. Fearing no one will agree with me I merely say, when a man has bought a gun and intends to use it, he can't spend a little time and money more advantageously than by going out and targeting with different charges, grades of powder, and bag of shot

MARYLAND.—Templeville, Caroline Co., Md., Feb. 18.—
The quadl and woodcock season closed in this county 15th inst., leaving us lots of quail for breeders. Owing to not much shooting being done around here the past season, I found lots of full coveys at the close of the season. The winter so far has been very mild, except a few cold snaps. We have had no snow of any consequence, so you can imagine how nicely the birds are doing. The woodcock have been conding on here very fast for eight or ten days; I have seen more here in the past week than ever before at this time in the year. They seem to be nesting, but I have found no signs, except that they are paired. I have made it my business to hunt for their nests, but in vain, Everything is favorable for lots of game next season in this part of the State.—W. G. Smith

EXPORTATION OF MICHIGAN DEER.

EXPORTATION OF MICHIGAN DEER.

Some particulars of the shipment of game out of this State in defiance of the law may be of interest. I will ry and give you a few facts. Large shipments of game across the lake from here to Milwaukee and Chicage were almost daily occurrences during the open season. There are a large number of boats called hookers that ply across the lake hesides the lumbermen's steam barges and seows. On these deer are shipped. Four were sent on one schoquer at once. More than fifty violations occurred here at Manistee alone. No one cares to bring down the curses of the people making these shipments by entering complaint. Then, the lumberman is the power that moves the people. Of the open violations in the close season one case will cover many of the same class. For several years it is said that a prominent attorney of Graud Rapids annually comes up north to fish and have some fun. Last season he was joined at Sherman by some local pot-hunters. They made their camp on the Betsy River. Some few deer must have been killed by them, as the men driving the river were compelled to stop work on several occasions and burn up the stinking carcasses of deer they had killed and left in the river to rot. The above are facts, and can be vouched for by Mr. Hopkins, justice of the peace of Springdole, and the foreman of the Island Lumber of the peace of Springdole, and the foreman of the Island Lumber of the peace of Springdole, and the foreman of the Island Lumber. On the land of the stand Lumber of the land of the stand Lumber of the land of the land and have two or the peace of Springdole, and the foreman of the Island Lumber. On the land of the land Lumber of the land of the land and have the peace of springdole, and the foreman of the Island Lumber of the land of the land of the land of the land and have land of the l

aguat on his lands, but buys his venison at two dollars per head, about two cents per pound. Ask him why he does so and he will say that pork hauled fifty niles or less is expensive. Mutton is cheaper and he don't have to haul it now. Some of these same lumbermen are members of game clubs: but then they are not to home.

A word about some of the mighty fishermen. While at Boyne Fells last June I saw Messrs. Portman and Kellog, members of the State Fish Commission, and they will vouch for this, namely, that the count fisherman took out of the Jordan and Boardman rivers trout that would average saventeen to the pound. And box after box of fingerling trout were shipped by these counters to their friends, to substantiate the wonderful lies that they would tell of their fishing on their arrival home. Is there no way out of this? Cannot some means be devised to exterminate these pudwhacks?

Manistee, Mich., Feb. 1882

BREECH vs. MUZZLE LOADERS.

BREECH vs. MUZZLE LOADERS.

SERIES of interesting articles have recently appeared in your excellent journal relative to the accuracy of rifles, muzzle and breech-loading, in which both have carnest advocates. They have endeavored to explain why the systems they prefer are most accurate; and yet there is an element, which so far has been entirely overlooked, and I believe explains the great results obtained by old style muzzle-loaders, as also the reason why modern breech-loaders in so many instances have fallen short of that nicety of results so many instances have fallen short of that nicety of results so many instances have fallen short of that nicety of results so much desired. I began by experience with a flint-lock small bore (140 to a lb.) with a barrel forty inches in length, and the rear sight situated as near to breech as was possible to have it. This rifle had a reputation for accuracy for many years, and had won repeated victories, which at last excluded it from other contests, as no one was willing to enter against it up to 70 yards. It was the fashion at that time to have the barrel of great length, and this style was continued until the breech-bading system was adopted. Makers of the latter at once shortened their barrels, and placed the rear sights farther from the breech, in some instances one-third the length of the barrel from the breech; and extreme accuracy was the exception instead of the rule. Long-range rifles with thirty-four inch barrels and rear sight on the grip or heel of stock have in their turn won victories which were deemed impossible, and can, without being forced from a fixed rest, place consecutive bullets in the bullseye at 1,000 yards, with so little deviation from a fixed point as to excite the admiration of the world.

bittle deviation from a fixed point as to excite the admiration of the world.

Billinghurse, Chapman and James, of New York, and Newcomb and Fitzpatrick, of Natchez, Mississippi, can and did make twenty-five pound rifles with telescopic sights running the entire length of a long barrel, which at 220 yards could place ten consecutive balls in a card 1% inches by 3½ inches and which (James' score) measured 9½ inches string measure. These results would seem to teach us that the greater the distance between fore and rear sights the greater the accuracy, and that accuracy is sacrificed by some makers of breech-loaders who place the rear sight (almost universally) one quarter the length of barrel from the breech. Not only does the short distance between the sights prevent that nice and close adjustment which greater distance permits; but the distance of the rear sight from the eye is another obstacle when the rear sight is so far from the breech. To sum up, I believe that given rifles of both systems, same calibre and powder charge, with front and rear sights same distance on each and barrels of same length, the results would be in favor of the breech-loader, from its superior excellence of inside finish which the muzzle-loading hand-hande rifle cannot possess.

But it you take the superior finished muzzle-loader of thirty-

not possess.

But if you take the superior finished muzzle-loader of thirty-four to thirty-six inch barrel with sights properly adjusted and compete with the breech-loader, short barrel and rear sight half way down the barrel, the result will be disastrous to the breech loader. A word sheat round balk in breech sight half way down the barrel, the result will be disastrous to the breech-leader. A word about round balls in breech-leader. A word about round balls in breech-leaders. I have faithfully tried for a long time with powder charges from 5 to 70 grains powder, round balls 145 grains, picked balls, 205 grains in a .45 calibre Starps military ritle, and distance from twenty to sixty yards, with such poor results that I would never risk a shot of that kind at any game. I patched the balls. I filled the shells full of wads and set the ball on top and inserted with greatest care, and they will strip every time; the twist of the grooves is too great, even when the balls are of pure tin or pure lead, or of any proportion of either.

of either. have loaded from the muzzle also and with same results. As a long-range rifleman I am perfectly femiliar with eve detail, and the extreme care necessary to produce unifor results, and this care I have given to the round ball; and the will not do.

| George Howe, M.D. | George Howe, M.D. | George Howe, M.D. | |

ORLEANS, Lo.

Referring to my article, which you head "Muzzle vs. Breech-loaders," in your issue of February 23, you will notice that I used ammunition of my own preparation; and it is to this point that I wish now to refer, and state my belief that factory-prepared ammunition is not reliable for fine shooting. I note the article (following mine) by E. A. Palmer, and still further on the short one by "F. J." I had intended in my last to ask Mr. Van Dyke how a projectile that made an

erratic flight at short range would finally "bring up" in the bullseye at 300 yards and upwards? Like Mr. Palmer. I have made rifte shooting a specialty for long years; in fact, from boyhood it has been almost my sole pastime, till failing eyesight and physical infirmity has nearly deprived me of the pleasure. From long experience, if from no other reason, I must conclude that the rifle that will do steady, accurate work at long range will also do the same at short range. I have ever found it so. I have also owned rifles that would do good work at short range which at long range were totally unreliable. In this article I wish to refer to that of "Byrne," following third after that of Mr. Palmer. While I can indorse much that Mr. Palmer and "Byrne" say, and particularly the latter, with reference to shotgams and pistols, I must take exception to some of their rifle points. I do not believe that Mr. Palmer, Mr. Brinton, or any other man, can without flags on a windy day beat experienced marksmen who use flags. While I think that first-class breech-loading rifles, with properly prepared ammunition, will do as good work as muzzle-loaders, I feel just as certain that they cannot beat the muzzle-loader which is properly loaded.

If I were to shoot for a wager, I should take a muzzle-loader, but would make my own projectiles, select my own linen for patches, and also the powder. I once spent an entire day in New York city searching for suitable linen for patches, and only found one piece that was it for nice work. I could not even at Stewart's find a piece flat would stand the test of my "piek-glass," but did chance to find a piece at Lord & Taylor's, although my sample came from Stewart's a few months before.

Many fine rifle-shots know nothing about scientific loading. Perhaps "Byrne" may be one of these. I judge, at least, from the last paragraph of his article, that he has not enjoyed the pleasure of witnessing first-class practice, as he says he has not seen the man who could place ten consecutive shots in a spac

ally.

I presume that numerous readers of the Forest and Streem will recollect the company of sharpshooters organized by me at Buffalo, N. Y., during the fall and winter of 1862. At the same time an officer, who, to avoid dismissal from service, had resigned from Berdan's Sharpshooters, and was engaged in New York city in getting up a battallon of sharpshooters. Col. Berdan learning the facts reported the same to Secretary Stanton, who issued an order forbidding any mustering officer to muster into the corps of sharpshooters any person who did not upon test fire five consecutive shots within an average distance of five inches from the mathematical centre, in other words, make a twenty-five-inch string, and this at a distance of two hundred yards. This it will be observed would be much better marksmanship than "Byrne" ever witnessed, still, my company of eighty-three men compiled with the regulation, and their targels are on file in the War Department, each attested by two witnesses. The average for the entire company was twelve and three-eighths inch strings, being less than half the limits allowed by the "order." This will be seen to be an average of less than two and a half inches from the mathematical centre for each of the four hundred and fifteen consecutive shots fired by eighty-three different men from a half-dozen or more different States. These men were mustered into service by Captain Sheldon Sturgeon, First Infantry, U. S. A.

The shooting was all done from the shoulder, at a rest of course, and with several different trifles, some of which were presume that numerous readers of the Forest and

The shooting was all done from the shoulder, at a rest of course, and with several different rities, some of which were loaned by Dan B. Castle, the well-known Buffalo jeweler, who also dealt in second-hand rifles. Bome were also loaned by his neighbor Robson, the gunsmith. I will here say that Dan Castle and several friends of his, who sometimes had friendly trials of mark-manship with us, did decidedly better shooting than "Byrne" seems to think possible for any man to do

do. Referring again to Mr. Palmer's article, I will say that in Referring again to Mr. Palmer's article, I will say that in my younger days I too attended all the turkey-shoots within practicable reach. The last one was in 1865. A party of young men formed a sort of "syndicate" for the purpose of furnishing all the turkeys I was willing to shoot for at ten cents a shot, distance thirty rods (165 yards), nothing but the head to be struck. Four shots collapsed the syndicate. Each of the four shots passed through a turkey's head within one-half inch of the centre, and at the distance stated. This is also better than "Byrne's" allowance.

Wendam, N. J.

MILTON P. PETREE.

Mayonah, N. J.

Having read T. S. Van Dyke's letter on "The Rifle of the Future," and many letters in reply, and being a rifle maker of thirty-tive years' experience, I cannot stand around with my hands in my pockets and allow this discussion to go on without putting in a few words. I was pleased with the number of times that Mr. Van Dyke hit the nail on the head, and will show where he missed it on some points.

He did not seem to know that we have a perfect system of patching the extreme long ball for a muzzle-loader. We have a very perfect way of patching such balls, by using bond-paper cut in the form of a cross. When the paper is cut just the right size it leaves only one thickness of paper around the ball, and sheds from the ball when fired as perfect as when put into the guu. This paper is thicker than paper used for breech-loaders. The patent muzzle (to load with such patches) should be counterbored down about one-half inch, just enough to take out the grooves. This allows the patch to fold around the ball before putting on the guide starter.

Mr. Van Dyke traph were "The long worse rife over its."

the patch to fold around the ball before putting on the guide starter.

Mr. Van Dyke truly says, "The long range rifle owes its accuracy mainly to its ball being pushed in so far before firing." I think Mr. E. A. Palmer lost sight of this when he claims to have discovered his ready remedy (which has been in use for a number of years) for patching the ball to the old style breech-loader. Mr. Van Dyke appears to have understood this system very well, but he was speaking of the old style, soft taper bullet when loaded through the nuzzle like the old style muzzle-loaders.

Mr. Palmer has an idea that the more perfect the bullet after being fired, the more accurate it will shoot. This does not prove to be true with my experience. I often find that namy rifles shoot better to make the balls softer so they show the grooves more perfect, and also leave a distinct shoulder on the ball at the edge of the patch, which shows more

expansion by force of powder, but there is a limit in this

expansion by force of powder, but there is a limit in this respect to get the greatest accuracy.

Many people have a notion that the ribs formed on a ball by the rithing affect its accuracy by catching the air in its spiral motion. This is not so; the ball passes through the air the same as though there was a spiral passage cut for it. Old style, short, conical balls have to be much softer than those used in the long-range system, and consequently are found more imperfect and bruised after being fired.

The majority of target-shooters do not pretend that their short conical balls (which are the most accurate up to three hundred yards) will compete with a ball double their weight at one hundred rods. Mr. Palmer speaks of one Joseph Brinton beating so many of the old target muzzle-loading rifles in their farce shooting, as he styles it. The reason is plain to me why he came out victorious. It is a well-known fact that a ball three times heavier than balls used in the old-style target rifles will beat them in the wind at moderate long range. I presume that any of those old style guns used on that occasion would beat Mr. Brinton's breech-loader would make a much finer target than he could ever do with his breech-loader. He simply blazed away without using any of the engineering skill required to do good shooting with the old target rifle. He speaks of Homen Fisher being there with his pet nuzzle-loader. That may not be a criterion to judge by, for the question is, whether Mr. Fisher's rifle was made on the correct principle of a muzzle-loader, whether it was like those foreign muzzle-loader and on the same principle as the long range breech-loader, when the ball took the grooves by force of powder instead of being properly

made on the correct principle of a muzzle-loader, or whether it was like those foreign muzzle-loader, when the same principle as the long range breech-loader, when the ball took the grooves by force of powder instead of being properly fitted to the grooves by driving them through a contracted muzzle-piece with the cross-paper patch as herein described. In regard to loading a breech-loader at the muzzle to get greater accuracy, that depends entirely on how the gun is rifled—whether for round or conical balls. I could give many fine points on the subject, but I decline to do so, for I have a son who may work at the business after I am gone. I would have been about the first one to perfect the breech-loader if I could not see six reasons why one cannot be made to shoot as close as a muzzle-loader, I am in favor of a breech-loader where rapid firing is required; but for a target rifle they can never be brought to the same perfection as a muzzle-loader. I will explain to "F. J." one of the reasons why a gun will shoot well at long range and not at short range. It is known by many of our old target shooters that we cannot cast balls that are of uniform density on all sides. Swaging them does not change or break the crystal braces that are formed in the cooling of the metal. A ball that is weak, or less dense on one side, will not expand in line with the bore; the rapid wist required to use those long balls causes them to wabble, so the ball takes what might be called a spiral-parabola curve; its greatest distance from the centre would depend on how much it wabbled on the start; it finds its equilibrium before it gets 800 yards, and takes the true line of flight. A muzzle-loader can be made to shoot a very long ball much finer at short range than a breech-loader.

it gets 800 yards, and takes the true line of flight. A muzzle-loader can be made to shoot a very long ball much finer at short range than a breech-loader.

From my experience, the manufacturers of breech-loaders stand on the same grounds now that the makers of muzzle-loaders did thirty years ago. At that time an inferior rifle maker could make a gun that would shoot seven shots in ten as close as the best maker, but their three stray shots would measure about as much as the whole ten shot by the best maker. There are so many causes for those stray shots, that it requires a lifetime experience to make a rifle that will not make them far from the centre. I do not write this letter in the interest of muzzle-loading rifle makers, because with the bullseye measurement and controling interest in that class of make them far from the centre. I do not write this letter in the interest of muzzle-loading rifle makers, because with the bullseye measurement and controling interest in that class of shooting, there is nothing to be gained over the breech-loader at long range. But if they used string measure, (an average from the centre) the well-made muzzle-loader would beat the best breech-loader that was ever made. I don't say that many rifle makers could produce a gun superior to the long-range breech-loaders, for it is a well-known fact that we never had more than eight or ten in the United States that understood the business well enough to make a gun to any certainty. If there are any that don't believe it, let them inquire of some of the old crack shots, and not of those that have come up in the use of breech-loaders. I can show finer shooting done thirty years ago with guns made by a few makers, than can be done by any breech-loader of the present time; and I believe as Mr. Van Dyke says, that 'the man who has grown up with the breech-loader is only a callow youth, who knows nothing of what a rifle can do.''

If any man thinks he can make a very long ball shoot as close at short range, say 300 yards, as our short target balls, he will find his mistake after a few years' experience. A man who has had ten years' experience in rifle making, just begins to find out that he knows nothing about it.

Geo. H. Ferris.

I heartily sympathize with "Byrne" in his efforts to discourage the men who tell such marvelous stories of their skill with the shotgun or rifle. They are a social evil, but I think not a necessary one, and the best way to combat it which has ever occurred to me is to so enlighten the public mind in regard to the results obtainable in the use of frearms that unreasonable stories told of them will meet with discredit everywhere.

I believe few men will be found who care to relate their improbable years to a sudjence showing relainly that they

discredit everywhere.

I believe few men will be found who care to relate their improbable yarns to an audience showing plainly that they know them to be all "wind, simple wind." But I would like to caution "Byrne" on one point. I am afraid he has too little faith in the average rifleman's skill. His statement to the effect that he had not been so fortunate as to find a man able to place ten consecutive shots at 75yds, that would be covered by a saucer, even using a "dead rest," staggered me a little at first, but I soon recovered, and, firm in the belief that I could do that much myself, seized my little squirrel rifle and, tsking a 200yds, target reduced to 50yds, started out to see about it. I placed the target, measured off 75yds,, and, sitting on a stone, but using no artificial rost for the rifle, fired ton shots. I did not go to the target until the string was finished, when I took it home and measured up. Result: A string of 15y₂tin, average each shot from the centre, 1½in. A ring 4½in, in diameter encloses all the shots. Now, a common tea saucer measures 6in. in diameter, and will cover the ten shots, with 1½in. to spare. I enclose the target to give additional weight to my statement. The rifle used was a 28in. 22-cal. Ballard, with peep and globe sights. I am sure I can do much better with my pet target rifle—a new Maynard midrange—but all I care to do is to show that a person not by any means proficient in the use

of the rifle may easily do what "Byrne" thinks, or appears to think, quite a feat.

of the rine may easily do what "Byrne thinks, or appears to think, quite a feat.

Compare the above with the splendid score made by Mr. F. J. Rabbeth at Walnut Hill, recorded in Forest and Stream of January 26, and it sinks into insignificance. That gentleman, shooting with a "dead rest," placed nine out of ten shots, at 200yds, in the centre ring of the bulksye, \(\frac{2}{2}\) in in diameter, and the tenth inside of the \(\frac{5}{2}\) in, ring, all easily covered by a small ten snucer.

In this shooting, mirage and windage, two highly important factors in the riflemant's problems, enter; while at 75yds, both may be practically overlooked.

The best way I know of for a person to obtain a clear idea of what may be done with a rifle, is to learn the sizes of the rings on the various targets in use and their respective counts, and then read the weekly reports appearing in the rifle columns of Forest and Stream of the shooting done at the different ranges.

different ranges.

different ranges.

In this way a person may soon learn what the best marksman in the country are capable of doing; but, like "Byrne," he will never see the man who can hit a silver dollar every time at 75yds. off-hand. Let us have plain facts.

N. E. Maxson.

Westerly, Rhode Island.

Mr. T. S. Van Dyke writes in the number for Jan, 12
"the problem for the rifle maker of the future is this: How
to adjust the ball fully, firmly and gently to the grooves
before firing, and do it quickly enough to retain the great
advantage of rapidity of fire." To do this seems to me
simple enough. Any rifle in which the cartridge is not
pushed home by the thumb could be made to seat the ball as
well as a muzzle-loader, simply by shortening the chamber
for the cartridge so that the ball will be pushed into the
grooves of the rifle. There is plenty of the lever power in
rifles of the Winchester style to force a bullet into the
grooves, but the ordinary cartridge would hardly suit this
style of loading, because the bullet might, instead of going
into the grooves, get pushed back into the shell. Common
rim-fire factory cartridges would suit on account of the
bullet being firmly held by the extreme end of the cartridge so
that almost the whole bullet could be bedded in the grooves.

Glenford, Quebec.

GLENFORD Ouebec

GLENFORD, Quebec.

OHIO, —Strongsville, O., Feb. 18.—Eiitor Forest and Stream: Our partridges have wintered well so far, and they are more plentiful now than I have ever known them at this season of the year. I know of twelve or iffteen birds within a radius of one mile of my house. Our shooting is mostly over the hills and gullies of the Rocky, River, with considerable underbrush. I have been remarkably lucky with what little shooting I have done this season. Rabbits were not very plenty this fall; they were hunted too much with ferrets last winter. We have a fair supply of quail left. So far we have a fair show for good shooting next fall. Foxes are quite plenty and afford us fine sport on the light snows. Five have been killed. Pigeons have commenced flying in quite large flocks, but few have been shot as yet. Snipe have not put in an appearance yet. They don't often come until the last of March. Have seen some large flocks of ducks going north. One of your correspondents, a few weeks ago, writing of squirrels laying up their store, says: "Who ever saw a squirrel with a nut in his mouth but that he stopped and ate it at the first convenient place?" If he has not, I have frequently cut trees in which I have found upwards of half a bushel of good hickory nuts. On Feb. 19 I found four more partridges that I had not known of before. They were on my farm. My neighbor says they hatched there.—W. S. A.

there.—W. S. A.

Chicago, Feb, 23, 1882.—We had some very good duck-shooting here until the cold wave struck us last Monday and froze the marshes up and drove the ducks south. Geese have been very plenty this year, but they are in a wretched condition and not fit to cat. Mallards are selling at \$1.20 per dozen on South Wall street. The Riverdale and the Blue Island Clubs had a shoot at Blue Island yesterday (Washington's Birthday); the Riverdale Club won. The Lake George Sportsman's Association, of this city, will be obliged to vacate their shooting grounds at Lake George, Indiana, as the land their club and boat houses stand on has been bought by the "East Chicago Company" and the Chicago Belt Railway Company, these companies having bought ten thousand acres of marsh land—which includes Lake George and Wolf Lake—and will erect immense iron works, factories, etc., as soon as spring sets in. The surveyors have already commenced their work, and in a few months one of the best ducking grounds in the western country will be destroyed, and the "outlet," Blue Bill Point and Rice Island, will be things of the past.—Tex-Bore.

Foxes on Ice.—Baltimore, Feb. 20.—In your issue of Feb. 2 "Sancho Panza" says that a friend of his asserted that a fox left no scent on crystal ice. You, also, corroborate his assertion. I know very little about fox hunting, but I witnessed a sight last winter that certainly does not verify this assertion. Three of us were engaged in breaking the ice in front of our blind on the Dunder river, which is a branch of the Gunpowder, so as to get a hole large enough to put in our decoys. The ice was about an inch or an inch and a half thick, and as clear and smooth as glass. We heard the music of the hounds across the river in the woods, and presently saw Reynard come out on the shore, and, after looking at us for a moment, he took to the ice and made a bec line for a point about half a mile off. He got across and out of sight before the hounds came out of the woods; but as soon as they did they struck the trail and went across the ice in full cry, making a beautiful sight. The morning was quite cold, and the ice did not thaw any until several hours later. The fox was run into his den and dug out by those chasing him.—E. A. R.

Connecticut.—South Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 10.—Mr. Gillespie, of Stamford, has a bill before the Legislature to prohibit the shooting of quail, partridge and woodcock in the county of Fairfield for three years. As woodcock are migratory and don't remain in this county after the 15th of November, to protect them longer than the law does now would seem absurd to say the least, as they would be shot as soon as they migrate in the fall by sportsmen of other counties and States. In view of the scarcity of quail and partridge it would be a good idea to protect them for one year, and I think every one would stand by such a law, but to do any good it should cover the State, not one small county. There are too many complications in our game laws now without adding such a one as Mr. Gillespie proposes.—Oald Honker,

Omo.—Harmar, O, Feb. 18, 1882.—We have just organized a sportsman's club composed of the best sportsmen of our town, and have for our object the protection of game by law. We will this week publish a warning in our local papers that after this date we will prosecute all persons violating any of the game laws, also all grocerymen for selling game killed out of season. We mean business, as there are a class of pothunters here who kill all kinds of game in almost all times of the year, and if they still persist in so doing it will be dear game for them. Quait are very scarce here and must be protected. Grouse are very plentiful, but so shy that it is almost impossible to get a shot at one. These with a few squirrels and rabbits is about all our game. Our club numbers twelve members, all of whom have breech-loaders. We occasionally indulge in an afternoon at glass ball shooting, making very good scores, as twenty-eight out of thirty is not an uncommon occurrence. We have sent for some clay pigeons and a trap, and will try our skill at pigeon shooting this week.—H. S. Omo.-Harmar, O. Feb. 18, 1882,-We have just organ-

DIDN'T-KNOW-IT-WAS-LOADED.—Editor Forest and Stream: I thank you for the scoring you are giving the fools that for amusement point firearms at their friends. If there is any act that would justify "shooting on the spot" this is one of them. How many innocent victims have gone down to the grave, leaving scores of bleeding hearts to mourn all through life, the results of this worse than insane folly. I am confident that every person familiar with the use of firearms, and the dangers attending such use, even in the hands of the most cautions, will thank you for the position you have taken. An insane asylum is the only safe place for those that can find no other amusement. Keep it before the people.—D. T. C.

Hornelsville Association.—Hornelsville, Feb. 23.—The Hornelsville Fish and Game Protective Association has just been organized. Articles have been drawn up and filed with the Secretary of State so the Association will be in a position to enforce the laws. Our river and streams have been stocked with bass and trout; the supervisors have stopped all fishing for three years. We propose to see the laws en forced, and give the fish and game a chance. The following officers were elected—J. W. Robinson, Pres.; H. Leach, Vice-Pres.; G. W. Griswold, Sec.; L. T. Charles, Cor. Sec.; T. FitzGibbons, Game Warden.—J. Otis Fellows.

West Boylston, Mass., Feb. 24.—A strange animal has been seen by a number of people in the easterly part of the town. Attempts have been made to capture it, but without success. It is somewhat larger than a cat, with long hair standing outward from its body. Mr. Albert B. Pierce has a record of seven foxes which he has bagged this winter, besides a large amount of other game. He has made the best record, although others have killed several. Last week Mr. Pierce started up two, but they reached a burrow which he could not dig out. he could not dig out.

Bangor, Me., Feb. 24.—At the annual meeting of the Noromlega Sportsman's Club for the Protection of Fish and Game, held Feb. 22, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: Chas. York, President; H. N. Fairbanks, Vice-President; Fred. T. Hall, Secretary and Treasurer; John P. Tucker, H. W. Durgin and Thos. F. Allen, Executive Committee. The club is in a prosperous condition, and great interest is manifested in seeing that the laws are strictly obeyed.—No-Ram.

CAPT BOGARDUS writes from Elkhorn, Ill., that there are CAPT, ISOGARDUS writes from EIKHOPP, III., that there are more ducks there now than at any other time within ten years. The Captain and his sons, Eugene and Henry, have joined Cole's Circus for the season. Now the country fences will be placarded with twenty million dollar challenges to all other biggest shows on earth to produce an equal family of fine shots. of fine shots

Shinnecock Bay. -Good Ground, Long Island, Feb. 20. During the last warm weather redheads and broadbills came into the bay by thousands, and as there is plenty of spring feed, the chance for sport looks better here than for years, especially for redheads. No geese yet.—William N. Lane.

The Evansyille, Ind., Argus reports: "The blue bird has The Evansville, Ind., Argus reports: "The blue bird has been here. He only stayed one day, however, and then had his valise checked back to New Orleans, where the wind didn't blow the feathers of his tail over his right eye twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four."

A double-tailed goat is one of the products of Walton County, Ga. The other goats regard him as a kind of oleomargarine butter.—Commercial Advertiser.

SENSIBLE DOG LAW.—A bill has been introduced into the Maryland Legislature which has some novel features. provides for an inventory of all the dogs in the State before the 12th of May, each year. The county commissioners before the 12th of April are to divide each election district into as many divisions as there are constables in the district, who are to perform the work of their part under penalty of \$500 for failure so to do. Upon the return of the lists the county commissioners will assess each dog at \$25; the owner of said dog can place a higher value on him and pay the same as on other property. The owner can recover damages if any one injures his dog, unless the dog was engaged in the destruction of stock or poultry or was killed or injured by some one in his own defence. The bill further provides that owners of dogs are liable for damages done by them to property or

Gamblers in Convention .- A great concourse of gamblers is now in convention in this city. The occasion is a six-days' pedestrian match. The walking is only a wheel in the gamblers' machinery to wheedle money into their purses. The style of betting now carried on at the walk is clearly against the law, but by some hocus-pocus or other an injunction has been obtained, restraining the police from interfering with the unlawful proceedings of these blacklegs, and the injunction is to be argued March 6th, the Monday after the finish of the walk! The whole affair is a disgrace to the community. Pool-room, horse-race and walking-match sharpers have manipulated the law and the police too long.

Sea and River Hishing.

In he used to gang, out, out, out, and ever sae far out, free the point In he used to gang, out, out, out, and ever sae far out, frae the point o'n promontory, sinkin aye further and further doon, first to the waistband o' his breeks, then up to the middle button o' his waistcoat, then to the verra breist, then to the exters, then to the vera chin o' him, sae that you wunnered how he could fling the flee, till the last o' a' he would plump richt doon oot o' sight, till the Highlander on Ben Crunchan thocht him droomed. No he, in deed: sae he takes to the sooming, and strikes awa wi' ae arm: for the tither had hand o' the rod; and could ye believe't, though it's as true as scripture, fishing a' the time, that no a moment o' the cloudy day micht be lost; ettles at an island a quarter o' a mile off, wi' trees, and an auld ruin o' a religious house, wherein beads used to be counted, and wafers eaten, and mass muttered hundreds o' years ago; and cetand wafers eaten, and mass muttered hundreds o' years ago; and get ting footing on the yallow sand or the green sward, he but gies him-self a shake, and ere the sun looks out o' the cloud, has hyucket a four-pounder, whom in four minutes (for it is a multiplying pirn the creter uses) he lands, gasping through the giant gills, and glittering wi' a thousand spots, streaks, and stars, on the shore.—The Shepherd in an account of the angling of Kit North, in "Noctes Ambrosiana."

WITH THE GRAYLING.

A BOVE the hills the dawn of morning breaks, And sheds its flood of radiance o'er the lea; The clear-voiced brook makes laughing minstrelsy; Deep in the bosky woods the pheasant wakes.

O'er moss and fell the frosty glory lies.

The birch receives it on its silvern bark;
The moorhen's eyes grow brighter still; and hark! The heron's scream, as homeward now he flies

To me the morn yet holds a greater charm A pleasaunce sweeter, deeper, more serene Than e'en the jewelled glories of the seene; A soul-slave rare as Gilead's gracious balm.

I "go a-fishing" for the Umber shy Whose fridescent sides shame Orient pearls; See with what gentle, oily, dimpling swirls The soft stream curls as Umber takes the fly:

Oh! panacea for all sub-lunar woes The nerve-delighting fight a grayling makes!

Be gentle and be calm, his lip oft breaks—
Good fisher, not so rough, or off he goes!

Triumphing do I stand, with gladsome brow A quivering bar of silver gracefulness Upon the mossy bank, in death's distress. As fragrant as the wild thyme, see him now.

Thence homeward through the brake, or o'er the lawn. With spirit cheered to greet the toil of day,
And heart as buoyant as the waving spray
That all be-gemmed, sways in the breeze of morn.
Creon. in London Fishing Gazette.

CAMP FLOTSAM.

II. CONCERNING "SIGNS,"-CONCLUDED.

THERE are certain "signs in the moon" which, from time immemorial, have been regarded by anglers as influencing, in no small degree, their success. We must confess at the outset a very limited knowledge of these and leave them to be more fully enumerated by the brethren of the angle who

the outset a very limited knowledge of these and leave them to be more fully enumerated by the brethren of the angle who may "jine in experience."

"It is a "sign," which, we believe, the Indian left behind him, that when the new moon lies on its back, that is, with the concave upward, it is a "dry moon" or a sign of dry, pleasant weather. The logic of it is, that "the water can't run out." There is, however, an interpretation of this "sign" which makes it a "wet moon" for the reason that "it is full of water." Likewise, we have the signs that when the horn of the moon is turned downward it is a "dry moon" because "the water has run out," also a "wet moon" because "the water can run out." The authorities upon each side are so numerous and respectable that we are unable to come to a conclusion without hearing argument.

There is quite a prevalent belief, among a class of anglers, that fish do not "bite" in the full of the moon; the reason given is, that they feed nights. While the fact, given as a reason, is undoubtedly true, the deduction therefrom, that fish "won't bite" during days when the moon is in the full, is certainly false. The opponents of that theory instance the fact that catfish and cels "bite" on dark rainy nights, and argue therefrom that fish feed when in the mood, whether it be in darkness or in light.

fact that cattish and cels "bite" on dark rainy nights, and argue therefrom that fish feed when in the mood, whether it be in darkness or in light.

It seems to us that these have the better of the argument, for we have certainly had as good success on days when the moon was in the full as at any other time, and this, as a rule. At such times we have seen and heard the fish—black bass—leaping in every direction upon the surface through moonlight nights, which proves nothing more than that the fish were moving about, for certainly, there was not sufficient food or insects floating on the water to account for the number of fish which were leaping, for, be it remembered, this was upon a lake some two and a half miles long and half a mile wide. Our own theory is, that on moonlight nights when there is a gentle ripple on the water, the fish are attracted to the surface, and that their leaping is mainly in sport. The time when we have observed this has always been mid-summer, and, on these nights have known the fish to persistently refuse the fly, in fact we have never known one to be so taken at night at this lake. In accepting the full moon to be so taken at night at this lake. In accepting the full moon to an indica, are we not compelled to assume that fish prefer to feed at night and that they won't feed by day when the moon is full, and from this are we not eld directly to the position that fish can find their food more readily by "the uncertain light of the moon" than in the light of day, a position, we venture to say, difficult to maintain. The advocates of the former theory seem inclined to invest the fish with an absurd habit, in causing him to feed at night, whether in the mood to not, or, in supposing that if the desire for food seizes him in the night he at once seeks to satisfy himself, while, if such desire comes over him by day, he postpones its gratification until

night he at once seeks to satisfy himself, while, if such desire comes over him by day, he postpones its gratification until night—if the moon be full, and—it might be added with equal sense, after first examining the "weather probabilities" to assure himself that he will be in no danger of losing his meal by the intervention of a cloudy night.

We have often heard it asserted that black bass will not bite after sundown. We have caught them after that hour, and until dark, in considerable numbers, while still fishing with black crickets, and on several occasions we have taken them with the same bait as late as ten o'clock at night, not, however, in large numbers, for we only tried it at that

nour as an experiment, for a short time on each occasion. Another "sign" with some anglers is that black bass won't bite after the first leaves fall upon the water in the fall of the year. As we have been informed by reliable anglers of large catches made by them much after this, and inasmuch as FONEST AND STREAM announces as in season for December Micropterus salmoides, we are fain to believe "there is nothing in it."

Who where here are the short time of the salm is the salm in the salm is the salm in the salm is the salm in the salm in the salm is the salm is the salm in the salm is t

when a boy, failed to learn that ancient "sign" that "after 'peepers' have been stopped three times, suckers will run!" and did not feel himself "stirred as with the sound of a trumpet" by the musical swells breaking along the meadow or the woodland marsh—the precursor of summer and of angling? The connection between the two, so far as the "sign" goes, is like the warning set down in the old almanaes for January, "look—for—snow—about—this—time." The same may be said of the sign, "when dogwood blossoms pickerel bite," or of the similar one of corn being in silk.

Closely allied to anglers' "signs" is another class of "signs" born among and held by anglers of the past, along the sandy beaches and coves of Long Island and the bolder shores of the lower Hudson. These relate not to fish, but to "buried

beaches and coves of Long Island and the bolder shores of the lower Hudson. These relate not to fish, but to "buried money," for it would seem as if these contemplative men, dreaming in bays and inlets and creeks, with minds stored with "sign" and liquid, sometimes wandered to another land fairer than the lost Atlantis or the Utopia, which has never been found, and brought from thence strange wild stories of richly-freighted galleons, sunk upon the main; of strange men in stranger costumes, who concealed, with "sign" and spell and incantation, in lonely spots, chests iron-bound, filled with jewels and gold—the fruitless attempts to recover which have haunted the shores of our bay and river with the best poetry of the New World. Verily, the angler of the olden time had food for contemplation, when, drifting idly through long summer days, he waited patiently for the luck

older time had food for contemplation, when, drifting idly through long summer days, he waited patiently for the luck which came not.

Angling successfully, like learning, has no royal road. Angling successfully, like learning, has no royal road. Signs, no more insure fish than a schoolmaster can capacity. Hence our two classes of anglers—the lucky and the unlucky—seem each born to it; the one to return at nightfall with a well-filled creel, dry and satisfied as to the inner man; the other with the proverbial "fisherman's luck." Indeed, we have often been told by those of whom we expected better things, that though they were fond of angling, they "don't go any more, for they never have any luck." Shades of Walton! We beg everybody's pardon, but must remark that he who measures the result of his day out by the scales or the number which night finds in his creel, is just the man

ter things, that though they were fond of angling, they "don't go any more, for they never have any luck." Shades of Walton! We beg everybody's pardon, but must remark that he who measures the result of his day out by the scales or the number which night finds in his creel, is just the man who will sit down and reckon the per pound which his fish have cost him, charging up a day of lost time in the calculation. From all such, good Lord deliver us.

After all, there is no accounting for this sort of luck at times. It almost seems as if some anglers were destined to take every fish within cast of the boat, while their equally expert, patient brother in the same boat with the same bait never gets a strike or a nibble. We have often thought that fish could tell which bait was cast by one of gentle disposition, and which by one of violent nature or of sullen, angry moods, and that they gave that of the latter a wide berth.

If anglers are not born, but made, we must insist upon a belief in innate taste. We have seen a sturdy youth content to stand and dangle a cord with naked hook—by the hour—along a brooklet in which there had never been a fish—at least within the memory of man. Who has not seen the boy content in fishing in a pail of water, or in a pool formed by a summer's shower? Did the resemblance never strike you, my angling friend, between these early manifestations on the part of the boy, and those of his sister with/her doll? Whence come they? The stick and strings are point in the boy's hands and he is told to fish, you say, and the doll is placed in the child's arms with some like saying. Very good! Are they not apt? But sticks and strings are common playthings with the boy and can be put to hundreds of uses in his games. Yet, he chooses this particular way, and that, too, in a manner not the easiest or most natural to his tender years. Is it not born in his bone, sinew and spirit? Comes it not down through a line of generations from the days when, as Juvenal has it, "A chill cavera from the forces in hi

awakens.

Let those who will, "scout" the anglers' "signs.

not of them. They came with our boyhood, drop Let those who will, "scout" the anglers' "signs." We are not of them. They came with our boyhood, dropped from loved lips which are silent and can utter no word in their defence; they are a part of our day out with our rods, and let us believe that our manhood is none the less multy and strong if, on these days the involuntary query comes upon us —as it does come and will come, in spite of our philosophy—"is the 'sign' right?" WAWAYANDA.

A Handsome Present.—We were shown by Messrs. Conroy & Bissett, last week, the following handsome angler's outfit: One split-bamboo salmon fly rod with gaff, mised pillar reel, Holberton fly book, flies, etc., in fact everything complete and ready for use, all heavily gold plated, in magnificent velvet-lined sole leather case, with silver name-plate and corners. Also, one each black bass and trout fly rod, split bamboo, with reels, landing net, fly books, etc., etc. complete—gold plated and in same style of case—making a most complete and elegant outfit. In addition, there was a trolling box containing everything in the shape of lines, minows, spoons, etc. This outfit is for a present to a prominent New Yorker, ordered of Messrs. Conroy & Bissett, and details left to Mr. W. Holberton.

THE VALUE OF ANGLING.

IN a recent address before the Farmers' Institute of Iowa, Mr. B. F. Shaw, the able Fish Commissioner of that State, made an address upon Fish, Fishing and Fishculture, from which we extract the following:

From the cradle to the grave we hear more or less of these subjects. The babe sitting on its mother's knee hears her simple ditty:

ple ditty:

" Many fishes in the brook. Papa catch them with a hook Baby eat them if he can.

Baby eat them if he can."

And he will be quite likely to remember his first attempt at eating them. The tempting but deceptive monthful of sucker to be swallowed by the youngster who is scarcely more than one himself, the disposition to swallow too much and in too much of a hurry, the cruel, sharp-pointed bone that pierced his throat, getting more firmly fixed with every effort made to disgorge it, the frantic mother kindly beating his back in the hope that the concussion may serve to dislodge it, until his back is black and blue for many days after. The dry crust of bread with sharp-pointed corners that was thrust down his throat, cutting furrows that for days after felt like the ragged edge of every unpleasant thing; the final desperate effort of the mother with one of her longest fingers down his throat, seeming to him to be feeling for the 'soles of his feet; the tipping over of his stomach and final dislodgment of the bone in some mysterious manner, are memories that will go with him through the lift's journey.

stomach and final dislodgment of the bone in some mysterious manner, are memories that will go with him through life's journey.

Do you remember the little creek that used to cross the road or meander through the pasture and meadow, and how as a seven-year-old man you one day, in looking into its conomous pools—fifteen inches deep and full two feet across—saw the monstrous finny leviathans; how you determined to capture some of them; how you went to your mother's spool of cotton thread and took a piece four foot long, and from the pin-cushion a pin, and how, with a bent pin for a look, the thread for a line, a twig for a pole and a worm for bait, you sallied forth to do or die; how you trembled for fear that you should miss him as you approached the scene of action; the throwing in of the bait, the glorious nibbles, the final good, solid bite, and the throwing clear over your head of an immense shiner, fully two inches long; the repetition of the same until you had a full dozen—enough, in your imagination, to make a square meal for all your family; and how mother, to please the vanity of her pet, had them cleaned and cooked to a crisp, and the deliciousness of this meal of the first and finest fish you ever caught? If you do not remember these things, then you have missed one of the sweetest memories of life.

You see the boy of twelve to sixteen years in his rugged mountain home, where all have to labor manfully for a bare subsistence. He does his full share of the hard work with a

You see the boy or twelve to sixteen years in his ringged mountain home, where all have to labor manfully for a bare subsistence. He does his full share of the hard work with a cheerfulness that shows the stuff he is made of, but he has been for the past month silently but fervently praying for a rainy day. He has an abundance of work for every pleasant one, and he knows that the trout bite best when it rains. It comes, and the more dismal and dreary the day the more the sunshine of the boy's buoyant spirits is shown in his face.

cheerfulness that shows the stuft he is made or, our ne mas been for the past month silently but fervently praying for a rainy day. He has an abundance of work for every pleasant one, and he knows that the trout bite best when it rains. It comes, and the more dismal and dreary the day the more the sunshine of the boy's buoyant spirits is shown in his face. His enthusiasm is an inspiration that brings a sympathetic joy to all his family, old and young alike. His chores early done, he, with doughnuts in one pocket and his thin box of worms in the other, is off for the brook. Though barefooted, he has no time to take around the road; but, through briar patches, windfall, thorn brakes and other obstacles, he takes a straight shoot for the best hole in the brook, or to the big spring with an intent to fish the whole length of the stream.

When once there he puts his horse-hair line—the result of much study and labor of his own—upon the slender willow pole that he cut last year and has carefully seasoned in the shade until it is as light and springy as wood can be made. With his sprout hook and light sinker he is ready for business. If you have fished for trout, you know what it is, if not, it would be hard for any one, however gifted, to give you a fair idea of its pleasures and perplexities. That boy has been there so often that he knows just how and what to do. He glides behind a stump and, with the cauliousness of a cat, creeps to the edge of the stream. Carefully he takes the bearing of the water as it swirls under the bank, and with a skill that only comes with experience he drops his angle so softly that scarcely a sound or ripple comes upon the water. It is carried down by the current. A moment's suspense, a rush, a swirl in the water, at tightening of the line, a twist of the wrist upon the pole that is known as "the strike"—which fasten the hook in the fish's mouth, the runkes of the fish to and fro and his wonderful leaps into the air as he gallantly struggles to free himself, the coolness of the boy as he

and he goes home with a light heart and a firm step to show his mother how successful he has been. Her evident grati and he goes nome with a light heart and a firm step to show his mother how successful he has been. Her evident gratification at his success, her pride in his growing manhood and her praises of his skill and prowess fill his heart once more with filtal love and determination to be and do something every day that shall be worthy the praise of so good a mother.

mother.

Seventy years or more later, you see him an aged patriarch, after having fought life's battles manfully, with his rod and line, following the same meandering brook with his heat still full of hope and expectation that each new cast will bring him some new conquest, and still dreaming that "the superb sport of to-day will be excelled by the grander sport of to-morrow." And now he sings one of his favorite songs:

"It'e angled in many waters
On many a summer's day.
In many a murmuring river, By many a tangled way;
But the voice of that brook has never
Lost its pathos and charm for me,
As it ripples and runs forever To its grave in the mighty sea."

Should you see and hear him while his silvered hair wa overed from sight, you would ask, "What boy is that?" and Should you see and hear him while his silvered heir was covered from sight, you would ask, "What boy is that?" and when told that it was the same boy who, seventy years before, swallowed the sucker bone, you might at once compare him with old Mr. Skinflint and Hon. Moneybags, and well wonder how it could be. Look deep down into his innermost heart and see the golden memories of a life well spent in communication with nature and thus with nature's God. His life has been one long fishing trin after knowledge—for in communication with nature and thus with nature's God. His life has been one long fishing trip after knowledge—for the hidden secrets of nature, for happiness for himself, his loved ones, his friends, and for bumanity, and not for power or gold. His stalwart form, his pure heart, and his still brilliant mind are his best possessions. Would you have him barter them for the gold he might have made without earning from those who have earned, without getting it, the shrunken and shriveled body, the dwarfed mind, the impure heart and stricken or hardened conscience of the money-getter? No. You may value the gold, perhaps, for more than its worth, but you would never take it at such a cost.

FISHING AT HORTON'S POINT.

FISHING AT HORTON'S POINT.

I USED to go down to the east end of Long Island (or rather, what would be the east end if a good piece were cut off), and when it was possible to get out on the Sound at Horton's Point, you might count on finding subscriber out among the fishermen. Sometimes on a very pleasant, calm day the change of tide would bring with it a heavy swell and an off shore wind; then you might count on getting all the work you wanted in rowing ashore, and often a spill in the surf as you made a landing.

One day Fred. R— and I were out in a miserable flat-bottomed scow that would go only one, way at a time, and that always the wrong way. We fished close in shore and got a few sea bass, but found that by getting further out we could do better, so we kept gradually working further off shore until it got pretty well on in the afternoon. The breeze was freshening and the water rising, but the fish were doing their pretitest, and we did hate awfully to quit. Finally I said, when I got niy next fish we would give-up. That time was not long in coming, for I soon got the twitch that sounds "to action," and on hauling up found I had on a skate about twenty inches long and a dogfish nearly three feet long. Well, there was a little fun about that time. I was too old a fisherman to think of losing either fish, though one of them was good for nothing, but it required all my strength and skill to save both. My plan was soon laid, and I hauled in the dogfish, got him by the tail, took out the hook, then let the skate play on a taut line while I killed the dogfish—no easy thing to do, by the way—then the skate was pulled aboard and added to our mess.

We were only about a mile from shore, but that mile was the longest I ever traveled on water. The boat bounced around and turned wrong end foremost; got sideways and tried hard to get on top of us; in fact, we did begin to think she could sail better that way, but how to get her turned over, and we on top, was the difficult problem, and it was decided that, as we came

Angling and Politics.—It is well known that President Arthur is an enthusiastic and skillful angler. Mr. George Dawson, of the Albany Ecening Journal, author of "The Pleasures of Angling," and one of the veterans of the craft, is an intimate friend of President Arthur. Some years ago, when the latter caught the fifty-pound salmon, which will always make his name famous on the piscatorial roll of fame, Mr. Dawson wrote to us of the great pleasure it would have given him, had he himself brought the big fish to gaff, but adding that as the gratification had been denied him, there was no other man in the world whom he would rather have catch the fish than his friend and fellow angler, Chester A. Arthur. We were reminded of this letter by seeing in the was no other man in the world whom he would rather have catch the fish than his friend and fellow angler, Chester A. Arthur. We were reminded of this letter by seeing in the Albany Journal, the other day, some comments by Mr. Dawson on President Arthur's recent appointment of General D. B. Warner, of Ohio, to the office of Consul at St. John, New Brunswick, a position which he formerly held. "Although blessed with but one arm," says Mr. Dawson, "General Warner can cast a fly and kill a salmon as defitly as any fully equipped angler we ever met with, and it was as an angler and not as a Government official that General Arthur first formed his acquaintance. He was the lessee of the river from which the President has taken many a score of the king fish of all waters, and, having enjoyed this unpurchasable luxury through the courtesy of General Warner, it must have afforded him extreme pleasure to reciprocate his courtesy. Having shared in General Warner's courtesy upon more than one occusion, and thereby reached the summit of an angler's ambition, we desire to congratulate him upon the fact that the bread he cast upon salmon waters years ago has returned to him after many days. It was while enjoying the kingly sport made possible by General Warner's kindness that the President met the scholarly and accomplished Judge Gray, of Massachusetts, whose appointment to the Bench of the Supreme Court has given such universal satisfaction. From these simple incidents it can be seen that it sometimes pays to be courteous and that it is not always time wasted to 'go affishing.'

MICHIGAN FISHING.—The Elk Rapids, Mich., Progress reports that the aggregate catch of black bass by local anglers from May 27 to September 2, 1881, was 4,200; of trout, 3,310.

THE TEN-POUNDER.

THE TEN-POUNDER.

REGARDING the fish called by Capt. Dampier a "tenpounder" in his notice of Southern fishes, published in Forest and Streean a few weeks ago, and about the identity of which our correspondent "S. G. C." raised the question, we may be able to throw a little more light. By favor of Mr. Frank Endicott, who kindly gave us the first extract from the book of the doughty captain, who sailed in search of plunder, fame, knowledge and fish, we have another extract from Dampier's description of the "ten-pounder" which may lead to its identification.

"Ten-pounders," writes Capt. Dampier, "are shaped like mullets, but are so full of very small stiff bones intermixt with the flesh that you can hardly eat them." Mr. Endicott writes: My own impression is that it is a fish known locally on the Homosassa River as the "skipjack," a long, slender, pickerel-like body with a powerful tail, small head and large eye, dorsal fin setting down into a filmy case as to be out of the way in its lightning-like movements through the water.

This fish took the fly very readily and almost literally, for

the way in its lighthing-like movements through the water. This fish took the fly very readily and almost literally, for after a desperate struggle, in which it would frequently get loose owing to the tenderness of its mouth, it would leave the fly all ragged and useless, in fact, almost reduced to its original elements of simple hook and gut.

Dr. Ferber and I had some of them cooked as an experiment, and found them very bony, but of a very delicate flavor, somewhat resembling a shad.

F. Endicott.

Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 23, 1882.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 23, 1882.

In your issue of Feb. 16, you ask what is a "ten-pounder," etc., etc., and I write to say that I have heard the Elops saurus (Linn.) of the Gulf Coast called by that name. I do not understand how the name could be reasonably applied to this fish, as it is usually of much less weight than ten pounds, and am inclined to think the name was originally given to some other fish which, perhaps, the E. saurus resembles. Elops saurus is of the same family as the tarpum, and their general habits seem to be very similar. In this section it is commonly called "lady-fish" and "skipjack," and is exceedingly abundant during the greater part of the year. It arrives on the coast in early spring in immense schools, which remain several weeks about the inlets and sea-beaches, before entering the bays and lagoons. At this season it swims near the surface preying upon the schools of small fishes that are also coming inshore, making a great commotion all the while the surface preying upon the schools of small fishes that are also coming inshore, making a great commotion all the while and attracting large numbers of sea birds. By the middle of summer the schools are broken up and the individuals are scattered all through the bays, lagoons and bayous, where they feed in shoal water on grassy bottoms, upon such small fishes and crustaceans as may be found there. In the fall they again form schools and gradually leave the bays altogether. The spawning season is in September and October, as determined by the ripe ovaries taken from them during these months.

as determined by the ripe ovaries taken from them during those months.

I have never had an opportunity to follow their movements closely at this period, so cannot say how or where they spawn. It is probable, though, that the spawning grounds are in the bays, for in the early spring I have caught very small specimens there, which must have been hatched near to where they were exight.

small specimens there, which must have been hatched near to where they were caught.

During the summer specimens are occasionally taken by hook and line, and they afford considerable sport, as they are very gamey. Their fiesh is soft and tasteless and quickly spoils, besides the quantity of fine bones it contains makes it undesirable for food. The average size of this fish is about twenty inches long and about three pounds weight, but specimens are taken of twice those sizes. The "lady-fish" is quite valuable in West Florida. for it makes the best bait that has been yet found for red-snappers. It is used both fresh and salted, and quite a large quantity is preserved by the fishermen each year.

salted, and quite a large quantry is protected by men each year.

Elacete canadus has besides the names "cobio," "sergeant." "crab-enter" and "snooks," the name of "ling" among the fishermen of this section. Here it is found only in the deep water at sea, and usually on the red-snapper grounds.

The tarpon is usually called "silver fish" here, or else "tarpon" instead of "tarpum," as in other parts of Florida.

SLLAS STEARNS.

SILAS STEARNS,

MORE ABOUT CHUB.

IT was my good fortune to live about six years in the smart little village of High Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y., situated on the Rondout Creek, twelve miles from where it empties

on the Rondout Creek, tweive miles from where it empires into the Hudson.

The village takes its name from a waterfall at that point of about forty feet, furnishing a splendid water-power, which is chiefly utilized by three large cement mills—Norton's, Dela-field's and Van Dennark's. The rugged country thereabouts abounds with cement rock, and the market is largely supplied from that region and the adjoining town of Rosendale. Midfrom that region and the adjoining town of Rosendale. Mid-way between High Falls and the Hudson River, the Wallkill

from that region and the adjoining town of Rosendale. Midmay between High Falls and the Iludson River, the Wallkill
empties into the Rondout, about doubling its volume of water
from that point. The Wallkill is well stocked with black
bass, and affords fine fishing. Bass are also taken in the
Rondout at and below the mouth of the Wallkill. Few are
eaught above; not any as far up us High Falls. Some seasons, however, chub are quite abundant. They are a pretty
fish, almost as gamey sometimes as a bass, and the meat is
white, solid, of fine fibre, and delicious.

In shape they correspond with the wood-cut given in
"Chambers' Encyclopedia," where they are said to be of the
Leuciscus genus, and of the family Cyprinide. In color they
also agree with the description there given—"buils black on
the upper parts, passing into silvery white on the belly."
They are found in the warm months in the rifts and strong
currents. We used for bait either grasshoppers or grub. Our
mode of fishing for them was with a long bamboo, with a
line of the same length, and a simple hook of medium size.
We would wade into the rifts, and cast into the deeper channels. It was common for them to rise and take the bait the
moment it struck the water, and make off with it up stream.
Giving them ample time, you were almost always sure of
your fish.

I teeall two gathers peculiar incidents in chub-fishing. In Giving the

your fish.

I recall two rather peculiar incidents in chub-fishing. In the summer of "71 I was expecting a friend, who is fond of fishing, from New York, to spend a few days with me. I went, out in the afternoon, as he arrived in the evening, to see went out in the afternoon, as he arrived in the evening, to see whether the chub would bite, I went up the creek, to what is there known as "The Rocks," baited with a grasshopper, and standing back the length of my rod from the shore, I dropped the grasshopper upon the surface of the water alongside of a large rock, gently washed by the current, where the depth was about four feet. The moment the balt struck the water I saw a sunfish snatch it and dive down. I gave him a slack line, and presently the slack began to be slowly taken

I pulled, and to my amazement landed a plump twoup. I pulled, and to my amazement landed a plump two pound club. He must have begrudged the sunfish his frugal meal, and appropriated himself the morsel, paying his life for his greediness. Soon adding three more fine fellows to him, I returned home to report to my friend on his arrival that the fishing was good, as we also found it the next day at "The Rocks."

On another occasion I went club-fishing, and it was in my way to call on a side older who had been suffering from a

On another occasion I went chub-issing, and it was in my way to call on a sick elder, who had been suffering from a long run of fever. His fever was slowly subsiding, and he was well nigh in the early stages of convaisseence. The elder was something of a fisherman. His house stood upon the banks of the river, and many a nice haul had he made from was something of a fisherman. His house stood upon the banks of the river, and many a nice haul had he made from the rifts near by. Asking me to stay on my return to report luck, which I promised to do (though it would have been a hard promise to keep if I had not taken a scale). I took my leave of him and proceeded a few rods up the stream. I stopped on a bank at least twelve feet above the surface of the creek, where there was a short, sharp curve, the water eddying in the curve, and quite darkened by the low overhanging boughs of two large white oaks that rooted themselves in the margin. It looked very fishy down there; but, then, how was I to make a cast with my rod among all those limbs? I hit upon this plan: Placing my rod upon the ground, with the tip just at the edge of the bank, and making sure that my line was free, I took the looked grasshopper in my hand and cast it down upon the surface. The instant it struck it was seized by a pound and a half chub, and the way that water boiled, and that line surged, and that tip danced up and down, and my nerves quivered, is beyond the power of description. I could only hold on and left him play till he exhausted himself, and then haul him up hand over hand, which I did successfully. A little further up, on a clean, unobstructed shore, I had the good fortune to land several more that afternoon. On my way back I reported myself to the sick elder, and as his languid eyes surveyed my string of chub his wan face brightened up wonderfully, and he has assured me, a score of times since, that in all his sickness nothing did him so much good as the sight and smell of those chub.

Spearing Fish Through the Ice.—Following is an extract from a letter dated at Alexandria, Jefferson county, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1882: "This cold weather has given us some magnificent skating and ice-hoating. The river is frozen to the depth of six inches, with good clear ice, the entire distance from here to Ogdensburg, and below. I had one novel experience, i.e., that of skating down fish, and spearing them. It was done in this way. We went over on the flats, and the clearness of the ice gave us a good opportunity to see the fish lying on the bottom. Then we chased them until they became there remain until we cut a hole in the ice and speared them. Three of us speared seventeen fish in this way in less than three hours, all pickerel and muskelonge."

THE EEL QUESTION.

A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association by Prof. G. Brown Goode.

A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association by Prof. G. Brown Goode.

It is the disposition of American ichthyologists to accept, for the present, the views of Dareste, and to consider all the cels of the northern hemisphere as members of one polemorphic species. Gunther is inclined to recognize three species in North America—one the common cel of Europe, Arguilla vulgaris; one the common American cel, Anguilla bootoniensis, which he finds also in Japan and China; and the third, Anguilla terana, described and illustrated by Girard, in the Report of the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey, under the name of A. texana, which, he remarks, is scarcely specifically distinct from A. bostoniensis, from which it differs only in the greater development of the lips. The distinction between A. bostoniensis and A. vulgaris, as stated by him, consists chiefly in the fact that the dorsal fin is situed a little further back upon the body, so that in the former the distance between the commencement of the dorsal and anal fin is shorter than the head, while in the latter it is equal to or somewhat longer than it. This character does not appear to be at all constant.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE EEL.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE EEL.

We may therefore provisionally assume the identity of the eels of the old and the new world, and define their distribution somewhat as follows: In the rivers and along the ocean shores of Eastern North America, south to Texas and Mexico, and north at least to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but absent in the waters tributary to Hudson Bay, the Arctic Sea and the Pacific; present in Southern Greenland and Icelond (7) latitude 65 deg. north; on the entire coast of Norway, from the North Cape, latitude 71 deg., southward; abundant in the Baltic and in the rivers of Russia and Germany, which are its tributaries, and along the entire western and Mediterranean coasts of Europe, though not present in the Black Sea, in the Danube, or any other of its tributaries, or in the Caspian; occurring also off Japan and China and Formosa; also in various islands of the Atlantic, Granada, Dominica, the Bermudas, Madeira and the Azores.

GENERAL NOTE ON HABITS. [Professor Baird.]

GENERAL NOTE ON HABITS. [Professor Baird.]

Madeira and the Azores.

GENERAL NOTE ON HABITS. [Professor Baird.]

The habits of the eel are very different from those of any other fish, and are as yet but little understood.

"This," so far as we know," writes Professor Baird, "is the only fish the young of which ascend from the sea to attain maturity, instead of descending from the fresh to the salt water. Its natural history has been a matter of considerable inquiry within a few years, although even now we are far from having that information concerning it that would be desirable, in view of its enormous abundance and its great value as a food fish.

"The eggs of the cel are for the most part laid in the sea, and in the early spring, the period varying with the latitude, the young fish may be seen ascending the river in vast numbers, and when arrested by an apparently impassable barrier, natural or artificial, they will leave the water and make their way above the obstruction, in endeavoring to reach the point at which they aim. Here they bury themselves in the mud, and feed on any kind of animal substance, the spawn of fish, the roes of shad, small fish, etc. At the end of their sojourn in the ponds or streams they return to the sea, and are then captured in immense numbers in many rivers in what are called fish baskets. A V-shaped fence is made, with the opening down stream into the basket, into which the cels fall, and from which they cannot easily escape. This same device, it may be incidentally stated, captures also great numbers of other fish, such as shad, salnon, and other anodromous fish, to their grievous destruction.

"As might be expected, however, the Falls of Niagara constitute an impassible barrier to their ascent. The fish is

very abundant in Lake Ontario, and until artificially introvery authorant in Lake Ontario, and until artinearly intro-duced was unknown in Lake Eric. At the present time, in the spring and summer, the visitor who enters under the sheet of water at the foot of the falls will be astonished at the coormous number of young eels crawling over the slippery rocks and squirming in the seedhing whirlpools. An estimate of hundreds of wagon loads, as seen in the course of the perilous journey referred to, would hardly be considered ex-cessive by those who have visited the snot at a suitable season essive by those who have visited the spot at a suitable season of the year.

INTRODUCTION OF EELS INTO NEW WATERS IN THE UNITED STATES

In describing the geographical distribution of the cel it was stated that it occurs in the rivers and along the occan shores of North America. This being the case, as might be supposed, there are many inland lakes and streams of the United States in which this fish does not occur; for instance, in the chain of great lakes above Niagara Falls and in the upper waters of other streams in which there are considerable obstructions. The cutting of canals in various parts of the country has, however, produced a great change in their distribution; for instance, it is stated by Mitchell' that cels were unknown in the Passaic above the Great Falls until a canal was cut at Paterson, since which time they have become plentiful in the upper branches of that river. They have also been placed in many new localities by the agency of man. Concerning this Mr. Milter remarks:

"The cel (Anguilla bostoniensis), appreciated in some local-

of man. Concerning this Mr. Milner remarks:

"The eel (Auguilla bostonieusis), appreciated in some localities and much vilited in others, is another species that has been frequently transplanted. It is pretty evident that it never existed naturally in the chain of great lakes any higher up than Niagara Falls, although specimens have been taken in Lakes Erie and Michigan. Their existence there is with little doubt traceable to artificial transportation.

"A captain of a lake vessel informed me that it was quite a common thing some years ago to carry a quantity of live cels in a tub on the deck of a vessel while on Lake Ontario, and they were often taken in this manner through the Welland Canal. He said that it was a frequent occurrence on his vessel, when they had become tired of them, or had procured better fishes, to turn the remainder alive into the waters of Lake Erie. of Lake Eric

cured better fishes, to turn the remainder alive into the waters of Lake Erie.

"In 1871 Mr. A. Booth, a large dealer of Chicago, had an cel of four pounds weight sent him from the south end of Lake Michigan, and a few weeks afterward a fisherman of Ahneepee. Wis., nearly 200 miles to the northward, wrote him that he had taken a few cels at that point. It was a matter of interest to account for their presence, and a long time afterward we learned that some parties at Eaton Rapids, Mich., on a tributary of the lake, had imported a number of cels and put them in the stream at that place, from which they had doubtless made their way to the points where they were taken. The unfortunate aquarium-car, in June, 1873, by means of the accident that occurred at Elkhorn River, released a number of eels into that stream, and about four thousand were placed by the United States Commission in the Calumet River at South Chicago, Ill., two hundred in Dead River, Walkegan, Ill., and three thousand eight hundred in Fox River, Wisconsin." They have since been successfully introduced into California.

GUNTHER ON THE LIFE HABITS OF THE EEL.

Concerning the life history of the cel much has been written, and there have been many disputes even so late as 1880. In the article upon lehthyology, contributed to the "Encyclopedia Britannica," Gunther writes:

"There is no group of fishes concerning the classification and history of which there is so much doubt as the cel family; an infinite number have been described, but most are so badly characterized, or founded on individual or so trivial characters, that the majority of the ichthyologists will reject them."

In his Catalogue of the Fishes in the British Museum, Dr. In his Catalogue of the Fishes in the British Museum, Dr. Guuther has claimed to retain those as species which are distinguished by such characters that they may be recognized, though he remarks that he is by no means certain whether really specific value should be attached to them, remarking that the snout, the form of the eyes, the width of the bands of teeth, etc., are evidently subject to much variation. In his more recent work he remarks, "Some twenty-five species of cels are known from the coast waters of the temperate and tennical games." tropical zones

DARESTE'S VIEWS.

Other recent writers have cut the knot by combining all of

Other recent writers have cut the knot by combining all of the cels into three or four, or even into one species, and it seems as if no other course were really practicable, since the different forms merge into one another with almost imperceptible gradations. In his monograph of the family of Anguilla-formed fishes' M. C. M. Dareste remarks:

"Dr. Gunther has recently published a monograph of the apodal fishes, in which he begins the work of reducing the number of specific types. The study of the ichthyological collection of the Paris Museum, which contains nearly all of Kaup's types, has given me the opportunity of completing the work begun by Dr. Gunther, and of striking from the catalogue a large number of nominal species which are founded solely upon individual peculiarities.

"How are we to distinguish individual peculiarities from the true specific characters? In this matter I have followed the suggestions made with such great force by M. Siebold in his History of the Fresh Water Fishes of Central Europe. This accomplished naturalist has shown that the relative proportions of the different parts of the body and the head vary considerably in fishes of the same species, in accordance with certain physiological conditions, and that, consequently, they are far from having the importance which has usually been attributed to them in the determination of specific characters.

attributed to them in the determination of special states.

"The study of a very large number of individuals of the genera Conger and Anguilla has fully convinced me of the justice of this observation of Siobold; for the extreme variability of proportions forbids us to consider them as furnishing true specific characters.

"I also think, with Siebold, that albinism and melanism, that is to say, the diminution of augmentation of the number of chromatophores, are only individual anomalies, and cannot be ranked as specific characters. Risso long since separated the black congers under the nume of Marcan aigra. Kaup describes as distinct species many black Anguillas. These species should be suppressed. I have elsewhere proved the species should be suppressed. frequent occurrence of melani melanism and albinism more or less

MS. nob' by Professor Baird.
 Transactions Lit. and Phil. Soc. New York, 1., p. 48.
 Report U. S. Fish Commission, p. 2., 1874, 529.
 Gunther, Catalogue of Fishas British Mussum.
 Compres Rendus of the Academy of Sciences, Paris.

complete in nearly all the types of fishes belonging to this complete in nearly all the types of fishes belonging to this; family, a fact especially interesting, since albinism has hitherto been regarded as a very exceptional phenomenon in the group of fishes. This also occurs in the *Symbranehidae*, I have recently shown it in a specimen of *Monopherus* from Cochin China, presented to the museum by M. Goeffroy St. Hilbiare.

Comm China, presented to the indisculin by M. Goelinby St.

"I must also signalize a new cause of multiplication of species; it is partial or total absence of ossification in certain individuals. This phenomenon, which may be explained as a kind of reachitis (rickets), has not, to my knowledge, been noticed; yet I have found it in a large number of specimens. I had prepared the skeleton of a Comper of medium size, the bones of which are flexible and have remained in an entirely cartilaginous state. Still it is not necessary to prepare the skeleton to determine the absence of ossification, for we can establish this easily in unskinned specimens by the dexibility of the jaws. It is very remarkable that this modification of the skeleton is not incompatible with healthy existence, and that it does not prevent the fish in which it is found from attaining a very large size.

"Those fishes in which ossification is absent are remarkable by reason of the great reduction of the number of teeth, which,

"Those fishes in which ossification is absent are remarkable by reason of the great reduction of the number of teeth, which, although the only parts which become hard by the deposit of calcarcous salts, remain, however, much smaller than in individuals whose skeletons are completely ossified.

"We can understand how much specimens could present characters apparently specific, and that they should have been considered by Kaup as types of new species. These considerations have led me to reduce, on an extensive scale, the number of species in the family.

So, in the genus Anguilla, I find but four species: Anguilla vulgaris, occurring throughout the northern hemisphere, in the new world as well as the old. Anguilla marmorata and A. moree of the Indian Ocean, and Anguilla megalostoma of Oceanica.

Oceanica.

Oceanica.

"There are at least four distinct types, resulting from the combination of a certain number of characters; but the study of a very large number of specimens belonging to these four specific types has convinced me that each of these characters may vary independently, and that consequently certain individuals exhibit a combination of characters belonging to two distinct types. It is therefore impossible to exhibit a combination of the certain individuals exhibit a combination of characters belonging to two

viduals exhibit a combination of characters belonging to two distinct types. It is therefore impossible to establish clearly defined barriers separating these four types.

"The genus Anguilla exhibits, then, a phenomenon which is also found in many other genera, and even in the genus Homo itself, and which can be explained in only two ways:
Either these four forms have had a common origin, and are merely races, not species, or else they are distinct in origin, and are true species, but have been more or less incremingled, and have produced by their mingling intermediate forms which coexist with those which were primitive. Science is not in the position to decide positively between these alternatives." these alternatives.

ANCIENT BELIEFS CONCERNING THE REPRODUCTION OF THE EEL.

The reproduction of the cel, continues Benecke, has been an unsolved riddle since the time of Aristotle, and has given raise to the most wonderful conjectures and assertions. Leaving out of question the old theories that the cels are generated from slime, from dew, from horse bair, from the skins of the old cels, or from those of snakes; and the question as to whether they are produced by the female of the cel or by that of some other waters of fish, it has for centuries leave a question of they are produced by the remails of the cell of by that of some other species of fish, it has for centuries been a question of dispute whether the cell is an egg-laying animal or whether it produces its young alive; although the fishermen believe that they can tell the male and female cells by the form of the snout. A hundred years ago no man had ever found the sexual organs in the cell.

gans in the eer. Jacoby has remarked that the eel was from the earliest Jacoby has remarked that the cel was from the cartiest times a riddle to the Greeks; while ages ago it was known by them at what periods all other kinds of fishes laid their eggs, such discoveries were never made with reference to the eel, though thousands upon thousands were yearly applied to culinary uses. The Greek poets, following the usage of their day, which was to attribute to Jupiter all children whose parties the doubtful was progressive to the the theorem.

culmary uses. The state production and the high was to attribute to Jupiter all children whose paternity was doubtful, were accustomed to say that Jupiter was also progenitor of the cel.

"When we bear in mind," writes Jacoby, "the veneration in which Aristotle was held in ancient times, and still more throughout the Middle Ages—a period of nearly two thousand years—it could not be otherwise than that this wonderful statement should be believed that it should be embelished by pumerous additional legends and amplifications, many of ful statement should be believed that it should be embellished by numerous additional legends and amplifications, many of which have held their own in the popular mind until the present day. There is no animal concerning whose origin and existence there is such a number of fulse beliefs and ridiculous fables. Some of these may be put aside as fabrications; others were, probacly, more or less true, but all the opinions concerning the propagation of the ect may be grouped together as errors into three classes:

The beliefs which, in accordance with the description

as errors into three classes:

"(I.) The beliefs which, in accordance with the description of Aristotle, account for the origin of the eel not by their development from the mud of the earth, but from sliny masses which are found where the eels rub their bodies against each other. This opinion was advanced by Pliny, by Atheneus, and by Oppian, and in the sixteenth century was again advented by Rondelet and reiterated by Conrad Gessner.

"(II.) Other authorities base their claims upon the occasional discovery of worm-like animals in the intestines of the eels, which they described, with more or less zealous belief, as the young eels, claiming that the eel should be considered as an animal which brought forth its young alive, although Aristotle in his day had pronounced this belief erroneous, and very rightly had stated that these objects were probably intestinal worms. Those who discovered them anow had no hesitation in pronouncing them young eels which were to be born alive. This opinion was first brought up in the Middle Ages in the writings of Albertus Magnus, and in the following centuries by the zoologists Letuwenhock, Elsner, Redi and Fahlberg; even Linnaus assented to this belief and stated that the eel was viviparons. It is but natural that unskilled observers, when they open an eel, and find inside of it a greater or smaller number of living creatures with elongated bodies, should be satisfied, without further observation, that these are the young of the eel; it may be distinctly stated, however, that in all cases where eels of this sort have been scientifically investigated, they have been found to be intestinal worms.

ô It is very strange that an observer, so careful as Dr. Jacoby, should denounce in this connection the well-known error of Dr. Eberhard, of Rostock, who mistool a species of zoarces for an eel, and described the young, which he found alive within the body of its mother, as the embryo of the eel. In Jacoby's essay, p. 24, he states that the animal described by Eberhard was simply so intestinal worm, an error which will be manifest to all who will take the pains to examine the figure.

"(III.) The last group of errors includes the various suppo

"(III.) The last group of errors includes the various suppositions that cels are born not from cels, but from other fishes, and even from animals which do not belong at all to the class of fishes. Absurd as this supposition, which, in fact, was contradicted by Aristotle, may seem, it is found at the present day among the cel-catchers in many parts of the world.

"On the coast of Germany a fish related to the cod, Zoarces teliparus, which brings its young living into the world, owes to this circumstance its name Asimular, or cel mother, and similar names are found on the coast of Scandinavia."

"In the lagoon of Conacchio." continues Jacoby, "I have again convinced myself of the ineradicable belief among the fishermen that the cel is born of other fishes; they point to special differences in color, and especially in the common mullet, Magil cephadus, as the causes of variations in color and form among cels. It is a very ancient belief, widely prevalent to the present day, that cels pair with water snakes. In Sardinia the fishermen cling to the belief that a certain beetle, the so-called water-beetle, Dytiscus Rosselli, is the progenitor of cels, and they therefore call this 'mother of cels,'"

SEARCH FOR AND DISCOVERY OF THE FEMALE EEL.

A scientific investigation into the generation of eels could only begin when at the end of the Middle Ages, the prohibi-tion which the veneration for Aristotle had thrown over the tion which the veneration for Aristotle had thrown over the investigations of learned men was thrown aside. With the revival of the natural sciences in the sixteenth century we find that investigators turned themselves with great zeal to this special question. There are treatises upon the generation of the cel written by the most renowned investigators of that period, such as Rondelet, Salviani, end Aldrovandi. Nevertheless, this, like the following century, was burdened with the memory of the numerous past opinions upon the ed question, and with the supposed finding of young inside the body of the cel.

The principal supporters of the theory that the cel was

dy of the cci.
The principal supporters of the theory that the cel was viparous were Alburtus Magnus, Leuwenhock, Elsner, edt, and Fahlberg. The naturalists, Franz Redi and Chrisviviparous were Alburtus Magnus, Leuwenhock, Elsner, Redi, and Pahlberg. The naturalists, Franz Redi and Christian Franz Paullini, who lived in the seventeenth century, must be mentioned as the first who were of the opinion, founded, however, upon no special observations, that the generation of the cel was in no respect different from that of other fishes.

other fishes

In the eighteenth century it was for the first time main-In the eighteenth century it was for the first time maintained that the female organs of the eel could certainly be recognized. It is interesting that the lake of Comacchio was the starting point for this conclusion as well as for many of the errors which had preceded it. The learned surgeon, Sancassini, of Comacchio, visiting an eel fishery at that place in 1707, found an eel with its belly conspicuously enlarged; he opened it and found an organ resembling an ovary, and, as it appeared to him, ripe eggs. Thereupon he sent his find, properly preserved to his friend, the celebrated naturalist, Valisneri, professor in the University of Padau, who examined it carefully, and finally, to his own great delight, became satisfied that he had found the ovaries of the eel. He prepared an elaborate communication upon the subject, which

satisfied that he had found the ovaries of the cel. He prepared an elaborate communication upon the subject, which he sent to the Academy of Bologna.\(^3\)

At the very beginning there were grave questions raised as to the correctness of this discovery. The principal anatomical authority at Bologna, Professor Valsalva, appears to have shared these doubts, especially since shortly after that a second specimen of eel, which presented the same appearance as that which was described by Vallisneri, was sent from Comacchio to Bologna. The discussion continued, and it soon came to be regarded by the scientific men of Bologna as a matter of extreme importance to find the true ovaries of the cel. Pictro Molinelli offered to the fishermen of Comacchio a valuable reward if they would bring him a gravid cel. In 1752 he received from a fisherman a living eel with its belly much extended, which, when opened in the presence of

cel. Pietro Mollielli Olliced to the Issiermen of Comacchio a valuable reward if they would bring him a gravid cel. In 1752 he received from a fisherman a living cel with its belly much extended, which, when opened in the presence of a friend, he found to be filled with eggs. Unfortunately the joyful hopes which had been excited by this fortunate discovery were bitterly disappointed when it was shown that the eel had been cumningly opened by the fisherman and filled with the eggs of another fish. The eel question came up again with somewhat more satisfactory results when, in the year 1777, another eel was taken at Comacchio which showed the same appearance as the two which lind preceded it. This cel was received by Professor Cajetan Monti, who, being indisposed and unable to carry on the investigation alone, sent a number of his favorite pupils to a council at his house, among whom was the celebrated Camillo Galvani, the discoverer of galvanism. This eel was examined by them all and pronounced to be precisely similar to the one which had been described by Vallisaeri seventy years before. It was unanimously decided that this precious specimen should be sent for exhaustive examination to the naturalist Mondini, who applied himself with great zeal to the task, the results of which were published in May, 1777. The paper is entitled "De Anguillæ ovariis," and was published six years later in the transactions of the Bologna Academy. Mondini was satisfied that the supposed fish which Vallisaeri described was nothing but the swimming bladder of the eel in a diseased state, and that the bodies supposed to be eggs were simply postules in the diseased tissue. In connection with this opinion, however, Mondini gave, and illustrated by magnificent plates, a good description and demonstration of the true ovaries of the cel, as found by himself. This work, which is an act of historic justice to state that neither O. F. Müller nor Rathke, but really Carlo Mondini was the first discoverer, describer and demonstrator of the femal

erer, describer and demonstrator of the temate organs of the cel, which had been sought for so many centuries."

Three years later, entirely independent of Mondini, the celebrated zoologisk, Otto Friedrich Müller, published his discovery of the ovary of the eet in the "Proceedings of the Society of Naturalists," at Berlin.

celebrated zoologist, Otto Friedrich Müller, published his discovery of the ovary of the eel in the "Proceedings of the Society of Naturalists," at Berlin.

The discovery of Mondini was next specially brought into prominence through Lazzarro Spallanzani. This renowned investigator, in October, 1792, went from Pavia to the lagoons of the Po, near Comacchio, for the sole purpose of there studying the eel question. He remained at Comacchio through the autumn; he was, however, unable to find anything that was new regarding the question, but in the report upon his journey of investigation he entirely threw aside the discovered by this authority were simply fatty folds of the lining of the stomach. 9

⁷ I fall to find any record of the publication of this paper, except that given by Jacoby, who states that it was printed at Venice, in 1710, with a plate, and subsequently, in 1742, under the fittle "DI ovario Angoillarum," in the proceedings of the Loopold Academy, 's C. F. Muller, Bermbungen, Bei den Intestinal Wirmern.

9 Prof. G. B. Ercolani, of Bologna, and also Crivelli and Maggi, in their essays published in 1872, have rightly stated that Mondinits priority of discovery has been overlooked in Germany. Neither

It was without doubt this absolute negative statement of such a skilled investigator as Spallanzani which for a long time discouraged further investigations on the cel question, and allowed what had already been discovered to be regarded as doubtful, as finally to be forgotten. So when Professor Rathke, of Konigsberg, in his assiduous labors upon the reproductive organs of fishes, in the year 1824, describing the ovaries of the cel as two cuff and collar shaped organs on both sides of the backbone, and in the year 1838 described them as new, he was everywhere in Germany (and to a large extent to the present day) regarded as the discoverr. The first picture of the ovary after that of Mondini, and the first microscopical plate of the egg of the cel, Holmbaum-Hornschuch presented in a dissertation published in 1842—a paper which should be rightly considered as far importance in the literature of this question. The questions concerning the ovaries of the cel may be regarded as having been brought to a distinct conclusion by Rathke, who in the year 1850, published an article describing a gravid female cel, the first and only gravid specimen which had, up to that time, come into the liands of an investigator. 10 was without doubt this absolute negative statement of investigator. 11

ITO BE CONTINUED.

Fishing in Inland Waters.—Concerning the California trout which have been put out in New York waters, Seth Green writes from Rochester to Mr. Chas. F. Inlbrie, of the firm of Abbey & Imbrie, this city: "The fishing in the inland waters will be better this year than last, and within three years you will hear the greatest howl over the California trout that has been heard for years. They spawn in the spring and hatch in a few days, and will fill our streams so full that our followers will have to enlarge their baskets."

REEL FITTINGS.—In our last issue in a reply to a correspondent who wanted something new in a way to hold his reel to the rod, we overlooked the fact that our advertising columns contained an illustrated patent reel plate and rod trimming by Thomas H. Chubb, Post Mills, Vermont, and another by George Hancock, North Adams, Mass., to whose advertisements our inquirer is referred.

Hishculture.

THE SALMON WORK IN MAINE.

THE SALMON WORK IN MAINE.

THE following is an extract from the report of the Commissioners of Fisherics and Game of the State of Maine, for 1881:

For the benefit of such of our citizens as take an interest in pisciculture, we will give a short account of the method of taking our salmon eggs. The Salmon Works are owned by the United States and such individual States as contributed to their construction and arrangement. The whole is under the control of Mr. Charles G. Atkins, Assistant U. S. Commissioner of Fisherics. Each subscriber, whether Prof. Baird for the U. S. Commission, or such of the other States as see fit to contribute, receives a dividend of eggs according to the amount of his subscription. The fish are purchased alive of the weir fisherman at the market rate per pound, at the time when it is lawful to take salmon, and all that Mr. Atkins purchases are just so many fish saved to the State, less the number that may die from bruises received in taking them from the weirs, being fresh run from the sea, and have to be transported in boats carefully prepared to protect the fish from the weirs, being fresh run from the sea, and have to be transported in boats carefully prepared to protect the fish from injuring themselves, as also to furnish them with continued change of aerated water. The fish are transported several miles up a tributary of the Penobscot River into a stream of water known as Dead Brook. About ninety rods of the stream is here divided off by a secure and high fence made of slats, allowing free circulation of the stream; here the fish are confined all through the summer and autumn up to the time of spawning. The water varies in depth from two to fifteen seet. An abundant growth of water plants and overhanging bushes affords shelter to the fish from the direct rays of the sun, in deep pools where the surface water will sometimes indicate in the hottest days seventy-five or even eighty degrees of heat. The bottom of the area of water where the fish are confined all through the same process

Color, become separate and individual bodies like buck shot. They are now washed in several waters, and then spread Rathke nor Hohnbaum-Hornschuch nor Schluser have mentioned his work. S. Nilson, in his Skandianvisk Fauna, 1855, says nothing of Mondini. His mentioned as the first discoverer of the ovaries O. F. Muller, while Cavier, in his "Histoire Maurelle de Poissons," assigning in his work, published in 1828, Die Suswesserfsche von Mittalmond, page 349, that Mondini, almost contemporaneously with O. F. Muller, and independently from him, discovered the ovaries of the eel. The rror, as was discovered by Italian zoologists later than by those of fermany, arose from the fact that the amountement of Muller's discovery was printed in 1789, while that of Mondini, which was made in 1777, was first printed in 1789, while that of Mondini, which was made in 1778, and 1890 the ovaries of the eel, is considered by some to have recognized them; but this, however, is not true, the additions made is not true that the traverse leaflets are wanting than coroneous the eel as he asserts in his last work, contrary to his former description, which was probably based on the law of analogy, and that thereby they are distinguished from the salmon and sturgeon. It is not true, what Rathke likewise asserts, that the genital opening of the eel consists of two small caunis, for I have invariably only found one, which open in the uretura. Rathke has certainly described the eggs quite exactly, distinguishing the larger whitish ones, having a diameter of the contrary of the contrary of the true matter of the ovaries and the eggs, and contrasting them with the fatty formation and with the ovaries and eggs of osseous fish," (Syrski).

upon the trays ready for transportation to the developing house. They are there placed under running water which flows over and under them day and night until the eyes of the incipient fish can be seen without the help of a lens, like two little black dots small as the point of a needle. This period arrives in about sixty days. The eggs are then ready to be sent to the different subscribers. They are carefully packed in layers of gauzo netting, resting on soft beds of damp moss, and can then be sent all over the United States, and even to remote parts of the world like Australia. Penobscot salmon are now swimming in Australian rivers, where no salmon was planted at the creation: where no salmon was even known until the eggs of the Penobscot salmon was planted at the creation: where no salmon was even known until the eggs of the Penobscot salmon were some out and hatched in those waters, and the little fish there carrying out the institucts of its own machinery and wants, went down into the ocean, and thence back to the place that first saw its birth, and thus was established a colony of Maine salmon in Australian waters.

After the eggs are all taken from the fish, their numbers ascertained, which is readily done, as each tray holds in a single layer covering its entire wire surface, a certain number, say two thousand each; counting the trays in use gives an accurate count of the eggs; the books are made up, the expense per thousand will go into the sum of money each subscriber contributed.

The number of salmon bought this year was five hundred

thousand will go into the sum or money each australiant tributed.

The number of salmon bought this year was five hundred and thirteen. One hundred and forty-six of these died from injuries supposed to have been caused by the rude dip net used by the fishermen transferring the fish from the pound of the weir to the boats in which they are delivered at the works. Four were never accounted for, possibly killed by other or mink. In the fall, one hundred and thirty-one males and two hundred and thirty-two females were captured and placed in the tanks.

hundred and thirty-two females were captured and placed in the tanks.

The Penolscot river being the only river on the Atlantic coast of the United States where salmon are left in sufficient numbers to afford a supply of salmon ova to the country, it is deserving of all the protection and care that the State and the city of Bangor can afford it.

We give below the contributions to the Penolscot salmon breeding establishment controlled by Sate and National Government, at Bucksport and Orland for the year 1881:

Maine,	\$2,000.00	Share o	of eggs,	1,080,000
Massachusetts.	500,00	* 6	110	-270,000
Connecticut.	300.00	6.6	6.6	162,000
United States,	1,757.04	6.6	6.0	950,000

LANDLOCKED SALMON.

LANDLOCKED SALMON.

We received from the Grand Lake Stream Landlocked Salmon Breeding Works one hundred and fifty-eight thousand eggs, for fifty thousand of which we are indebted to Prof. Baird. These eggs were hatched and distributed in Cold Stream pond at Enfield, Maranocook at Readifield, Wilson's pond in Auburn, and Rangeley lakes. The landlocked salmon planted in previous years have proved a success, and have been taken at Cold Stream pond in Enfield, Wilson's pond in Auburn, web's pond in Weid. Also several have been taken in the Androscoggin River, at the mouth of Webb's River at Dixfield. Every year they are now taken quite frequently in Rangeley waters. This tish is a very valuable acquisition to all waters where there are large running streams affording them facilities for breeding, and which seem as necessary to their perfect development as to the sea salmon. As a pond fish, without these accessories, it will prove a failure. Maine is the only State that possesses a sufficient stock of this rare fish, of afford its ova to be taken for distribution to other States. An establishment in its conduct and arrangement similar to the salmon works at Orland and under the same superintendent, is successfully carried on at Grand Lake stream in our State. As this is strictly an inland fish, which does not migrate to the salmon works at orland and under the same superintendent, is successfully carried on at Grand Lake stream in our State. As this is strictly an inland fish, which does not migrate to the same and that twenty-five per cent. of all the ova taken shall be hatched and distributed in the same waters.

As a matter of interest to the reader, we give below a list of the contributors for 1881, with the dividend of eggs to each subscriber:

Maine,

Sono,00 60,000

Maine,

Sew Hampshire,

Sono,00 60,000

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, United States,	\$300,00 250,00 500,00 500,00 1,450,00	60,000 50,000 100,000 100,000 290,000
United States,	1,450.00	290,000

In conclusion we would suggest to any anglers taking a landlocked salmon in waters stocked by the Commissioners of Fisheries, that they carefully return them back. In this way, we may expect in a few years to see good salmon fishing in our inland waters, and while we are on this subject, allow us to ask the aid of all our citizens in preventing the destruction of the young sea salmon by boys. We do not wish to be understood that they are wantonly destroyed, but from actual ignorance that they are young salmon. Indeed, they are sometimes sold as trout. They may readily be distinguished as having minute and bright red spots, dark cross bars, and are often mistaken for trout.

NATURAL FOOD FOR FISH PONDS

NATURAL FOOD FOR FISH PONDS.

In order to stock our waters intelligently it is necessary more fully to study the character of every lake, pond, river, reservoir or other waters in regard to its character and capacity to produce fish. What is its temperature, what does it now produce in the way of iish, and what would be better suited to it? What are its present productions—vegetable, infusorial or insect life—that will furnish food for fishes; and what of these that, if introduced, would find a suitable home, to make painer what I mean, let us examine one of our smaller lakes. We find a few bass and wall-eyed pike, but we find them in small numbers, of small size, lank, lean, and with a ravenous look. These facts give us evidence that, while the water is suited to produce these valuable fish, the food on which they live and thrive is wanting in their haunts. They are carnivorous. They live almost wholly upon minnows, and these we will find almost, if not entirely, wanting. In our explorations we find a bed of water plants. We pull one up and find it covered from end to end with small insect life—too small to be of any use to the carnivorous ishes, but precisely what would delight the stomach of a smelt and make him a fish paradise. We introduce the smelt. He lives, thrives and grows, and in a short time the waters will be swarming with young smelt. We dip up a paddle full of mul from the bottom of the lake and we find it filled with small red worms and other forms of infusorial life. We know that this is the food of the buffalo, red horse and sucker. We at once introduce a few large buffalo. He finds these rich banks of mud and infusoria much sooner than we could, and, turning his tail to the surface of the water, he soon fills himself with the portion of the bank richest in that nourishment on which he lives and thrives. Soon we shall have added to the lake millions of young and many large buffalo. Again, we find varieties of render water vegetable-feeding fish live and thrive. We at once introduce the earp. H

various conditions we may find, but we are now turning the insects into smelts and minnows, the infusoria into bulfalo, redhorse and suckers, and the water vegetation into carp and other valuable varieties of vegetable-feeding fish. But I think I hear some one say, "I do not like suckers or redhorse—they are poor food, and the bulfalo is little if any better, and the carp and smelt are too much in the future and so are only speculative." Very well, my friend. I shall tell you that these fish are much better than the insects, infusoria mud, or water vegetation for human food; but those are not the results we were aiming at—they are still to follow. Some day one of the lank, lean bass, which has been living upon his own young until there are no more to lire upon, pressed by a voracious appetite, determines to change his diet. He catches a young smelt. In place of the hard, scaly armor of the young bass he finds the soft body of the snelt; instead of the stiff, sharp-pointed, spine rays of bass fins that so otten have very nearly taken his life as he has gorged his old food, he finds only the soft, velvety fins of the new. He needs no further argument to cause him to henceforth forswear the bass and take to the new food. He took the old, obuxxious, unnatural food sparingly, for the labor and pain of taking it made him do so. This caused his former small, lank and lean condition; and because he took the young bass for food, you have a reason for their former scarcity. The cating of the new soft-rayed finned fishes is a luxury, and their plentifulness insures him a full meal with but little labor, and with these conditions he will soon grow in size and fatness, while the innumity given to the young bass will eyed pike, salmon, brook trout and other valuable fish from the insect, the infusoria, the vegetation and other sources of food by simply furnishing missing links.

Is there anything further we may do upon the ground, or rather water, we have just gone over! Let us see. Suppose, when we pulled the weed, we found

SALMON IN SCOTLAND.

A PRIVATE letter from Mr. A. W. Armistead, the gentle-man who brought over the turbot and soles to America last season, informs us that he soon sails for South Africa. In relation to the spawning of salmon he writes:

The River Firth Fishery Board have sent down word to my brother that the salmon are now up spawning, so he is going this week to try for sonc—we have early and late spawners in the Firth, some spawn October and November, and then there is another run in January. Forest And Stream has just arrived now while I am writing. A new line of steamers I think will run before long from Milford Haven to New York to make the passage in about six and a half days—this might be worth noting down perhaps, in case another attempt is made with the soles and turbots. Must not add more—hust write you again before sailing. My brother will do anything he can in connection with the sole and turbot experiment.

A. W. Arbistead.

A. W. Armistead

CARP IN GEORGIA.-Mr. A. A. Wright, of Georgia, "Thave eary weighing from six to eight pounds, two and three years old, and they have a nice palatable flavor, and from experience with other fish they suit our Southern waters better than any I have tried. All our Germans here are advocates of carp.

DOG RACING

THE staid inhabitants of the "City of Brotherly Love" occasionally indulge in a little decorous recreation. Last week it was a dog race. The Philadelphila Times gives us a synopsis of some of the heats as follows:

Watch and Park's Dash were prepared for a start. Watch, a half-breed Newfoundland, being the largest dog, had to run the full course, 175 yards, and Dash, a setter, was given "44 yards start. At those points the dogs were held in silp, while their masters, after allowing them to smell a live rabbit and a pigeon, ran towards the end of the course. Ten or a dozen yards from the end the owners of the dogs stopped, the pistol went off and the dogs started. Watch made a bee line for his master, but Dash wanted blood, and instead of racing toward home turned and charged full tilt upon his rival. The dogs rolled over and the crowd yelled with excitement, but an instant later Watch struck his feet and, resuming the race, darted on toward his master, followed savagely by Dash. Watch crossed the string first in 174 seconds, but half a second later the defeated dog was on top of the victor and feeding on his left ear. The dogs were separated annid the cheers of every one except the owners of the racevs. Jones' Nell, Smith's Just in Time and Hicks' Sport were the starters in the second heat, the first named being at the scratch.

Jones' Nell, Smith's Just in Time and Hicks' Sport were the starters in the second heat, the first named being at the scratch.

They started evenly. Sport, a lurcher, that is said to have been a clever racer in years gone by, soon pushed to the front, with Nell six yards before Just in Time when the first hundred yards were run. The crowd yelled, "Sport winst" and "Twenty to one on Sport," but before the first shout died away a man, who had evidently attended dog races before, gave a sharp whistle as the lurcher passed him. The dog half halted in response to the call and swerved momentarily, but that halt and swerve, brief though the time was, allowed Nell to flash past and cross the tape a yard in front of Sport, who seemed to recognize the error he had made and hung his head and tail guiltily when he approached his master. The unexpected result of this heat brought the excitement up to a fever heat. Nell ran her 105 yards in 11 seconds. Nixon's Joe Buckley and Cartwright's Old Spring raced for the next heat in good style, but the latter, who had the best of the handicapping, won by several yards.

Tyler's Let Me Go, Johnson's Bess and Davis' Nelly came next, and the first mentioned won so quickly and with such ease that the spectators could hardly believe their eyes. Sho nothing but her master at the other end of the course with a rabbit in his hands. She went off with the pistol, shot by her rivals like an arrow and had finished her part in the race before they were fairly going. She won the final heat and handicap with even greater case than she did the first trial. So amazed were the spectators at her speed and the straightness of her course that they forgot to take the time of the last two heats.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

The American Arms Company, of Boston, Mass., are making a single-barreled, semi-hammerless gun, which they furnish at a low price. The firm is well known in connection with the Fox gun.

The Ronnel.

FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

March 7, 5, 9 and 10—Pittsburgh, Pa., Bench Show. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. Entries close Feb. 25, April 18, 19, 20 and 21—New York, Sixth Annual Bench Show of the Westmirst Kennel Club. Entries close April 3. Chas. Lincoln, Stay 9, 10, 11 and 12—Boston, Mass. Third Bench Show of the Chusetts Kennel Club. Chas 7.

dent. , 11 and 12—Boston, Mass. Third Bench Show of the Massa-ennel Club. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent; E. E. Hardy, Exhibition Committee, P. O. Box 1793, Boston.

FIELD TRIALS.

September—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens. Jos. II. Dew. Columbia, Tenn., Secretary. December—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quail, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

GORDON SETTERS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:
In your issue of Feb. 23 I notice an article by Dr. Niven on
the Gordon setter, in which he asks several questions about
this grand field-dog. Being a great lover of field sports and
owner of some fine field-dogs, my experience of many years
in breeding this dog, and in hunting over them in the North,
South and West, I consider a sufficient reason why I should
be entitled to express my opinion and answer the above-named

gentleman's article, and to assist in placing the Gordon before your many readers in his true light. His first question—"Is it necessary that a Gordon setter should be a heavily-built dog?" Certainly not, if you wish him for field-work; but from a bench point of view, one would be led to think differently; the bench show dog is much too heavy for field-work; some of the prize winners of the present day weigh from 68 to 75 lbs. How many hours' work, do you suppose, such a dog capable of performing, and what chance would he have by the side of the nicely-made field Gordon, weighing only 50 lbs.? The latter dog would surpass him in all field-work by long odds. Who, pray tell me, would wish to start on a hunt with two of these heavy Gordons in their wagons, when they can get the same breed and color, with lighter frames, swift as the racers, with nose surpassed by none, and powers of endurance equal to any strain in this country or in Europe. Tbelieve the craze for large dogs for the bench has been the cause of so many comments on this strain.

Secondly, he asks, "What advantages are to be gained by breeding thus?"

I will say positively none; every step taken toward the heavy dog is ruinous to any strain of field-dogs, unless you are breeding for the style and speed of the cart-horse.

Thirdly, he asks, "Are the Gordon setters of to-day as good in field as when a little white was allowed on chest or feet?"

The light-weight Gordons are good field-dogs, whether it is with a frill or toe of white. I certainly—speaking in a field point of view—would not destroy one so marked, nor a black-white and tan dog, if of proper size. My preference is always for the Gordon with as little white as possible. I think it wrong to debar such from competing at shows. Fellow-sportsmen, a good Gordon cannot be of a bad color; color will not spoll his field-work. Many pups are destroyed for a white chest or foot; save them, and many you will find, at two years old, have lost the white hair; it will have grown out; turn your attention m

GROUSE DALE.

WE give our readers this week a sketch by the well known artist Mr. J. M. Tracy, of the celebrated setter Grouse Dale, which we need scarcely say is a speaking likeness. Grouse Dale, won first at the late Eastern Field Trials on Robbins' Island. He won the puppy stakes at the inaugural meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club in 1879, and was second with Aldrich's Sunt in the braces at the same meeting. He also ran at the same trials in 1880, but was not placed, although he ran a grand heat with Gladstone, except that he was unsteady at the finish. At the last meeting on Robbins' Island he ran all of his heats in good form, vanquishing such noted performers as Croxteth, Maida, Lizzie Lee and others. He also ran at the late National and Pennsylvania Trials at Grand Junction. Tenn., but was so heavily handicapped by his long journey and want of rest that, although he showed some remarkable good work he was unplaced in the national all aged, winning with Dashing Monarch third in the brace and dividing second with Warwick in the Pennsylvania all aged. He has been shown on the bench but once, capturing a v. h. c. at New York in 1880, in a large and very good class, his sire, Waters' Grouse, being placed first in the same class. His dam, Daisy Dale, won second at Philadelphin in 1877, and is a full sister or Diana, the dam of Pollux, who won the Derby at the last meeting on Robbins' Island. Grouse Dale is a handsome dog, rather above the medium size. He is nearly white, with lono—orrather rance—markings, and is now three years old. His action while roading game and his style while on point obacking is magnificent. He is very intelligent and obedient and has a capital nose, and is always in the best of health and spirits and ready for the field at a moment's notice. He is owned by Mr. Wm. A. Buckingham, of Norwich, Comn., and was trained by Mr. Wm. A. Buckingham, of Providence, R. I. WORMS IN PUPPIES.

GROUSE DALE.



WM. A. BUCKINGHAM'S GROUSE DALE.

their not being placed, but because they are not owned by men whose principal hobby is to have a trainer and see his dog hunted once a year. But they are owned by practical lunters, and many by those who have not the means to gratify themselves in yearly field-trial amusement. Then, again, they are owned by men who would attend but their time is not their own. If the Gordons, with field form, had the same labor expended for them, as dogs of other strains, they, to my mind, would do much better nose-work than what we read of at many yearly trials.

Sixthly, he asks, "Have the English setters so much improved, or have the Gordon setters retrograded?" The Gordon is as good for field-work to-day as he ever was, and is the peer of the English in many respects. I believe you can get more first-class field-dogs out of a litter of Gordons than you will ever get out of Euglish or Irish.

To queries seven and eight will say, in order to improve the Gordon for the bench, have the standard changed for a lighter and more racy-looking dog. Fellow-lovers of this dog, it is the dog on the bench, with his immense frame, that has made him unpopular with many that have purchased them for field-work. We have in this country as fine field Gordons us any one could wish for, and wherever owned they are very highly prized.

Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore, Md.

TRACY'S SKETCHES,—Mr. J. M. Tracy, the well-known artist, has just issued the second pair of the series of hunting scenes which he is publishing. One of them, "A Hunting scene in Tennessee," is a striking picture of the well-known Gladstone and Peep o' Day. The other is a capital delineation of Minnesota chicken hunting, with Dash III, and Countess May in the foreground. The pictures heretofore published by Mr. Tracy have mut with a very cordial reception from the sportsmen of the country, who recognize a 'master hand' in the truthful as well as pleasing portrayal of the animals represented. There has been such a call for these pictures that Mr. Tracy has found it impossible to supply the demand as promptly as he would like. He has now made arrangements for increasing the production, and will soon be able to fill all orders as soon as received.

A CONSCIENTIOUS DOG.—A faithful Newfoundland dog spent the night on a pond in Connecticut, recently, guarding the coats of a party of fee-cutters. He refused to leave them when called away, and in the morning he was found at his post budly frozen. That dog was a noble philanthropist, he probably knew that the icemen would seize on the fact of an axe or saw being lost to raise the price of ice in the summer, and he averted the calamity.—Ohristian Union.

THE BOSTON DOG SHOW.

THE BOSTON DOG SHOW.

THE third bench show of dogs which is to be given by the Massachusetts Kennel Club, at Music Hall, May 9, 10, 11 and 12, promises to be a grand one. The classification list is now in course of publication, and will be one of the most complete ever offered.

The club, after due consideration, have decided to give handsome certificates of award in the following order: First, second, third, very highly commended, highly commended, and commended, to each of the different classes in their list. The judges will be particularly instructed not to give those awards unless the dogs come up to the proper standard of merit.

awards unless the dogs come up to the proper standard of merit.

The classes number ninety-six against sixty-three of the last show given in Boston. The following other classes will be made champion classes: For heavy and light weight pointers, black spaniels, heavy and light weight champion fox-terriers, champion mastiffs, champion St. Bernards, champion buildogs and bult-terriers; also same to pugs, Skyes, Cyrkshires, and other breeds; a class will be made for the new breed of dogs, the famous berghunds, which have been extensively imported into this country by Mr. Lorillard and other gentlemen.

The prize list will soon be ready, and an office opened which will be duly announced. Mr. Chas. Lincoln has again been appointed Superintendent for the show. He reports that a great amount of interest is already being taken in the show from various parts of the country.

already being taken in the show and all country.

Special invitations will be sent to England so as to make a truly representative show of all the best dogs in the world.

The entries will close April 3.

All communications should be addressed to E. E. Hardy, Secretary, P. O. Box 1,793, Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK DOG SHOW.—A special prize of a club medal will be given for the best greyhound puppy under twelvo months, also a medal will be given for the best Chesspeake Bay dog or bitch. This class of dogs was unfortunately left out in making out the prize list. Thomas Orgill, Esq., of Brooklyn, will judge the classes for spaniels in the sporting division. Please state that the P. O. Box is No. 1,625, where all communications should be addressed.—Chas. Lincoln, Supt.

LAVERACK PEDIGREES.

LAVERACK PEDIGREES.

I NOTICE in your issue of Feb. 23, a very interesting communication from "East" on the pedigrees and colors of Laverack setters, and, as he in the commencement of his letter corrects you in regard to the color of some of Pride of the Border's get, so now I take the liberty of correcting him in regard to the color of Adams' Rock. After a long line of reasoning, "East" says: "We might add a strengthener to this side, by bringing another example in the shape of Adams' Rock, a liver and white dog by Bruce out of Daisy. Bruce was by Dash II. out of Statler's old Phoebe, and Daisy was full sister to Countess and Victress. Now, where does this liver come from, etc?" I would inform "East" that Adams' Rock (now dead) has nothing to do with this Laverack setter color question, for in the first place, he was not liver and white at all, but lemon and white; and again, he was not a pure Laverack. Mr. Laverack has passed that bourn from which no man returns, and he cannot speak to defend, and that grand old dog, Pride of the Border, which he sent to Mr. Raymond, has passed to the happy hunting grounds; and now, after all these years of slumber, the truth of the one, and the pureness of the other, is held up for rivals to pick at. I am rather of the opinion that Pride can rest in his grave with peace, and trust to his descendants, be they of whatever color they may, to tight the battle of his breeding.

CLAREXIONT, N. H.

Owing to the recent controversy in regard to the Laveracsk

CLAREMONT, N. H.

Owing to the recent controversy in regard to the Laveracsk and their colors, permit me to mention, if of any interest to you or you readers, that I have a dog, liver and white, which color I attribute to the Laverack blood. The dog referred to, Dolph by name, is the produce of in-breeding after a direct cross, he being bred from brother and sister, (by different litters, however). Fred and Kate, black and tan. They by Dan out of Ruby. Dan, by Dandy ut of Die; Dandy, by Jobing's Dandy, ILOrd Rosslyn blood) out of Langstaff Moll, etc. Die, dam of Dan, has clear pedigree back to the Duke of Gordon's Dandy. Boady and Die were purchased by Dr. J. H. Gautier of J. D. Kedward, Esely Courf, Michel Clurch, Esely, Hert-ord, England, and were pure Gordon, while the dam of Dolph was by Mystery out of Cora, born May 12, 1871, and was bred by Mr. Edward Laverack. Cora is own sister to (Q. C.) Mr. Garth's Daisy, and to Porcell Llewellin's Countess and Nellie, Cora by Laverack's Dash, out of Laverack's Moll III., etc. Mystery, bred by Mr. Laverack, by Ls. Jet, out of Duchess, and so on back to old Moll and Ponto. And to conclude, as I cannot find any traces of liver and white on the grand sire, think grandma is to blame.

PERCY C. Ont.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.—Brooklyn, Feb. 27, 1882.

think grandma is to blame. PERGY C. ORL.
PLANFIELD, N. J.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.—Brooklyn, Feb. 27, 1882.
—Editor Foyest and Stream: At the Westminster Kennel Club
Shows, with but one or two exceptions, the sporting dogs have
been divided into two classes. Namely, the aged and puppy
class. One of the exceptions is the English greyhound. Being
desirous of entering some of my puppies in the coming show,
yet feeling they could not compete with full grown dogs with
any chance of winning, I addressed Mr. Lincoln, the superintendent, asking him to present the matter to the club and if
possible have a puppy class formed. He very kindly wrote
me on the 23d inst, that he had submitted the subject to the
managers and they had decided to give a club medal for the
best English greyhound puppy under twelve months old. He
regular class for greyhounds, and all puppies will be afterward
judged separately. They will also be allowed the privilege of
competing in the aged class." At the last show the display of
greyhounds was exceptionally fine, and now that we are to
have a puppy class, I hope that it will be a full one, and thus
bring into sharper competition these dogs which, beside their
great beauty, afford their possessor the double pleasure of companionship and usefulness. The recent sales at Aldrich's show
in what high esteem and value these fleet and graceful dogs are
held by our British cousins, and I look forward to the time not
are discussed by the competition that the supplies are
held by our British cousins, and I look forward to the time not
are discussed by the competing that the supplies are
held by our British cousins, and I look forward to the time not
is now strange.—H. W. HUNTINGTON.

DOGS POISONED.—Willow Lake Kennel, Plainfield, Feb. 22.—Eddtor Forest and Stream; I penned you last week with sorrow, the death of my stud dog Lord Percy; and now I must add among the gone but not forgotten, the black and tan Gordon, Tom, whose death will be read with sorrow by the many who have enjoyed his company, and also the promising young dog Guy, the property of Mr. James R. Brady, is a 'loss never to be replaced. The sudden death of Lord Percy, and his action as described to me, caused me to report that it was pneumonia that killed him. A post mortem on the last two shows poison to have been the cause, and as Lord Percy's actions were the same, it is safe to assume it was poison that killed him. Sir Lancelot and several other noted dogs have also been ill, but are recovering. But I hope the three which have fallen victims to this scoundrel's work may satisfy his desire, for if the inteution was to injure me he has certainly accomplished the purpose, or if done for the purpose of robbing, I think the perpetrator deserves reward, and trust it will be my lot to serve it to him. "I know I could graciously,"—PERCY C. OHL.

COUSLY."—PERCY C. OHL.

COCKER IMPORTATION.—We noticed some time since the proposed importation of two of Mr. Arthur H. Easten's black spaniels, Beau and Blackie. Both of these dogs have been great winners on the bench in England. They were shipped from the Beverly Kennels, England, Nov. 14, and reached the Riverside Kennels, at Claremont, New Hampshire, Dec. 10, 1881, in good condition. Beau and Blackie are evenly matched, are jet black in color, with but little white on the chest; have flat glossy coats with excellent feather, and are made after the latest fashion, with short, sturdy legs and long, well-shaped bodies. They give indications of very high breeding. Beau is the sire of Beverly Bess, for which Mr. Easten refused £70 (8250) at the last Manchester show. Beau is also winner of twenty-two prizes and cups, and has sired a number of prize winners on the English show bench. Blackie is also a noted prize winner, having taken first at Manchester, Eng., just previous to importation, winning twenty-one prizes and cups in all.

PRIORITY OF CLAIM TO NAME.—Feb. 20.—Editor Forest and Stream: I see by the Forest and Stream, that Mr. Smith, of St. Louis, wishes me to change the name of my puppy Brian Borou. Am I under any obligation to do so. I have special reasons for not wishing to.—John Goold. [We fail to see any good reason preventing any one claiming any name for his dog he may choose. In case two or more gentlemen should chance to select the same name for animals of the same breed, it seems to us that they have a perfect right to do so, and no confusion can possibly arise if the owners will in such case prefix their own names to those of their dogs, thus Mr. Smith's dog should be known as Smith's Brian Borou, and Mr. Goold's dog as Goold's Brian Borou, by pursuing this course it would be impossible that any mistakes of identity could transpire.]

THE POINTERS BOW AND JAUNTY.—Mr. Edward Odell, of New Orleans, La., writes us that he has purchased of the St. Louis Kennel Club the celebrated pointer, champion Bow and the bitch Jaunty, the latter in whelp to Faust. We congratulate Mr. Odell upon the acquisition of so good a pair of dogs. We understand that Bow will not be withdrawn from the stud and the breeders of the Southwest will undoubtedly eagerly embrace the opportunity to secure his services.

COCKER SPANIEL PRODUCE STAKES.—The Hornell Spaniel Club enters the cocker spaniel Lady Bath, in whelp to Bob III. in the Cocker Spaniel Produce Stakes. Any person having cockers who has not received a copy of the conditions of the stake, will oblige by sending stamped envelope, and copies of the circular will be furnished at once. James Watson, Secretary, A. C. S. C., 453 W. Forty-third street, N. Y.

PEDIGREES.—We have received a large number of pedigrees in response to our request for them, and tender our thanks to the senders. We find them very useful for reference as often they contain information that cannot be found elsewhere, and we trust that our readers will continue their favors and send us copies of the pedigree of all of their dogs.

KENNEL NOTES.

We wish to impress upon the minds of those who send us items for our Kennel Notes, that to avoid mistakes all names should be written in prarts Letters, as we find it very casy to make mistakes where this is not done. We also would like to be informed whether the animal is male or Female, and to know the date of birth and the breed to which it belongs, whether pointer, setter or other. A careful study of the notes in this number of the paper will show just what is wanted.

is not done. We also would like to be informed whether the animal is male or female, and to know the date of birth and the breef to which it belongs, whether pointer, setter or other. A careful study of the notes in this number of the apper will show just what is wanted.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Negress II. By Mr. J. T. Kirk, Toronto, Canada', for black coeker spaniel bitch, whelped Sept. 1, 1881, by Kafir, E. K. C. S. R. No. 10,451.

Out of Negress, E. K. C. S. B. No. 837.

Boxer II. Fish, Florette and Florette. By Mr. Colin Cameron, Brickerville, Pa., for bengle of and three beagle bitches, whelped Service of the Servic

WHELPS.

Fannie. Major D. T. Bunker's (Anbundale, Mass.) liver and white pointer bitch Fannie (Fosco—Kil) whelped Feb. 16, eleven—four dogs and seven bitches) by Dash (Borland's Bob—Ladly.)

(fipse). Mr. George F. (fildersleve's black and tan setter bitch Gip sey (Orgill's Rip—Aten's Nellie Horton) whelped Feb. 20, six—three dogs and three bitches—by Dr. H. F. Aten's Gien (Colburn's Dash-Mullas' Belle).

entel. L. Mr. G. Campbell's (Carter's Creek, Tenn.) setter bitch whelped Feb. 17, five—two dogs and three bitches—by Joe.

Lioness. Mr. W. H. Lee's (Boston, Mass.) imported mastiff bitch whelped Feb. 24, twelve-ten dogs and two bitches—by owner's Turk. Ruby. Mr. J. H. Phelma's (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer bitch Ruby (Woodraff's Dick—Faun whelped Feb. 24, seven—five dogs and two bitches—by Mr. James Bamfield's (Clifton, Can.) Suip. Gay. Mr. W. N. Callender's (Albany, N. Y.) red Irish setter bitch Gay (Eldo-Firetly) whelped Feb. 24, nim—six dogs and three bitches—by owner's champion Rory O'More.

SALES.

Gay (Elono - Firenty) whereof eeb. 34, nime—six dogs and three bitches—by owner's champion Rory O'More.

SALES.

Exic Chief. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped Nov. 5, 1881 (Raily—Bessie), by Mr. Colin Cameron, Brickerville, Pa., to Mr. John O. Ford, New York.

Driver and Bover Roy. Back, white and tan and leunon and white bear of the Edward Thayer, Pawhucket, R. 1.

Oly and Cristed. Black, white and tan beagle bitches, whelped July 3, 1881 (Victor—Alusic), by Mr. Colin Cameron, Erickerville, Pa., to Mr. Edward Thayer, Pawhucket, R. I.

Box. Black, white and tan beagle dog, whelped May 8, 1881 (Trailer—Lizzie), by Mr. Colin Cameron, Brickerville, Pa., to L. Vaughn & Co., Prev York.

Box. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped May 8, 1881, by Mr. Colin Cameron, Brickerville, Pa., to L. Vaughn & Co., New York.

Box. Elach, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped Mr. J. M. Bergold, Canal Fulton, O.

Bergold Canal Fulton, O.

Bergold Canal Fulton, O.

Bergold, Canal Fulton, O.

Bergold, Canal Fulton, O.

Bergold, Canal Fulton, O.

Box. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped Nov. 3, 1881 (Boxer—Lady) by Mr. Colin Cameron, Brickerville, Pa., to Mr. J. M. Bergold, Canal Fulton, O.

Bergold, Canal Fulton, O.

Bergold, Canal Fulton, O.

Bergold, Canal Fulton, O.

Box. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped Nov. 3, 1881 (Boxer—Lady) by Mr. Colin Cameron, Brickerville, Pa., to Mr. Malenche. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped Nov. 3, 1881 (Boxer—Lady) by Mr. Colin Cameron, Brickerville, Pa., to Mr. Malenche. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped Nov. 5, 1881 (Boxer—Lady), by Mr. Colin Cameron, Brickerville, Pa., to Mr. Malenche. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped Nov. 5, 1881 (Boxer—Lady), by Mr. Colin Cameron, Brickerville, Pa., to Mr. Malenche. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped Nov. 5, 1881 (Boxer—Lowd Stillie), by Mr. Colin Cameron, Brickerville, Pa., to Mr. Malenche. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped Nov. 5, 1881 (Rally—Besse), by Mr. Colin Cameron, Brickerville, Pa.

(Raily—Bessle), by Mr. Colin Cameron, Brickerville, Fa., to Mr. Chas. A. Willis.

Reno III. Black pointer bitch, by Mr. E. F. Mercilliott, New York, to Mr. E. A. Spooner of same place.

Parls—Fuiry wheth. Black and white English setter dog, five months old, by Paris (Leieseker—Dart) out of Fairy, own sister to Mr. Mr. S. A. D. W. Boulder, and the set of the property of the point of the property of the point of the property of

h. Lat.

"http://www.nty.com/pubmed/files/

J. L. Lemon and white pointer bitch (Frank—Nell) by the Cones-Kennel Club, Lancaster, Pa., to Dr. J. Merrill, Poughkeepsie.

N.Y.

N.Y. Ronaine. Red Irish setter bitch, whelped June 13, 1881 (champion Elcho—Roso), by Dr. Wm., Jurvis, Clarenioni, N. H., to Mr. G. T. Wells, Boston, Mass. Raily H. White, black and tan beagle dog (Rally—Dolly) by Mr. J. N. Dodge, Detroit, Mich., to Mr. F. D. Hallett, Winsted, Conn.

Negress II. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Sept. 1, 1881 (Kaffar—Negress, by Mr. J. J. Kirk, Toronto, Canada, from the kennel of T. Jacobs Esg., Wolfbormuph House, Newton Abbott, Devonshire, Eng. She arrived in New York Peb. 16 by the Anchovia.

Parise—Firing vibelys. Black and white English setters, dog and bitch, five months oid, by Paris (Loceister—Durt) out of Fairy (Jounger—Bellel, by C. W. Donner, Halifax, N. S., to Mr. J. O. Denner, New York.

Norse. Liver and white positive descriptions of the Paris (Loceister) and the Norse.

New York.

Norse. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped Dec. 17, 1881 (Crox teth—Gregory's Belle), by Mr. D. S. Gregory, New York, to Mr. D. S. Elliot, New Brighton, S. I.

DEATHS.

Bob H. Mr. C. H. Goodman's (Springfield, Mass.) liver and white ointer dog, whelped July 14, 1881 (Dr. Lyman's Bob—Zip), from dis

pointer dog, whelped July 14, 1881 (Dr. Lyman's Bob—Zip), from dis-temper, Doctor, Mr. Louis C. Clark's (New York) liver and white pointer (Rock—Kate), from distemper.

NAME CHANGED.

Comet to Elcho VI.

Mr. A. Blair Kelsey, Belvidere, N. J., wishes to change the name of his Irish setter dog Comet (Elcho—Noreen) to Elcho VI.

Answers to Correspondents.

D. W. H., Philadelphia. We know nothing of the firm.
J. A. G. Haverhill, Mass.—The gun has a good reputation.
W. L. B., Saugatuck.—Write to H. C. Ryall, Shebyville, Tenn.
F. B. G.—We have been unable to find the articles to which you refer.

The control of the

nds. G. S., Ashtabula, O.—Writo to Edwin S. Harris, No. 177 Broadway, York.

New York.

R. G. L.—You will find in Colorado deer, elk, antelope, wild fowl, etc., but you cannot expect to find its game close at hand.

L. L.—You will find in Colorado deer, elk, antelope, wild fowl, the first state of the colorado deer, elk, antelope, wild fowl, L. L. We find the colorado deer, elk, antelope, wild fowl.

L. L. W.—1. The name is probably simply a trade-mark. We know of no state gunnaker. 2. Red Irish setter puppy will cost from \$10 to \$35.

of no such gummaker. 2. Red Irish setter puppy will cost from \$10 to \$35. B. H., Henderson, N. Y.—My young foxhound is very wormy, but appears to feel well as is in good order. Ans. Feed plenty of thick sour milk.

Subscriber.—I. A letter addressed to the author of the article will be forwarded by us. 2. The county seat of Crawford county, Mo., is Steeleville; of Washington county, Potosi.

I. R. S., Colliersville, Tenn.—Would, advise you to correspond with some of the gun declers whose addresses you will find in this paper. A gnn with single set of barrels will be all sufficient for your use. Royal Sport, Augusta, Me.—I. I have claimed a name for my dog, and it has been published in the Forest and Stream. Will it be registered in the stad book? 2. If not, how can I get it registered? Ans. I. No. 2. See advertisement of stud book. To-blued, send it to a practical grussman. Gum I first class firms advertise in our columns to do all kinds of gun repairing. 2. We do not know what is the best point for you to open a sporting goods store in Virginia.

L. K., Mayfield, —I. Where, and at what price, can I buy the best point for you to open a sporting goods store in Virginia.

L. K., Mayfield, —I. Where, and at what price, can I buy the best goods. 2 By dealing with responsible parties, and by looking through the glasses.

W. W.—In what localities along the coast of Oregon and southern

held glass? 2. How can I distinguish the provided problems of the large dealers in sporismen's goods. 2. By dealing with responsible parties, and by looking through the glasses.

W. W.—In what localities along the coast of Oregon and southern California will 1 find the most wild fowl, including all kinds of game birds? On the coast of which of the two States are the birds the most birds? On the coast of which of the two States are the birds the most converged to the coast of which of the two States are the birds the most converged to the coast of the coast of California, about Ventura and seasons are converged to the coast of the coast of California, about Ventura and seasons of coast of the coast of California, about Ventura and seasons of coast of the coast of

J. F. W., New York.—Is it necessary that I snould know the golow?
2. My dog has a ravenous appetite and is too fat; how shall I feed?
2. My dog has no ravenous appetite and is too fat; how shall I feed?
2. My dog has no ravenous appetite and is too fat; how shall I feed?
2. Give me agood description of an Italian greybound. Ans. I. No. 2. Feed light, with vegetable food mostly, and give plenty of exercise.
3. H. W., Russell, Kanasa.—My friend and I propose to measure the distance between this place and Boston, on horseback, leaving here about the first of April. Could you give us any information relative to the expense and time required for such trip, and the number of miles per day, which we could probably make with comfort to our selves and ponies? Ans. You can travel between twenty and thirty miles per day with comfort. Select your horses will reference to make per day with comfort. Select your horses will reference to the companies. The self-companies of the self-comfort to our selves and ponies? Ans. You can travel between execursion try Tim Pond, or the Seven Ponds. See particulars of these resorts, in back aumbers. You will find either one of these places comfortable for your lame friend. 2. Maine game and fish open season are as follows: Salmon, April I to July 15; trout, togue and land-looked salmon, May I to Oct. I to Jan. I; carrbou and deer, Oct. I to Jan. I; rarifed green and you have the season and deer, Oct. I to Jan. I; rarifed green and you have the season and deer, Oct. I to Jan. I; rarifed green and you have the season and the power of the season due to the season was ever exhibited in England under the name of Don? 2. What is his E. K. C. S. B. number? 3. Can you tell me anything that will cure my cocker spaniel of a very bad cough? Otherwise she seems very well; her nose is damp, eyes look well and she is very lively. 4. When will the oscond volume of the A. K. C. S. Book boow. A season has a proper to the following that have the buildings have been repaired and, no doubt, Prof. Baired will

Hachting and Canoeing.

THE YAWL IN AMERICA.

THE YAWL IN AMERICA.

[CONTINUED.]

DERHAPS the readiest explanation of what the yawl rig really is can be given by referring the reader to the accompanying cuts. In point of principle, the special features consist of a mainstail, which is really the main sail, and inboard entirely at that; a small sail of some sort rigged over the stern, its mast stepping anywheres from rudderhead ari, and headsail such as may be preferred. The principle of the stern is mast stepping anywheres from rudderhead ari, and headsail such as may be preferred. The principle as the entire sail is made so small that the vessel large, vanish as soon as the after sail is made so small that he age or handherchief flung to the breeze over the counter, and all recommendations of the rig have no longer any force. To obtain the benefits of the yawl, the after sail is made so small that are gor handherchief flung to the breeze over the counter, and all recommendations of the rig have no longer any force. To obtain the benefits of the yawl, the after sail is made yield the property of the property of the property of the readercous shem, likely to get the skipper into trouble.

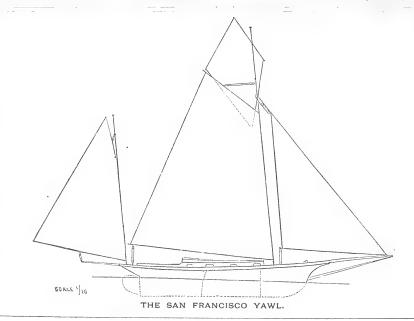
In Great Britain the custom of allowing yawls one-fifth of their ton-mage free of tax in racing has lead to the introduction of a sail plan which, while technically a yawl, and the recipient of the one-fifth deduction, is, in point of facel, hittle class but a cuiter. For racing, the few square few secretical in the mainsail have been found an advantageous vawls flourish to a great extent among foreign racing men. Line can be said in their favor, for their mizzen is too small to gain them the sympathies of the cruiser, and their mainsail is docked too much to suit the lancy of those who wish a full-fledged cutter, and nothing short of one. With sail plans of this sort we have now nothing to do, and our advantage one of the cruiser, and their mainsail is docked too much to suit the lancy of those who wish a full-fledged cutter, and nothing short of one. With sail plans of t

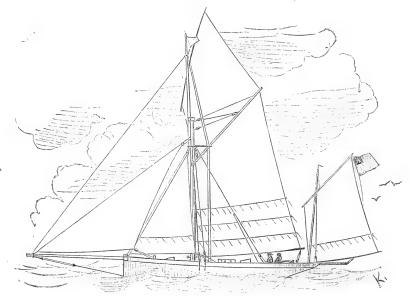
We are a practical nation, and very fond of considering ourselves such; and if trial develops what we claim for the yawl, we see no reason why its popularity may not be counted upon for the future just as soon as once fully understood. We will lay before the reader ample facts and testinony of a home source, so that our choice of this right of the property As Stakes.

And Stak

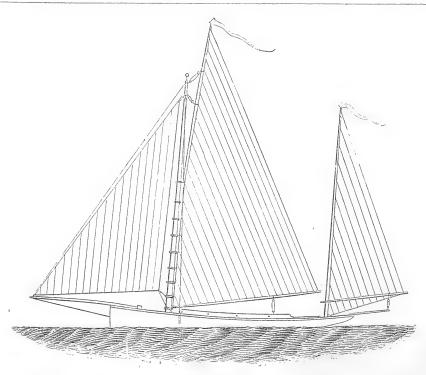
AND STREAM Some years ago by Mr. Yale, Secretary of the San Francisco Y. C. His long experience serves to render him an authority worth quoting:

With jib activer alone your boat is under command, there being With jib act of cauves to form working sails. This, of course, is as handy as possible in getting under way of samm him of the parent to every yachisman, the bulk of canvas being off the loc. as we all very well know, one never reefs until the last moment, and is ago to hold on to it too long on account of the bother. Nobody ever reefs a sloop f he can help it, of course, and the longer the boat the bigger the job, In case we settle away to reef the mainsail in the yawl, we keep right on our course with driver and jib, and all the yawl, we keep right on our course with driver and jib, and all the yawl, we keep nay be will recognize when man along easily. In the passing an earing inboard or outboard in a lumpy sea and fresh breeze. At no time do we lose control of our vessel, as in laying by under a jib in reefing a sloop. It is very convenient to coar a boat through a squall with driver and jib by flowing the main sheet and getting the bulk of the canvas off her by letting it shake. With a squall abeam, for instance, flow your main sheet, but keep on your mains. If the wind comes too heavily, lower say your mainsail on the day of the passing harmiesly between your mains.





THE BRITISH YAWL.



THE CLAPHAM YAWL.

Acres 2, 1882 |

Like in your driver alone and sail under mainsail and jib, which would put you in shape like a reefed sloop. Your sails must be properly belanced to enable you to do all this. Your yachs will then work well under any of these circumstances.

The driver nets as a very efficient lever, being so far outboard, and as it is entirely under control, can be used to great advantage in doing short work, as among whorves or vessels. A very slight pull on your driver to winward will swing you wonderfully quick, which will come in very handy in cruising about in a light breeze, or if you happen to get a stern-board on. If you wish to back out of a slip—stage of the contention for you to do—by bringing your driver square services nortested for you to do—by bringing your driver square services nortested for you to do—by bringing your driver square services nortested for you to do—by bringing your driver square services nortested for you to do—by bringing your driver square services no manuer to surprise any lookers-on.

The driver is very handy in other ways as well. If you wish to stop and wait in a moderate breeze without lowering your sails you can come up on your jib and main sheefs, haul your driver flat aft and tell represent. She will then lie head to wind and will pay off enough to let her head sails fill, the driver being so much outboard aft throwing her head up the instant it begins to pay off. At the same time there is not muon sail for the wind to take effect on. If alone, you or an oar, or pack up a duck; your may saie with any touchood to an oar, or pack up a duck; you may saie with any touchood to an oar, or pack up a duck; you may saie with any touchood to wind your walks or your boat coming to grief during your rails or your boat coming to grief during your sails or your boat coming to grief during your sails or your boat coming to grief during your temporary absence. If you beat up into a marrow slip or creek and want to turn square in your wake, haul your driver, and your jib will turn ine

YACHTING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

WACHTING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In some respects, at least, we are setting an example here in San Francisco, which might well be followed by your older cituls in the East. We metsoveral times during the whiter months to listen to leatness delivered by members who are proficient in technical al large audience composed of the club members and others interested, a large audience composed of the club members and others interested, a discourage upon a paper read by Mr. Dixton Kemp before the London Institution of Naval Architects. The Dixton Kemp before the London Institution for Naval Architects. The Dixton Kemp before the London Institution for Naval Architects. The Dixton Kemp before the London Institution for Naval Architects. The Dixton Kemp before the London Institution for Naval Architects. The Dixton Kemp before the London Institution for Naval Architects. The Dixton Kemp before the London Institution for Naval Architects. The listeners in a very acceptable manner; as Mr. Oliver is by profession are engineer, and heliga also a scientific yachtsman, the subject was treated by him in a thorough manner. As you may suppose, a great deal of discussion arrose in consequence. Mr. Oliver held with Mr. deasy form of hull was productive of the best seagoing qualifies. In fact, he agreed allogether with the principles set forth from time to time in Fousser and Straum. Now you know we have here many professional men, ship builders, sea captains and others, whon your resistant deep type, but the old school of bean and flat bottom, is of strong gales, shoals, and comparatively smooth water in which on yeaching is done, the old school has an advantage in referring to existing customs and practices, which are all on their side. If we had more outside cruising to do, and made regular sea voyages as the favor of deep yachts would have a nuch stronger case. At all events are not likely to be built from, the originators of the project having are both narrow and shoal in our strong winds. The inversal prof

Innovations in our regaltas and may throw them open to all conversibility this idea does not seem pounting allogather, as it would give an undestrabile element a chance at the prizes. Of starmy metric we have undestrabile element a chance at the prizes of starmy metric we have every little, as we all profer salling, our clubs being thorough. Corincians who go in for the sport with keoner relish than your Eastern nabols who seem to care more for getting from port to port than for the practical enjoyment of working their own yanchs. In our entire fleats we have only one professional captain, he aboard the 90ft. Schooner Caseo, belonging to br. Merritt, of Oakhand. By the way, you met the Doctor when he was East recently. He still thinks as or two in her this year, his last ventures in this way having go such a success and so much enjoyed by himself and a party of five ladies. One of the ladies has written up the log of her cruise mentertaining style, and we would rejoice to see it published. We have our Mrs., or rather in this case, our Miss, brassy just as well as the English, and we are a little prond of the fact. The Frolic Commodore Harrison's syank, has, of course, been in commission all the year round as usual, as the start of th

Rifle and Gray Shooting.

FOREST AND STREAM TOURNAMENT FOR THE SHORT-RANGE CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1882,

FOREST AND STREAM TOURNAMENT

FOR THE SHORT-RANGE CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1892.

PIRST prize to be ten monogram medals, presented by the Forest AND Stream AND ROD AND GUN. Second prize 50 per cent, of current of the forest prize of the per cent. Spent prize 50 per cent. Open to team from any organized rifle club.

Conditions—Fearns—Each team shall consist of ten men. The teams participating must be composed of members of the various clubs which they represent. Ritles—Limited to ten pounds in weight; must be pull of fragger, three pounds; \$2.400 c.d. Teams may further the pull of fragger, three pounds; \$2.400 c.d. Teams may further the pull of fragger, three pounds; \$2.400 c.d. Teams may further the pull of fragger, three pounds; \$2.400 c.d. Teams may further the pull of fragger. The pounds of the sea of the gallery, as they may desire, Number of the forest controlled the pull-club, and the pull-club,

THE WIMBLEDON RECORD.

THE WIMBLEDON RECORD.

THOUGH it may be that my calculations as to the possible chances of success in the talked of international military match may be merely an idle use of figures. Still it were well to have some the possible of the success in the talked of international military match may be merely an idle use of figures. Still it were well to have some if the American misenuangers to not stand in the when may wise if the American misenuangers of not stand in the whole may wise if the American misenuangers of the leaders in each annual competition with an American ream. In our fast issue the names and scores of the leaders in each annual competition for the Queen's Cup was given for the low ranges as well as for the longer distances. Below will be found an instructive table, made up by taking the total of the twelve men at the first stage, including the 1995 of and 1995, ranges, and for the second stage, including the 1995 of and 1995, ranges, and for the second stage, including the 1995 of and 1995, ranges, and for the second stage, including the 1995 of and 1995, ranges, and for the second stage, including the 1995 of and 1995, ranges, and for the second stage, including the 1995 of and 1995, ranges, and for the second stage, including the 1995 of and 1995, ranges, and for the second stage, including the 1995 of an including the second stage, including the 1995 of an including the second stage, including the 1995 of an including the second stage. Including the 1995 of an including the second stage, including the 1995 of an including the second stage, including the 1995 of an including the

1st Stage, 200, 500 and 600vds.				24 Stage, 800, 900 and 1,000yds.		
Year.	Potal.		Av. per Man.	Total, 12 Men.	Av ner Ma	
1873		1026	851.5	793	60 1-6	
1876		988	8213	690	5736	
1877		1015	817-13	771	6434	
1878		1116	93	778	64.5-6	
1879		1131	9454	792	66	
1880		1156	9653	789	6534	
1881		1117	93 1-12	9:24	77	

Gonditions: 20c, 1s., ten rounds, officiand; three test scores to count as one continuous score. The result was as follows:

J Henderson.

J H

	B. G. Hallis
	A, B, Archer
	W. Williams
	E. Burleigh
	A. C. Adams (mil.) 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 1—43
	W. Gardner
	D. F. Boyden
	D. r. boyden
	S. Lewis
	A. Law
	A. Law. 4344544553-41 SUARPSHOOTERS' MATCH.
	A. C. Adams
	B. G. Harris. 9 10 10 9 9 5 10 9 7 9-87
	B. Anson 9 9 8 9 8 7 8 7 10 10-85
	J. N. Fryo 8 10 10 8 6 8 6 10 4 9-79
	A. C. Aleott
	W. Gardner 6 8 9 8 6 5 5 6 8 8-69
	NOVELTY MATCH (REST).
٠	J. B. Fellows 9 8 7 10 10 10 9 10 10 10 10 10
	W. Gardner
	J. F. R. Schafer. 10 9 8 9 7 8 7 8 8 10-81
	G. E. Field 8 8 10 10 10 9 9 6 5 6-81
	D. F. Boyden
	D. F. Boyden
	A. L. Burt 7 7 7 10 7 10 6 6 8 9 -76 A. Law 5 8 4 6 8 9 7 9 8 9-78
	A. Law 5 8 4 6 8 9 7 9 8 9—78
	On Saturday there was a good attendance at the range. With the
	exception of a glaring light, the conditions were good, what little wind
	there was coming gently from the north. The scores made ere given
	below:
	Creedmor Target.
	B. G. Harris
	B. U. Harris 5000000040-49 E. D. Willu
	R. Davis 5445555555—48 A. C. Adams (mil.) 4544445444—12 A. L. Burt 545545555—47 C. T. Payne 445354544—41
	A. L. Burt
	B. Anson
	Novelty Match (Rest).
	W. Gardner 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 7 10-96
	A. C. Adams
	R. Davis
	J. B. Fellows. 10 7 9 9 10 10 10 9 10 10—91
	H. S. Harris
	R. S. Harris
	R. S. Harris
	H. S. Harris. 7 8 8 10 10 10 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	B. S. Harris
	B. S. Harris
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	H. S. Harris 7 8 8 10 10 10 9 9 9 10 10 10 B. Anson 7 9 10 9 9 9 8 00 10 7 8 5 7 C. B. Balcher 9 8 7 9 8 8 9 9 9 9 5 5 5 C. B. Balcher 9 8 7 9 8 8 9 9 9 9 5 5 5 A. C. Adams 8 8 5 0 9 10 10 10 7 7 9 10 5 5 5 7 A. C. Adams 8 8 8 5 0 9 10 10 10 8 8 5 5 J. N. Frye. 10 10 10 5 10 9 5 10 9 5 10 9 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	H. S. Harris 7 8 8 10 10 10 9 9 9 10 10 10 B. Anson 7 9 10 9 9 9 8 00 10 7 8 5 7 C. B. Balcher 9 8 7 9 8 8 9 9 9 9 5 5 5 C. B. Balcher 9 8 7 9 8 8 9 9 9 9 5 5 5 A. C. Adams 8 8 5 0 9 10 10 10 7 7 9 10 5 5 5 7 A. C. Adams 8 8 8 5 0 9 10 10 10 8 8 5 5 J. N. Frye. 10 10 10 5 10 9 5 10 9 5 10 9 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	H. S. Harris
	H. S. Harris. 78 8 10 10 10 9 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	H. S. Harris. 78 8 10 10 10 9 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	H. S. 7 8 8 10 10 10 2 9 2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	H. S. Harris. 78 8 8 10 10 10 2 9 2 10 10 10 3 B Anson 77 9 10 9 9 10 8 10 10 7 8 8 5 10 10 5 8 5 10 10 10 3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	H. S. 7 8 8 10 10 10 9 9 9 10—40
	H. S. 7 8 8 10 10 10 2 9 2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

ABEEL TROPHY MATCH.—Terms: Open to teams of ten (10) men each; number of teams from each company unlimited; each team to pay entrance fee of one dollar and pay for its own ammunition, which must be such as is used for armory practice; seven shots per man at 200 and 500 yards; no sighting shots; positions as usual; Remington rifles asissued. All competitions to take place at the armory between Nov. 1, and April 1. Winning teams to have possession of trophy for 30 days, subject to challenge at any time after 20-days, and the challenging team shall notify the Inspector of Rifle Fractice so that at least 10 days shall be allowed the challenged company for preparation. Should more than one challenge be received, the Inspector of Rifle Practice shall decide precedence, and appoint date for each company to shoot.

Company B Team,

ISS2, under supervision of Capt. J. Le Boutillier. Regimental J. R. P.

COMPANY B.—Eleventh Competition lottery match. Co. "B," 12th
Infantry, Friday, Feb. 24, at the Armory, Soyds, off-hand.
Corporal Jno H Sanders. 54 4 4 5 4 8—31, bandicap 2 -29
Private Jan Mann. 4 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 3—34, labov. 1-29
Private Jno A Sampson. 4 8 3 4 5 5 4—28, allow. 1-29
Private Jno A Sampson. 4 8 3 4 5 5 4—28, allow. 1-29
Sergeant And D. Paulding. 5 4 5 5 5 3 4 -31, handicap 3—28
Sergeant A B Van Heusen. 4 4 4 4 4 5 5—30, handicap 3—37
Private A A Brewer. 4 4 4 4 3 4 4—37, handicap 3—37
Private A A Brewer. 4 5 4 4 3 4 4—37, handicap 2—36
Captain C S Burns. 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 5—37, handicap 1—36
Captain C S Burns. 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 5—37, handicap 1—36
Private J J D'Arcy. 4 5 4 4 4 3 3—37, handicap 1—36
Private T W Shiner. 4 3 5 4 4 4 2 4.55, alow. 1 49
Private C J Leach. 4 4 4 3 3 3—30, handicap 1—35

GARDNER, Mass., Feb. 22.—At the last visit of the Cardner Ride Club to the Hackmatack Range, the attendance was larger than it had been for some time. The lach ring and Creedmoor taget combined was used. Distance, 200yds. off-hand. The following is the record

	. R.	C.	R.	C'.	Tota	129.
J N Dodge	95	47	87	45	182	93
C F Ellsworth	84	44	82	45	166	HS.
Chester Hinds	63	45	81	-16	164	91
A Mathews	80	-1-1	74	45	15-1	89
L Walker	68	43	83	45	151	88
F E Nichols	88	47	58	40	1.46	87
F H Knowlton	61	-43	64	-4:2	125	65
R P Adams	57	43	60	43	117	80
Chas Shumway	3	-11	69	-1:2	113	85

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 27, 1882.—The Rod and Gun Rifle C in their practice to-day, made the following score on Mars. targetistance, 20th yields.

٠	Cooley		10	9	11	10	12	10	12	12	10	11 - 109
	Wilson		12	8	11	11	10	- 9	15	12	10	U-104
	Chapin		11	9	11	11	10	(1)	12	- 9	12	9103
	Mayott	,	11	11	8	11	10	- 8	11	1)	11	12 -102
	Maypard		10	12	13	1:2	10	11	11	- 7	9	11 102
	Henri		 9	10	11	9	9	9	10	10	9	10 96

PISTOL PRACTICE.—Several letters on this topic have been re-elved, and will be printed in our next issue,

CONLIN'S GALLERY.—The]rifle' tournament which has been in progress at Conin's rifle and pistol gallery, 1,285 Broadway, corner Thirty-Inst street, was brought to a close Feb. 18. It proved a great reserve class of rifle-shooters an opportunity.

Ten prizes were offered for the ten (10) best targets made with rifle held strictly off-hand, with the under arm free from body.

The same number of prizes were offered for the ten (10) best targets made with rifle same number of prizes were offered for the ten (10) best targets made with rifle held in any standing position without artificial rest. Five prizes were given to the competitors making the best score with rifle the prizes were offered for the ten (10) best targets were given to the competitors making the best score with rifle the rifle and the standard position without artificial rest. Five prizes were given to the competitors making the best score with of the competitors for the other prizes took a trial at the "go as you please," and the way they went was hard to follow. Positions and rests were invented and brought into use which would have puzzled the most acrobatic of Creedmoor long-range marksmen. Conlin's ready measurement targets were used. It enabled the shooters to measure each shot from centre of bullseye to centre of shot very actual good the best. Any 22-100 callibre rifle was allowed.

The following name and scores show the winners of the respective kinds of shooting:

Strictly Off-hand.

Strictly	Off-hand.
Inches	
 Dr. E. T. T. Marsh 4 6-1 	
Dr. Fred, T. Brown 4 12-1	
3. John L. Paulding 4 15-1	
4. Leon Backer 6 7-1	
5. Max B. Engel 6 9-1	
Go as you please-	(any position or rest.)
Inches	
1, Dr. H. G. Piffard 2 5-1	
2. W. C. Southwick 3 -	- 5. Peter De Nyce 3 3-16
3, A. B. Van Housen 3 1-1	
Dalibarata Ain.	-(no artificial rest.)
Inches	inches.
1 D A Davie	6. J. S. Gase 6 14-16
2 D S Banke 4 3.1	7. William Klein 7 —
9 De F T T Monch 5 51	8 8 W C Wallo 7 10.18
4 Dr. H. C. Difford 5 0.1	6 8. W. G. Wylie 7 10-16 6 9. Peter De Nyce 8 5-16
1 More Propol 5 11 1	6 10. W. O. Wetherbee10 14-16
The modifier is side about	offered a more series test on the
The position in rine-shooting	offered a more severe test on the an in using the position with body
Shooter's steadiness and herve th	an in using the position with body
rest. The score made in the ma	tch compares favorably with any of
the past records. The deliberate	aim match was a very close contest,
and the scores of the winners will	deserve the trophies which they won.

ALBANY.—Third match for the Maynard rifte at Rensselaerwyck. When the practice commenced yesterday, the light was dazzling bright, and the reflection from the snow, which covered the range and the hills beyond, made sighting extremely difficult. The outlines of the targets were hardly visible, while the bullseye was more indistinct than the black stumps which occasionally crop out of the snow on the hills near the targets. To add to the difficulty a fickle fish tail wind was blowing, requiring careful watching and constant changes of elevation and wind to keep anywhere near the centre. An hour was spent in preliminary pool if edice, we may be a fine of the match depended upon the last shot. Mr. L. Geiger got a bull on his final round, which gave him the lead by a point, and, notwithstanding the handicap of a point against him, he retired a winner. The details of the match were as follows:

Maynard Match-500yds., Off-hand.

*Handicap.

LITTLE FALLS, N. J., Feb. 23.—The following pigeon shooting match took place Feb. 22 among the old acquaintances of Little Falls, and a merry day was spent. Mr. H. B. Walker and Mr. John Hopping, of Hanover, were present, and scored well anong the shooters. We were all surprised to see Mr. Walker with his old broken gun. He used it all day; and when Mr. Baxter, of New York, who kept score for us, told him his gan was played out, he replied, "I will stand by Spier, Walker and Townley tied for first. To shoot it out, Walker started by killing his first bird, when they found they had fallen short of birds; so, the first prize being \$100, they were all willing to divide this among the three best. Walker's first bird naking four, he was entitled to \$50, and \$40 was divided among Messrs. Townley and Spier. The score was as follows:

Spier. The score was as tonows:	
	J Walker0 1 1-2
J Chapman 1 0 1—2	C Townley 1 1 1—3
	J Hopping 1 1 0-2
	T Foxall
Wm. Bunn	Peter Spier 1 1 1—3
	for \$40; 10 birds each, as follows:
Wm. Bunn, 0101101110-6; Peter Sp	ier, 0000010000—1.

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB, Feb. 21.—Sixth competition for the gold match, 10 shots per man, gallery distance, possible 50: J. Levy, 60; W. Klein, 49; J. O'Nell. 49; M. B. Engel, 48; M. Dorler, 48; B. Zettler, 48; C. Judson, 47; G. Schurmann, 47; O. G. Zettler, 47; D. Miller, 46; J. Dutel, 46; N. D. Ward, 46; H. Hoiges, 45; A. Lober, 44; C. Recht, 41; D. Patterson, 41.—B. Z.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.—Match between Henry Collins, of Canada, and Henry Prentice, of Plattsburgh. Conditions: 20 birds, 30yds, 3ddrs. powder, 140z. No. 8 shot. Score:
Prentice...111111111111111—20 Collins....111110101101010111111115

THE FIRST GERMAN NEW YORKER GUN CLUB held their annual official election Wednesday, Feb. 8, in L. Maisch's hall, No. 384 Pearl street. The election resulted in favor of Henry Zahn, President; Fr. Schiller, Vloe-President; Fr. Pfaender, Secretary, and John G. Klein, Trensurer.

NEW DORP, S. I.—A match was shot Friday, February 24, 1882, between Fr. Oppermann and Adam Foetz, both of the First German New Yorker Gun Club, at 25vds, rise and 15 birds each, for \$50, at Col. Luxs' hotel, New Dorp, S. I. Mr. Oppermann Killed 12, and Mr. Goetz 11. The match resulted in the success of Oppermann. The shooting then ended in series of sweepstakes by those present. All present seemed to be well pleased with the few hours' sport.—Fa. P.

present seemed to be well pleased with the few hours' sport.—Fr. P.

THE TRAP IN SPRINGFIELD.—Springfield, Mass., Feb. 1882.—The
interest taken here in the trap, and in glass ball shooting, shows pleasant evidence in the preparations which the Rod and Gun Club Glass
Ball Association have made for the ensuing season. Near the close of
last year's field days, the need of a shooting house and somewhat
closer rules and perfected system, was manifest to all the fraternity.
A subscription paper was readily filled, and to-day the association
have a fine shooting house erected, 50x12, with a plazza eight feet
traps—pulling stand and lever—and the proper proposed and begarders
traps—pulling stand and lever—and the proposed proposed for the coming season, which will be opened the first Tuesday in March.
It is hoped that you may have to report, from time to time, interesting
and good scores.—

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Large	Trout									 								1.00
Same.	extra	fine								 						 		2.00
Small	Bass.			į								 i		i	 			1.25

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

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Train 40. Leaves New York *4:30 a. m. Philadelphia *7:15 a. m. Baltimore *9:45 a. m. Arrive m. Earlimore *9:45 a. m. Arrive m. Charleston *6:56 a. m. Savannah *10:45 a. m. Jacksonville *5:30 p. m. Savannah *10:45 a. m. Jacksonville *5:30 p. m. Pullman Sleepers Washington to Charleston.

Train 48. Leaves New York *9:00 p.m. W. Philadelphia *12:30 a. m. Baltimore *4:20 a. m. Arrives at Richmond *11:30 a. m. Wilmington *9:55 m. Charleston *6:45 a. m. Savannah *10:45 a. m. Jacksonville *6:45 p. m. Savannah *3:45 a. m. Jacksonville *0:30 p. m. Columbia *6:10 a. m. Augusta *5:30 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars New York to Savannah

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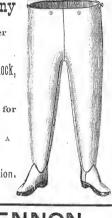
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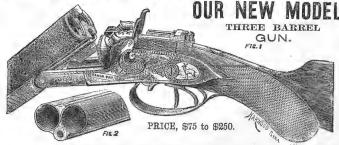
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CONTENTS

EDITORIAL.

The Match at Creedmoor.
The Approaching Shad.
Loading for Game.
The Trouble in Ohio.
Science and Fishculture.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Old Red Fox of Bald Mountain.
"Podigers" Tries Florida.
Reminiscences of a Sportsman.

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Old Red Fox of Bald Mounta

Podigers' Tries Florida.

Reminiscences of a Sportsma
Passaic Falls.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Screech Owl in Confinement.

Spring Notes.

GAME BAG AND GIN.

How to Choose a Gun.

Destruction of Large Game.*

A Converted Grouse Shooter.

Wild Fowl in California.

The Ohio Game Law.

Notes from Worcester.

More Quall Experiments.

St. Lawrence Club.

Stame About Philadelphia.

Stame About Philadelphia.

Stame About Philadelphia.

Might Spearing.

ALAND RIVER FISHING.
Trout Flies.
Trout in New Jersey.
The Bait Question.
Chub Fishing.
Black Fishing on the Sound.
The Eel Question.

The Lef Question. ISHCULTURE. Report of Maj. Ferguson. Codfish Culture in New York. Fishculture in England. Fishculture in Edginson
The Kennel.
The Pittsburg Dog Show.
The Pittsburg Dog Show.

THE KENNEL.
The Pittsburg Dog Show.
A Visit to John Davidson.
Dog Allments.
National Derby Entries.
Our English Letter.
Yaghting And Canoeing.
The Yawl in America.
A Typical Bourbon.
Traps.
Yachting on the Lakes.
Atlantic Yacht Club.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
The International Match.
Pistol Records.
Matches and Meetings.
Answers to Correspondents.

THE MATCH AT CREEDMOOR.

THE English rifle managers have completely turned the tables on the members of our American Board of Directors, and in place of capitulating under the absurd demand made by the acceptors for a guarantee of a return match in 1883, the British Council has shifted the scene of the proposed match from Wimbledon to Creedmoor for the present, and made the demand of the American managers that a team be sent over to England in 1883. The Americans at once accepted this turn in the programme; gave the promise that there should be a return match in 1883; and now all is bustle and preparation for the event.

It was a politic move on the part of the British managers They avoid the conflict and rupture which seemed sure to come so long as the return match guarantee was insisted

The throwing of the match over into September or later will enable the English riflemen to get in all the seapractice, to have the advantage of the selection which the Wimbledon gathering will present, and then striking the American shores when the worst of the hot weather will probably be over, the visitors will find those long days of steady weather so favorable to the making of the highest scores. The visiting team will go back, too, with many lessons gained in the matter of arms and team drill by careful observation on our American ranges; and so a victory for the British team during this year means an almost certain victory for it in 1883, while a defeat for that team at Creedmoor would leave the chances open and about even, with a fair margin of probable success on the side of the British

With the complete acceptance by the British managers of every change suggested by the Americans there ought to be an obligation on this side to make the match the greatest sort of a success. It will be a very easy matter to follow up an American victory in 1882 by the sending of a team across in 1883, and a defeat of the home team in 1882 ought to serve as a spur of the most pressing sort to secure a worthy representation abroad in the year following. We are, at any rate, certain of two matches in the two years, and from present appearances it will require some very lively work on the part of our American influence to make even a presentable showing in the opening contest. We are in this style of shooting, at the ranges named for the second stop, without rifles or

We have to make the one and secure the other, and that too with the utmost promptitude. But what has been once performed may be done again and with certainty, before us an American victory at the first encounter is entirely possible.

That the English shooters feel pretty secure in their own powers is shown by their desire for a match, even by sending over a team to fight it, and judging by all the data in their possession the English marksmen are justified in their confidence. They are the Goliah while we are but the little David. The dwarf may slay the giant but the chances are always in favor of the giant.

The turn which affairs have taken may be regarded as a very favorable one, and does credit to the diplomacy of the British Rifle Council. The step which they so gracefully took was at once a victory and a concession. They agree to the American demand for a return match without really offering to do so, and by the transposition of dates retain the part of leader and at the same time secure all the advantage to which their magnanimous action entitles them.

A defeat in 1882 will be very disastrous to our American association, far more so than a whipping on the other side would have been at the same date. The first match must be won, or at least not lost on anything short of an accident, or we fear that the chances of seeing an American team at Wimbledon in 1883 will be very slim.

The reception given to the visitors should be of the warmest sort. To have a set of British soldiers and members of Her Majesty's army, for such they will be, landing on our shores is an event of moment in itself. Such official visits abroad are rarely paid by the British soldier, even of the volunteer wing of the army, and we have a sufficiently large force of militiamen here to give their fellows at soldiering from Great Britain the heartiest of receptions.

THE APPROACHING SHAD.

N 0 doubt the extremely mild weather will cause the shad to appear somewhat earlier in northern rivers than usual. The 17th of March, the glorious anniversary of the ever glorious St. Patrick, who put a fast upon the meat but none upon the whisky, is the day set apart for the first shad to be caught in the Hudson. 'No right-thinking and respectable shad would like to be taken before that day, which is recog-nized by the "North River" family of shads as the opening of the season, yet occasionally an unprincipled member allows itself to be captured several days in advance of this date, merely to get its name in the newspapers. Such a one was taken up the Hudson River about the first of the month, and we were sorry to see that Mr. Blackford encouraged such a forestalling of the day, by giving it a prominent place upon the stand, and a placard calling attention to it. Such conduct upon the part of an adventurous shad should not be encouraged.

The staid and respectable shads are in no hurry to crowd in on the first day, even though it be the day set apart for remembering the virtues of St. Patrick; they hold aloof until the restless spirits of the more adventurous ones have led them through the Narrows and past Castle Garden. They wait with dignity outside of Sandy Hook until the snow water has all come down, gathering, in the meantime, flesh of the most savory quality, in order to retain their flavor up to the standard established by their ancestors, to whom was given the specific cognomen of sapidissima. These have no wish to be confounded with the Southern fish, which have been forty-eight hours out of water by the time they reach New York, and they so proceed leasurely and in order, knowing that epicures await them who will appreciate their freshness

A distinct species of shad is found in the Delaware River below Philadelphia. It is known as the "planked shad," and is always found on a chestnut plank before the fire. habits are little understood but it is conjectured that they scent the odor of previous shads exhaled from the planks which are never new, and ascend the banks of the river and fasten their tails to the same nails that held their ancestors. The planked shad loves the society of green peas, asparagus, hot rolls, and champagne. We think that the Fish Commissioners of New Jersey and Pennsylvania should pay more attention to this species. Commissioner Anderson, of the first named State, is well aware of their superiority, but we would call his attention to the fact that certain hotels are frequented by baked shad who try to pass themselves off on unsuspecting visitors as the genuine planked variety. This is resented by the simon-pure planked shad, who have cautioned their customers to suspect all shad not brought to the table on the plank. All planked shad hold a platter in abhorrence, and would not allow themselves to be served at a

hotel where the landlord took a shad to table in this manner. None genuine unless served on the plank, is their motto.

The shad of the Connecticut River keep later dates than those of the Hudson, and claim to be entirely distinct in their tastes and habits. These shad have learned to take flies in fresh water, by way of desert to their last pate de entomostraca, and the more esthetic among them have become so highly cultivated as to relish the artificial fly with a hook in it-to add piquancy to the otherwise flavorless compound of feather, silk and tinsel. After taking this style of fly the stimulating effect of the hook is seen at once. dance about like a man with an overdose of horse-radish, and rush ground in a wild state of excitement for a few minutes, and then become quiet, if they succeed in getting into a boat or on the shore. After the intoxicating excitement caused by the stimulating hook comes a reaction, followed by a repose which is usually fatal, but the shad do not seem to

If Dr. Watts were now living and fully acquainted with the different shads we have mentioned, he might, if so inclined, sing:

How doth the little busy shad Grow till he's a whacker, A feeding round Long Island Sound, Upon En-tom-o-strac-a

Let sharks delight to snap and bite, And chew up the sailors' clothes, But I am glad when a hot broiled shad Lies steaming under my nose.

LOADING FOR GAME.

T is impracticable to lay down a formula for the loading IT is impracticable to lay down a formula for the following of guns which will apply with equal good results in a cases. Two guns may be of the same make, and exactly similar in gauge, method of boring, weight, etc., and yet what is the correct load for one may not be for the other. The sportsman, then, who wishes to get the best work out of his gun should experiment with it to determine the load best adapted to securing the most effective work. The following hints for amateurs we published two years ago, and venture to repeat them now, in answer to numerous inquiries which have come to us.

In the first place, select the kind of powder that you think will suit you, and stick to it. We have several well-known makers that manufacture a first-class article, either brand of which will give satisfaction after you become accustomed to it. Bogardus himself could not successfully use a mixed lot of cartridges, especially at cross-shots. The reason of this is that one kind will burn slow and another quick, and an aim that would prove deadly with one kind would be very unreliable with the other. Therefore choose a good, clean, strong, rather coarse-grained powder, and when you have made your choice use no other. It does not make so much difference with shot, as nearly all the makers turn out a good The greatest trouble with new beginners is they are apt to use too many shot for their powder, thereby losing penetration. Always bear in mind that one pellet that crashes clean through the bird will bring him to bag much quicker than half a dozen that wind up in the feathers or penetrate but slightly. Our gun is a 7-lb., 12-gauge, cylinder bore, and after a very exhaustive test we decided that three drachms of Hazard's No. 3 duck, with two pink-edge wads, and seven-eighths of an ounce of No. 8 shot, with thin wad, was the most killing charge for all distances, for common field shooting. For thick cover shooting, when snap shots are the rule, we use the same charge for the left-hand barrel, but for the right, which we always use first for a quick shot, we use the same amount of powder and only fiveeighths of an ounce of No. 10 shot, thus obtaining high velocity, which insures penetration. We also get a large area of spread within a short distance, which secures many a bird that we knew we should not bag with ordinary charges, and we consider that our success in snap-shooting is in a great measure owing to the use of this deadly charge. Some may think that No. 10's Bre too light. We have not found them so, and nearly all our shooting is at ruffed grouse in the months of November and December, and we have never killed so clean nor so large a proportion of our shots as since we commenced using this charge.

We have already said that there is a great difference in the shooting of different guns, and the charge that will give good results with one gun will be far from satisfactory with others. Therefore test your gun thoroughly with different charges. Commence with 2½drs. of powder and ¾oz. of shot, and 2¼drs. of powder and ¾oz. of shot, and 3drs. of powder and 1oz. of shot; vary these charges until you obtain results that are satisfactory; try not less than ten of each kind, and carefully note the result. Always use a fixed rest when firing at

the target, as off-hand shooting is very uncertain. When you have found the charge that will give the best average resuits, be slow to change, and never do so until you find, after thorough test, that you have something better. Do not base your judgment upon your success or failure in bringing the game to bag, as this is most unreliable unless you are an experienced shot. Comparatively few can ever make first-class shots at all kinds of game. Very many, by painstaing, care and perseverance and a careful attention to neces sary details, can achieve a very satisfactory success.

THE TROUBLE IN OHIO.

A BILL is now before the Ohio Legislature to provide a three years' close season for game. Such a proposed law has absolutely nothing to commend it. But its passage is strenuously advocated by the representatives of the farming interests. The farmers of Ohio reason that they cannot afford to have their property despoiled and their live stock maimed by the shotgun ruffians who invade their premises. In that they are perfectly right, and should have the sympathy and support of all decent people.

But the Ohio farmers have set to work in the wrong way to secure a remedy for this evil. In their determination to rid themselves of the plague of trespassing rowdies, they have become aggressive and seek to trample on the rights of a very important and very respectable portion of the community. They propose in fact to punish the inno cent with the class the law abiding sportsman with the rowdy. They forget that when they make such a law as that now under consideration they are taking away from a very large number of hard-working business and professional men their favorite means of recreation, rest and recuperation. These men surely have rights which should not be wrested from them simply because land-owners have suffered from the outrages of another class of men. There is nothing in common between the ruffian gunner, be he rich or poor, and the gentleman sportsman, be he poor or rich. And we can conceive of no logical process of reasoning whereby the latter class should be made to suffer for the sins of the former, The law providing a close season of three years in Ohio would be a most unjust law if only because that it is based on a most unjust principle. But Ohio farmers are not the only men who have failed to see the social distinction which surely exists here, and until that distinction is insisted upon by sportsmen themselves, others will not recognize it.

Let the Ohio Legislature provide the strictest laws and the severest penalties to suppress shotgun lawlessness, but we trust that for the sake of the best classes of citizens of that State such unjust laws as that now under discussion may not have place on the statute book

Farmers have rights; we hope to see them maintained. Those who seek recreation with dog and gun have rights too, which should be insisted upon.

Its injustice is not the only objection to the proposed Ohio law. Such a statute would be futile as well. The fellows by whose depredations the farmers suffer are not a law-abiding class. They would not respect a three years' game law. The farmers would have the same trouble year in and year out as that they have now; and always will have until they adopt some more sensible means of abating the nuisance than by tinkering at the "game law." The only men who would respect the three years' law, would be the legitimate sportsmen, a class from whom landowners suffer no injury now, and by thus depriving them of their rights no advantage would be gained.

SCIENCE AND FISHCULTURE.

THAT embryological science and fishculture should go hand in hand is a fact disputed by none, except a few dog-in-the-manger fogics who, having little knowledge of what embryology really is, sneer at it. The United States Fish Commission has long been conducted on the plan of scientific fishculture, and Major Ferguson, the Maryland Commissioner, has made his name famous by his excellent reports wherein embryology has been a leading feature under the ablest scientists whom he could employ.

Mr. E. G. Blackford, the most progressive Fish Commissioner that the State of New York has ever had, has just taken a step in that direction. He has long been a valuable assistant to ichthyologists by forwarding specimens of fish, which came to him in his private business, at his own personal expense, to Washington, for identification, and has added many species to our fauna. Now he proposes to go deeper into the subject and has rented a room in the new Fulton Market for the purpose of advancing research in all departments relating to fish. The room will be fitted up for the gratuitous use of such students as may wish to avail themselves of its privileges to study up any special line of original investigation. This, no doubt, many will be glad to avail themselves of, and it will prove of great benefit to a class of students who now have difficulty in obtaining fresh material or a room in which to work it up.

New York city offers many facilities in the way of material for biological research, especially in the line of marine fauna, and the generosity of Mr. Blackford in furnishing such a place for its study will, we predict, not be neglected. Those who have pursued such studies at home, especially in the summer season, need not be told of the advantages of a public room fitted for this purpose. By this act Mr. Blackford will place biological science under further obligations to him.

WHAT ELSE COULD BE EXPECTED?—The latest prominent shooting case is that of a young New York lawyer, who died last week from the effects of a pistol shot, the weapon being discharged by his wife. If the published details of the affair are correct, the circumstances were most extra-It appears that the man had been accustomed to ordinary. keep a loaded and cocked pistol lying on the table in his room. It was a revolver of the old style, with straight trigger and no trigger-guard. There it lay day and night, ever ready for its deadly work whenever the inevitable accident should explode it. Finally, one Sunday morning, the tragedy was enacted, the pistol was discharged by the wife, and the man was killed. Nothing else, indeed, could have been expected from the circumstances,

We understand that Mosquito Lagoon, twelve miles from New Smyrna, Florida, is to be made more attractive to sportsmen visiting Florida by the erection of a small, but first-class, hotel there. The shooting at Mosquito Lagoon is excellent, and the deer hunting very good indeed, while there is no better fishing, we are told, in Florida. A party there recently, within one week, took, besides many smaller fish, seven "channel bass" weighing from twenty-five to fortyeight pounds. Next winter visitors will find a good hotel at the Lagoon, and we have no doubt that it will become a favorite resort.

California Quail on Long Island .- In the year 1852 Mr. Wm. Niall, of Islip, Long Island, brought from California thirty quail, which he turned out at Islip. Can any of our readers give us any further information about the

EASY READING LESSONS-V.

FOR THE LITTLE READERS OF THE FOREST AND STREAM.

T is a Dark Night, and the Young Man from the East is down in the Big Swamp. He is there to catch Snipe. He holds a Light and a Sack! The Snipe will fly at the Light as we all know Birds will do—and will fly into the Sack! Snipe have not come yet, but all the Mosquitoes in the Country have arrived. The Young Man is full of Faith, and his Boots are full of Water. His Kind Western Friends, who taught him this Nice, Easy Way to catch Snipe, are up at the Camp. I suppose some one is telling a Funny Story, for they are all Laughing very much.

MORE EXPERIMENTS WITH THE QUAIL.

IN reply to your request contained in issue of Feb. 23, for information as to the success attending the efforts of clubs or individuals attempting to introduce Southern qualis, we score a complete failure. Several of the sportsmen here raised sufficient funds to procure from Messrs, Ryall and Ledbetter, of Shelbyville, Tenn, about twenty dozen—231 birds—which arrived in several lots in December and January last most of them in an apprently nearly family decomposity. birds—which arrived in several lots in December and January last, most of them in an apparently nearly famished condition. Upon being fed they at heartily but soon commenced to die, and in a few days not one of the lot was living. We were shown the body of one, skinned by a taxidermist, that was not more than one-half its natural size, the crop was full of food but none in the intestines, and we believe that the birds had not strength enough left upon their arrival after the long journey without food and water, to enable them to digest their food. At any rate-we attribute our loss to this cause, and if in error shall be pleased to have the true cause explained.

In the spring of 1880 we received three hundred Messina

In the spring of 1880 we received three hundred Messina In the spring of 1880 we received three hundred Messina quail in excellent condition. They were liberated on farms near the city and were heard of frequently during the summer following, but no young broods were observed. There, however, is no doubt that they did breed, as the writer has in his possession a nest containing four eggs that was run over by a mowing machine and deserted by the old birds, which shows that if unmolested they would attempt to rear young. In the fall they all disappeared and none have been heard of in this section since, with one exception. In May last a gentleman who helped put them out was informed that some of the birds had returned, and upon visiting the locality with his setter succeeded in finding a pair and approached them twice near enough to identify them positively. They were left un-

setter succeeded in finding a pair and approached them twice near enough to identify them positively. They were left undisturbed but were not afterward heard of; others may have returned in localities of which we have no 'knowledge, as no special effort was made to keep informed.

This section is not a "sportsman's paradise." ruffed grouse are not as plenty as in many other sections of New England; there is usually fair woodcock shooting in the season, but no quails, snipe or ducks. Foxes are very plenty, to our knowledge no less than sixty-five have been captured by local hunters this winter in immediate vicinity of the city; of this number Ira A. Moore, of the Waverly House, has taken twenty-two.

MANGHESTER, N. H., March 3, 1882.

Manchester, N. H., March 3, 1882.

The first week in December last I ordered from Shelbyville, Tenn., one dozen live quail, which reached here the 11th of December in most excellent condition. They had been boxed with care and looked very healthy and bright, not at all worried by their long journey by rail. The last week in January I ordered another dozen, which came Feb. 2. They did not seem to be healthy, but I could not detect anything in particular. I turned them into my large cage, 8 by 18, with the first flock. On the afternoon of that day two of them died, the next day one, and day by day one or two were taken out dead, until by the 22d of this month the whole flock of twenty-four quail were dead. The last lot seemed to bring with them some dire disease that infected my first flock, which, up this time, had been so healthy, and in about twenty days I lost all the little beauties. I could not detect any indication of disease, such as lice or cholera. The trouble very evidently originated with my last lot, but what it was is past my finding out. I have heretofore been very successful with my pets and would very much like to know what caused this fatality.

Marietta, O., Feb. 25, 1882. MARIETTA, O., Feb. 25, 1882.

QUEEN ISABELLA, of Spain, gives shooting parties in France and makes big scores herself.

The Sportsman Tourist.

THE OLD RED FOX OF BALD MOUN-TAIN.

THE HERO OF A HUNDRED RUNS.

MANY winters have passed since I first saw him—the Old advisedly, and in the same sense that we speak of a lovely maiden's summers—for is not winter the joyful season when, with eager hound, we enjoy the right royal sport of the glorious chase? What more appropriate, lines, for an old glorious chase? What more appropriate, lines, for an old glorious chase? What more appropriate, lines, for an old glorious chase? What more appropriate, lines, for an old glorious chase? What more appropriate, lines, for an old glorious chase? What more appropriate, lines, for an old glorious chase? What more appropriate, lines, for an old line property of the cheerful season; and repeat, many winters have passed away since if first saw him in all the pride and pomp of his first chase. Not so many by eleven love the change of the change

fox appear upon the scene. I knew him at once as the one that I had seen an hour before ahead of the dogs. His tongue was out and his brush was trailing, he evidentily was having a hard time of it. Take courage, old fellow, for deliverance is near. Here comes our friend of the beautiful coat gaily cantering to the rescue. See the tired one as he toils up the steep, glame back, and understanding the ruse, slackens his headlong speed, and as the dogs break into the open with eager cry, he squats upon his haunches and calmly watches his deliverer, who unconcernedly continues his gambols until the open-mouthed dogs are almost upon him, wherk knowing by their frantic screams that they have caught sight of him, and his friend is safe, he gives a final shake and with a default fourish of his tail almost in their faces, glides away with a long, low sweeping stride that soon leaves his pursuers far behind. "Noble deed, bravely done," and deserving success. But hark there comes old Sounder with his resonant one-one at every stride. Gallant fellow, his many years are too much of a handleap when the scent lies as now; but he steadily keeps on the even tenor of his course, well knowing that, when the sun gets a little higher and the track grows slim, he will find his companions circling some barren field or whimpering in some old road, and again take the lead. Now he is in the open, and as he canters up the shope he causes a new light to dance in the eyes of Uncle Nat, for he does not turn after the others, but with head high in air, exultingly voicing his delight, and with quickened speed he keeps straight on up the hill "true to his first love," who has jumped to his feet and is coming toward us, Uncle Nat slowly brings "old Hollyhock" to a present. I hear the onimous click of the old flint-lock, and as the fox is creeping in front full sixty yards away the old gun belches forth a cloud of fire and smoke, and reynard rolls in the dust. My long pent up feelings found vent in a series of yells as I rushed, had a submediate

present I had drawn upon my imagination for some of my facts, thus, I had entirely ignored Unice Nat and "old Holly hock" and held him until old Sounder came up.

Let us now return to the chase of our gallant fleet-footed hero. We left him showing the pack a clean pair of heels. In fifteen minutes the pack was out of hearing, and we neither saw nor heard them more that day. About midnight two of the dogs got home; three more straggled in the next afternoon footsore and weary; more than a week after, one was found twenty miles from home; the other we never heard from. Although some of us were out nearly every day, we did not start this fox again until the middle of March. I well remember the date, for when he first showed himself, fifty rods away, I exclaimed, "There is our hero of opening day." Several of us were standing together, and Joe Hicks, who was quite a poetical genius, shook his fist at the fast rereating form and quoted in a sepulchral voice, "Beware the ides of March." Joe must have been endowed with the spirit of prophecy, for on this fateful day eleven years later, this hero of a lundred contests was brought to grief. As soon as the fox was out of sight, every one started for his favorite runway. I was not old enough to carry a gun, but hunted because I dearly loved the sport. As I had learned the different runways and was sleet of foot, I managed, by cuting corners, to keep pretty close to the dogs most of the time, and unless the chase led straight away, I seldom lost a single note of the music, and frequently saw the foxes and witnessed many of their sly maneuvers. So when the others left me, I ran to where I had last seen the fox, and sitting down, waited for the dogs, who were fast approaching. Looking in the direction that our hero had gone, I saw him returning. There was an inch or two of fresh snow, and he was carefully stepping in the tracks he had made when going. I kept quiet and he came within two rods of me, when he gathered himself together and with a prodiguous leap side ways, clear

day, I did not follow, Uniking that he would adopt the same tactics and that we should see no more of him or the dogs for that day.

Sitting down upon a stone, I listened to the dogs, meanwhile bewailing our unfortunate luck in starting this fox on such a magnificent day. I had been there but a short time when I heard a dog in the distance behind ne (I learned afterward that he was let go on the trail nearly five miles away). Turning to look in his direction, great was my surprise and elight to see our beautiful hero, who had disappeared in the opposite direction a short half hour before, break into the open and come straight for me. He cantered up within twenty feet of where I was sitting, and came to a stop and turned his bright eyes up to my face with an inquisitive look. He had undoubtedly been unable to quite make me out in the horry and scramble attending my first appearance, and after obtaining a sufficient start from the dogs had returned o investigate the phenomenon. While musing thus, and admiring the unstudied gracefulness of his every motion and the beautiful contour of his supple form, my thoughts were

turned into another channel by the nervous twitching and retraction of his lips. I could see the sharp white teeth gleaming in his partly open mouth, and as at this moment a twinge of pain shot through my wounded hand, I was forcibly reminded of my struggle upon "opening day," and it is needless to say that I did not covet a combat with this uneasy looking brute, who had moved a step nearer, and with his ears laid back and an occasional jerky flourish of his tail, appeared about to spring upon me and punish me for my interference with the success of his well-laid plan to outwit the dogs. Or, stay—perhaps he has heard the oft-told tale of my first brush, and recognizing me. has come to wreak a summary vengeance upon the fell destroyer of his dearly-loved friend. But a few seconds had passed since his appearance, yet it seemed a long time to me, and as this last thought flashed through my mind, an oppressive feeling of dread came over me. I could stand it no longer. I made up my mind that there had got to be a fight; and knowing well from experience in many a battle with my schoolmates that a vigorous onslaught would often reverse the odds. and reassured by a cheery shout from some one on the hill above me, I threw myself at the grinning fiend with all my force. He did not run, but, like something supernatural, appeared to glide away just out of my reach.

At this juncture the dog that I had heard a few moments before, gave tongue a short distance below me, I recognized his voice, and with a loud spasmodic yell sounded my war cry. He knew the signal, and before the sound had died upon my lips he was coming at full speed, his despairing mournful wail at the coldness of the track suddenly changed to eager, joyous notes, for well he knew that this cry would surely lead hin to a fresh trail steaming with the grateful perfune he loved so well; or, oh happy thought, perchance his longing eyes would actually behold the object of his longing desire. On, still faster he came, with flakes of foam flying from his wide open

his tail still curled close between his legs and one ar turned wrong side out, the very picture of alject fright. The fox had sheered to the right and was leisurely cantering up the hill, his shining coat was all smoothed out and as he looked round at me and then at the cowering dog, I imagined that I could plamly see a broad grin upon his face and his sides shaking with laughter, ever and anon he would flourish that beautiful brush in a manner that was péculiarly aggravating to my deeply wounded feelings. The other dogs now came up. Straightening them on the fresh trail, away they went, and I do not remember a better race than we had that day. Round and round the mountain, with an occasional turn away, but never out of hearing, this wily fox kept us in an agony of suspense all day long. Very often in sight, but never within reach of the "death-dealing tube." he appeared to delight in tantalizing his would-be captors. No sooner would one of them leave his stand to go to a better one, than this cunning rascal would slowly saunter by within a few yards of where he had been patiently waiting for hours. His crowning act of impudence was played upon Uncle Nat, who had remained crouched behind a big rock that was a famous runway from early morning until nearly night. About fifty rods below him was a barway through which the fox had passed several times. Once seeing him come into the open and head toward this barway, Uncle Nat forgot his own golden rule, to "stick to your station when the fox is playing," and cautiously crept down the wall within shot of the runway. After waiting some time for his expected victim, he slyly peered over the wall, but not seeing him, involuntarily glanced behind him. "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man!" There, standing upon the rock that he had just left, the setting sun illuminated each particular hair and causing it to gleam like burnished gold, he beheld this incarnate trickster calmly looking at him, and evidently enjoying his discomfiture. I was but a short distance away and witnes

PEEKSKILL, N. Y. Jan. 30.—In this region last fall woodcock shooting was moderate, quail very scarce, almost diminished from the fields where they we found but a few years ago in good quantities. Their early departure is a mystery yet to be solved. Ruffed grouse are found in but small numbers. Gray squirrels abound in the woods. I shot twelve from one tree. The prospects for sport in the coming full are good,—D, A, P.

"PODGERS" TRIES FLORIDA.

"PODGERS" TRIES FLORIDA.

TROM this paradise of the sportsman, made famous by the Forest and Streem, I greet you. To those who have read your work on Florida this place must be somewhat familiar, but feeling that a more recent "report" on its attractions will be acceptable to your numerous readers, I sit me down this bulmy afternoon after a dinner fit for the gods (presuming that the gods were sensible enough to appreciate such a one) with a soothing pipe to tell you what a jolly good time I am having.

It was sharp and cold when the good stamer State of Texas left Pier 20, East River, and headed down the bay bound for Fernandina, and a stiff northwester was singing through the rigging; but much to the gratification of many of the passengers who had sundry misgivings as to the retention of their dinners, it was smooth along the Jersey shore, and the gathering under the lee of the smoke stack was in full force. Steadily and rapidly she steamed on her way to the orange groves, and when the steward's summons to the matutinal meal rang out over the cold waters the response set at rest all hopes of the cook that his duties would be for a month to the tempting "lay out" of the Sturtevant, but on this occasion there was no such failure, and during the three following days there was little profit to the steward's department.

Railroads are all very well when one cannot take steamer,

but on this occasion there was no such failure, and during the stree following days there was little profit to the steward's department.

Railroads are all very well when one cannot take steamer, but the dedicious sense of rest and peace that one feels with plenty of room to walk deeks, and when tired of that, a chearful warm cabin and a clean berth to turn into with a certainty of not having your neck dislocated by sudden stopand starts, and your rest disturbed by shrieking engines, is a consummation not to be realized on a train of dusty cars, to say nothing of sitting down to a square meal with plenty of time to enjoy it, and no dyspepsia from hasty feeds of greasy compounds and gutta percha pastry, and lastly and not leastly at one-half the expense.

You can take one of the fine steamers of the Mallory line, and with all the comfort described, find yourself landed in Florida and travel about for ten days for what it would cost to take rail, the charge by steamer being but \$23, while by rail the fare is \$35, sleeper \$5, meals en route (and such meals) as much more, or say about \$50 total. There is no comparison on the score of expense or comfort in the choice, and any one having any regard for either will take steamer

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Arriving at Jacksonville one finds a busy, prosperous place, with hotels full of Northern tourists, cripples and invalids, familiar New York faces in the streets, and the fashionable Fifth Avenue belies with the usual pug or Yorkshire pet dog, the latter warmly welcomed by the jocund flea. You are met on every corner by the runners from opposition is teamboats, and are enlightened on the merits and demerits of the numerous boats. Fare by virtue of the strong opposition being cheap, and a little more so than remaining at the hotels, which are generally high priced, although if one knows the ropes good accommodation can be found at less pretentions houses at less rates. I tried the Tremont and found the table unexceptionable and price reasonable—\$3 per day for transient, less for permanent. But as sight-seeing was not my racket and little alligators in the windows had no charms for me, I pushed on to Cedar Keys, for there is no sport to be had at Jackson-ville. The fishing is poor, and as for shooting, the birds are as scarce as in New York. Occasionally one comes on a king-fisher, which immediately exclaims mentally. 'Good gracious here's a tourist. I'll git.' And "git" he does at a lively gait, knowing full well it will be bang, bang at a hundred yards. As for alligator shooting, that is a thing of the previous. The gentle saurian knows his value, and that his carricus will bring ten dollars, his teeth he made into dog whistles and scarf pins, and big lies told of his idmensions. The alligators have got to know just the hours the boats will pass, and when one of them looks at his watch and sees that time is about up, he rolls off his log, sinks behind it, and with one cye just his provided to the provided particus and

at the eastward I roused Dick and asked if that did not portend something we were not hankering after. Dick allowed that it looked so, and in order to get a "lee" we hauled up for the coast, miles and miles to windward and not in sight. For half an hour we carried all sail; then had to put in a reef, then another, and then another, and still it "piped." It did blow; and the sea began to rise, and the Spray to labor, and the darkness of Erebus followed. Still we carried on, and as the phosphorescent seas broke on our bow, the conviction loomed up in my mind that it would have been wiser to have waited for the larger boat. But the recollection that the day before leaving I got insured in the Accidental Hartford Company was soothing consolation; firstly, because nothing serious could happen; for had I not been for years trying to get the best of life insurance companies vainly? Secondly, had it not been oft and repeatedly promised me by a pious old aunt that I never would be drowned, but was reserved for a higher at the eastward I roused. Dick and asked if that did not por-

that I never would be drowned, but was reserved for a magner destiny?

By this time it fairly hissed, and the swash of water in the boat told the tale of boarding seas that, if continued, were bound to swamp us. Diek bailed with the wash basin and I cased her at the helm; but it was useless, and Dick and I held a council of war. One of three things must be done, either to throw the freight overboard, up helm and seud, or anchor—for be it known that soundings showed but four fathoms, even though we were a good ten miles from land—a rare dispensation of Providence, especially designed for such occasions. There were objections to either propositions; firstly, it was dangerous to get a barrel upon the gunwale to launch, as the weight would heel her and let the seas in on us. To scud was to run the risk of a pooping sea, loaded as we were, besides a prospective voyage over to the coast of Mexico with short rations. So the anchor was the best experiment. We got the small piece of sail down and the anchor over with long scope; and, Jerusalem! how she pitched and rolled. But coral rock bottom was good holding ground, and she held. But the forward deck rode under, and the seas would soon have settled our hash except for the house which broke them. After watching her awhile I made up my mind she would stand it, if it got no worse. Fortunately it did not. Crawling under the cuddy, somewhat sheltered from the spray, I waited for morning, and filled in the time by builing, while Capt. Dick coiled himself up on the case of bacon and went to sleep; and high above the whistling of the wind through the rigging and the pounding of the seas that nigger's snore arose. It was a square stand-up tussle, but Dick won; and about daylight the wind gave up the fight. The sun rose bright. The sean calmed down. A light breeze came out from the south, and we got under weigh. By noon we entered the mouth of the Homosussa, and, with a hedd wind but fair tide, we beat up the four miles; and, rounding a bend, the welcome sight of the Jones wide By this time it fairly hissed, and the swash of water in the

On the Homosassa, Florida, February, 1882

REMINISCENCES OF A SPORTSMAN.

REMINISCENCES OF A SPORTSMAN.

A BOUT the year 1872 I was invited by my friend, Col. J. D. T., than whom few worthier men live, who was then a rice planter in the county of Brunswick in this State, to visit his hospitable home and join him and several others in the pleasures of the chase. At that time, and even now, so far as I know, deer abounded in the pine lands and swamps of that section, and to get an abundant supply of venison only required a few good dogs and skillful hunters to bring down the game which the might start from their lairs. Still hunting or stalking, as some persons call it, was not practiced, for the reason that but little success attended it. Hounds—whether of "Black St. Hubert's breed," I do not know—were almost invariably used; and the experience of this section demonstrates that deer were not exterminated at all, nor permanently driven from their accustomed haunts by the chase, the opinions of learned writers "to the contrary not withstanding." Pleet dogs of good breath can force them not only to "pant for the water brooks," but to plunge in them as a means of refuge, but they will surely return before many days have clapsed. In open woods, where deer are plenty, still hunting is far more destructive; for there the huntsman has only to have the advantage of the wind, and knowledge of the habits of the animal, to enable him to kill noneally every one he sees. An acquaintance of the writer told him, several veurs age, that near the banks of the Suwannee hunisman has only to have the advantage of the wind, and a knowledge of the habits of the animal, to enable him to kill nearly every one he sees. An acquaintance of the writer told him, several years ago, that near the banks of the Suwannee River, in Florida, he had killed 173 deer in two years, by stalking, with an old-fashioned muzzle-loading rifle. A party of us, including himself, hunted two days diligently in the same neighborhood with a pack of dogs, and though we started plenty of them, did not even get a chance to shoot. But this is a digression. On the occasion to which I refer, the party consisted of Capt. Rumming, Kinchen K., Nick Darcall, Col T., William Fires, Teecel, Rev. William Millets, the writer, and one or two others. The month was September, and the good old county lad done her best to give us a good supply of mosquitoes to keep us charming company while we were in the woods. Although there were hundreds of thousands—this is not strictly accurate, you know, for I confess I was kept so busy that I could not count the enemy—we were not troubled at night at all, and so far as their music was concerned, slept quietly and sweetly. Rice birds were plentiful in the plantations, and fat and juicy as few other birds ever become. Col. T. had secured several dozen for the purpose of regalling his guests; they were nicely prepared, set on the table for supper and eagerly devoured by all the company, especially by Kinchen K. and Capt. Rumming. That night—the memory of it haunts me still—the god of discord reigned triumphant, through the mouth of his vice-regent Rumming, assisted in no small degree by other Kako-phanists, who indulged in the usual stentorian variations, to the bullfrog tones of their leader.

Next morning, at an early lour, we were off for the hunting grounds, between Orton and Lilliput ponds. Soon after

plannists, who induged in the usual steniorian variations, to be fullfrog tones of their leader.

Next morning, at an early hour, we were off for the hunting grounds, between Orton and Lilliput ponds. Soon after reaching the point of our destination the forces were properly disposed, and it was not long before the report of Parson Milletts' gun was heard. Both barrels had been fired, and the writer, who had been assiduously fighting a whole brigade of mosquitoes about two hundred yards away, left his "stand" and went to see what had been done. Milletts had a fine buck. He told me he had shot about a hundred yards the first time, "and a leetle furder the next." Noticing that the deer had been hit with several shot, and thinking that a gun capable of such performance, at that distance, a remarkably good one, I ventured to ask if it could be relied upon for such work. He assured me that, if properly charged, it would do the same thing nine times out of ten. I then asked if he would sell it, and told him if it would do

as he represented, I would be glad to purchase. He told me he would take \$30 for it. I replied I would give him a hundred if, on trial at a target, I saw that it was such a shooter as he alleged. It was agreed that when the hunt ended I might make the trial. A day or so afterwards, for the wan of a better target, a flour barrel was placed on end, and Kinchen, an old surveyor, stepped off the required distance, and shot each barrel consecutively. When we went to the barrel we found it had been hit with only one shot, and that did not even stick in the stave. As Milletts had loaded it himself, it was clear that he overestimated the capacity of his gun, as he doubtless did the distance at which he shot the buck. And so I didn't buy that gun. The truth is, that very, very few shotguns can be relied upon beyond fifty yards, and most of the tales to the contrary are the purest fiction, and must be taken with very many grains of allowance. Indeed, after the finsco of Milletts' gun, all the crowd tried the barrel, and, except in one instance, no gun hit it with more than one shot.

Milletts killed another buck the same day, at what he said was eighty yards, but old Kinchen, who was near him, told me it did not exceed forty. Nevertheless, we got two deer, and then went to our buggies to take the noonday lunch. Our good hostess, with her excellent neighbor. Mrs. Fires, had prepared us an excellent repast, and, as usual, with appetites somewhat sharpened with a draught of Glenlivet, full justice was done to the sylvan entertainment. Milletts, with a little persuasion, concluded that as he was hunting, he would take a mere taste, and, holding the bottle to his mouth, I counted nine movements of the piston of his throat, and wondered if that was what he called a taste, what he would call a drink!

with a little persuasion, concluded that as he was hunting, he would take a mere taste, and, holding the bottle to his mouth, I counted nine movements of the piston of his throat, and wondered if that was what he called a taste, what he would call a drink!

On my return to the city of Washington, I stopped with a friend and presented him with a fine fresh venison ham for his Sunday dinner. Among his special guests, invited particularly that he might partake of the game, was an eccentric but intelligent clergyman whose name was Patterton. After we got to the table and Brother F, had returned thanks to the Giver of all good for His mercies and blessings, I ventured to ask him if he did not think that such a piece of venison, like Burns' haggis, was "weel wordy o' a grace as lang's my arm?" He replied, "No; short graces are always the best, for you can get to cating the quicker." It is certain that he enjoyed the roast "excellent well," judging from the rapidity with which his molary organs were moved during the continuance of the dinner.

The scene now changes to a point much nearer home, and involves some of the same parties who have figured in another part of those reminiscences.

During the month of November, 1873, we had a hunt about fifteen miles northeast of our town. One afternoon, the hunters divided, and concluded to drive the same swamp and the bordering thickets, so as to meet each other about half way. A gentleman, a close kinsman, and a dear friend of the writer, whom all his nephews and ninces and many others called "Uncle Pickett," old Kinchen K., Parson B., and Inveself went to the upper part of the "driveo" and started down. We had two hounds, Bob and Rock. Parson B. and I were on one side, while the two hounds were on the other. We had not gone exceeding three hundred yards, before the dogs "gave tongue," nearly opposite where I was waking. I hastened rapidly below, evincing unusual agility, and had run perhaps fifty yards, when I saw a large buck emerge from the swamp and head away, so as to gi

at uncommon range, he hears the words of Old Kinchen—
"tol'able thick, for forty yards."

On another occasion, quite late in the afternoon, and in the sume section of country, Teceel and Parson Duffrey—he of Lake Waccamaw—were sitting, facing each other, at the conclusion of an unsuccessful drive, when Brother D. suddenly raised his gun, pointing it diagonally towards his companion. "Fool who?" said Teceel. Just as he said it, bang went Brother D.'s gun, and as T. looked round, he saw a fine deer, about eighty yards off, bounding away as well as he could. Both shot, and then went down to see whether any damage had been done. As they were looking at the place where Brother D. said the deer was standing be remarked, "It, was a nice fawn, T." "Fawn, the —— (beg pardon Bro. D.) it was a fine buck." Just then the writer came up, and as he pursued the track, he soon saw where the buck had run against a small hickory tree. He remarked that he, the deer, was hit, or he would not have touched that tree. Pursuit was made and after going about a mile he was found. And Brother D. having "flashed his maiden sword," was happy. After getting to camp he talked and talked ahout the achievement until he wore us all out. Indeed, I fear that his exultation was so high, that he forgot one of the duties of all men—a nightly approach to "the throne of the Heavenly Grace."

In that day the region for miles cast and northeast of the

In that day the region for miles east and northeast of the spot where we camped afforded splendid sport to the deer-hunter. With good dogs they could be started in nearly all the "drives," but it very often happened that the game eluded the walchful standers by running out at some place where no one was located, and where nobody thought a deer ever would run. After fleeing for a while, often shifting their course if the dogs continued the pursuit, they took the nearest feasible route to some large body of water, where all trace of them was lost. Can this habit be what David had in his mind when he wrote the Forty-second Psalm—"As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so my soul panteth after Thee, Oh God." It is certain that the mere desire to quench a "raging thirst" cannot be the motive which impels the deer

when pursued by unrelenting dogs to seek the water. I have known them often to cross a mere brook twenty times in their course to the river, without ever stopping at all. They seek for safety, not for drink nor for cooling. It seems to me, therefore, that in the light of safety from all enemies, the simile in the verse I have quoted is far more expressive. And now, begging pardon of every one who has had the patience to follow me in this and other articles, for forcing him to the exercise of that very commendable virtue, I promise him at least a week's repose before the commission of another trespass.

another trespass. Wells.

PASSAIC FALLS.

PASSAIC FALLS.

ROM what knowledge 1 have of the country that stretches out toward all points of the compass from the watery boundary of New York city, I will venture the statement that there is not another spot within an hour's ride of your office that just now combines so many elements of grandeur and beauty in the way of natural scenery as do Passaic Falls, at Paterson, N. J. I will not even except the famous Palisades at their best. At present the scenery at the Falls is all Nature's own. It seems, as if out of pure jealousy, she would put out of sight the encroachments and embellishments of art, for the strong stone wall built across the top of the cataract last summer, during the drouth, is entirely hid by the great volume of water that now goes gliding over it, and plunging madly down into the deep rockwalled chasm. Likewise, the trussed foot bridge over the chasm, a little east of the Falls, is absolutely covered, inches thick, with frozen spray, a fantastic array of icicles of all sizes, some of them enormous, depending from the bridge's floor. Shelving rocks are fringed with them. Whatever the spray touches it adorns in beautiful ice drapery. The trees are cumbered with ice from trunk to remotest stem, and those in close proximity with the Falls are quite denuded of their limbs by the weight which proved too great for their strength.

Yesterday, while I was at the Falls, a limb four inches in

strength.

Yesterday, while I was at the Falls, a limb four inches in diameter where it joined the trunk of the tree came crashing down to the ice-paved earth. The ground beneath the trees is literally strewn with severed limbs. A boy handed me a little twig with three tiny prongs, on each of which a ball of ice had formed that together would weigh at last two pounds. He had plucked it from a small hemlock several rods away. The Falls are three hundred yards wide, while the chasm into which the great flood of water tumbles is at its widest point not more than twenty feet. From this narrow chasm the water runshes out at a right angle to the Falls into a large, deep basin, and thence again, a little north of east, forming an acute angle with the basin, it pursues its course down the rapids, which of thems-lives are really picturesque as viewed from the high, rocky promontory between the Falls and the rapids. Across these rapids, at a high elevation, rope-walkers have risked their necks for the amusement of the people, and for their amusement Sam Patch once leaped into the basin from a projecting cliff. It has appeared like a perpetual holiday at this interesting spot, so constantly do the crowds come and go, many in carriages, but more on foot, since the high water in the Passaic and the gorgeous appearance of the Falls in its beautiful winter robos, woven by icy fingers out of the delicate tissues of the rising, floating mist, all emblazoned by the inevitable rainbow that shoots up out of the sprayey chasm like a ribbon of fire.

HIX.

Paterson, N. J., February, 1882. strength.
Yesterday, while I was at the Falls, a limb four inches in

Paterson, N. J., February, 1882.

Hatural Distory.

SCREECH OWL IN CONFINEMENT.

WHILE out shooting in December last I had the good forage. After being shot the little fellow flew to the ground, and was secured under my hat; uncovering him, he appeared to be dying, and was therefore carefully wrapped in a piece of paper and deposited in a capacious pocket of my shooting coat. A tramp of three hours brought us to the wagon; and, taking Scops out, I put him in the basket, observing to my companion that he was about as dead as an owl could be. Much to my surprise and delight, upon arriving home and opening the basket, there sat the owl, out of the paper, with eyes wide open, snapping his bill and hissing at a most alarmate. We put him in a large cage, where he afforded us much pleasure by his curious habits. For the first few days he was very quiet, not moving about much, night or day, probably owing to having been wounded; nor would he eat anything, even though it were left in his cage all night. We were afraid he would "kick the bucket," so determined to feed him, which was accomplished, with some difficulty, in the following manner: One of us would hold him and pris mouth, while the other poked a chunk of raw meat down his throat; we found it necessary to thrustit behind the forked part of his tongue, otherwise he would throw it out of his mouth, which was accomplished, with some difficulty, in a first order, which is the some of the would remained to forked part of his tongue, otherwise he would throw it out of his mouth, which was a decompliand closing his mouth, just as a person would who had tasted something remarkably nice. After a week of feeding in the above manner, he seemed to grow much more lively, flying about the cage during the night, and feeding himself night or day with equal arvidity, either taking the meat in his bill or claws, as suited his convenience. WHILE out shooting in December last I had the good for

night, and feeding himself night or day with equal avidity, either taking the meat in his bill or claws, as suited his convenience.

When he had passed about ten days in confinement we became very much attached to him, passing many moments in his society, amused by the curious and comical motions he went through; also the varied forms of facial expression, caused by winking one eye at a time, or raising and lowering the long car tuffts. I cannot refrain from quoting what Wilson says about this species, as it conveys a new feature to this already comical and interesting bird: "On contemplating the grave and antiquated figure of this night wanderer, so destitute of anything like gracefulness of shape, I can scarcely refrain from smiling at the conceit of the Indicrous appearance this bird must have made had nature bestowed on it the powers of song and given it the faculty of warbling out sprightly airs while robed in such a somber exterior. But the great God of nature lath in His wisdom assigned to this class of birds a more unsocial and less noble, though, perhaps, not less useful disposition, by assimilating them, not only in form of connenance, but in voice, manners and appetite, to some particular beast of prey, seeluding from the enjoyment of the gay sunshine of day, and giving them little more than the few solitary hours of morning and evening twilight to procure their food and pursue their amours, while all the tuneful tribe, a few excepted, are wrapped in silence and repose. That their true character, however, should not be concealed from those weaker animals on whom they feed (for Heaven abhors deceit and hypocrisy), He has stamped

their countenance with strong traits of their murderer, the

their countenance with strong traits of their murderer, the cat; and birds in this respect are, perhaps, better physiognomists than man." The above opens, to me, at least, one new supposition: What if the owl could sing?

Upon our approaching the cage he would erect all his feathers, lower his ear tuits and head, swing his body from side to side, winking his large eyes, and repeatedly snap his bill together, producing a loud cracking noise, alternating the fits of snapping with a hissing noise, produced by expelling his breath suddenly. He also had a habit, which I do not find mentioned in the books, and which I have never observed in the great horned owl (Bubo viryinianus), of which species I have had two in confinement, and that is, when going through the above-mentioned defensive maneuvers, he would often stretch out one of his wings to its fullest extent backward and downward, as a bird does when stretching its wing. It is hard to imagine a much more grotesque object than our little friend when engaged in warning us away from his cage in the above-described manner. When sitting on the perch in his cage he always sat at one end, bringing his body against the side of the cage in the same way that he would sit in a tree, doubtless thinking he could be less easily discovered if close to one side. I often allowed him to fly about the room at night, and his flight was as soft and noisless as falling snow. Frequent handling caused him to become very tanked about the room. In a lighting, after a flight, he would, if his back was toward us, either turn around with a sudden jump or turn his head, which he could do to an alarming extent. After a time, owing, I suppose, to teasing, he got cross, and would fight a stick or your hand when thrust into the cage. In so doing he usually struck out with one foot, fastening his claws in the object, and, at the same time, delivering a vigorous bite, followed by a twist, calculated to tear off a piece of the tormentor. In the cage were two swinging perches, to which he took a gr

SPRING NOTES.

BAY RIDGE, L. I., Feb. 19, 1882.—While out gunning on Thursday (16th) I observed several bluebirds (Statia statis) and two flocks of cedar birds (Ampelis garratus) hovering around the top of a cedar tree. Among the branches of a weeping willow near by were congregated a small flock of tree sparrows (Spizella monticola); also two pair of ducks were seen winging their way to the far north. I was informed by a friend, whom I met later in the day, that he had seen a few meadow larks at a friend's place, where he had been visiting. Have also heard the song sparrow, but have not seen any yet.—A. L. Townsenn.

New LONDON Comp. Feb. 27, 1889.—I have recomptly

New London, Conn., Feb. 27, 1882.—I have recently observed here a number of birds that spend the summer with observed here a number of birds that spend the summer with us, as follows: Feb. 14th, robins; 15th, redwinged blackbirds; 25th, two red linnets, robins, redwinged blackbirds; 26th, robins and a whitethroated sparrow. Yellow birds, song sparrows, flickers, redheaded woodpeckers, bluebirds, larks, kingfishers, etc., have been seen around all winter. I shot a goshawk the other day that was cating a full grown white leghorn hen. Is not this hawk a rather rare bird in this section? Sharp-shinned, sparrow, cooper's hawks are more plentiful this winter than I ever knew of before.—B. C. S. [The goshawk is not especially rare in Connecticut. Years ago, when we were accustomed to collect birds in that State, we usually killed half a dozen of this species every year.]

New HAYEN, Feb. 27.—In going into the country to-day

we usually killed half a dozen of this species every year.]

New Haven, Feb. 27.—In going into the country to-day with another party we saw a large flock of redwinged blackbirds. Is this not an unusually early time for this species of bird to put in an appearance in this latitude? Redheaded woodpeckers have been here all winter. Robins and bluebirds have been here all winter. Robins and bluebirds have been here for several days past.—L. E. M. [We have found redwinged blackbirds in the vicinity of New Haven in every month of the year.]

Haven in every month of the year.]

Weellength, N. Y., March 2, 1882.—Robins and bluebirds appeared for the first time this spring last Saturday. Purple finches are quite plenty. A few flocks of pigeons have lately passed over on their way north.—E. W. B.

Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 21.—While driving in the country today I observed a flock of bluebirds ('sialia sialis'). The weather is cold and wintry; ground covered with snow and the mercury indicated but 12 degrees above zero this A. M.

This is the earliest arrival of bluebirds coming to my notice during five years of observation.—E. B. Gleason.

Watergrown, N. Y. March 2, 44 dec. lat.—The bluebird

during five years of observation.—E. B. GLEASON.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 2, 44 deg. lat.—The bluebird arrived in this section to-day, and is the only spring arrival proper, as yet. The waxwing and goldfinch evidently remain hereabouts when the winters are open. For several seasons the bluebird has arrived in advance of robins and sparrows, and is entitled to distinction as "the first bird of spring." Black River is nobly at its task, the bearing away of snow water from the North woods. The trouter can reasonably expect an early opportunity.—J. Quay.

Newport, R. I., March I.—Hundreds of brant were seen here Feb. 28 in the upper bay. Is not this early for

NewPort, R. I., March 1.—Hur here Feb. 28 in the upper bay. them?—X.

Shore Lark Breeding in New York.—We take the following note from Mr. Chas. A. Green's report of the committee on ornithology of the Western New York Hortcultural Society. He says: "H. T. Jones, of Rochester, N. Y., reports to me as follows: "With many others. I have been interested in watching the nesting habits of the shore lark, (Eramophila cornetta) a species which has only recently been known in our State. It is a native of the Rocky Mountain section. I found the first nest and eggs recorded in this State in 1876. The nest was small, composed of grasses and dried sticks (small ones) placed in a hollow in the ground in the nursery row. There were four eggs, differing but slightly from those received from Utah. The shore lark has become more common, but I have been unsuccessful in securing another nest until the past summer, when, in hoeing between small peach seedlings in June, I found a second nest, containing four eggs. Not being positive, I watched the female go on the nest, thus establishing the identity beyond doubt. The nest was placed on the ground in a clump of weeds, and partly shaded by the peach seedlings. Both of these nests were found upon land frequently cultivated, within gunshot of a dwelling, showing that this bird has confidence in human kindness. Like the night hawk, nursery fields seem to be its favorite nesting place."

Hedgehogs not Porcupines.—Lincoln, Me., Feb. 27—Editor Forest and Stream—In your issue of Feb. 16. I read an interesting article on "Hibernation of Animals" by C. F. Holder. Among the animals he enumerates as remaining dormant during the winter is the hedgehog. I don't question his statement that they are sound sleepers, but I think he must be mistaken in regard to their hibernating, at least I have frequently seen them during the winter months, particularly on moonlight nights when feeding upon the bark of hemlock trees, for which they appear to have a particular liking. They will bite the "boughs" from the limbs in getting to the most tender bark (I presume this) and I have seen the snow under the trees where they have been feeding, completely carpeted with them. Have seen regularly beaten paths in the snow, where they have traveled from one group of hemlocks to another. Have seen them in these paths during day time, but this is an exception, as I have most commonly seen them nights as before alluded to.—F. C. P. [Our correspondent has fallen into an error for which local nomenclature is to blame In certain portions, if not the whole, of New England, the Canada porcupine is wrongly called the hedgehog. The animal referred to in the article on "Hibernation of Animals" is the true hedgehog, (Brinaceus Europews) which is not found on this continent. The porcupine and the hedgehog have scarcely anything in common except their prickly armature, and if any one will compare specimens of the two animals, he will see that even these are widely different. The porcupine belongs to the order Rodentin, which includes the beavers, squirrels, and hares, and the hedgehog to the Insection, with the shrews and moles.]

HABITS OF WOODPECKERS.—An extract from the report of the committee on ornithology of the Western New York Horticultural Society, delivered by Mr. Chas. A. Green, chairman, at Rochester, N. Y., is of interest in connection with observations recently printed in the FOREST AND STREAM. It is as follows: The redheaded woodpecker is classed among migrating birds, but I have often seen him in protected positions during winter in this vicinity. On the 26th of December I heard a familiar drumming in the orchard, and on scarching found Master Redeap pecking away as though for dear life, at the juncture of a decayed limb. I drew quite close, but he was not alarmed, but kept his eyes on me, at the same time drilling away like a steam pile driver. He has followed the specialty of dislodging insects so long he might learn their whereabouts and direct, his beak, though blinded—a rebuke to men who are jacks of insects so long he might learn their whereabouts and direct his beak, though blinded—a rebuke to men who are jacks of all trades, but master of none. He is an active, solitary bird, reminding one of those energetic people who are too busy to visit, or gossip about their neighbors. He sometimes has a companion, but seldom lets her interrupt business. Aside from insects, he rivals the boys in searching for and stor-Aside from insects, he rivals the boys in searching for and storing nuts; acorns, chestnuts and beechnuts are his delight, and woe to the intruding robber, be he squirrel or brother, who dares to test the wares in his storehouses—the stumps and hollows of trees. By way of dessert he is not averse to a ripe harvest apple or peach, and when cherries ripen he drops other diet in proportion to the quantity and quality of cherries to be had for the picking. Master Redhead is not so commonly seen as of old, which I regret, for all our woodneckers are good friends. peckers are good friends.

The Emperor Goose in Iowa.—Algma, Iowa, Jan. 20.—
Editor Forest and Stream: I noticed several communications in your paper in reference to the snow goose and the blue goose, and although many writers have claimed that they are the same bird, yet I have never considered them so, and have always looked upon them as two distinct species. They differ in shape and color. Their bills and legs are not the same color, and I never considered the blue goose as good eating as the snow goose. We have large flights of these birds in Northwestern Iowa sometime in September or October, and the weather is often quite warm when they come birds in Northwestern Iowa sometime in September or October, and the weather is often quite warm when they come down from the north. They go to the same lakes and feed in the same fields as the white-fronted and Hutchins geese. Last spring we had quite a little flight of the snow and blue geese, and I shot an emperor goose that came to a field where I was shooting, with a flock of snow geese. It is a splendid bird, and the only one I have ever seen in Iowa. I mounted it and have it in my collection:—J. G. SMITH.

Lake Mohegan, N. Y.—In the early part of the season woodcock were quite plenty and quite a number were shot. Quail are scarce; none have been shot worthy of mention. Ruffled grouse are almost entirely swept away from the sportsman and dog. But a few years ago a sportsman could go out for a short time and bag a half dozen with ease, but now they have left us. Gray squirrels are found in the woods in large numbers, I shot twenty-seven during the month of October.—Lorsella.

RARE WINTER BIRDS.—Mr. James McCormick, of Syracuse, N. Y., writes us: "I did kill three English snipe and one rail on the 9th of January, this year. The president of the Onondago Sportsman's Club, as well as others, saw them. They were killed on a small marsh on the west side of Onondago Lake, near the blast furnace, where a stream of warm water is constantly running from it, and spreads over the marsh, which affords good feed. The birds were all in fine condition.—James McCormick."

Taunton, Mass., March 4, 1882.—Bluebirds, robins, marsh quails and golden-winged woodpeckers are here, but not as if they wish they had not come. The markets here contain quite a number of ducks and prairie chicken. I have seen a large number of common yellow birds or gold-finches at different times this winter.—John C. Cahoon.

Game Bag and Gun.

HOW TO CHOOSE A GUN.

IN buying their guns, sportsmen should consider carefully what sort of game they are likely to shoot the most, and choose accordingly. This is the first thing to be thought of, the price and quality is a secondary affair, which can be settled later.

choose accordingly. This is the first thing to be thought of, the price and quality is a secondary affair, which can be settled later.

When the shooting is of such a character that the gun has to be carried around very little, it is just as well to get a large size, so that the heavier loads used will do no more damage to the game. For geese and ducks from a point or sneak-box, the greatest shoulder-guns that can be handled are single-barrel four-bores, weighing about eighteen pounds. These are full-choked and carry in the cartridge ten to twelve drachms of powder, with three ounces of shot on top. They will occasionally kill over a hundred yards off, and are such powerful shooters, that good shots under that distance can kill single birds sitting nearly every time. The barrels are forty-four inches or more long, and although they cannot be aimed so quickly as a short gun, stay without "wobbling" when once sighted at an object. Some of these have elevating rear sights for long range, but I think they would prove to be more troublesome than useful. Another good heavy gun for those that prefer a double-barrel, is an eight-bore weighing fourteen pounds or under; all over this are too clumsy to shoot easily, as they are not so well balanced as a single barrel. The charge is eight drachms of powder, two ounces of shot, B for geese, No. 4 to 6 for ducks, according to the kind. Of the two guns just mentioned, I think that under most circumstances the four-bore is to be preferred. It is almost as destructive in flocks as both harrels of the other, besides having a greater range. Both of these kind of that under most circumstances the four-bore 18to be preterred. It is almost as destructive in flocks as both barries of the other, besides having a greater range. Both of these kind of guns are rather expensive to buy, and can generally be made only to a special order. They should be bored for close shooting, to do away with the trouble of wire and thread-wound cartridges so often used in cylinder, breech and muzzle-load-

only to a special order. They should be bored for close shooting, to do away with the trouble of wire and thread-wound cartridges so often used in cylinder, breech and muzzle-loading guns.

When ducks are jumped in lakes by boats and shot over decoys in the rivers, something that is lighter and more easily handled must be used. A ten-pound ten-bore, such as professional trap-shooters generally have, is the most suitable weapon; it will do for shooting the larger kinds of bay snipe at the senshore, as well as occasional duck shooting there. The charge for this should be five drachms of powder, one ounce and a half of shot. At pigeons and glass balls it has been the favorite for some time with Americans. In England, however, they have guns from two to three pounds lighter, because many of the clubs handleap or bar out those over a certain weight. For trap-shooting, I think that light guns should be chosen always by persons who are not strong or well developed physically, because the quickness they acquire with handling these pieces, more than compensates for the heavier loads they are able to use in the other. What most people need that go shooting, however, is a gun for the field, one that will do for quails, snipe, woodcock, grouse, etc., which is not too heavy to be carried all day easily and yet will kill the game. An eight-pound, twelve-bore suits exactly for this. It takes three drachms and a half of powder, with an ounce and one-eighth of shot in the cartridges comfortably, giving but little recoil. This is for people of ordinary physique; of course those who are not capable of much endurance can choose still lighter. There are other kinds of game which are killed so easily, that the smallest charges are large enough to shoot them with. Such are woodcocks and rail. A gun made on purpose for these birds should be a sixteen, or possibly a twenty-gauge. In the former case it would weigh from six to seven pounds, and in the latter from five to six. One of the neatest rail guns used below Philadelphia Tast seas

who are getting to be quite numerous now—say to the contrary.

In purchasing a gun the fit at the check and shoulder is a very important matter, as well as the length of stock, all of course depending on the kind of man. Some tall men do not take much drop at the stock, because they may have high shoulders or short neck, but they do take a long stock nearly every time to accommodate their length of arms. The best way to find out if you do not know what measurement you take in guns, is to try some in a gun store until one is picked, up which suits, then measure it and make a note at the time for future convenience. Always get a gun with a pistol grip, it gives the land a firmer hold around the stock, as well as enabling the gun to be handled easily. Patent fore-ends are useful things, but some of them are so made that they weaken the hinge on which the barrel swings. The best action I know of is the top snap lever, it is always before the eye and a glance will tell whether it is securely locked or not; it does not get in the way of the hands when loading the gun, or is not so liable to break the spring, as other styles.

Guns of any good maker that are made now come from the factory already choke-bored, so it is not necessary to send them to a gunsnith to be rebored for a desired pattern, as was formerly the case. It is always befter to have a gun made such a pattern as you wish when ta is manufactured, because any further boring is sometimes apt to injure the shooting, as often as improve it. Many gunsmiths do not thoroughly understand choking a gun properly, and their attempts to try it only succeed in spoiling the barrels altogether, requiring a new pair to be put in to get good shooting from.

There are several kinds of choke-boring practiced by the trade, among them the jug or full choke, the modified and the taper choke. The first consists of a chamber cut out by an expanding bit near the muzzle of the gun; its shooting is very irregular, however, and should never be applied to light guns, on account of th

dred dollars for instance—the Americans are far ahead; while in the highest grades the elegantly finished weapons turned in the highest grades, the elegantly finished weapons to out by the English crack makers cannot be beaten be

In conclusion, I will state that choosing a gun from the In conclusion, I will state that encouring a gun from one reputation its maker has achieved is always a safe way to buy. The various makes have all some peculiar advantage or patent, such as levers, fore-ends, extension-ribs, locks, etc., not possessed by others, which the purchaser picks out to suit his fancy, after having assured himself first of the shooting qualities and workmanship of the guns in question.

C. W. T.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LARGE GAME.

WHERE DOES THE BLAME LIE?

WIERE DOES THE BLAME LIE?

In your issue of Feb. 2 is a letter from "W." on the destruction of large game, and I ask for a little space to reply to it. As an army officer, who has been stationed for several years on the frontier and paid much attention to game, I desire to take exception to that portion of the letter in which English sportsmen are classed with skin-hunters. If a residence at various points, from the Mexican border to that of British America, may be considered a sufficient to that of British America, may be considered a sufficient to that of British America, may be considered a sufficient on the British and the same of the majority of the majority of the majority of whom are gentlemen and sportsmen of experience, who have hunted in other parts of the world and have enough self-control not to shoot at every living thing they see, and not to kill game wantonly. There are, of course, exceptions, but I think the above is true, as a rule. That it is so "W." practically admits; when he says "that they hunt in season and kill only

are gentlemen and sportsmen of experience, who have hunted in other parts of the world and have enough self-control not oshoot at every living thing they see, and not to kill game wantonly. There are, of course, exceptions, but I think the above is true, as a rule. That it is so "W." practically admits, when he says "that they hunt in season and kill only males is not to the point," but I maintain that nothing could be more to the point, and would like to ask "W." if he thinks as much can be said of our own parties of hunters, aye, or of five per cent, of them. If so, his observations have been very different to mine.

I am not speaking of skin-hunters, for it is admitted by all that they are one of the principal causes of the approaching externination of our large game in the West. Next, and very near to them, I would place parties of alleged sportsmen from all parts of the United States. Exceptions I again admit, but I do not think that anyone who has had many opportunities for observation, will deny that most of these parties kill without the slightest regard to close seasons, to their need of meat, or to the age or sex of the game. I further affirm that for every single head of large game killed by these parties, six others, at the very lowest estimate, are wounded and lost, dying of their wounds after hours and days of suffering. This is partly from incapability and carelessness in looking for a wounded animal, partly because we rarely use the double express rifle for large game, thereby showing ourselves as far behind the times as if we still used flint-locks for feathered game. To my mind there is no more contemptible and unsportsmanlike sight than to see a man empty a repeating ritle at a band of running antelope four or five hundred yards away. He knows perfectly well that while he may wound some, there is but the slightest chance of killing any, and yet he will blaze away as long as the band is in sight and call this sport.

Is potting a bevy of quail on the ground any worse than this, or as bad?

Buf

neglect of duty.

There is a growing sentiment against many of these things, and our true sportsmen, though few in numbers, are the equals to any in the world; but there is no time to lose if we wish to save any game for our grandchildren.

My own advice is this: Pass good laws with severe penalties for their violation, and enforce them "without partiality, flavor or affection."

MONTANA, February, 1882.

A CONVERTED GROUSE SHOOTER.

A CONVERTED GROUSE SHOOTER.

In reading the article of your correspondent "X" in a recent number of Forest and Stream, "On the Wing or on a Log," I am reminded of a funny occurrence which happened to me last October. One evening I took my dog and gun and went down the Potomac River about a mile to my favorite woodcock ground, thinking I might get a shot or two, and had met with some success, so that I was rather later than usual starting for home; but if a bird had got up high enough I could still have made it pleasant for him. This reflection was running through my mind, when my dog made a beautiful stand in a small clump of willows ahead of me, I, of course, thought it was a woodcock, and called to him to hie on. He tried to obey me, but after he had made a very faint effort, he gave it up and stopped again. Being a little provoked at him, as he never refuses to flush, I made about two steps toward him, when right at my feet there was a whirr and a buzz, and I was so taken by surprise that I did not recover myself in time to get a shot. I need not tell you it was a grouse, or as we call them here, a pheasant; I marked him down, and sent the dog forward again, but this time he did not lie so close, but got up with a large tree between us; and I did not get a shot again. By this time I was ready to shoot him anywhere I could catch him, and concluded, if possible, to get him on the ground. When we got to about where I thought he ought to be the dog stopped again, and I began looking very cautiously in all directions on the ground, and there he lay alongside of a small drift pile. I took deliberate aim at his head, as that was about all I could see of him and such another fluttering and jumping you never saw. I started to pick it up, and you can judge of my disgust, when I tell you it was a farmer's old hen which had wandered off from the farm and was hovering a brood of six or seven small chickens. I cannot account for the dog standing the chick-

ens, as he was raised among them, and I never knew him to stand one before, although he kills one every now and then for amusement, but only does it by playing with them. I then and there concluded I would not kill any more pheasants on the ground, even if I were shooting by moonlight, and so far I have kept my promise, although I have had several opportunities of breaking it, and have since had the pleasure of killing two after kicking them up from in front of the dog. But to finish my narrative, I concluded to go the farmer, make a clean breast of what I had done, and pay him for the old hen and her brood. Although I did not know it, he had been an unseen witness of the shot, and when I got to him he asked, "What did you kill? I saw you shoot something but did not see you pick anything up." I then related what I have told above and offered to pay him whatever damage he thought was right; but he refused to take anything, saying he had another old cluck which would take care of the brood, and he did not want any pay for the old hen. But he has since been paid twofold, for every time I go near him now with a gun he remarks, "Hold on until I pen up ny chickens," but I tell him he need not be alarmed as I don't kill pheusants on the ground any more.

Cumerland, Maryland.

WILD FOWL IN CALIFORNIA.

WILD FOWL IN CALIFORNIA.

O'UR open season for most kinds of small game is drawing to a close. In less than three weeks from this time the hourly reports of the shotgun, now heard from one end of the State to the other, will cease, and the mallard, the sprig, the teal, the canvas-back, the blackjack, the widgeon and all the other ducks will begin to take up their line of flight for the north. Throughout the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, however, many ducks—such as mallard, bluewinged teal and redheads—remain and breed among the vast beds of tule or swamps that line the two principal rivers of California. These home-bred ducks furnish our first sport at the opening of the season, the 15th of September. Long before that date—say as early as the 1st of August—the young begin to fly, and the finest ducks we have are those shot soon after the opening of the season. It is useless to say anything, perhaps, of the too prevalent custom, among a certain class, of shooting the young ducks before the open season arrives, for they will do it until somebody is badly "cinched." I have known men to resort to all sorts of deception and cunning in order to steal out of town and slay the young floppers, but whose zeal for duck-shooting seemed to subside assoon as the law protecting (?) the ducks expired. Anything that can be got illegitimately and in an unsportsmanlike manner seems to have a tenfold attraction in the eyes of some men over that secured in a gentlemanly, legal way. But, despite this army of bushwlacking shooters—among whom are often to be found members of sportsmen's clubs which profess to "protect game and encourage a healthy taste for field sports"—there are usually enough young birds left to furnish pretty good sport until the "immigrants" from the north begin to put in an appearance, which is usually with the first rains in October. The first to come are the widgeons, teal, mallard and sprig, and later on the lordly canvasback and his smaller cousins, the blackjack and blucbills. There is probably no part

sportsmen and small boys, prevents them from staying in the more accessible places.

Duck-shooting for the market has been a regular business in this section for the hast thirty years—ever since the country became settled by the whites. To-day I met with one of the veteran hunters of the Sacramento Valley—the most noted, probably, of those still engaged in the business. He broke up his camp on one of the islands in the lower Sacramento three weeks ago for the reason that the ducks had commenced to get poor, owing to the freezing over of the more shallow ponds in which they were wont to feed. For the last two months he has shot only canvas-backs, for which he received in the San Francisco market from \$2.50 to \$4 per dozen. There is a great deal of wild celery growing on these tule islands, and in mild seasons the ducks are very fat. The person referred to has hunted almost in one vicinity every year since 1852, and has made a great deal of money, often averaging for the season from \$300 to \$400 per month. He generally has a partner or an employe with him, and it is a poor day's shoot that does not bring them from 80 to 100 ducks to the gun. He informs me that many years ago he furnished one firm in Sacramento \$9,000 worth of ducks in one season, and I can readily believe it, as there were few market-hunters in those days, and half a dozen or so enjoyed a monopoly of the business. To day the country is full of men shooting for the market. Whenever a fellow finds himself out of work and doesn't know what else to do, he procures an old gun and goes on the warpath against everything that flies. Then, the farmer and his boys occasionally come to town with a hoad of wild ducks killed on the 'ranch,' or a bag of qualis which little Johnny caught in a trap in the nearest thicket. And this is not all, for many of our city 'sportsmen' make a regular practice of slaughtering all the game they can and selling it. It is safe to say that three-fourths of the ducks sold to dealers in this city are killed by men who would be ve

would be very indignant if one was to call them market bunters.

Now, I rather like some of the professionals. I am well acquainted with a number of men who regard it as perfectly legitimate to shoot for the market—free, generous, honest, open-handed, law-observing men they are too—men who have as much contempt for anyone who kills game out of season as any sportsman could have. But I also know of men that shoot for the market who kill their game whenever and wherever they can—at night, on the feeding-grounds—anywhere, so that they can fill their wagons and have something to boast of the next evening when they gather at their rendezvous. These creatures always come home under cover of the night, and sneak around unseen to the back doors of the poultry stalls to sell their game. I tell you it is a difficult matter to enforce anything like a proper observance of the game laws in communities where this style of self-termed sportsmen predominate.

has often been spoken of as a sportsman's paradise, and not inaptly. (It remains to be seen, however, how long it will be so.) A stranger happening in Sacramento to-day would no doubt have been greatly surprised at the quantity and variety of game to be found at the markets. In front of one little stand I noticed on the sidewalk a pile of wild ducks, consisting of almost every known variety, at least as high and broad as the average cord of stovewood, and beside another of geese of four or five kinds, nearly as large. In addition to these, piles of game were hanging all about, wild swans, sandhill cranes, hares, rabbits, quails, robins, and other small game. These were all killed within a few miles of Sacramento.

mento.

On the 15th of March our close season commences on all the above kinds of game, except geese and hares, but by that time the spring suipe will be along. They generally stay for a month or so, and of course furnish excellent sport. But, as I expect to refresh my memory shortly, in regard to these lively little fellows, I will defer writing of them until my next.

next.

I cannot close without expressing my admiration for the Forest and Stieam since it donned its new dress. Fine feathers do make fine birds, as every sportsman knows; and while in appearance the Forest and Stieam is all that the eye could wish, its contents have a still greater attraction for him who is ever athirst for knowledge on all subjects pertaining to the sports of the field.

Nimeod.

Sacramento, Feb., 1882.

THE OHIO GAME LAW.

WAUSEON, O., March 2, 1882.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

I inclose copy of the proposed new game law for Ohio. I have underscored the changes. No one who has had experience in this matter can believe for a moment that this theory of game protection will, if carried our, protect. It has been tried in Ohio two or three times before, and found wanting. When the farmer learns that the gentleman, who shoots for pleasure, health and recreation merely, is not the man who tears down his fences, destroys his crops and injures his stock, but is his friend, and with him interested in frowning down rufflanism and lawlessness, then may we hope for a "pooling of issue," and reasonable game laws rigidly, enforced. The bill is as follows:

"A bill to amend section 6961 of the Revised Statutes of

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"A bill to amend section 6961 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio. "Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Stato of Ohio, that section 6961 of the revised statutes be so amended as to read as follows: "Sec. 6961. Whoever, in any place, catches, kills or injures, or pursues with such intent, any quail or prairie-chicken, before the fifteenth duy of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, or after said date, between the first day of January and the first day of January and the first day of January and the first day of November, inclusive, or any wild turkey between the fifteenth day of January and the first day of November, inclusive, or any mallard or wood-duck, or other wild duck, between the first day of January and the first day of September, inclusive, or any mallard or wood-duck, or other wild duck, between the first day of July, inclusive, or catches by snare, or trap, any quail or Virginia partridge, or upon any waters, marshes, or in any cover to which wild fowl resort, by the aid or use of any swivel or punt-gun, or any other gun than a common shouldergun, or by the aid of a push-boat, or sneak-boat, used for carrying such swivel or punt-gun, kills or wounds, or pursues with such intent, any wild goose, wild duck, or brant, or disturbs or destroys the eggs of any such birds, shall be fined not more than twenty-five nor less than two dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

"Sec. 2. That said section 6961 of the revised statutes be not more than twenty-five nor less than two domes, of the imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

"Sec. 2. That said section 6961 of the revised statutes be and the same is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 3. This act to take effect from and after its passage."

W. H. H.

NOTES FROM WORCESTER, MASS.

NOTES FROM WORCESTER, MASS.

DURING the last five or six weeks your correspondent has been unable to pick up any notes of interest. Neither is there anything very exciting going on just at present. The annual meeting of the Sportsmen's Clad, which occurred Wednesday evening, March 1, at the Bay State House, and a recapitulation of the fox-hunting scuson, with one or two minor items, must furnish the material for this letter. The annual meeting of the club was largely attended, and was exceedingly pleasant in every respect.

The reports of secretary and treasurer were entirely satisfactory, and showed a membership roll of sixty-seven names and a handsome amount of cash in the treasury. And right here let me say, that since the formation of the club, about ten years ago, there has never been an assessment, and never has been a time in which there was not a sufficient sum in the treasury for any enterprise in which the club might wish to embark, such as getting up tournaments, entertaining other clubs, etc., and of which we have done not a little. After the report came the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, Gilbert J. Rugg; First Vice-President, Wm. S. Perry; Second Vice-President, Maj. L. G. White; Secretary, Stedman Clark; Treasurer, O. L. Taft; Executive Committee—E. S. Knowles, A. B. F. Kinney, W. L. Shepard and J. B. Goodsell. After the regular business had been disposed of, the meeting adjourned and resolved itself into a social meeting, and remained till a late bour as the guests of some of the newly elected officers, who entertained the party handsomely. We are feeling very happy over our new president. Mr. Rugg is a member of the old and well-known firm of Witherby, Rugg & Richardson, mamtacturers of wood-working machinery. He is a man of character and ability, a thorough and thrifty business man, and an enthusiable sportsman. He has every qualification and, we fully believe, will make a model president. The clu never was stronger nor in a more flourishing condition than a present

The fox-hunting season closed Feb. 28, the local hunters as much contempt for anyone who kills game out of season as any sportsman could have. But I also know of men that shoot for the market who kill their game whenever and wherever they can—at night, on the feeding-grounds—anywhere, so that they can fill their wagons and have something to boast of the next evening when they gather at their render-nearest to be plenty left, as it was very easy to start a fox on any passably good day up to the close of the season. The hunters the night, and sneak around unseen to the back doors of the he next evening when they gather at their render-nearest the night, and sneak around unseen to the back doors of the names given below are residents of Worcester, except the night, and sneak around unseen to the back doors of the markes given below are residents of Worcester, except the night, and sneak around unseen to the back doors of the granter to enforce anything like a proper observance of the game laws in communities where this style of self-termed sportsmen predominate.

But we will dismiss this part of the subject, California

John R. Thayer, I—total, 71. A good many foxes to be killed in and about a city of sixty thousand inhabitants.

After the recent heavy snow storms, grave fears were entertained by the sportsmen here that the qualishad, for the most part, perished. Since the storms, however, reports have come in which give the matter a more hopeful look, several large bevies having been seen. Robins and bluebirds have been seen about here for more than a week. The Rife Club, after getting fairly settled in their new club house at Lovell's Grove, were notified to stop shooting, as the balls were heard to whizz unpleasantly near some of the houses in the neighborhood.

They are now looking for grounds which shall be pleasantly located, and where they can practice safely.

K.

ST. LAWRENCE GAME CLUB.

ST. LAWRENCE GAME CLUB.

THE annual meeting of this association was held at the office of the sceretary in the city of Ogdensburg, March 1, 1882. The president, L. D. Hoard, read his report, which was adopted.

Mr. Soper moved that the meeting appoint a delegate to attend the State Convention at Albany March 15. The motion was unanimously adopted, and L. D. Hoard was named as such delegate, with power of substitution.

W. R. Peters addressed the meeting on the importance of conferring with the district-attorney as regards the prosceution of the offenders of the game law, and suggested that the chair appoint a committee of three to so confer. The president appoint a normalite of three to, so confer. The president appoint a such committee, W. R. Peters, J. McNaughton and Jno. Webb, Jr. Mr. McNaughton moved that a committee of three be appointed to select suitable persons for trustees for the ensuing year. Carried. The president named as such committee, J. McNaughton, Albert Chismore and E. F. Bearsdlee. The committee reported as follows: For trustees—E. F. Beardslee, of Gouverneur, S. A. Redway, of Potsdam, A. F. Nims, of Canton, James R. Smith, of Russell, and J. Newell, of Ogdensburg.

The trustees retired for the selection of officers for the ensuing year, and reported the following: L. D. Hourd, President, Ogdensburg; E. F. Beardslee, Vice-President, Gouverneur; N. W. Howard, Secretary and Treasurer, Ogdensburg.

J. McNaughton, Esq., addressed the meeting on the im-

The trustees retired for the selection of officers for the ensuing year, and reported the following: L. D. Hoard, President, Ogdensburg; E. F. Beardslee, Vice-President, Gouverneur; N. W. Howard, Secretary and Treasurer, Ogdensburg.

J. McNaughton, Esq., addressed the meeting on the importance of protecting game and fish in this county, and especially in the Adirondack region, discussing the inefficiency of the present game law of the State, and urging the members of the club to do all in their power for the passage of an act that will easily convict those who unlawfully slaughter game and fish.

E. F. Beardslee suggested the necessity of securing the services of a game protector for this part of the State.

Mr. Reynolds made some remarks upon the interest that would be awakened in the right direction, by publishing in all the county papers the proceedings of the annual meeting of the St. Lawrence Game Club. It was so ordered.

Jno. Webb, Jr., offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the existence of a matured public sentiment demanding the protection and culture of the best animal products of our forests and waters, and in favor of the appropriations made by the State in aid of such purposes, is matter for public congratulation, and demands from the people energetic action in the enforcement of the laws for the preservation of their game and fish.

Resolved, That we appeal to a law-abiding and sympathetic public sentiment to aid our efforts to suppress the lawlessness of classes and persons who habitually resort to our forests and streams to pursue their work of destruction of game and fish, regardless of every consideration but that of personal greed, or the gratification of a morbid passion for wanton and indiscriminate destruction.

Resolved, That we invite the people in the counties comprised wholly, or in part, in the section known as the Adirondack region, to form associations for the protection of game and fish in their respective counties, so that by the interch

Foxes on Ice.—Hartford, Conn., March 4.—In your last issue "E. A. R." gives an instance of a fox crossing ice and the dogs following the trail by scent. I have more than once witnessed the same performance, but in every case the fox has been wounded or foot-sore. I have also seen the dogs thrown out many times by the fox taking to the ice. Two years ago while fox hunting I saw a wily varmint who was some distance ahead of the dogs, leave the highway in which he was running and make a bee line for a pond nearly half a mile distant that was frozen over. As soon as he was on the ice he commenced rolling over and over until he had got three or four rods from the shore, when he gathered himself up, and throwing his head in the air to listen for the dogs, he shook himself and then retraced his steps to the road, when her an a short distance toward the dogs, and then turning at a right angle soon disappeared. I was some distance away, but anticipating trouble started for the scene. The dogs arrived there before I did and it was a long time before I got them straightened out. In this instance the dogs could smell the scent upon the ice much better than they could upon the ground, which was undoubtedly just the result calculated upon by designing vulpes when he took so much pains to leave it there.—Fox Hunter,

GAME ABOUT PHILADELPHIA.

GAME ABOUT PHILADELPHIA.

OUR Philadelphia sportsmen who have visited the New Jersey buys during the past week have been well rewarded. Goese, brant and black ducks are now numerous in these waters. The writer saw several large bags brought into Kriders a day or two since and learned from the fortunate duckers that fowl of all kind have been plentiful for a fortnight, and the baymen expect their presence until the middle of March to the last of the month. At Havre de Grace and the Bush and Gunpowder rivers canvas-backs are numerous, retheads being less in numbers than earlier in the season, and Monday last, "ducking day" at Havre de Grace, almost every boat was the lucky one. All that went out were well rewarded. Had there been more wind the number of ducks killed would have been larger; as it was many were brought in. At Port Penn, Delaware Bay, a few saipe have been killed—only the earlier comers. We cannot argue from the killing of these half dozen stragglers that the main flight is near; still we may expect them sooner than usual the present spring. All the curly migratory birds have arrived in the region about Port Penn, and the shad fishermen are preparing their nets in advance of last years' date. We have heard of the spring arrival of a pair or two of woodcock near Philadelphia, and their quiet settling down in swamps where they yearly breed. Should the first fortnight of March be balmy and springlike, without stormy weather, our sportsmen will surely find and kill snipe all along the Delaware River meadows from Woodbury Creek down to Salem Creek on the Jersey side and on the numerous feeding grounds on the Pennsyvania and Delaware side, which are yearly visited by our favorite bird. The duck shooting on the Delaware River the past month has been poor, not from lack of fowl, but on account of the open weather we have had, which has allowed the continual harrassing of every flock of ducks which has made its appearance. Our veteran Delaware River duck-shooter, Mr. T. Conway, has in the past two weeks cont

SNIPE-SHOOTING GROUNDS.

SKIPE-SHOOTING GROUNDS.

As the snipe shooting season approaches, many of your readers are doubtless making up their minds as to where their tramping grounds will be selected this spring. I have generally been a little selfish in imparting the localities of the sections of the country where I have been usually fortunate in finding birds plentiful, but at your request shall give for publication a few points relative to the finding of these grounds, which I am sure, should the sportsman hit the proper weather, it will repay him to visit.

In the neighborhood of Milford, Delaware, the Slaughter Neck marshes abound with snipe: also the Prairie Hook marshes; but at Milford don't stop at a hotel. Write to Mr. John Wooters. He knows the grounds, and is moderate in his price for board, pilotage and team.

At Milton, which is reached by stage from Ellwood station on the Delaware Railroad, I have always found fine snipeshooting. A team from Milton to the Drawbridge over Milton Creek, five miles from the town, will put the sportsman right among birds that are seldom if ever shot at. This last place is difficult to be got at, hence the certainty I experienced of having good sport. It will well repay to visit these places, but a license of \$5.00 is required of every non-resident of Delaware shooting in the State.

I would advise a trip of a full week to anyone desirous of wanting to shoot at these points, and the carrying of a No. 5 and 6 shot for marsh duck-shoot-

I would advise a trip of a full week to anyone desirous of wanting to shoot at these points, and the carrying of a No. 10 gun and shells of No. 5 and 6 shot for marsh duck-shooting, which can always be had in the spring of the year, especially at Slaughter Neck marsh. As to choice of time of starting, this must be made according to the condition of the marshes and openness of the season. I would say this year, if the spring proves open, any time after the 15th to 18th of March, or even later, would do. April 1 would surely hit it. Milton Creek is my favorite.

Loading for Game.—The subject of loads for shotguns is something to which I have given a good lot of time and thought in experimenting, both at the targets and in the field. I give the results of my experimenting. First, in regard to the load of shot, it should not, when in the barrel, exceed in height the diametre of the bore to get the best average results of both penetration and pattern, which will be for a 12-bore 140z. 10-bore 140z. As soon as the shot exceeds this the enertration fells off—with heavy powder charges very much so—and, consequently, the range; 10z. of shot and 4drs. of powder gives about the same pattern, but 18 per cent. better penetration than 3dr, and 15z. But 4dr, and 14pz. gives only 7 per cent, better than 3dr, and 14pz., though the pattern is the same. The gun I use for most everything is a 12-gauge, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Bus}, 3\text{0ins}. The pattern is the same with 3 and 4dr, of powder, and it puts about 54 to 67 per cent, of the load in the 30in, circle at 40yds; 14oz, gives about 13 per cent, more than 10z. The following is the penetration of various loads taken from the averages of several shots with each load. The penetration is in hundredths of an inch:

neder, Shot, Pen, Powder, Shot, Pen, Powder, Shot, Pen, 3dr, 10z, 44 3½ 10z, 48 4 10z, 53 3dr, 1½0z, 43 3½ 1½0z, 47 4 1½0z, 53 3dr, 1½0z, 42 3½ 1½0z, 43 4 1½0z, 45

3dr. 140z. .42 3½ 140z. .43 4 140z. .43

The following loads I use in the field with good effect: For geese, 4dr. powder 1½0z. No. 1 or B shot; ducks, 4dr., 1½0z. No. 5; ruffed grouse, 3½dr., 1½0z. No. 7; quail and woodcock, 3dr., 10z. No. 9; ruly snipe, 3½dr., 10z. No. 9; rul, 3dr., 5pz. No. 9; upland plover, 3½drs, 1½0z. No. 8. Loaded in all cases with one cardboard wad, with two pink edge, except for quail, woodcock and snipe, where one pink edge is used. The one felt wad on powder does not drive so hard, and tends to scatter the shot more than two felt wads.—De HAVEN (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Charleston, Coles Co., Illinois, March 3.—On the 1st inst., William Hughes and John Cartright were out for a day's shooting about eight miles north of here on the prairie, and they bagged one sprigtail and eight mallard ducks. They saw a few killdear. They report the prairie a sea of water. Brant, geese and killdeer are scarce, rabbits and ducks by the hundreds, quail and pinnated grouse are tolerable plenty. In the timber, squirrels, rabbits and quail tolerable plenty, ruffed grouse and turkeys scarce. Not any deer in the county.—J. B. D.

INDICATIONS OF THE MILLENNIUM.—The following novel and entirely original view of domestication appears in the Portland, Oregon, Rural Spirit. The writer is more sanguine than sanguinary, and adopts an optimistic argument which is as beautiful in its way as anything we have ever seen. He says: "Thomas Monteith, of Albany, has a coop of about twenty Oregon quails, which he intends, if it be possible, to domesticate. "The mysterious of nature is the art of God." The wondrous development of the hitherto mysterious would seem to indicate that the Great Architect is still at work in ways that are calculated to bring man and His work and plans closer together. Those who give attention to the ways of the beasts, birds and fishes, can but recollect that there are incidents taking place which may be indicative or intended to attract our attention to the fact that the wild master is about to surrender to the more reasonable ruler, Civilization. We refer to incidents such as buffalo taking up with domestic cattle, prairie chickens with domestic fowls, quails making their nests close up to barns, and even raising their young close in, as though they appreciated man's protection. The farmer, the stock-grower, and every true sportsman will, if they give heed to such things as they are interested in, ofttimes ask themselves, Will all these things continue to be as they are now? The Great Giver. Creator and Maker certainly intended that His work should be forever. It is then reasonable to conclude that the species should be continued. Experience now goes to show that the species cannot, or at least will not, continue in the wild state. Man is too aggressive. We conclude, therefore, that when the wild animals and birds are robbed of their homes, that it may be that the God of nature may compromise, and man, beasts and birds will become pets of him who was to have dominion over them."

and birds will in time become pets of him who was to have dominion over them."

The Minnesota Association is getting down to work, and an active canvass is being made all over the State for additions to the membership roll. The idea is to have a popular association of sportsmen, each of whom pledges himself by becoming a member to observe the game laws and assist the association in enforcing them. The trouble has been that though many—very many—have been anxious to see the law enforced they have been unwilling to put its forces in motion against a friend or customer, and have shrunk from drawing upon their individual heads the odium (purely imaginary) of enforcing a beneficer law. This association, however, changes all that. On general information received the officers of the association will act, and the law will be enforced, not by a one-man power, but in the name of the associated sportsmen of Minnesota. It is absolutely of paramount interest not only for every sportsman, but for every man who wishes to attract strangers to our midst to join this association at once. Do not wait till some one comes round to solicit your subscription and name, but send in one dollar, the annual dues, to the secretary. W. S. Timberlake, corner Third and Jackson streets, St. Paul, and ask for a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the association, and for a copy of the game law of the State. Prompt and persistent action now will save the State of Minnesota all the money and trouble that the older and more custerly States, Michigan them to the older and more custerly States, Michigan the older and more custerly States, Michigan the older and more custerly States, Michigan the more paid into the treasury will be employed in carrying test cases to the supreme court. If that court decides the law unconstitutional, then the association will endeavor to frame one that is not, failing in which the game law absurdity will be wiped off the face of the statute books, and all will have an equal opportunity, without risk of malicious pr

Game Afloat,—The overflowed Mississippi is working ruin and disaster to the dwellers in the delta country between Cairo and New Orleans. Farms and townships are submerged in the flood. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes of the destruction of game: The Mississippi "bottom," between the great river and the St. Francis, has long been celebrated as a sort of hunters paradise. The immense forests and interminable camebrakes afforded secure shelter for innumerable wildcats, lynxes, panthers, bears and deer, besides the smaller game, such as squirrels, opossums and raccoons. Some of these, like the squirrels, the wildcats, lynxes and panthers, can readily adapt themselves to the necessities of the situation and take to the trees. But many a black-pelted bruin has been routed from his lair by the encroaching flood, and compelled to seek preservation by taking refuge on a floating log. A gentleman just returned from Madison, on the steamer Katie Hooper, saw six monster black bears floating on one huge cypress log. Many hundreds—perhaps thousands—of deer have been caught in the overflow and drowned. Swamp rabbits and other game animals have met no better fate. The squirrels, being expert swimmers, have migrated to the highlands; but the destruction of game animals has been great.

Long Island Association.—The annual meeting of the L. I. Sportsmen's Association, was held in Music Hall, Brooklyn, March 4. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. E. Fisk; Vice-Presidents, C. L. Havemeyer, Henry Altenbrand, Geo. Post, Robt. Robinson, Capt. W. L. B. Steers; Secretary, H. W. Thorpe, Treasurer, F. G. Chamberlin. Resignations from the Phoenix Gun Club and the Brooklyn Gun Club were read and accepted. Messrs. W. L. B. Steers, Chas, W. Havemeyer and Henry W. Thorpe, were elected delegates to the State convention at Albany. Alternates, Robt. Fury for Kings co., Judge Lott for Queens co., and G. A. Chappell for Suffolk co. As a committee of ten to accompany the delegates, the president named Messrs. Crook, Altenbrand, Chappell, Chamberlin, Post, Miller, Ackhurst, Eddy, Hedeman and McGovern. Mossrs. Geo. B. Post, C. W. Wingert and Hugh McLaughlin, were appointed a committee to secure a central club ground for the use of all the clubs belonging to the L. I. Association.

KEEPING DEAD GAME.—East Machias, Me.—Editor Forest and Stream: I should like to have some information about the best method of keeping dead game, and whether it should be drawn or left undrawn. When I am camping out I have always hung my fowls up by the neck undrawn. I never have been in the habit of drawing them until wanted for the

table. In case they were too "gamy," have sometimes thrown them away; but have always found that ducks, partridges, etc., keep for a long time during cool weather, say September and October, by simply bleeding and hanging up outside the tent after shooting.—S. H. T.

A New Duck Retriever.—Mr. Edmond Redmond, of Rochester, N. Y., the well known inventor of the diving duck decoys, makes a suggestion in his paper, the Journal, that we leave him to "work up:" One day lately we were reading about the desirability of a dog that would fetch ducks under all circumstances, when an idea occurred to us that may be worthy of consideration. It was to train hawks to retrieve. There would be no more difficulty in teaching a falcon to fetch than it is to teach them the old-time art of hawking. The only question is, would any ordinary hawk be strong enough to carry a four-pound duck or the still heavier wild goose or swan. Here would be a chance to put the national bird to some practical use. The eagle is unquestionably strong enough to carry any ordinary duck, and it would not be a bad idea to employ his storm daring pinion and sun-gazing eye to recover dead ducks. From accounts we have read about eagles swooping down and going off with decoys, we infer that the eagle has a penchant for wild duck; and if he could be trained to fetch and carry for the wild fowler, another attraction would be given to a fine sport."

The Coming of the Snipe.—Philadelphia, March 6, 1882.—Editor Forest and Stream: Everything indicates the early coming of the main flight of snipe with us. Yesterday's rain hastened a few brace, and this forenoon three were killed on the meadows at the foot of Broad street in the city limits. The veteran Mr. John Davis, of Philadelphia, has been out already, but have not heard of his bagging any, although he generally finds many of the early birds. Several local sportsmen started for the wet grounds on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River this morning in hope of finding a few. It is very uncertain yet, for we need a week of mellow spring-like weather. Yet all the migratory birds due about this time of year are ahead of their general coming a full week.—Home.

THE BUFFALO RANGE.—Fort Benton, Montana, Feb. 10, 1882.—The buffalo have made a very remarkable migration lately. Last September the buffalo were all on this (south) side of the line, in fact, nearly all on the south side of the Missouri River. Since that time fully half of them have gone north clear to Battle River and the south fork of the Saskatchewan. It is truly wonderful how many buffalo are still left. Thousands of Indians and hundreds of white men depend on them for a living. At present nearly all the buffalo in Montana are between Milk River and the Bear Paw Mountains, there are only a few small bands of them between the Missouri and the Yellowstone.—J. W. S.

WINCHENDON, Mass., March 2.—On Monday of this week members of the Gun Club went out for a hunt, sides were chosen, the agreement being that the losing side should pay for the suppers. G. Summer Lord with his party reported the capture of eighteen rabbits, while James Sutherland and party had twenty-two rabbits, two partridges, and one squirrel. Last evening supper was furnished by the losers at the American House, where rabbits and other good things graced the board. After supper a stirring speech was made by President Brown.

The Early Snipe.—Jersey City, March 7, 1882.—Editor Forest and Stream: I killed this Tuesday morning an English snipe, weight, 3%ozs. This is the earliest I have killed, Scollopax wilsonii. In referring to my field-actes, I find the earliest one killed in previous years on the 10th of March, 1880; last year not until March 31st.—G. L. W.

FLORIDA.—Maitland, Orange County, Feb., 1882.—Quail shooting has been very good the past season up to within two or three weeks. I have had a party of New York gentlemen here all winter and they have had good sport. Our table is supplied with venison all shot within a few miles from here.

STATE PARKS.—The reservation of a portion of the Adirondacks as a State park and the reclaiming of Niagara Falls are two projects now exciting deserved public interest. There can be no question of the ultimate advantage which will accrue from such action of the State.

ROCHESTER.—At the annual meeting the Monroe County Sportsmen's Club elected the following officers: President, M. M. Hollister; Vice-President, J. H. Brown; Secretary and Treasurer, L. A. Pratt. There are \$676.26 in the treasury and no debts.

Ducks on Long Island.—Port Jefferson, March 3.—Old squaws, coots and sheldrakes are very plenty here.—W. H. R.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGES

THE Revista degli Sports of Rome has this notice, which, we presume, refers to Judge Caton: "Un vicco signore degl Stati-Uniti si presentò al Ministro d'agricoltura e commercio proponendo l'acclimatazione del yak in Francia. Il yak è una specie di burlalo con coda da cavallo; dà un latte eccelente e con la sua Iana si fanno abiti per contadini. La stessa lana, mediante un operato, dicono che imiti molto bene il capello umano."

La Rustracion Venatoria of Madrid tells us that the outrages of the dynamite fishing fiend are not confined to this country. It reports: "Cuatro jóvenes muy conocidos en la citada villa, ancionados en extremo á la pesca, y con la saux, mala ó buena intencion de hacer abundante cosecha con el destrozador elemento de la nitroglicerina ó dinamita, y al encender, para arrojarlo al agua, uno de los varios cartuchos que llevaban en su bote ó embarcación, se les inflamó el resto de de los demas, siendo víctimas todos ellos, recogicado al uno cadáver y à los otros tres en un estado muy grave."

cadáver y à los otros tres en un estado muy grave."

La Chasse Illustrée of Paris has this, which we commend to our game law makers: "D'après le chiffre considérable des permis de chasse délivrés chaques aunée dans nos préfectures, c'est, évidemment, en Prance que l'on compte le plus de chasseurs, ou qui se disent tels, sur tous les degrés de l'échelle sociale: depuis le racommodeur de savates jusqu'au président de la République, tout le monde chasse. C'est le contraire en Angleterre et en Allemagne. Il résulte de cette mosaïque humaine des abus nombreux qui nous conduitent fatalement à la destruction radicale du gibier. On cherche un remêde au mal, et l'espoir nous reste. Le député qui aurait le courage de monter à la tribune pour proposer une loi conservatrice sévère contre le braconnage, risquerait de perdre sa popularité et déplairait aux masses."

Sea and Biver Hishing.

Hauling fish through the surf is better than wasting time in the Senate.—Daniel Webster.

THE INTERPRETATION THEREOF.

BY X.
"When the wind is in the north, when the wind is in the north,
The prudent angler goes not forth.
When the wind is in the south,
It blows the bate (fly) in the fishe's mouth.
When the wind is in the cast,
Then the fish will bite the least. When the wind is in the west Then the fish will bite the best." "When the moon is shining bright,

Seek other days for fish to bite."

If signs are the mere fictions of the brain and void of truth property or sense, then that is the end of them among sensible people. Boys may repeat them to kill time while spitting on their bait. But if they have sprung up out of the experience of some and the observations of others at all times and places, or at different times and localities, and from their truthfulness grown into proverbs sacred in the eyes of grand old Izaae Walton and his followers to this day, then it may be worth while to elaborate them a little and find out, if possible, what they mean.

In the north of England, where this first proverb probably originated, about the time in the spring when the flies begin to be plenty and the trout begin to jump for them, should a cold north wind set in the flies will all disappear from the waters, hiding away in warm cover until there be a change of wind and temperature. The trout, discovering the disappearance of their food, seek their hiding places in deep pools and under banks and logs. Occasionally one may be found in their usual haunts ready to take the proffered fly of the unbelieving angler in the 'sign,' but the 'prudent angler' in the localities where such a state of things may occur 'goes not forth.'

On any stream in any country north of the equator, in the spring and fall especially, the south wind would naturally be a warm wind, the flies would dance merrily over the water, the wary trout would be on the watch and keep up that half metallic splashing sound so delightful to the angler, and when he steals up cautiously and makes his cast 'It blows the bate in the fishes mouth.''

The northern part of England, when the east wind sweeps down from the North Sea and the cold Baltie, or in Maine, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Quebee, from the cold icebergs floating off the Southern coast of Laradro, across the trout streams, in the spring and fall, (as the east winds are dry and cold) the flies on the streams disappear, the trout slink away to Seek other days for fish to bite F signs are the mere fictions of the brain and void of truth

incredulous angler too late discovers that—"Then the fish will bite the least."

But when the vitalizing west winds sweep up from the warm currents of the Gulf Stream on the shores of England and North America, the files swarm in myriads, the fish (trout especially) are alive to the proffered chance for a good dinner and leap to every lure—"Then the fish will bite the best."

Exceptions may be found in the heat of summer, when all winds are warm, or in streams so protected by mountains or forests as to be little affected by any winds, but this only proves the truth of the signs.

Although "C. T. D." may have fallen into the trap set by the Forest and Stream on the "worm question" he is sound on the "moon question." Fish do bite best in the "dark of the moon."

When the moon shines bright during the night, minnows come to the surface near the shore and huddle together in swarms; then the trout, bass, pike and pickerel strike for this bonanza and gorge themselves to repletion. Being full, the fish retire to their hiding places, and remain there until the process of digestion is completed and hunger drives them forth to seek more food. This may occur in eight or ten hours.

forth to seek more food. This may occur in eight or ten hours.

Hence it is idle to fish for trout or bass when the moon shines at night, until about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, with any assurance of getting more than an occasional rise. When there is no moonlight at night the fish do not feed, and if the days be cloudy, rainy or windy, the 'signs' are right, and the chances are largely in your favor for a good day's sport and a full creel.

To 'spit on the bait' is not a sign, but a fact; so with anise seed and assafetida (recommended by our patron saint, the great and good Walton), and if these won't 'fetch 'em," no extraneous application will. Let the boys spit on their bate—just as good as assafectida.

RANGELEY NOTES.

SINCE the season closed, the proprietors of Forest Retreat, Messrs. Richardson and Grant, Lake Kenebago, have enlarged their main camp, and will erect a still larger one adjoining before the scason opens, doubling the capacity of last year. This has become necessary to accommodate the constantly increasing patronage. Though less easy of access changed their man can, asset of the capacity of last year. This has become necessary to accommodate the constantly increasing patronage. Though less casy of access than most others, once here the sportsman finds it the loveliest of all lakes, with fly-fishing all the season. During the past year a partially new trail was swamped out to Seven Ponds, lessening the distance two miles or more, and with less hill. As in past years, George Huntoon will perform mail service tri-weekly, and haul supplies daily. John A. Burke, Rangeley Lake House; George Oaks, Oguossac House, Rangeley City; H. J. Kimbal, Mountain View House, Rangeley Outlet; I. N. Packard, Camp Kenebago, Indian Rock: Maj. C. T. Richardson, Hains' Landing, at the head; and Capt. Fred C. Barker, Bemis, at the foot of Mooseluemagunic, will manage and control their respective hotels and camps as in past years. Captain Barker at present is in Boston, lecturing—talking, he modestly styles it—before schools and angling asociations, describing and illustrating by diagrams the localities and methods of enjoying sport. Those fortunate enough to visit this region will find all he promises fully verified. His steamers, Oquossac and Mooseluemagunite, will yly as usual. Old-timers will be pleased to learn that Captain C. W. Howard will resume charge of his steamer, Molly-chuncamunk, on the Rangeley peats season.

At the last session of the Maine Legislature an act was passed prohibiting residents from taking certain fish during a portion of the close season for their own use—a privilege heretofore allowed them. So far as can be ascertained, the law has been duly obeyed, though public sentiment is, and for a while longer, no doubt, will be, against it; but eventu-

ally it will be discerned to be in conformity with self-interest, which admonishes us not to kill the goose, etc. It seems quite probable that early in the summer this place and Phillips will have phonographic communication. This accomplished, a greater number of sportsmen will give this region the preference.

RANGELEY, Maine, February, 1889.

NIGHT SPEARING.

NIGHT SPEARING.

A MONG the fine sports of the boys of fifty years ago, that of "night spearing" must be included.

The stream that we frequented was quite wide, but generally shallow, say from six inches to three feet deep, with occasional holes too deep for us to wade. The fish were mostly trout and suckers, but the former were seldom captured, as they never lie close to the bottom, while the latter were often taken in large quantities and frequently of large size. Our parties varied from three to six, each armed with rude spears and grain bag in which to carry his fish. For a light, we at irst used a faggot of pitchpine splinters, four or five inches in diameter, and eight or nine feet long, bound together every foot or so with green bands or wire. Two such torreks were required for a night's spearing, covering about a mile of the stream and occupying about three hours.

In later times we made an improvement in our lights. Necessity is said ever to be the mother of invention, so instead of the cumbersome and unwieldly faggot, we constructed an open work basket of old barrel hoops and wire. This was tied to one end of a long pole and a corn basket to the other, in which a supply of pine knots were carried, and from which the light in the iron basket was kept glowing. This proved a great success, and except when the bearer slipped on a smooth stone and boy and light together disappeared beneath the water, lighted the stream from bank to bank.

We found that a cloudy and moonless night with no wind was the most favorable time for our sport, there being no ripple on the water and the light more searching, so that a fish was readily distinguished from a root or sunken stick. Spearing, like 'bobbing for bullheads,' may not be considered very scientific, but let a greenhorn try it, and if he don't miss his game, it will be because the fish is about as long as his arm and as logy as a sueker.

TROUT FLIES.

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TROUT FLIES.

THE warm weather of the past few days has turned our thoughts towards the trout season. The bluebirds, robins and blackbirds are on in great numbers, English snipe have put in an appearance, and even the peepers have been heard in the marshes.

Thinking that the following items about trout flies are therefore in season I take the liberty of sending the inclosed lists. I have, for convenience, divided the flies into three classes, and, while I know from experience that such lists are not absolutely perfect, I can only say that they are the result of twenty years' lly fishing in our waters, and to a certain extent verified by many other anglers. Class A represents the flies that have proved most killing; class B, those not quite so good, and class C, those that are occasionally good.

Class A.

CLASS A.

Class A.

Coachman, Great Dun, Black, Brown, Red and Ginger Hackles, Cech-y-bon-dhu, Shoemaker, Abbey, Grizly King, Blue Dun, Black Guat, Cow Dung, Red and Dark Fox, Yellow Sally, Ronald Stone, Brown Hen, Dusty Miller, White Miller, Scarlet Ibis.

Queen of the Water, Plum, Grouse and Gray Hackle, Scarlet, Gray and Olive Gnats, Professor Beaverkill, Cahill, Iron Blue Dun, Bright-Pox, Canada, Moutreal, Jungle Cock, Prime Gnat, Cinamon Dun, Jenny Spinner, Gray Coflin, Brown Coflin, Blue Blow.

CLASS C.

Green Hackle, Brown Stone, Golden Spinner, Red Spinner, Raven, Green and Gray Drake, Hawthorne, Hooker, Golden Monkey, Alder, Shad Fly, Sand Fly, Brandreth Wood Duck, Bee.

Best flies for the Adirondacks, Maine and Canada:—
Brandreth, Holberton, Saranac, Rangeley, Moose, Iron Spinner, Canada and Montreal, Abbey, Coachman, White Miller, Jungle Cock, Silver Doctor, the Hackles. W. Holderton.

TROUT IN NEW JERSEY.

TROUT IN NEW JERSEY.

It is not generally known, save by a few Philadelphians and the natives of the locality of which I will make reference, that within fifteen miles of the Quaker City there are, in the vicinity of White Horse, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, two or three streams at this writing fairly abounding with trout. Trout Run, the main brook of the three, (the names of the others I have forgotten) is a stream thickly bordered and overgrown with an almost impenetrable labyrinth of alders, blackberry buskes, etc., which in spring time, unless it be very early, renders it impossible to fish with bait even, and never with the fly. The trout caught are small, scarcely ever measuring more than four or five inches, yet I have seen some that would reach six or eight.

five inches, yet I have seen some that would reach six or eight.

Some years ago the existence of trout in these New Jersey brooks was kept a profound secret by those that displayed their catch on their return. I remember at one time offering one dollar apiece for six live trout that would measure six inches each, to be furnished me in good condition in twenty four hours, not thinking I could possibly gotthem, for it was in the month of February. In less than twelve hours, to my great amazement, I had them swimming in my aquarium provided with running water and in full view of the passers by of my store, situated on Chestnut street, near Fourth, in Philadelphia. These fish were taken by Mr. Chas. Vogel from Trout Run while the snow was yet on the ground. They lived until June, when the temperature of the water becoming too high, they one by one died.

I have often seen catches of fifty and seventy-five brought from the stream, but the season in which they were taken was always in late February or early March, and I learned that it required the most active, weazel movement on the part of the angler (if you can call it augling) and a use of rod tip only to find one's way to water enough and room enough where a bait could be dropped. These fish were native trout, the stream had then never been stocked nor the communicating ponds, as I understand, but I was told by a Major Lewis, of Philadelphia, who used to visit the locality often, there are one or two dams situated on Trout Run or one of the neighboring small creeks, where he had at times finer fishing and larger trout could be caught. Trout Run was always reported to me as a terrible place for ruttlesnakes after the, sea-

son had became warmer as it approached May or June, but I do not know how true it was. I remember, though it was only in February, March, and early April, my friends went there. I always fancied, however, it was the greater growth of underbrush, etc., the later season brought forth and not the

snakes.

Of late years February and March fishing at Trout Run is not indulged in, as the law interferes, but I am informed today the same streums are full of trout, and the distance within fifteen miles of Philadelphia: Such fishing I never enjoyed, but it is a fact we have trout so near us.

HOMO.

THE BAIT QUESTION.

THE writer comes to you for information, from you or some of your well-informed correspondents, on "fish-ology." To state the case briefly, we have near us a river which abounds in perch (so we call them; I think they are generally known as "sun perch,") horse fish, white bass, catfish, etc., etc.

The great trouble with us is bait. We use, when we can get them, the tail part of large crawfish which, skinned or peeled, makes a very white nice bait; they are scarce, however, and hard to get. The common earth worm is plentiful enough, but is a poor bait, the fish seeming not to care much for it.

enough, but is a poor bait, the fish seeming not to care much for it.

The stream has a current of two and a half or three miles per hour, too much to fish with a cork or float, and what the writer wants to hear is—what is the best bait to use, and whether to fish at the top of water without any sinker, or to fish near the bottom with a sinker and worms, or some other bait. We have no experience with this, have no trout in this part of the State, and we use about the same old style of bait and fackle that was in use by our fathers and grandfathers.

Can "flies," "lady-bugs," grasshoppers, frogs, and rubber crawfish be used to advantage in our river? Of course I mean such baits as we can buy from the fishing tackle stores, and

crawiish be used to advantage in our river? Of course I mean such baits as we can buy from the fishing tackle stores, and not the natural insects. By answering these questions, together with such other information as would be useful on the subject, you will confer a great favor on a subscriber who is fond of fishing, but finds proper bait hard to get.

We are "up" on guns, dogs, and quall shooting, but far behind the age in the sport of the fisherman. The writer has a small carp pond, and has recently placed in it twenty young earp, procured from the Fish Commission in Washington city. He will be able to report something in that line. In the meantime, he would like to be informed as to what is the best kind of aquatic plant to place in the pond, whether to plant the seeds or bulbs and how best to get a quick growth in the pond, suitable for carp. Can you tell me?

Subscriber.

Subscriber.

Goldsboro', North Carolina.

Goldsboro', North Carolina.

It is very difficult to tell what will be'the best bait for fish in a stream that one has never fished. It is somewhat like prescribing for a patient whom you do not know, when at a distance. The best plan in such cases is actual experiment. We would try minnows, fins of fish and strips from their bellies, white grubs from the fields in spring, and such natural baits as we could get.

Artificial baits are good in some cases, especially when kept in motion to attract the eye of the fish, but they have no odor that is attractive.

We doubt that your fish will rise freely to the fiy. They are mainly mid-water feeders, and the current seems strong enough to spin for the fish. We would advise small trolling spoons, with very small books, and if the current is not sufficient to spin them when held by the rod with twenty to forty feet of line, then the spoon can be cast and trolled. If the spoon sinks with so much line, place a light float-indiway, or where experience proves the best. Perhaps other subscribers can help this one out of his trouble.

In the matter of carp food, the Festuca fluitans is a good water plant, it grows in the ponds at Washington. The conference alled "frog spittle" is excellent.

CHUB FISHING.

CHUB FISHING.

I NOTICED in your issue of February 16 "Ches. A. Peake's" answer to "P. A. B.," concerning chub fishing, locality, etc., and your editorial comments on same.' I agree with you that it is to be deplored that locality should so contribute to the incongruity of the popular nomenclature of fish. In some respects "Ches. A. Peake," although evidently referring to bass, describes the chub, for the chub certainly means business when he bites, which he is never tardy in doing on any fairly favorable day for fishing, and is a spirited, if brief, fighter when hooked.

I have known them in tide water to attain a growth equal to a good-sized shad. Is this too indefinite? Well, then, certainly two pounds and over; but the "giants" that are land-locked about one pound, as you say. I have caught them in every stream I have fished that empties into the Delaware—the Rancocas, Pennypack, Timber, Raccoon, Mantua and Brandywine; also the Octorara, that empties into the Susquehanna. My favorite and, I think, most successful time for fishing for them is from October to March, as their flesh is much finer then, and they will then always bite if there, and not frightened. Of course, I mean if the streams are clear and free from ice.

The bait par excellence—grub worms out of an old apple stump; light line under all circumstances and, if fishing from the bank of a flowing stream, a rather stiff rod—but not too heavy for comfort—that will enable the fisher to lift them out over brier bushes that frequently overhang "likely spots;" a small-sized cork float, that a buckshot will properly balance, regulated in distance from the end of the line as the depth of the fishing "(wery rinch of ground,") you should have your line (linen) well waxed, so as to make it as impervious to

e stream varies. If fishing "

the stream varies.

If fishing "every inch of ground," you should have your line (linen) well waxed, so as to make it as impervious to water as possible and to run through the guides freely; then let your cork float down stream, keeping it about thirty feet ahead of you. Experience alone can teach you when to strike. You can wax your line by either boiling it in, or rubbing beeswax on, and then remove the surplus by pulling it through a rag held in the hand. In shallow water always keep at least thirty feet behind your float, and when you want to fish the "likely spots" with shortened line, approach cautiously. The club are shy about here, and, I fancy, every place else when scarce.

The club are shy about here, and, I fancy, every place else when scarce.

I said that grub worm out of an apple stump is the bait par excellence; but they are as hard to get, if not more so, than the fish, so I have frequently used small blocks of dairy cheese; also the inside of a baker's loaf of bread, moistened and moulded by the hand on the hook. I have caught chub with both of these substitutes for the grub, but have generally been the most successful with them in running water, as the

deception seems to be more readily detected in pools and quiet places.

I forgot to mention that I use a leader from one and a half to three feet in length. This enables your bait, if the current is not too strong, to drag behind your float just the length of the leader. The part of your line under water, from float to sinker, being perpendicular, and as the bait goes down stream bouncing and dragging over the stones on the bottom, it is by this method made very attractive and inviting for the fish. When I have my line in proper condition—i.e., well waxed, so that it will float on the surface of the water from cork to rod. I use a 120z. split-cane rod; but 1 have always felt toward the end of a day's fishing, when the wax has worn off and the line becomes water-soaked, sinking, instead of remaining on the surface, that a stiff rod (natural cane) would be more effective in striking, if not yielding so much pleasure in point of comfort. I have also caught chub with a fly in early spring and late fall in a small trout stream that empties into the Conemaugh River, Pa. When fishing for them in the Octorara Creek we call them "fall fish."

Tuck. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

BLACK-FISHING ON THE SOUND.

IN my day I have taken a good many blackfish. While there are a good many gamier fish to eatch than the blackfish, or tautog, there's a good deal of eating on them, and not bad eating either, when well cooked, and there's always some sport about catching them, too; and where the choice lies between trout the size of half a lead-pencil, and blackfish of from one to four pounds, I'll go for blackfish every time.

and not bad eating either, when well cooked, and there's always some sport about catching them, too; and where the choice lies between trout the size of half a lead-pencil, and blackfish of from one to four pounds, I'll go for blackfish every time.

A favorite place of mine for getting blackfish is on Long Island Sound near Darien, Conn. A bay sets in there, and back of the bay is an inclosed body of water, with flood gates to open and shut with the tide. Our boat was stowed away at the further side of this pond. In the morning early, my friend Fred, Ryder and I would start in our flat-bottomed seow, pull across the pond, slide the boat over the wall, and after pulling down the bay some distance, would go ashore and dig clams for bait. Sometimes this was the hardest part of our day's work, for, often after digging till we thought we would go through to the other side, we found—no clams; but perseverance brings success. So if we did not get them in one place, we would in another.

I well remember one day we spent there; during the forenoon the tide was not right for fishing, and we got but little, about noon the tide changed, and began to run out. We pulled out to the edge of the Sound, laying about 250 yards from shore, and dropped anchor a short distance from an oyster smack, on which all hands were busy with hand lines, fishing. As we laid aside our ones, and picked up our rods, our neighbors on the smack begun to laugh at "them city fellars fishin' out here with poles," "They won't catch a fish, see if they do," said one. "I'll be they won't," said another.

We said nothing, but got to work; finding it hard to get bottom, we kept putting on more lead, until we had about a pound on each of our lines, and getting the gauge of things, we soon had everything lovely; for the fish seemed to be fairly starving for our bait. First Fred, would reel up one, then I would get one—then they came up, two at a time, just a fast as we could reel them up—all good sized fish, "regular tide runners"—and it was hard work, too;

THE EEL QUESTION.

A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association by Prof. G. Brown Goode.

[CONTINUED.]
HUNT FOR THE MALE EEL AND ITS DISCOVERY BY SYRSKI.

The history of the search for the female of the eel having been given, for the most part, in a translation of the work of Dr. Jacoby, it seems appropriate to quote the same author concerning the search for the made eel, which, though much

concerning the search for the mate cel, which, though much shorter, is none the less interesting.

In the dissertation of Hohnbaum-Hornschuch, published in 1842, the opinion was expressed that certain cells found by the author in the ovaries which differed from the egg cells by their form and contents, should be regarded as the spermary cells of the cel, and that the cel should be regarded as hermaphrolite. Six years later Schluser presented an interesting dissertation upon the sexes of lampreys and eels, in which he pronounced these opinions of Hohnbaum-Hornschuch to be erroncous and expressed the opinion that the male cell must pronounced these opinions of Hohnbaum-Hornschuch to be erroncous, and expressed the opinion that the male eel must be extremely rare, or that it was different, perhaps, from the female. From this time up to the beginning of 1879 a male cel was never seen, nor do we find any opinions expressed concerning the form of the male of the eel or its reproductive

concerning the form of the lane of the early its reproductive Organs."

According to Robins in 1846, George Louis Duvernoy (Couvier Anatomic Comparée, ed. 2, 1848, tome viii, p. 117) described the ruffle-tube type of the testis of the lampreys and eels, with the free margin festooned in lobules, shorter to the right than to the left, like the ovaries, etc. He added: "At the breeding season, we perceive in it an innunerable quantity of granulations, or small spermatic capsules, the rounded form of which has often led to their being confounded with the ovaler, at least as the eels, in which, in reality, these capsules are nearly of the same size as the ovules, but the latter are distinguished by their oval form." The ovular are spherical, and not oval; but the other facts are fundamentally correct. It is also in error that Duvemoy

II Jacoby states that in a paper by Rathle, published in the Archiv fur Naturgeschichte in 1833, he remarked, "I expect soon to be able to say something concerning the male organs of the eet." It would be very interesting to know whether in the papers left by this skillful investigator there may not have been recorded some valuable observations concerning the male eet.

adds (p. 133): "The cels and the lampreys have no deferent

adds (p. 133): "The cels and the lampreys have no deferent canal, any more than an oviduct. Like the ova the semen ruptures the capsuler in which it has collected and diffuses itself in the abdominal cavity, whence it is expelled in the same way as in the ova." But he correctly describes the place of opening of the penbucal canal, the waters, etc. Robin, Comptes Rendus, 1881, p. 383.

By some droll coincidence the University of Bologna, and, soon after, that of Pavia, were again prominent participants in the cel tournament. At the meeting of the Bologna Academy, December 28th, 1871, Prof. G. B. Ercolani read a paper upon the perfect hermaphroditism in the cel.

Fourteen days later Prof. Balsamo Crivelli and L. Maggi read a detailed and elaborate paper upon the "true organs of generation in cels." These investigators, without concerted action, had all at once brought up the celebrated issue of the previous century; this time, however, having specially in view the male organs of the cel, while all were convinced that they had reached a final result by their investigations. The results were certainly very peculiar. In the paper of Ercolani it was claimed that the snake-like folds of fat, which had formerly been noticed near the ovarium, were nothing else than the spermaries of the eel, and that upon the left side of the animal this organ developed into a true testicle, while the one on upon the right side shrank up and became functionless. In the work of Crivelli and Maggi, on the other hand, the folds of fat next to the ovary were also considered to be the male organs of the eel, while the one on the right-hand side of the animal-was considered without any doubt to be the male organs of the eel, while the one on the right-hand side of the animal-was considered without any doubt to be the male organs of the eel, while the one on the right-hand side of the animal-was considered without any doubt to be the male organs of the els, since these strips of fat were universally found in all eels, and always in connection

other concusion than that the cels were complete nermaphrodities.

The male organ of the eel, as described by Ercolani, a also by Crivelli and Maggi, shows how carefully investigations may be expended upon things which are not in the least equivocal, since there was not the slightest trace of structure like that of a spermary. The cells of this body in the lining of the stomach next to the ovary are simply fat cells, with all the characteristic peculiarities, just as they are given in all the manuals of histiology. Prof. Rauber, of Leipsic, has examined these fat cells carefully, and they have also been investigated in many cels by the writer, Dr. Jacoby. Never has anything but fat cells and blood vessels been found in them. The so-called spermatoxoa, described in the work of Maggi and Crivelli, proved to be microscopic fat particles or crystalline bodies, such as are commonly found in facells. ¹²

in them. The so called spermatozoa, described in the work of Maggi and Crivelli, proved to be microscopic fat particles or crystalline bodies, such as are commonly found in fat cells.

In the meantime, at Trieste, the question concerning the male organs of the cel was making a very important advance. Darwin had already expressed the opinion that among nearly all fishes the female was larger than the male. He states that Dr. Gunther has assured him that there was not a single instance among fishes in which the male was naturally larger than the female. This opinion may, perhaps, have induced Dr. Syrski, director of the Museum of Natural History at Trieste, now professor in the University of Lemberg, when he undertook, at the request of the marine officials of Trieste, the determination of the spawning time of the fish which were caught in that region, and was obliged to take up the ed question, to devote his attention especially to the smaller cels. Dr. Hermes, in behalf of Dr. Syrski, profests against this idea, stating, on authority of the latter, that the published opinions of Günther and Darwin were unknown to him prior to the publication of Jacoby's paper. Up to that time every investigator had chosen for investigation the largest and fattest eels, thinking that the largest and oldest specimens must have the most highly developed organs of generation. On Nov. 29, 1873, Syrski found in the second speciman which he investigated—an individual fifteen inches long, which is now preserved in the museum at Trieste—a completely new organ which had never before been seen within the eel by any former investigator, although tens of thousands of eels had been zealously studied. Syrskian organ was found, the well-known collar-and-outf shaped ovary, the female organ of generation, was entirely wanting. It was evident from this that eels were not hermaphrodites. The guestion now arose, is the newly discovered organ in the eel, in its external form as well as inner structure, so different from the ovary that it could be c

HOW TO DISTINGUISH MALE AND FEMALE EELS INTERNAL CHARACTERISTICS—BENECKE AND SYRSKI.

The difference between the organs of sex in the eel are well described by Benecke. The ovaries of the eel are two yellowish or reddish-white elongated organs as broad as one's finger, situated alongside of the backbone, arranged in numerous transverse folds, extending through the entire length of the abdominal cavity. They have no special opening to the outside of the body, and their contents must be discharged

Oiltside of the 1004), and then Concurs have be concursed in a microscopic investigation of fatty tissues it is very easy for the so-called Brownian molecular movements to be mistaken for moving spermatozoa, especially in fishes whose spermatozoa, if not very much magnified, shows only the head and appear like little bodies globular in form.

13 "I commenced my investigations," writes Syrski, "on the 29th November last year (1873), and already in the second eel which I dissected on that day I found the testicles, and therefore a male individual of an eel." I sent in March of the following year (1874) to the Academy of Sciences in Vienna a preliminary communication, which was read at the public session held the 18th April, and printed in the reports of the academy."

at the public session feat use rotal approximation of the academy.

In 1876 Professor Von Siebold found male cels in the Baltic at Wisman although this discovery was not at this time made known to the fact that the beginning of the Atlantic and in the Mediterraneau.

into the, abdominal cavity and must find exit through the very small opening situated behind the anns. These two bodies, on account of their great size, are of course not easily overlooked, but they contain such a great quantity of fatty cells and the eggs imbedded in them are so small and delicate that one might easily believe, even after a superficial microscopic examination, that the whole organ consists only of fat. While the eggs of other fishes measure from one to three millemeters in diameter—and sometimes are much larger—still the eggs in the ovary of the eel have, on an average, a diameter of about one millemeter, and are so closely surrounded by fatty cells with outlines much more strongly marked that it requires great skill to prepare a microscopic skide in which they shall be as plainly visible as they are in the accompanying illustration, in which they are magnified 150 diameters. When a person has a microscope which magnifies only 100 diameters, it is best to put a portion of the ovary in water when dissecting it, in order that the eggs may be easily found. It is much easier to find the eggs in young eels, 7 or 8 inches in length, than in the adult fish, since in the former, although the ovaries and the eggs are smaller, the fat cells have not unde their appearance, and the eggs are, therefore, plainly visible at the first glance through the microscope. The number of eggs is extraordinarily large, amounting to many millions. The eggs of larger size, which sometimes are found in great quantities in eels that have been cut up and have been considered to be eel eggs, have always proved to be the eggs of other fish which they have swallowed, and in the course of cutting them up have been found in the eal's belly. The male cels, which are found only in the sea and in the brackish water, are much smaller than the females, rarely exceeding 15 or 16 inches in length; in them, in the place of the ovaries in the female, are found spermaries, which differ in appearance in the manner heretofore referred to. T

EXTERNAL CHARACTERISTICS. - JACOBY.

The external differences presented by living eels (remarks Jacoby, corresponding to the presence of an ovary and the supposed male organ, are very interesting.

The most important, writes Jacoby, is (1) the difference in the size and length of the animal. Syrski states that the largest eels found by him with the supposed male organ measured about 17 inches, 430mm. I have, however, found specimens with this organ at Trieste and in Comacchio which measured 17 to 19 inches, 450 to 450mm. All the cels which exceeded this size, for instance those which were over 8 feet in length, 1m, many of them growing to the thickness of the arm of a strong man, have been hitherto found to be females. The other recognizable external character in the female are (2) a much broader tip of the snoot in comparison with the small, either attenuated or short and sharply pointed, snoot of the ed with the supposed male organ; also (3) a clearer coloration in the female, usually of a greenish hue on the back, and yellowish or yellow upon the belly, white the others have a deep darkish green, or often a very deep black upon the back and always a more perceptible metallic luster upon the sides (1, once in a while, found eels covered all over with a brownish tint, always possessing the organ of Syrski), usually exhibiting also a white color upon the belly. In addition (4) there is an important external character in the height of the dorsal fins; all females have these fins much higher and broader than the cels of the same size which possesses the supposed male organ. Finally (5) there is a character, which is not always a safe one, in the greater diameter of the eye in the eels with quite small eyes are almost always found to be females; eels with the organs of Syrski usually have comparatively large eyes, yet female eels with quite large eyes are not unusual.

The following proportional measurements, the average results of the study of a great number of eels measured by me, will be of general interest; column a gives the total length of the

	A. 1	A. Eels with supposed male organs.					ale	B. Female eels.						
	α.	b.	c.	<i>d</i> .	е.	f.	g.	a.	b.	с.	d.	е.	f.	g.
A111 A11 A11 A11 A11 B11 B11 B11	486 470 415 411 386 370 314 819	6 5 4.5 4.5 4.4	13.5 10.5 11 9 9 7 7.5	15 12 12 12 12 12 10,5 10	8 7 6 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5	50 57 47 47 47 47 40 40 40 40	5 6 6 4 6 5 4.5	480 475 440 410 378 369 342 313	8.5 7.5 8 7.5 7.5 5.5	14.5 12	14	5 7.5 5 6.5 4.5	62 59 56 51 49 51.5 44 41	9 9.5 7.5 7.5 6.5 6

According to the distinguishing marks which have been given, special reference having been paid to the height and narrowness of the dorsal fin, much success has been met with in picking out, in the firsh-market of Trieste, the cels which possessed the organ of Syrski; absolute certainty in recognizing them cannot, however, be guaranteed. If one is searching among living cels with no characters in mind with the exception of the first—that of length—he will find in every ten eels, on an average, eight females, and with the carposed male organ; but if the selection is made with a careful reference to all these marks of difference, the proportion changes, and out of every ten examples about eight will be found with the supposed male organ.

For another excellent discussion with figures of the characters of male and female cels, the reader is referred to a translation of an article by S. Th. Cattie, in the Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum, vol. iii, pp. 280–81.

QUESTION AS TO THE VIVIPAROUS NATURE OF EELS.

The discovery of the two sexes has not, however, writes

Benecke, settled the question whether the cel lays eggs or
brings its young alive into the world. There has always been

14 Zoologischer Anzeiger, No 20, p. 133; American Naturalist, vol.

15, p. 123, and Jacoby, p. 44.

a strong disposition to adopt the latter hypothesis, and there a strong disposition to adopt the latter hypothesis, and there are many people at the present day who claim to have been present at the birth of young cels, or to have found a quantity of young cels in adult cels which have been cut open. Frequently ichthyologists hear accounts of occurrences of this kind, and receive specimens of supposed little cels from one to two inches in length, which have been kept alive for several the contract of the kind, and receive specimens of supposed little cels from one to two inches in length, which have been kept alive for several days in a glass of water. These are usually thread worms, Asearis libertae, which live by the hundred in the intestinal cavily of the ecl, and which may be easily distinguished from the cels of the same size by the sharp ends of the body, the absence of fins, of eyes and mouth, and by the sluggishness of their motions. The smallest cels, less than an inch in length, have already the complete form of the adult, and are also transparent, so that with a magnifying glass one may perceive the pulsations of the heart, and see behind it the brownish-red liver; the mouth, the pectoral, dorsal, anal, and candal fins are easily seen, and the black eyes cannot be overlooked. In addition to the intestinal worms, the young of a fish of another family, Zoarces viviparus, have given opportunity to the ignorant for many discoveries; for instance, Dr. Aberhard, in No. 4 of the Gastenlaube for 1874, described and illustrated an "embryo of the ecl," which, in company with about a thousand similar embryos, had been cut out of the belly of an eel. This tolerably good drawing at first sight is seen to represent the embryo of zoarces which is almost ready for birth, since it still possesses a very minute umbilical see. It is very evident that the minute egg of the cel could hardly produce a great embryo with an umbilical see Which exceeds by more than a hundred times in size the whole egg. It is also evident that the imagination of the writer had exagerated the 200 or 300 young in the zoarces to a thousand.

whole egg. It is also evident that the imagination of the writer had exaggerated the 200 or 300 young in the zoarces to a thousand.

HUNT FOR YOUNG EELS.—JACOBY.

As might have been forescen, continues Jacoby, Syrski's discovery drew attention anew to the solution of the cel problem. In the spring and summer of 1877, the German advastrian papers and journals were full of articles and paragraphs upon this subject. Among others the following amouncement made the rounds of the press: "Hitherto, in spite of all efforts, science has not succeeded in discovering the secret of the reproduction of the cel. The German Fischerei Verein in Berlin offers a premium of fifty marks to the person who shall first find a gravid eel which shall be sufficiently developed to enable Prof. Virchow in Berlin to dissipate the doubts concerning the propagation of the cel. Iterr Dallmer, of Schleswig, inspector of fisheries in that province, offered to transmit communications to Berlin, and in 1878, in the January number of the German Fishery Gazette, he published a detailed and very interesting report of his proceedings. He wrote, among other things, that it was quite beyond his expectation that this announcement would have found its way into nearly all the German journals between the Rhine and the Weichsel, and from the Alps to the sca. The number of letters which he received first rejoiced him, then surprised him, finally terrified him, so that at last he was obliged to refuse to attend to the communications. He had learned at Berlin that an equal number of communications from all parts of Germany had been received, sent directly to the address of Prof. Virchow, Objects which professed to be young cels cut out of the parents, but which were really thread worms, were sent to him by dozens; the most incredible stories, usually from women, about great, thick eggs which they had found in cels, were received by him. A witty Berliner communication that theel problem was now happly solved since a lady cel in Berlin had given birth to twins.

BENECKE.

It may be assumed with the greatest safety, writes Benecke, that the cel lays its eggs like most other fish, and that, like the lamprey, it only spawns once and then dies. All the eggs of a female cel show the same degree of maturity, while in the fish which spawn every year, besides the large eggs which are ready to be deposited at the next spawning period, there exist very many of much smaller size, which are destined to mature hereafter, and to be deposited in other years. It is very hard to understand how young cels could find room in the body of their mother if they were retained until fley had gained any considerable size. The cel embryo can live and grow for a very long time supported by the little yolk, but when this is gone it can only obtain food outside of the body of its mother. The following circumstances lead to believe that the spawning of the cel takes place only in the sea: (1) that the male cel is found only in the sea the sea: (1) that the spawning of the certaines place only in the sea or brackish water, while female cel is found only in the sea or brackish water, while female cels yearly undertake a pilgrinage from the inland waters to the sea, a circumstance which has been known since the time of Aristotle, and upon the knowledge of which the principal capture of cels by the use of fixed apparatus is dependent; (2) that the young cels with the greatest regularity ascend from the sea into the rivers and

since the young eels never find their way into land-locked ponds in the course of their wanderings, while eels planted in such isolated bodies of water thrive and grow rapidly but never increase in numbers. Another still more convincing argument is the fact that in lakes which formerly contained many eels, but which, by the crection of impassable weirs, have been cut off from the sea, the supply of eels has diminished, and after a time only scattering individuals, old and

many eels, but which, by the erection of impassable weirs, have been cut off from the sea, the supply of eels has diminished, and after a time only scattering individuals, old and of great size, are taken in them. An instance of this sort occurred in Lake Müskendorf, in West Prussia. If an instance of the reproduction of the eel in fresh water could be found, such occurrences as these would be quite inexplicable. In the upper stretches of long rivers, the migration of the eels begins in April or May, in their lower stretches and shorter streams, later in the season. In all running waters the eel fishery depends upon the downward migrations; the eels press up the streams with occasional halts, renaining here and there for short periods, but always make their way above. They appear to make the most progress during dark nights when the water is troubled and stormy, for at this time they are captured in the greatest numbers. It is probable that after the eels have once returned to the sea, and there deposit their spawn, they never can return into fresh water but remain there to die. A great migration of grown eels in spring or summer has never been reported, and it appears certain that all the female eels which have once found their way to the sea are lost to the fisherman. In No. 8 of the German Fisherei Zeitung for 1878, Dr. Schock published certain statements sent to him by Dr. Jacoby. It is remarked in this paper, among other things, that after the deposition of the spawn, the female cel dies a physiological death, and that occasionally the sea in the neighborhood of the mouths of rivers has been found covered with dead eels whose ovaries were empty. When, where, and by whom this observation

or the spawn, the female cel dies a physiological death, and that occasionally the sea in the neighborhood of the mouths of rivers has been found covered with dead cels whose ovaries were empty. When, where, and by whom this observation was made, and who pronounced upon the empty ovaries in these dead fish is unfortunately not mentioned.

A great number of the eels remain in inland waters while others proceed to the sea, either because their eggs are at this time sufficiently ripe, or perhaps because they are sterile. It would seem probable that the increase in the size of the eggs in the wandering eels begins to be very rapid after August and September, while in the carlier months of the year, in all cels of moderate size, the eggs were at the utmost but about 0.09 in diameter. In September of the same year, I found (as an average of numerous measurements) a diameter of 0.10; in October, 0.16; in November, 0.18 to 0.23, while the eggs showed other characters connected with approaching maturity which earlier in the season were not to seen. All the eels which were captured later—in December and January—part of which came from rivers and harbors, part from the harbor of Putzig (Putziger Wiels) had eggs measuring from 0.09 to 0.09mm, while, very exceptionally, some measured '0.16mm, although among the tish examined were some which measured 8 feet in length.

DO MALE EELS LEAVE THE SEA AND ENTER FRESH WATER.

DO MALE EELS LEAVE THE SEA AND ENTER FRESH WATER. This problem is one of great interest, both to the biologist and fishculturist—it is in fact this one disputed point still remaining to be solved. Upon its solution appear to depend the final decision of the question still so warmly debated both in Europe and America. "Do cels breed in fresh water only, in salt water only, or in both fresh and salt water only, in salt water only, or in both fresh and salt water." As has already been stated, the theory for a long time generally accepted, is that cels are "catadromous," descending to the sea to spawn. The theory is, however, sharply contested by many observers, chief among whom on this side of the Atlantic is the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Presient of the American Fishcultural Association. It appears probable to the writer that the truth lies somewhere between these two extremes, and that it will be hereafter ascertained that the cel, like a majority of other animals, has flexible habits, sometimes deviating from its ordinary custom, which appears to be to spawn in salt or brachial water.

Male cels have been found in the following localities:

1. In 1774 by Syrski, in the fish markets of Trieste; these markets being supplied with cels fram Chroggia on the Adriant, and to a lesser extent from the lagoons of Commachic.

In 1875, on the coasts of France, by Dareste.
In 1875, among specimens of Anguilla marmarala from

India.

4. In 1875, in the Baltic, at Wismar, on the Danish coast,

India,
4. In 1875, in the Baltic, at Wismar, on the Danish coast, by Prof. Von Siebold.
5. In 1877, in the lagoons of Commachio, by Jacoby, Among 1,200 specimens, five per cent, were males; while among these, less than 15 inches in length, 20 per cent, were males. This was in brachial water. (See paragraph XIX.)
6. In 1879, at Trieste, by Dr. Hermes, who found 15 males among 20 cels selected by Dr. Syrski.
7. In 1890, on the Baltic coasts of Denmark, by Dr. Hermes. Out of one lot of 39 from Wismar, he obtained 8 males, thus repeating Von Siebold's observation.
8. In 1880, from the Baltic between Zealand and Saland Denmark. Out of one lot of 36, Dr. Hermes obtained males.

males.

9. In 1880, in France, by Robin.

males.

9. In 1880, in France, by Robin.

10. In 1880, by Cattet.

11. In 1880, by Dr. Hermes, at Cumlosen, on the Elbe, about 120 miles from the German Occan.

12. In 1880, at Rugers on the Baltic, by Dr. Hermes, who found 44¢ per cent. males in one lot of 137.

13. By Dr. Pauly, among cels planted at Hünnigen, in Elsass-Lothringen. See below.

It has been shown by Dr. Pauly that among the very young cels (monté), taken near the mouths of the rivers, is a considerable percentage of males, which, when transplanted to fresh water, will then retain their masculine characters and develop into perfect adult mades. This discovery is, of course, of the utmost importance to fisheulturists, making the attempt to introduce eels into new waters. Its importance has already been pointed out by Director Haack.

The practical lesson to be learned is simply this—that young, for introduction into stringe waters, must be taken from very near the mouths of rivers, in order that both males and females may be secured. The interest to zoologists lies in the fact that Pauly's discovery readers the theory of Von Siebold less plausible, indicating that the sexes of the young cels are differentiated before they begin to mount the rivers, and that the males do not ascend beyond the limits of brackish water.

Dr. Pauly's discovery is so interesting that I propose to

and that the mass to how a second is water.

Dr. Pauly's discovery is so interesting that I propose to trunslate his own account of it. The investigation was made, I believe, in Munich, and the report from which I quote was published in the Austro-Hungarian Pishery Gazette, at Vienna, December 23d, 1880. Dr. Pauly writes: "During the past, year I have received from Court-Fisherman Kuffar a large number of eels, which I have used in my investigations. The

large individuals, all of which came from lakes of northern Italy, were females. I received, however, from the same individual, another lot of cels, consisting of much smaller individuals, weighing from 20 to 90 grains (§ of an once to 3 ounces), also taken in fresh water. At the request of Professor Von Siebold, I had paid particular attention to the sexes of the cels which I was engaged in investigating, and to my great astonishment I found that a large majority of these small cels (19 out of 27) were males; possessing instead of the familiar ovaries, the "lappenagan" described by Dr. Syrski, A histological examination of these organs convinced me that the structure of these tissues agreed with that described by Freud."

ded in the "mountry" as try, and probably at the approach of sexual naturally informed to find the image to the analysis of the sexual naturally informed in the image to the sexual naturally informed in the image to the property of the property of the image to the property of the prope

assaults of Neptune and his hosts, but Old Nep. carried the works by storm, and all but about one hundred feet of the shore end has been washed away by the surf.

STUMERON fishing in the waters around Georgetown, S. C., has become a large and profitable industry. About one hundred men are employed in the business, and large quantities of sturgeon meat are shipped to Charleston in kegs every week.

Keura Lare Club.—A new club has been organized, the objects of which are the stocking of Lake Keuka, N. Y., with fish and protecting them against illegal fishing the stocking, rearing and protecting of game on the borders of the lake, yachting, hunting and fishing. The managers for the first year are: William L. Halsey, Clark Bell, William S. Kimball, Henry F. Huntington, Henry B. Ellwanger, James G. Cutler, Morris F. Shepard, William W. Webb and Eugene T. Curtis. The office of the club and its club houses will be located in the counties of Steuben and Yates, upon the borders of Keuka Lake.

IN THE SENATE.

IN THE SENATE.

THEN up rose Smith of Florida, the best of the delaters,
And spoke about its measure for protecting alligators;
He showed how tourists shoot at them the second for reason.
And asked to have it made a crime to till them to search.
Then Brown he moved amendment by inserting a brief clause
Compelling alligators not to operate their jaws;
But Smith he up and said of him who thought the subject comied,
And Brown, responding briefly, wished to say in this connection
That Smith in guarding reptiles had an eye to self-protection.
Then Smith he flung a volume of the Message and Reports,
And Brown was laid upon the floor a good deal out of sorts.

One Continent.

Misheulture.

Appendix A contains Prof. Ryder's illustrated report, which occupies sixty-four pages, and is followed by that of Master Francis Winslow, the "Bibliography of Literature relating to Oyster Culture". "Notes on some of the early stages of development of the Clam, or Mananose, Mya arcawia, Linu, by John A. Ryder," with plates, to which we must refer readers who wish to follow the subject thoroughly. Appendix B gives the oyster and fish laws of the State; the public, local and general laws of both oysters, fish and terregins. The frontispiece of the report is a fine drawing of a shad, while the plates at the end of the work contain Spanish or bay mackerel, codish, shad, branch herring, made and female, glut herring, autumnal herring, or tailor shad, make and leather carp. This and the previous reports reflect great credit on the Maryland commission, and especially on Maj. Ferguson, who has been immediately interested in following up fishculture in a scientific manner.

CODFISH CULTURE IN NEW YORK.

CODFISH CULTURE IN NEW YORK.

THE work of taking codfish ergs at Fulton market still goes on and has proved to be a success. This enterprise is due to the forethought of Mr. E. G. Blackford, the active fish commissioner of New York, and assistant to the U. S. Fish Commission. Messrs. Sauerholf & Handen take eggs daily and send them to Washington. Over 11,000,000 have already been obtained and forwarded. The best success in transportation has been had by putting the eggs in ordinary glass fruit jurs with sea water and then surrounding the jurs with ice. Prof. Ryder is still working out the embryology of the cod in the rooms of the Pulton Market Fish Mongers' Association, by kindness of the officers, Messrs. Miller, Lamphear and Storer, who have placed them at his disposal. The first two days of the experiment no live milt could be obtained, and consequently the eggs then taken were worthliess, but since that time good milt has been plenty. The size of the cod egg is one-nineteenth of an inch in diameter and it is very transparent, much more so than the eggs of the shad, and Prof. Ryder tells us that the yolk is less in the egg of the cod than in that of the shad. The eggs of the codfish are of less specific gravity than those of the shad, and instead of requiring to be bnoyed by a current of water from below, rather require a current to take them down. The period of hatching varies from fifteen to forty days, according to temperature, and the fish when hatched are not over one-fifth of an inch in length and float belly up for a short time.

There is no doubt that the great number of fish brought to Prulton Market make it a desirable place to obtain eggs, and the success which has followed this attempt will no doubt in-duce Prof. Baird to make it a permanent station. From this point eggs can be obtained in such numbers as may be desired and cod grounds established along the coast. That the cod remain where deposited has been proved at Gloucester, Mass., where the fir remained in the harbor, where planted by the f

FISHCULTURE IN ENGLAND.

FISHCULTURE in ENGLAND.

TISHCULTURE is carried on in America to such an extent and the subject occupies so large and forms so interesting a portion of your paper, that you will be glad to know we are copying your excellent example, although still sailing far in your wake. As will be known to many of your readers, the Marquis of Exeter has twice or thrice sent his fish-breeder to the Delaware River for consignments of young bass, and out of twelve hundred fry brought over in 1879, he succeeded in placing over eight hundred in Whitewater Lake near Stamford, where they have the river well, and are now breeding. In fact we may say that the American black bass has been successfully acclimatized here, and is being offered to fish-culturists at ten shillings a head, and, although the price is high, if introduced into suitable waters, will soon yield profit enough to satisfy the genuine Waltonian in sport, and the public in a new and delicious dish at a season when our salmon and trout are not to be had. Many of our waters are thoroughly neglected and their capabilities of producing immense supplies of delicious, cheap and wholesome food wasted, and, as I believe, there is room for the bass where trout and greyling do not exist I expect to see it increase and multiply in this country, as its character as a sporting fish is proved, for it will increase our angler's delight and lengthen the season of his enjoyment, and in the "Fisher's Garland" is abook generally known among American piscators, but if not, it should be. The edition I possess is edited by Joseph Crawhall, and contains a garland for each year from 1820 to 1804, and many of them really are as described, "right merrie" songs, gladdlening the heart of all true anglers, and indeed old writers claim for angling kinship with poetry. A writer in 1933 says: "As it is said Poeta nascitur non jit so ongot the piscator or fisherman to have a natural inclination unto the art of angling." It may be as well to say the "garlands" referred to costs but a few shillings.

FISHCULTURE IN WYOMING.—In his message, delivered before the Legislature of Wyoming, Jan. 12, Gwernor Hoyt said: The sixth legislature assembly took an important step in the direction of stocking waters needing to be supplied with valuable fish, by providing for the appointment of a commissioner to have charge of experiments looking to that end. The report of the commissioner herewith presented, furnishes gratifying evidence of the success of the experiments already made. The commissioner has demonstrated not only special competency for the work to be done, but likewise great zeal and efficiency in the discharge of his duties, which have been performed without other reward than the satisfaction derived from the success of his labors. It will be observed that he attaches importance to the construction of a hatchery, at a small expense, and the temporary employment of an experienced person to have charge of it. Should it appear, on further inquiry, that we cannot be advantageously supplied from hatcheries in neighboring States, I shall approve this recommendation, believing that he results to the Territory of stocking our streams, as proposed by him, would abundantly justify the expenditure.

A FISHWAY AT ELK RAPIDS.—Regarding the proposed fishway on the Elk River and Elk Rapids, Mich., the Progress says: We have been informed by Messrs. Dexter & Noble that it is their intention to build a fish-ladder in the clutte early in the spring. Some two-years ago one was built for the river, but which no fish but a salmon could ever go up. It is the intention of the firm to put in a ladder that will meet all requirements, and that will be approved by all sportsmen. Mr. John French has a minnow house built, near the clutte and has conveniences for keeping 100,000 of this kind of bait. As soon as the frost leaves the ground he expects to build his beat-house, which will be on Elk River, just above the clutte.

LOESTER CULTURE.—Mr. David Babson, of Gloucester. Mass., proposes to begin the culture of lobstors in Goose Coye Pond, near that place. A question has arisen whether he can properly control the property, which he has leased from the State Fish Commissioners, on account of a claim made by some that it is navigable, and therefore public water.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES.
BENCH SHOWS.

March 9 and 10—Pittsburgh, Pa., Bench Show. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

April 18, 19, 20 and 21—New York, Sixth Annual Bench Show of the Westminister Kennel Club. Entries close April 3. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

May 3, 10, 11 and 12—Boston, Mass. Third Bench Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent: E. E. Hardy, Secretary Exhibition Committee, P. O. Box 1763, Boston. Entries close April 22.

FIELD TRIALS.

September—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens. Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Tenn., Secretary.
December—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quail, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW.

PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 6.—In order to be orthodox we suppose that we may designate this as the "Smoky City." which we find comes natural and easy; but we cannot, as is customary, poke fun at the murky atmosphere we breather and the grimy faces we see; for well we know that beneath the dark canopy over lead clean, bright dollars are being piled up by the industrious inhabitants, and as we see the grimy faces wreathed in smiles of welcome to the stranger, and know that the cordial greeting is from the heart, we have naight but words of praise for the Snocky City and the genial, wholesouled gentlemen who make it their home. Everything looks favorable for a very successful show. Mr. Chas, Lincoln has labored assiduously to make all the arrangements complete, and with his usual success, as everything is running smoothly, even to the minor details.

As will be seen by looking at the list of entries, many of the most prominent dogs of the country will be piesent, as well as quite a number of youngsters who, indeping from their breeding, should make a good showing. There will be sharp competition for the many and valuable special prizes offered, and he winners may well be proud of the result. The magnificent display of these prizes in one of the large show windows of J. Palmer O'Nell & Co. attracts universal attention, and is well worthy an inspection. Although all of them are not exhibited, the display is very time and does infinite credit to the donors. In the other window is displayed an oll painting by Mr. McIntosh. This is exceedingly well executed, and we think it the best and most life-like picture of a dog that we have ever seen.

Mr. J. M. Tracy, of the red Irish setter Biz, owned by Mr. Melhtosh. This is sexeedingly well executed, and we think it the best and most life-like picture of a dog that we have everseen.

In addition to the large list of special prizes, Messrs. Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, offer a solid silver ladle for the best kennel of sporting dogs owned by one individual. The judge in this class has no easy task, as there are several kennels here that, for purity of breeding and beauty of form, are well worthy of the highest commendation, and the fortunate winner may well feel proud of the high honor achieved in securing this prize. The special for the best kennel of five English setters is also a warm place, as there are no less than five entries, and all of them dirst-class.

The class for Laveracks is exciting considerable attention, and the pick of the best kennels in the country are present to contend for the honor.

The show is held in the old City Hall, which is a capital place, as the room is large and well ventilated. There are three rows of double stalls for the dogs, extending the length of the hall. Owing to the large number of entries there will be no room in the main hall for judging, which will be done in a room up-stairs. The hall is lighted with the electric light, which we should judge will display the animals full as well in the evening as by "ay. The daily papers contain glowing accounts of the wonderful dogs that are to be shown, and there is lots of dog talk on the street corners and by the fire-side, and the exhibition will no doubt be thronged with eager rowds anxious to behold the celebrated animals about whom so much has been said.

Many of the dogs are already here, and the trains to-night will bring the remainder of the entries. A number of sportsment from all parts of the country are he and many more are expected to-night and to-morrow. Among the first to arrive were Mr. D. C. Sanborn, of Dowling, Mich.; Mr. C. T. Armstrong, of New Albany, Ind.; Mr. L. F. G. Berkley and Mr. H. Bail

Hanner, of Cleverand, U.; Mr. E. I. Marten, or Winnington, We shall defer an examination of the dogs until they are put in show condition, as many of them have come a long distance and very much need the scrubbing and rubbing which they are now receiving. Our report next week will contain comments upon the most noteworthy animals, as well as a full list of the awards.

tance and very much need the scrubbing and rubbing which (they are now receiving. Our report next week will contain comments upon the most noteworthy animals, as well as a full list of the awards.

ENTRIES IN SPORTING CLASSES.

Class 1. Champion English Setter Dogs.—B. F. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Spot, (Carlowitz-Lucy). Laverack Romel, New Brighton, Mack Daverack, (Thunder-Peeress). H. B. Harrison, Tilsonburg, Ont., Dick Laverack, (Thunder-Peeress). A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Thunder, Pittsburgh, English Setter Biches.—J. H. Goodsell, New Class 3. Champion English Setter Filches.—J. H. Goodsell, New Class 3. Champion English Setter Filer, D. Bryson, Memphis, 17 Chass, 3. Champion English Setter Filer, D. Bryson, Memphis, 17 Chass, 3. Champion English Setter Pogs (except pure Laverack).—J. H. Goodsell, Peer Class 3. English Setter Dogs (except pure Laverack).—J. H. Goodsell, Peer Class 3. English Setter Dogs (except pure Laverack).—J. H. Goodsell, Peer Class 3. English Setter Dogs (except pure Laverack).—J. H. Goodsell, Peer Class 3. English Setter Dogs (except pure Laverack).—J. H. Goodsell, Peer Class 3. English Setter Dogs (except pure Laverack).—J. H. Goodsell, Peer Class 3. English Setter Dogs (except pure Laverack).—J. H. Goodsell, Peer Class 3. English Setter Dogs (except pure Laverack).—J. H. Goodsell, Peer Class 3. English Setter Dogs (except pure Laverack).—J. H. Goodsell, Peer Class 3. English Setter Bitches Peer Class S. Superior Kennet, Per Class 3. English Setter Bitches Peer Class S. Superior Kennet, Per Class S. Champion, Peer Class S. Superior Kennet, Per Class S. Champion, Per Class S. Superior Kennet, Per Class S. Champion, Per Class S. Superior Kennet, Per Class S. Superior Kennet, Per Class S. Champion, Per Class S. Superior Kennet, Per Class S. Superior Kennet, Per Class S. Superior Class S. Champion, Per Class S. Superior Kennet, Per Class S. Supe

Fairy-Prince, (Pontiac-Fairy II.) J. H. Goodsell, Don Juan, (Tamos-Shanter-La Rene). J. H. Goodsell, Launce, (Pontiac-Fairy II.) E. A. Herzbeeg, Brooklyn. Aldershot, (Emperor Pred-Robinson) Bluc Corn. Laverack Komel, Prince Laverack, (Thunder-Peeress). Branch Corn. Laverack Komel, Prince Laverack, (Thunder-Peeress). Laverack (Thunder-Peeress). J. H. Goodsell, Patrel III. J. H. Goodsell, Patrel III. J. H. Garlowley-Petrel). H. B. Harrison, Peeress, (Prince-Lil II). L. H. Stander, Peeress, (Prince-Lil II). L. H. Stander, Peeress, Prince-Lil III. L. H. Garlowley-Petrel). H. B. Harrison, Peeress, (Prince-Lil II). L. H. Stander, Peeress, J. S. Margurum, Washington, Pa., Stick, Chunder-Peeress). J. S. Margurum, Washington, Pa., Stick, Chunder-Peess, J. S. Margurum, Washington, Pa., Stick, Chunder-Peess, J. S. Margurum, Washington, Pa., Stick, Chunder-Peess, J. S. Margurum, Washington, Peeress, Prince-Lil III. L. H. Garlowley-Peeres (Prince-Lil III.) L. H. Garlowley-

ss 16. Gordon Setter Dogs.—Franklin Kennel Club, Rupert III.; ert-Alice). sss 17. Gordon Setter Bitches.—A. H. Moore, Lady Rapid, (Red son-Rose). G. W. Moore, Spred, (Don-Bolle). sss 18. Gordon Setter Puppies under twelve months.—Franklin rel Club, Rupert III.. (Kupert-Alice). Franklin Kennel Club, (Rupert III.-Keilie.) Franklin Kennel Club, Jessie, (Rupert II.-

Righer H.-Schmer. Framan Kennic (100, Jesse, (Ruper H.-Bles. 9). Champion Pointer Dogs, over fifty-five pounds.—Detroit smel Club, King Bow, (Champion Bow-Pierson's Taffee). A. H. One C. Barlo, (Garth's Drake-Greeian Bend). J. Schmer, R. Barlo, (Lampion Bounder Bitches, over fifty pounds.—A. J. J. Schmer, R. Barlo, (Lampion Pointer Dogs, under fifty-five pounds.—A. H. over. La Guy, (Champion Boing-Juno). John Faweett, Duke, wher's Duke-Owner's Nell).

oner's Duke-Owner's Nell, but Paweett, Duke, Inc. S. Champion Pointer Bitches, under fifty pounds.—A. H. Jore, Lady Roup H., (Francis' Prince-Bell). A. H. Moore, Ruby, tke-Lily. Pointer Prince-Bell).

*lake-Lily). Class 23. Pointer Dogs, over fifty-five pounds.—A. J. Ealy, Hindoo, Jaampion Faust-Devonshire Lass). R. T. Vandevoort, Don, (Bangcg. Class 24. Pointer Bitches, over fifty pounds.—H. W. Fawcett, arguirette, (Champion Faust-Devonshire Lass). Detroit Kennel Inb. Olirette, (King Dow-Grace). Joseph Grasser, South Oil City, 1., Dolly.

Cinb, Olivettė, (King Bow-Grace). Joseph Grasser, South Oil City, Pa, Dolly.
Class 25. Pointer Dogs, under fifty-five pounds.—J. B. C. Lucas, Drake, (Filkington's Tory-Jaunty). G. N. Appold, Bravo, (Bragg-Kate). R. T. Vandevort, Christmas Eill, Luck of Eden Hall-Ready Boney). J. Lewes, Apollo, Pa, Roy, (Snapshot-Ruby II). G. C. McXulky, Captain, (Bajor-Flora). G. Lucas, Keswick, (Captain-Julky). A. H. Moore, Countess Bang, Sam Price's Champion Bung-Leache's Belle). J. Fawcett, Nell II., (Sower's Nell). A. Pawcett, Nell III., (Womer's Joe-Owner's Nell). J. Lewes, Boo, Owner's Nell, G. W. Moore, Fancy, J. M. Knorr, Nell II., (Ned-Nell). J. F. Anderson, Fraud. E. Orgill, R. (Rome-Champion Ruby.)
Class 27. Pointer Bog Pupples, under 12 months.—Miss M, Anderson, Pitisburgh, Como. J. Lewes, Doon, (Hulk's Sefton-Charisson). G. W. Baltantine, Washingtonville, O., Black Sweep, (Sweep-Nell). C. P. Milks, Milks, Milks, Milks, Milks, Milks, Manderson, Pitiss, Balte, Sambingtonville, O., Black Sweep, (Sweep-Nell).

Rill, (Rome-Champion Runy.)
Class 27. Pointier Dog Pupples, under 12 months.—Miss M. Anderson, Pittsburgh, Como. J. Lewes, Doon, (Hulf's Sefton-Clarissa). Switch Miss Milk.
Blatter, Washingtonville, O., Black Sweep, (Sweep-Nell), C. P. Miles, Milk.
Conter Bitch Pupples, under 12 months.—Detroit Kennel Club, Survey Club, S. J. Paweett, Nell III., (Joe-Nell).
Club, Luretto H., (King Bow-Loretto I.). Detroit Kennel Club, Yam, (King Bow-Dot). J. Paweett, Nell III., (Joe-Nell).
Class 29. Irish Water Spaniels.—J. G. Graham, Allegheny City, Barney, Jr., (Champion Barney-Lady). G.W. Forsythe, Natrona, Piper, the Jonath Milk.
Class 29. Irish Water Spaniels Club, Dan O'Connor, Champion Barney-Fathleen). T. Donoghue, La Saile, III., Count Bendigo, St. Class 39. Black Spaniels (Lur, Benedic, Champion Barney, Class 29. Black Spaniels (Lur, Bissel). Since of Bitches, over 28 pounds.—J. A. Winslow, Battimore, Md., Success, (Champion Barney, Class 39. Black Spaniels Club, Black Prince, Chemether-Madeon).
Class 32. Cooker Spaniels, other than Black, Dogs or Bitches, —J. & W. Black Bensel, Club, Beatrice, (Nigger-Bell). J. S. Niven, Black Bess, (Brush-Rue).
Class 32. Cooker Spaniels, other than Black, Dogs or Bitches, —J. & W. Black Prince, Chemether-Madeon).
Williams, Aleghency City, Pa, Bess. C. Klacke, Pittsburgh, Rose K., Nero-Rose). J. C. Haslet, Franklin, Pa, Prince, (Bob-Dora). Hornell Spaniel Club, Black Prince, Chemether-Madeon).
Williams, Malgenen, Club, Pitt L., Hollo-browner, Homell Spaniel Club, Black Prince, Malgenter, Club, Pittsburgh, Mingul M., Lewis, Pittsburgh, Johany.
Class 33. Spaniel Pupples, under 12 months.—Hornell Spaniel Club, Black Prince, Chemether-Madeon, H., Allerton, Pittsburgh, Mingul M., (Ringold).
Web York, Minne Warren, (Must-Poly).
Williams, Marren, (Must-Poly).
Williams, Marren, (Must-Paly).
Williams, Marren, (Must-Paly). D. Shea, Must-Que, W. Norcoss, Harry, Jr. Jis, A. N. Taylor, Lexing in Malger, Malger E., Oldge's Rattler-Folora, C. Cameron, Ericker-Ule, violent policy of the Malger of Ba

B. C. Lucas, St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis, Smith & DeMars, Detroit, Mich. Grand Duke. J. Fawcett, Jim. P. Dorsey, New Market, Md., McLoss 30, Beagle Puppy, Desey Lacy H. (Major-Lucy). M. Missley, Elizabethown, Pa., Victor, (Victor-Fancy). Mrs. A. N. Taylor, Lexington, Ky., Major T., (Dolge's Rattler-Flora). C. Cameron, Fairy, (Victor-Beauty). J. Fawcett, Bell, (Jim-Bell). Class 37. Dachshunds.—(I. Prior, Philadelphia, Marguerile, (Unser-Fritz-Music). J. Fawcett, Janx. L. Workhausen, Waldinan H., (Waldman-Waldien). L. Workhausen, Waldien H., H. Goldstrond, DeKeesport, Pa., Max. E. P. Hodges, Pittsburgh, Gredel. S. G. Ormshy, Pittsburgh, Hans. L. F. Hodges, Pittsburgh, Gredel. S. G. Ormshy, Pittsburgh, Hans. L. Fr. Hodges, Pittsburgh, Gredel. S. G. Ormshy, Pittsburgh, Hans. L. Fr. Hodges, Pittsburgh, Hans. L. Frist, Mr. A. H. Moore's Thunder. Class 2.—First, Mr. D. Bryson's Peep o' Bay.

Class 2.—First, Mr. D. Bryson's Peep o' Bay.

The awards, so far as made on Monday, are as follows: Class 4.—First, Mr. D. H. Godestell's Plantagenet. Second, Mr. H. Mr. P. Bowen's Chancellor. Class 4.—First, Mr. A. B. Clayton's Belle's Pride. Second, Mr. J. Mr. P. Bowen's Chancellor. Class 5.—First, Mr. J. H. Goodsell's Don Juan. Second, Mr. A. S. Bishop's Fairy Frince.

Class 5.—First, Mr. J. H. Goodsell's Don Juan. Second, Mr. A. Class 5.—First, Mr. J. H. Sore's Bluestone; second, same owner's Royal Sultan; whe, same owner's St. Julien and Royal Lothair. Class 3.—First, Mr. L. H. More's Bluestone; second, Jr. J. Lewis' Royal Sultan; whe, same owner's St. Julien and Royal Lothair. Class 3.—First, Mr. W. B. Gate's Carrie J.; second, Mr. J. Lewis' Royal Sultan; whe, same owner's St. Julien and Royal Lothair. Class 3.—First, Mr. L. Workhausen's Waldman III.; second, same owner's Waldren.

Class 47.—First, Mr. Full Mr. Workhausen's Waldman III.; second, same owner's Waldren.

Class 47.—First, Mr. Go

A VISIT TO JOHN DAVIDSON.

A full list of the awards, and a detailed account of the show will be published next week.

A VISIT TO JOHN DAVIDSON.

Let me give you some account of a recent visit to one of the points of attraction in the suburbs, the snug little estate of our genial "inutual friend," John Davidson, than whom a more hospitable, whole-hearted, thoroughly straight sportsman is not often found a-leid. I had made a good many en agreements to visit the worthy Scot's plantation, but was compelled, very refuctantly, to cancel them on account of pressure of business, but on Saturday last, John found me with an afternoon at my disposal, and you can readily imagine I fell a willing captive. It was a bright, crisp, clear, sunshiny February day, such a one as ordinarily is seldom seen in Michigan, though they have been abundant during this almost phenomenal winter. We were soon seated in his meat, compact little shooting wagon, behind a pair of sharp little ponies, as neat and compact as the vehicle which they drevy and whirling across the historic River Raisin, over the very ground where, seventy years ago, occurred that massace in which was spilled some of the best blood of Kentneky, and as a foul blot stains the page of history with a crime and treachery which stands were a trifle softened by the ardent rays of old Sol, and might under some circumstances have made the drive somewhat of a "spatterwork picture," but the three niles were traversed before we had time to comment on it, and we drew up at the gate of "Davidson Lodge," where Frankie, a "clip of the old block," relieved us of the ponies, while we averned our fingers and toasted our slims at the hospitable fire indoors.

Of course, the lirst thing to be done, was to inspect the really magnificent kennel, which comprises some of the best stock in America. John has had many fine lots of dogs, but I am confident, as I told him, he has never shown the equal of the present collection of upwards of twenty-five animsis. At any request he brought them out an

ident, as I told him, he has never shown the equal of the present collection of upwards of twenty-five animals. At my request he brought them out and "put them through the motions."

The first brace out were Scottish Chief, a black, white and tan, by Prince of Orange out of Doll; and Prince Charlie, a blue and tan, by Prince of Orange out of Doll; and Prince Charlie, a blue and tan, by Afton onto f Doll. The first-named is a magnificant looking doy, with the speed and style of a thoroughized of the highest class, and his owner's favorice of his keanel. The latter is a very pretty little animal, also a very speedy and wide ranger. The second brace were nearly white, whose snowy coat was gendly flecked as with rain-frops, and were Johnie Faa, by Rob Roy out of Doll, and Swan, by Druid out of Lady Cypress.

The next brace were Abbey, a white, black and tan, by Afton out of Faunie: and Nellie Grey, a blue belton, by Afton out of the file animal is frince of Orange, orange and white, imported, a winner of second prize at the Alexandra Palace Show, London. Benledi, a white and lemon, by MacLeod of Dare out of Lelia.

Ned, a red Irish setter of Plunkitt stock, is a good one, in worthy company of Glendyle, a white black and tan by Rob Roy out of Doll, and a brace of white and black puppies by Johnie Faa out of Ailsa, were as likely progeny as one would wish to see. Next came the matrons of the kennel: Alisa, imported in utroe, and inported Doll, who retains her youth and viçor in a remarkable degree, not looking a day over three years old. I also took a great fancy to a handsome fox-terrier, and a regular beauty of a beagle, which comprise the kennel.

Let it not be supposed, either, that John Davidson's taste for breeding line animals extends alone to dogs, for a glance about the farm will convince you that the reverse is true, for his Southdown sheep are of the highest quality, his cattle above the average, a good way, while in the stable will be found as good looking a young trotter as almost anybody owns "in these

the necessary facilities. I hope such a meeting can be alranged.

Before leaving John's little home I had the pleasure of inspecting his numerous valuable trophics captured at the various bench shows, embracing costly cups, needals, etc., and a very remarkable sporting library, manly of English authors, including "The Druid," "Hieover," etc. After a chat in the little parlor and a "stirrup cup," we turned the noses of that little blacks toward the city again, and were spinning along the road back to the "Floral City." I am going to send you a "reminiscence" soon.

Monroe, Mich.

DOG AILMENTS-CAUSE AND CURE.

DOG AILMENTS—CAUSE AND CURE.

THE following, from the Bagman, we commend to our readers, and trust that they will not only read, but heed, the valuable advice it contains:

Among the great uumber of queries addressed to our several departments dealing with domestic animals, and with dogs in particular, a large percentage, referring to the different ailments, ask "What is the cause?"

It is a very natural and proper question, but we are quite sure very few of those who ask it have any proper conception of the difficulty of answering in a large majority of cases.

We do not in the slightest object to the question; it is a wholesome reminder to us of how very little we know, and should stimulate the cultivation in a healthy form of that virtus which Uriah Heep paraded as his specially distinguishing quality. We do object, however, to such questions—and we receive many of them—as, "My dog has a bad cough. What is the cause of it and how am I to cure him?"

Evidently such writers consider that we are grifted with some mystic power of divining the causes p o lucing symptoms which they do not deem it necessary even t, describe; but we lay no claim to magical art, and, therefore, take this opportunity of asking our correspondents to be a fittle more considerate, and better serve themselves by giving details of how their animals are affected when they seek our advice. Any departure from the normal state of health or ordinary habits must be plain to those who take an interest in and observe their animals at all closely, and it is only by stating these deviations from health fully and clearly that advice other than mere guesswork can be given. Diagnosing and prescribing by letter without an examination of the patient is at all times difficult, and when only one bare and isolated fact is stated it generally becomes impossible.

In regard to cough, it is an evidence of disease, which may be slight or serious. Coughs differ greatly, and the sort of cough often indicates the character and seat of the disease. Then, again, alt

opinions.
Unfortunately, in the present state of science, there are many diseases, the causes of which are hidden from us; but these are being diligently investigated and will surely be discovered, and with increased knowledge freer scope will be given to the practice of preventive medicine.

ENTRIES FOR THE NATIONAL DERBY.

ENTRIES FOR THE NATIONAL DERBY.

WE have received from Mr. D. Bryson, the sceretary of the National American Kennel Club, the following entries to the National Derby, made since his last report to us: Countess Magnet, (Count Noble-Spark) liver and white, English setter bitch, owned by D. C. Sanborne, Dowling, Mich., July 13, 81.

Unknown, (Tory-Meg Meriles) black, white and tan, English setter bitch, owned by J. J. Snellengburg, New Brighton, Pa., May 16, 81,

Minnie Lee, (Bismark-Nellie) black and wite, English setter bitch, owned by M. F. Rodgers, New Albany, Miss., Sept. 22, 81.

22, '81. Dashing Elcho, (Elcho-Noreen) red Irish setter dog, owned by C. Spahr, Ridgeville, Pa., nine months. Royal Victor, (Racket-Kelp) lemon belton, English setter dog, owned by J. M. Taylor, Lexington, Ky., April 15, 81.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

In the doggy world things are rather quiet at present. The old established Wolverhampton show could not be called a success, the general quality being poor; Liverpool, the same week, was altogether good—no such dog show in that neighborhood for a dozen years.

I hear from Devonshire, from whence has come so many of our best pointers, that in the several leading kennels some very promising youngsters are coming on, bidding fair to take the place of the old Devon cracks Bang, Wagg, Bow Bells, Fan, etc., etc. Mr. S. Price's Climax had last year a litter of beauties to Mr. Statter's Pux. Mr. Norrish has two forward lots out of his Fursdon Juno and his Fan by Bonus and Sancho (mother to Bow Bells) and his bitch Beryl (closely related to the nonparell Wagg) has recently thrown a fine litter to Wippell's Bonnec II. Beryl, while carrying these pups, won second prize at Birmingham, and first prize and "breeder's prize" at Alexandra. Palace in December last. Mr. Wippell las a fine lot; some of last March by Bang II. are fine grown dogs with lots of quality.

As much interest appears to be taken at present in spaniels in America, an excellent opportunity occurs for securing good stock, as Mr. Arthur H. Easten is breaking up his kennels and disposing of the whole lot. These spaniels are Dr. W. Boulton's well-known blacks, a strain established by that excellent pampliel. "Breeding for Color." There are only a few of these, all of high quality and great purity; three of them are worth a special notice because of their super excellence. Baronet, by Beverly Bob, ex-Champion Bona, sister to the famous Brush, born July, 1850, a great winner. I consider Baronet the best headed spaniel being shown. His sire, Beverley Bob, by Clampion Brush, ex-Belle, is another one invaluable for stock. He won at London, Darlington, Everther Bob, by Clampion Brush, ex-Relle, is another one invaluable for stock. He won at London, Darlington, a truly wonderful career, for in black spaniels we have always some keen competition.

Loxon, England, Feb. 4.

LACTATION.—Princeton, N. J.—Editor Forest and Stream Since I have been a subscriber of your valuable paper, never once have I seen an account of an incident similar to the one happening in my kennels; I therefore take the liberty of writing to you, and of asking you if the following occurrence is not something unusual in the cannie line, indeed, if it is not a most ship unusual in the cannie line, indeed, if it is not a most ship unusual in the pointer bitch. I have two bitches; my oldest, a fine pointer bitch. I had bred last summer, and she had nine puppies. At the usual time the mother, Dutchess, commenced weaning them. Now comes the funny part. No sooner had their mother forbidden them to approach near her than these little mother forbidden them to approach near her than these little mother forbidden them to approach near her than these little frojans, was at last forced to succumb, and weary laid down at their mercy. This siege was kept up in the most active manner, and in a few days poor Jolie, with her sides all scratched, became a new mother to the pointer puppies. Had Ibeen home no such forment would ever have happened to her. But imagine my surprise when I entered my kennel door, atter some months' absence, to find my puppies suckling my young setter, not much more than a puppy herself. There she lay upon the clean straw, much enlarged and actually giving mik to her foster children. I had her immediately separated from them, and now not a sign of swelling is seen

on Jolie, and the puppies are rapidly growing. Please tell me if you know of a similar case. Jolie gave milk for two weeks. —THEO. A. GLL.—[This occurrence, although very singular, is not at all rare, as we have published similar instances.]

MR. J. O. DONNER'S English setter bitch is very sick with pneumonia. She may possibly recover, as everything is be-ing done for her that experience can suggest, but the result is, to say the least, doubtful.

A TIMELY INQUIRY.—If one dog can be placed on a scent, how many dogs can be placed on a trade dollar?—New York Mail and Express. We know of several that could readily be "placed" providing our neighbor had the dollar to trade.

LOST.—Mr. Fred. A. Taft, of Dedham, Mass., writes that his setter dog has strayed or been stolen. He is six years old and weighs about lifty-five pounds. His color is dark red (almost liver), and white ticked on nose. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor and receive a suitable reward by communicating with Mr. Taft.

THE ESSEX COUNTY HUNT will open the season next week under a new mastership, Mr. Henry Munn, the late master, having retired in favor of the son of Judge Knapp, of Hackensack. Mr. Knapp will take up his residence at the Kennel Club House at West Orange, N. J., and will hunt the hounds twice a week during the hunting season.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.—The entries for the New York Bench Show are coming in much better than at any previous show, and the indications are that they will outnumber those of any show ever held in this country. Mr. Lincoln, who is now in Pittsburgh superintending the show now being held there, writes that nearly all of the exhibition there will also be at New York, and that he is confident from the many letters and inquiries that he is receiving, that the number and value of the dogs that will be exhibited here will surpass anything of the kind that the world has ever seen.

For Sale—Belle, by Rodman's Dash, ex-E. N. Shorb's imported Nellic. Belle is pure red, with the small white spot on breast and feet, marked exactly like the old dog. As I am situated it is impossible for me to keep Belle. She has never had a litter, and I think she will be in season soon. No fancy price, as I am not in the business. Messus, Glubher, West, Robertson and Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, now is your chance to get the old stock. Write soon. Mr. Il. S. Rodman will guarantee Belle's pedigree. G. H. Wild, Red Rank, N. J.—Adv.

Pachting and Canoeing.

THE YAWL IN AMERICA.

[CONTINUED.]

THE history of the yawl in America is this. In the year 1849, Captain Harrison, now Commodore of the San Francisco Y. C., brought to that city a small yawl on a ship's deck from England. Owing to our semi-barbarous revenue laws and tariffs and red tape,

finding no necessity for any such contrivances, sail being shortened by taking it off her piece-meal, as required. Although out for weeks at a time, no trouble was experienced in sworking ship in all kinds of weather, with only casual assistance from Mrs. Yale at the helm while the owner himself went forward to scure anchor or holst the jib. As the Endi is a craft of historic fame, and goe deep naticulars will not be out of place, premising to our Eastern readers that the area of her sails is, of course, smaller than customary with us in our lighter winds.

Length over all	31 ft.
Length on deck	3) ft.
Length on load line	27 ft.
Beam extreme	10 ft.
Depth amidships	4 ft.
Least freeboard	1 ft. 10 in.
Greatest draft to heel	2 ft. 10 in.
Draft with board	7 ft.
Length of board	8 ft.
Displacement	61% tons.
Displacement Ballast, iron inside	31% tons.
Mainmast, deck to hounds	23 ft. 3 in.
Topmast, cap to shoulder	8 ft.
Masthead	3 ft.
Boom.	18 ft. 10 in.
Gaff.	10 ft. 6 in.
Mizzen, deck to hounds	20 ft.
Mizzen boom	13 ft.
Bowsprit outboard	7 ft.
Jibboom, cap to stay	5 ft. 3 in.
Mast from end load line	7 ft. 2 in.
Mizzenmast abaft sternpost.	5 in.
Rake to mainmast	1 in. 6.
Rake to mizzenmast	1 in, 51/6.
Steve to bowsprit	1 ft.
Steve to bowsprit	4 ft.
Topsail vard.	8 ft.
Area four lower sails.	620 sq. ft.
Area mainsail	300 sq. ft.
Area jib	142 sq. ft.
Area mizzen	102 sq. ft.

Area inizzen. 162 sq. ft.

From the foregoing it will be seen that under jib and mizzen Enid spreads rather more than one-third the area of her lower cauvax, and under mainsail and jib a little over two-thirds, so that sail could be reduced about one-third at a time without resorting that the could be reduced about one-third at a time without resorting that the pean built with a view to stowage rather than very high speed. She had fair dead rise, slow, able blige, no flare above, and easy, parabolic water lines, showing a trace of hollow below. The fore foot was well rounded up, and the yeach had a seasonable drag for a centreboard boat. Her overhang aft was elliptic in shape, the sheer just right for appearances and taking head seas, and her clipper stem one of the neatest in mold on the Pacific coast. Throughout she exhibits the hand of an expert, and all her points seem to have been well considered and planned in a way much above the average "talent" prevailed. The frame is of oak, sawed: likewise the keel, post and deadwood, and the skin of Oregon pine, secured with a galvanized fasten as the proper of the parabolic properties of the properti

wood, and the skin of Oregon pine, secured with galvanized fasteniers.

A year after her appearance Commodore Harrison came out with a fine, large yawl, known as the Frolic. Her sail plan at first included a narrow jib and a lug mizzen. After trial, however, more bowsprit was given and a gaff adopted, and under that rig we believe Frolic has since been in commission. Being a deep, able boat she became a favorite among the ladies, and for all round work one of the best in the fleet, while in point of outliers, and for all round work one of the best in the fleet, while in point of outliers, and for all round work one of the best in the fleet, while in point of outliers, and for all round work one of the best in the fleet, while in point of outliers, and the same and keep she is yacht up to the highest standard in all respects. Frolic has probably logged more miles and days of cruising than any other yacht in Amierica. Indeed, in the activity her owner displays and the avidity with which he follows up a life allock, the Commodore need acknowledge no superior at home or abroad. His example is one many an



ENID-Mr. C. G. Yale, S. F. Y. C.-The First Cabin Yawl in America.

ENID—Mr. C. G. Yale, S. F. Y. C.—T
he was not permitted to use her in our waters. In 1855 he built a
small open boat in San Francisco, and sailed her as a yacht with the
yawl rig. At that time there were no yachts on the Pacific, and in
factbut one clubin the country, the N. Y. Y. C., with but a score or so
of vessels in its fleet. The influence of Com. Harrison's little boat
was therefore not felt in subsequent years, yet to him belongs the
next attempt to apply the rig on the Pacific owes its origin to Mir.
"Will" Brooks of San Francisco. About the year 1868 he built a 17ft.
decked boat called the Petrel, which he supplied with a leg of mutton
main and mizzen or "driver," as our friends in California have since
christened the after sail. So satisfactory was the experiment, that a
few years later he built a larger boat, the Swecheart, upon the same
lidea. After passing out of his hands she was changed to a sloop in
threatened to invade yachting circles in San Francisco. The sloop
capsized on the bar outside the Golden Gate, in true New York style,
and drowned her crew of two hands. The really modern yawl yacht
was first devised by Mr. C. G. Yale, the present secretary of the S. F.
Y. C. About 1871 he built a regular cabin yacht 39ft. long, and acting
partly upon the advice of Capt. Edwin Moody, well-known as an experienced sailor, the yawl rig was adiopted. Capt. Moody drew the
the Dnid, falled to make a two able impression, as she was too sangly
riegged to show well in the races on the Bay. Her Bernudian or Jibheaded mainsail was materially increased by the addition of a raff
with the cloths running diagonally to those of the old half of the sail.
To counterbalance this increase, a small flying jib was set to a boom
run out ahead of the regular standing bowsprit. A 12ft, housing topmast and square-headed topsail, increased by the addition of a raff
with the cloths running diagonally to those of the old half of the sail.
To counterbalance this increase, a small flying jib was set to a boom
run out ahead

Eastern nabob with time heavy upon his hands might follow with advantage and benefit to himself and the sailing community. In general appearance Frolic is like the illustration to be found in our last week's Issue. In their Commodore and in their flagslip he San Francisco Y. C. may take just pride, for in no respect are they surpretentions perhaps, and here too mage our flagslips may be more pretentions perhaps, and here too mage our flagslips has be more sunk, but for an outfit such as a sallor would, demand as the prime necessity for favorable comment and indorsement, and for the live interest displayed in the club's affairs, or for the ever ready manner in which Frolic turns out in the lead upon all occasions and cruises the whole year round, our Eastern men can show no parallel, and we will have to lower our flag to our more spirited brethren of the Pacific.

DETAILS OF FROLIC, YAML.

DETAILS OF FROLIC, YAWL.	
Length on deck	49 ft.
Length on load line	43 ft. 9 in.
Beam extreme	16 ft. 4 in.
Depth amidships	5 ft. 6 in.
Least freeboard	2 ft. 2 in.
Greatest draft	4 ft. 2 in.
Draft with board	10 ft. 6 in.
Length of board	16 ft.
Displacement.	19 tons.
Ballast, inside, iron.,	10 tons.
Iron on centreboard.	500 lbs.
Hoist of mainsail	
Main boom	
Main gaff	18 ft.
Mast from stem	10 ft.
Bowsprit outboard	16 ft.
Hoist of mizzen	
Mizzen boom	
Mizzen gaff	8 ft.
Area mainsail.	920 sq. ft.
Area jih	
Area mizzen	310 so ft

Area mizzen and jib contain therefore over two-thirds the area of the mainsail, and somewhat less than half the lower sail. Mainsail the mainsail, and somewhat less than half the lower sail. Mainsail the mainsail, and somewhat less than half the lower sail. Mainsail twenty, forty and sixty per cent, can be effected without touching a knittle. Froile was built for cruling, but has shown very fair speed upon occasion. Her dead rise is 18in, to the half-floor, the bow tolerably fine, and the run long and clear. The cockpit is 19x0ftt, the cabin-house shows a side of 16in, giving 6ft, 2in, in the clear below. She makes up four double berths in the main saloon, separated by bulkheads and curtains, after the manner of a Pullman palaze car. Also a double-berth in a large stateroom, amidships, and two berths frames so that it cannot shift in case of accident, and the bilge is filled up to the level of the floor-timbers with clean cenent, doing away with foul limbers. Tanks for water hold 30 gallons. Anchors 250bs, and 18bls, on the bows, with 50fms, half-inch chain and 35fms, three-eighths chain respectively. There is a kedge of 56lbs, besides, and

forms, four and a half inch manilla hawser. Rail, coamings and fit tings of Tamana wood as hard as iron, and black walnut and prima

tings of Tamana wood as hard as iron, and black walnut and prima your.

The third on the roll of honor was the Sappho, owned by Mr. C. Chiltenden. The tried her as a yawl, and would never shift to any other rig. She is 30th long, 15th 3in, beam, and 3th 3in, draft, without breath. When she came out a gard mizzon was used. Then Mr. F. A. Death, and the she was the came out a gard mizzon was used. Then Mr. F. A. Startied Foam, but there have an adopting the leg of mutton driver, after the original Vale point as can adopting the leg of mutton driver, after the original Vale point was a shop convinced bin that there was something amiss with that rig. The Fawn is one of the handsomest of the Western facet, and in sacer and outlose of hull and sails shows style and grace, the oqual of our E steen taste and furthines. The spair plan was drawn by Capt. Moo by, who has, we believe, furnished similar drawings for haif of the fleet. haif of the fleet.

DETAILS OF STARTLED FAWN, VAWI.

Length over all	45 ft. 6 in.
Length over all Length on load line	85 ft.
Beam extreme	LLO R in
Depth amidships	A C. 11
Least freeboard	42 55 61
tire itest draft	4 ft.
Theaft wit a hourst	9.11,
Draft with board. Length of board.	9 H, 6 m.
Length of board	13 H.
Displacement	13 tons.
Panast, inside, iron	716 "
Mainmast deck, to hounds	35 ft.
Topmast above cap.	12 ft.
Boom	23:1 171
that	16 ft.
Mizzenmast, deck to hounds	31.0
M.zzen boom	91.17
Heist of mizzen, to head	11-3 44
Converget anthony	17 6
Dowsprit outboard Most from end load line	V 64
Miramont about the	O 11.
Mizzemaast aban po t	2 H. 6 III.
Rake to mainmast	1 m. 9
Rake to mizzen Steve to bawsprit Mizzen boomkin outboard	1 in. 9
Steve to howspirit	18 in.
Mizzen boomkin outboard	8 11.
Topsail vard	12 ft.
Area mainsail	750 sq. ft.
Area jib	310 sq. ft.
Area mizzen	320 sq. ft.
a file and rates as a subsequent to a section of the	

Area jib.

Area jib.

Area inizen.

Area inizen.

220 sq. ft.

The jib and mizzen nearly equal the mainsail in area, which seems to be very good propertions for San Francisco yachts. Under mainsail alone or under jib and mizzen about half lower sail would be shown. The fawn provud a fast boat under the new arrangement, and though easily beaten as a shoop by the Frolic, she turned the tables upon the latter as a yawk, and then handsomely disposed of the New York sloop Chara, who, by the way, was also beaten by the Frolic, both yawks making good weather of it when the committee as yawks more stiffness is attained, the sail being kept lower down, Not only is this the experience in San Francisco. Our also here in the East, we have the same thing. Since several notable victories of the earlier yawks over shoop, our friends on the Pacific have ceased disparaging remarks about their being "comfortable but slow" and one after another the sloops have failed in with the times, shed their big booms and come out in improved form with the handier rig, until a fortal time. That the yawl would prove quite as fast as the big for the solops of the side of the sloop is well high extinct on the Pacific, while the formal time. That the yawl would prove quite as fast as the big mainsail in the lighter winds of our Eastern waters we are not prepared to myintain, but that in anything, from a good working breeze up, the loss due to her givill disappear, we have good reason to believe. Once let there be wind enough and to spare to transmit its work to the sails and the yawl will give quite as fast, sifter, handier and far safet fithm the shoop, and for these casons the rig is emidded to favorward and reasonable speel, with easy work and efficiency to wind ward and reasonable speel, with easy work and efficiency to wind ward and reasonable speel, with easy work and efficiency to wind ward and reasonable speel, with easy work and efficiency to wind ward and reasonable speel, with easy work and efficiency to wind ward and reasonable speel

A TYPICAL BOURBON.

WE derive much amusement from the frantic efforts a turf contemporary occasionally makes to gain for itself the reputation of a critic. Something must be said, of course, upon the typics Fortest and there is the way our contemporary blunders and staggers along under its heavy four contemporary blunders and staggers along under its heavy four contemporary blunders and staggers along under its heavy four contemporary blunders and staggers along under its heavy four contemporary blunders and staggers along under its heavy four contemporary blunders and staggers along the said that the property of the worst particular than the said of the worst particular particular than the science variety of the more than the worst particular than the science variety of the Herald and the sciences, the property is given to the worst with beautiful formule, and running them out crants, like as they turn dog into sansage.

Away, therefore, with science, the profundity of which old age can no longer grasp! the feels reheved; the perplexing complications of the multiplication table, the worsying intricacies of the foor tule will no longer ras to disturb his peaceful slumbers. The world owes such a genius a monument with long, green cars.

But this astonishing discovery was too much for his balance, for he mext runs et all the particular than the continuous particular that accepting stability as the standard particular than the standard property of
iong before Prospero was ever thought of, and years before her advent numerous yachts had first been laid down on the drawing board even in America.

The reporter's knowledge of the eutter appears to be based upon what little he has seen of the Madge. Anything with more beam is to him no longer a cutter, yet nine retails of the British enter lete thave greater beam, ranging from four shal a built down to three beams to him no longer a cutter, yet nine retails of the British enter lete thave greater beam, ranging from four shal a built down to three beams to had been to the standy Lloyd's Bestrier, a standard publication of which had be his study Lloyd's Bestrier, a standard publication of which has probably never heard, but which will enlighten lime considerably.

From the same Indictous source we learn that a certain 60ft, schooner is "too small to amount to nuch," our contemporary's hisghit into the qualities and worth of a yacht being limited to gauging ner value by tonnage. Little yachts, no good, hig yachts, heapy good. Such is the sum and substance of its creed. No doubt our contemporary buys oil paintings by the square yard and pays for brication by the point.

Arrow, 61.8 ft, water line, and Gazela, 72ft, and the perpotur's curiosity to know what the result would be? Can we he astonished that he had heard nothing of ten new entters in hand for this season. That he heard nothing of ten new entters in hand for this season. That he heard nothing of ten new entters in hand for this season. That he heard nothing of ten new enters in hand for this season. That he heard nothing of ten new enters in hand for this season. That he heard nothing of ten new enters in hand for this season. That he heard nothing of ten new enters in hand for this season. That he heard mother of the death of the processity about boats weighted in that way being no one dreams of handes with every ounce of lead wet by salt water was quick as a ent and nimble as a squirre right under his nose, when no one dreams of handes with every ounc

his swagger in print, and protect of mechanical aptitude or technical Yet this seribe, without a trace of mechanical aptitude or technical proficiency, not even in sympathy with the sport, a most superficial observer, slip-shod in his reasoning, a slonely logician, a timeserver, a turn-coat, and a pirate or our columns, thuse stupid thrusts and slang at Forest and Stream and the London Field! Verily, it is broad forms.

BOSTON YACHTING,—One of our most valued exchanges is the South Boston Inquirer. We are glad to know that hereafter it will conduct a systematic department for yachting, under the charge of a special member of its staff. The Inquirer deserves support by Eastern men interested,

TRAPS.

TRAPS.

THE schooler Eva copsized on the Charleston bar, March 1. Her force were saved by the schooler Win. Deming, They consider that the construction of the charlest of the construction of the charlest of the construction of

YACHTING ON THE LAKES.

YACHTING ON THE LAKES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The Chicago Yacht Club is on a very good financial footing, and at its annual meeting voted in several new members. This has led to several new members. This has led to the control of the control

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I was pleased and begatened in my own esteem to find favorable comments in your journal on that which I felt moved to write during the past year on the burning question of yacht measurement. It is much to be regretted that the English V. R. A. consents to move only men to many grove, setting its heel on justice, economy and many elements of comfort in yacht racing.

All sizes and varieties of craft are gradually and helplesely sucked and the setting of the producing legislation, and all, in defance of the Association's type producing legislation, and all, in defance of the Association's type producing legislation, and all, in defance of the Association's type producing legislation, and all, in defance of the Association's type producing legislation, and all, in defance of the Association's type producing legislation, and all, in defance of the Association's type producing legislation, and all, in defance of the Association's type and control to be a standard to the association of the Association's type and control to be form. A dull monotony, compared with what might be, is the natural result.

Lozical recollection of how best to do it—favoring no one special form—should be the method of proceeding on both sides of the "point," in places of a marrow straining after a creditless local prodounties be formed to be a supposed to the producing
ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The Atlantic Yacht Club appealed from the judgment rendered against it by William T. Lee, the Secretary of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, for \$794.5, November 22, 1880, and the Supreme Court has served the judgment and holds that Frank H. Stott after he had signed tile subscription paper to pay the \$500 toward improving the land of the club having expended, the money few was one of the land to the club having expended, the money few was one of the land to convey to the plaintiff any right there is back, and that he could not convey to the plaintiff any right therefore the land by the plaintiff in this action, and the judgment should be reversed. Barnard, Gilbert and Dyckman, judges.

EAST RIVER YACHT CLUB.—New measurement rule takes load line length only, the mean length rule having been found wanting insmuch as it is a fallacious estimate of size. The club learned this by the appearance of a square-sterned cubin boat in the facet. Evidently, it does not take much to convince those directly interested, of the truth it does not take much to convince those directly interested, of the truth leaves to take much to convince those directly interested, of the truth leaves to take much to convince those directly interested, of the truth leaves to take much to convince those directly interested, of the truth leaves to take the proposed to an expression of size, the club found no fault. As soon as one member, smarter than the rest, brings out a bigger boat than usual under that rule, the club is not slow to see its fallacy and abuishes it for load line length upon the grounds that such a system will more nearly class the boat according to actual size. This is rather a rough commentary upon the recent verhaustive investigation? By the anatura committee of the Lordon of the committee's line of argument, the East River Y. C. d. was not so of the committee's line of argument, the East River Y. C. d. was not so of the committee's line of argument, the East River Y. C. d. was not so of the committee's line of argument, the East River Y. C. d. was not so of the committee's line of argument, the East River Y. C. d. was not the committee's line of argument, the East River Y. C. d. was not the committee's line of argument, the East River Y. C. d. was not the committee's line of argument, the East River Y. C. d. was not the committee's line of argument, the East River Y. C. d. was not the committee's line of argument, the East River Y. C. d. was not the committee's line of argument, the East River Y. C. d. was not the committee's line of argument in the Seawanhaka Yacht Chub, held at behande of mensurement. It consists of length on water line, with one-fifth of the overlang added; this to be multiplied by nine-

LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB.—At the last meeting the following gouldeneen were elected members: Theodore Bartow, George A. Thayer, H. Herbert Logans, and S. Thayer, R. Berdell, F. Worth White, W. L. Stow, J. C. Cooley, J. B. Milley, Daniel Cook, William Feet, W. E. Roosevelt, George Taylor, Henry C. Ward, Horato N. Harper and Warren B. Smillt. The new measurement rule, adding one third overhang to load line for length, and giving time on Atlantic X. C. scale was adopted.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—We are glad to see that at last an effort is to be rade to change the shape of thig officers permants. That distinguishing flags should be discernable by their shape as well as distinguishing flags should be discernable by their shape as well as distinguishing flags should be discernable by their shape as well as divice the club takes one morrose colums, and in acting upon our advice the club takes one morrose columns, and in acting upon our advice the club takes one morrose schoms, and in acting upon our advice the club takes one morrose speciates by their shape as well as the state of the st

several yachts.

"MALTA CROSS"—Is a new publication devoted to transient yachting interests on the Island of Malta, where many British and foreign yachts call during their Meditermana cruising. Subscription \$1.50, to be sent to M. A. M. Mizzi, 409 Strand, London Bluct has been elected corresponding secretary. The regard committee is as follows: Walter Gülbert, Wm. Hardman, Jr., Josse Vandegrift, Geo. Bosier and O. F. Kern. Spring matches fixed for May 29.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. W. P., Jersey, O.—A letter directed in our care will be forwarded to the party.

M. E. B., Willet, N. Y.-You can obtain the cartridges from New York dealers.

FOXHOUXD, Brocton, Mass.—"Dogs of Great Britain and A price 25 cents. We can furnish it.

price 25 cents. We can furnish it."

L. S., Red Hook, N. Y.—1. See advertisement in this paper. 2. Write to Mr. John Labatt, London, Ont.

M. W. R., Vermillion, Fla.—The rifte is a favorite with many. You can procure it of Boston, New York and Philadelphia dealers.

Constant Reader, New York.—We have written for the facts about Leals. If you will call, we will inform you regarding the other matter.

ter.

H. B., Glasco, N. Y.—We believe the New York firm to be reliable.

Know nothing of the Pittsburgh party. The gun is considered a fair

one.

J. B. W., Louisville, Ky.—For target pistol write to the firm advectising them in this paper. The rifle may be had through any dealer.

vertising them in this juper, The 'rille may be had through any dealer.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER, Fall River.—You neglected to affix your name to your letter or we would have written, as it was received too late for last week.

A. M.—Should a coffish line be on gut, ging, or line? Anx. Certainly not on gut, their teeth are too sharp. The commercial fishermen use simply the line.

II. K. S., Cincinnati.—The points for judging all classes of dogs are fully given in a compilation entitled 'Points for Judging," which we can furnish to you for 50 cents.

J. D. G., Cuthbert, Ga.—The last edition of Dr. Bethune's "Walton's Angler," costs from \$8 to \$32, according to the binding. The publishers are Jno. Wiley & Son, Astor Placo, New York. We can supply it. T. H. M., Haverbill, Mass.—Can you give me the name of a firm of firms dealing in natural history specimens, bird and animal skins preserved for mounting, etc. Ans. Write to Prof., Henry A. Ward, Rochester, N. Y.

Taar, Chicago, Ill.—I. Has Captain Bogardus ever shot a match

Tear, Chicago, Ill.—1. Has Captain Bogardus ever shot a match with Dr. Carver? 2. Will these men ever meet each other in a bona little match to see which is the better man of the two? Ans. 1, No. 2. Very probably not.

with Dr. Carver? 2. Will these nice ever 'meet each other in a bona fide match to see which is the better man of the two? Ans. 1, No. 2. Very probably not.

Peter, Springfield, Masa.—1. When and how can I get government charts of New England waters, i. e., its rivers and coast line? Also of Long Island? Ans. At any navigation store or from Manning, 53 Beaver street. They will cost about forly cents apiece.

Tree Cutturner, Texas.—'The Elements of Forestry,' by F. B. Hough, of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, will probably give you the desired instructions in tree planting, etc. The publishers are Robt. Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, O.

S., Senece Falls, N. Y.—Where can I obtain a copy of the "Report of American Fishcultural Association for 1881,' and what is the expense of same? Ans. Write to the treasurer of the association, Mr. E. G. Blackford, Pulton Market, New York city. We believe that the price is one dollar.

W. O. W., Charlottesville, Va.—My setter pup is continually scratching and shaking his cars, and goes about with his head on one side. The cars are slightly inflamed. It is very gratchil to him to have then gently rubbed or lucaded. Ans. He has canker in the envisible through the continual parts, dibutor with six times their bulk of water and the association of the spine, near the tail. The flesh rabyes in small parts, dibutor with the results of the spine, near the tail. The flesh rabyes in small to only relieves—does not curve. Can I ask your advice in the natter. Ans. The sore Is undubtedly due to mange, Rub sulphur ointment over it each day, and try to cover it so that he cannot liek it. Give him a teaspoonful of sulphur flour in his food each day for a week. Feed no meat.

J. E. I., Hot Springs, Ark.—I. Is there any good trout fishing on or ear the Fennsylvania—if so, where?

try to cover it so that he cannot lick it. Give him a reaspoonful of sulphur Bour in his food each day for a week. For on seath of the sulphur Bour in his food each day for a week.

J. E. J., Hot Springs, Ark.—1. Is there any good trout fashing on or near the Pennsylvania Central Relinead in Pennsylvania Sin or near the northern with the Addrondacts? 3. Can one find a hotel with moderate rates? Ans. 1. The best trout fishing in Pennsylvania Sin or near the northern will find no extra good fishing near the railroad. 2. The Rangeleys are better, and so are some parts of the Addrondacks. In the interior, away from the crowd, you can usually find moderate prices.

J. P. S., Leavenmorth, Kansas, —Please give pedigrees of the following dogs: Hinck's Silk (bull-terrier); St. Louis Kennel Club's Faust, and Cephian (the dain of Lady Beaconsfield), (setters). Ans. Hinck's Row and Munson's Queen is by Price in Rang out of Davey's Luna. Munson's Queen is by Price of the Sang out of Davey's Luna. Munson's Cueen is by Price of Rang out of Davey's Luna. Munson's Cueen is by Price in Rang out of Davey's Luna. Munson's Cueen is by Price of the Border out of Gildersleve's Nelly.

E. T. G., Elgiri III.—1. Hes auyone under a success of raising carp in Floriday? 2. I have near Tangas, Flar, three small ponds, each one covering a quarter of an exer. The vater is the success of Mentry and Central Relinead Centry and Sundy. Would you consider them good to raise carp in ? S. Where would be the handlest place for me to get carp from? Ans. 1. Yes. Ans Strusay. 2. Yes. 3. From Frof. S. P. Baivd, Washington, D. C., Hou time, Proported Goy two and a half years old; good sized dog? How many pointer dog two and a half years old; good sized dog? How many

ASIN 57103-88. Tees. 3. From Frot. S. F. Baind, Washington, D. C., if not from Mr. Rixford.

SUBSCHERR, Poughkeepsic, -1. What is a proper dose of areca nut for pointer dog two and a half years old; good sized dog? How many doses should be given to clean him out? 2. Should be have tonics after to bhild him up? If so, what is the most simple and best? Ans. of the control of the c

spoonful of cod liver oil twice a day is a very good tonic.

J. S. D., bethlehen, P.a.—What tackle shall huse for the capture of
Misskinougo in Georgian Bay*. Ans. If troiling from a boat we prefer
a stiff eight-foot rod, multiplying reel with 100 yards best hawser-laid
linen line with two feet of piano wire at the end. We say piano wire
because it is a stiff steel wire not liable to bend, kink or break. Spinning baits, commonly called "spoons," are best with this rig. If casting from a rock, or anchored boat the same rig will do if the current
is strong enough to spin the bait lively, if not use a single hook and a
is strong enough a rock, as it is long-lived on the hook. We do not
think that gages of mode, as it is long-lived on the hook. We do not
think that gages of mode, as it is long-lived on the hook. We do not
work "Killing," It savors of flock shooting,

Bifle and Tray Shooting.

FOREST AND STREAM TOURNAMENT

FOR THE SHORT-RANGE CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1892.

FOR THE SHORT-BANCE CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1882.

FIRST prize to be ten monogram medula, presented by the Forest and STREAM and Ron axis dive. Second prize, 50 per cent. of cutrate fees; third prize, 10 per cent. of cutrate fees; third prize, 10 per cent. of cutrate fees; third prize, 10 per cent. of conditions—Tenus—Each team shall consist of ten men. The teams participating must be composed of members of the various clubs which they represent. Ritles—Limited to ten pounds in weight; minimum pull of trigger, three pounds; 22-100 cal. Tenus may turnish their own ritles and ammunition, or use those at the gallery, as they may desire. Number of shots—Ten by each competitor. Sighting shots—Two shots will be allowed each competitor. Fosting—Ori-hand. Targets—Mygard targets, according to the regulation—Ori-hand. Targets—Mygard targets, according to the regulation—Ori-hand. Targets—Mygard targets, according to the regulation—Ori-hand. Targets—Shygard targets, according to the regulation—Ori-hand targets—The according to the contest carried on during the winter of 1870 under the direction of this paper.

A meeting of the captains of the various teams to decide where the match shall be shot, and to make the necessary arrangements, will be have no voice in the meeting. It is also necessary that the number of competing teams should be known then, that the preliminaries may be arrunged accordingly.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Riflo Association of America was held at No. 20 Nassau street, on the arterion of klarical and competitive with the following members present: Generals and Cowperlaveit & with the following members present: Generals and Cowperlaveit & Major Schermerbern and Mr. Seabury. General Molineux, the President, announced that the meeting had been called to consider very important matters in regard to the proposed international rifle match. General Wingate, he said, had a surprise for the members in the shape of messages from England stating that, although the English riflemen were unable to guarantee a return match in case the American tean should go there, they were willing to take General Wingate then read the letters and cable dispatches which have lately passed between himself and Sir Henry Halford bearing on the subject as follows:

on the subject as follows:

"NATIONAL RIPLE ASSOCIATION, 1
No. 12 PALL MALL, Feb. 14, 1882. ;

"Dear General Wisgate—We have received your letter following upon your telegram saying that the terms we propose for the International Military March are agreeable to your association, provided we take standing position at 20 yards and guarantee a return match in 1883. We have also received a telegram asking us to waive the rule as to proof marks.

"Dear General A Wishard—we have received your letter following; upon your relegram saying that the terms we propose for the international Military States are agreeable to your association, provided we should be a seen as the second of the propose of the international Military States are agreeable to your association, provided we should be seen as the proof marks.

"I am directed to tell you that we are quite willing to give way to your wishes upon both the first and last questions, but for the second, the guarantee of a return match in 183, we are unable to pledge ourselves. Our invitation to you was prompted by a desire to comply with the wish expressed by you and other American riflemen, that there should be a match at Wimbledon during the present year, and there should be a match at Wimbledon during the present year, and there should be a match at Wimbledon during the present year, and there should be a match at Wimbledon during the present year, and there should be a match at Wimbledon during the present year, and there should be a match at Wimbledon during the present year, and there is with this object that we assent to the standing position at 200 yards, which we are aware is a concession to your advantage. The committee of which I am Chairman have referred the question of a return match to the Council of the National Rifle Association, who find it perfectly imposible to give the desired guarantee. This condition is now the only point at issue between us, and we trust that our inability to give way about it will not be considered by you sufficiently important to preclude our leaving the match at Wimbledon this year. We propose that the two terms shall fire at the same burt with each other, and that three targets—a target to every four men—shall be added to cach team. It is our custom in military breech loader competitions for two men to fire alternately at the same target, the next two men taking their places when they have completed their seven shots each. Would you prefer this order of firing, or for t

Windard, Rifle Association, New York:
Council willing to send team to Creedmoor this year upon terms already airanged.

After reading these communications General Wingate stated that the Committee on the International Rifle Match recommended that a dispatch be at once sent to England accepting the offer of Sir Henry Halford. A resolution to that effect was passed, and the following dispatch was sent to England:

dispatch was sent to England:

Six Henry St. J. Halfond, Rifle Association, London:

Terms accepted. Match to be in September.

(Signed) Windare.

The directors then discussed the best means of selecting a team for the match. It was proposed to invite all these of selecting a team for the match. It was proposed to invite all these of selecting a team for the match. It was proposed to invite all the States to compete for the home to get up such a popular interest as will result in the production and the team was finally referred to the Commuter of Selecting a suit able team was finally referred to the Commuter of Selecting as under the selecting of the best of the Commuter of Selecting as under the commuter of Selecting as under the committee is to act "by and with the active and consent of" the directors, and the matter will be thoroughly discussed before any plan is adopted.

the committee is to act—by and whit the advice and consent of the directors and the matter will be thoroughly discussed before any plan is at a mostling of the N. R. A. last Theoday evening, it was provided that a committee of tive shall be appointed by the floared of Directors to entry out the programme. Each State or Territory, including the District of Columbia, desting representation on the team shall establish competitions at such place, or places, as its military authorities may prescribe for competitors to represent it. The competitions are to be open only to members of its uniformed Militia who have been members shots by cach competitor at each of the ranges of have been members shots by cach competitor at each of the ranges of the second stage. Any unilitary breech-loading rile may be used. The position in shooting will be standing at 200 yards; prone at 500 and 500 yards, and any at the other ranges. No sighting-shots are to be allowed and no cleaning is to be permitted between the ranges. Competitors in these connects who make at least 85 in the first and 67 in the second stages will be deemed qualified to enter the regular on Thestary. We intended "Thursday and Friday," Alay, 16, 4, and 18, At their conclusion 14 competitors shall be selected in the order of Their aggregave scores made in the four competitions, beginning with the hightest in the list of competitors. The committee are movement and in the competitions. The settlem and practice, committee are to select a Capitain. The latter may appoint an Adjustic committee are to select a contain. The latter may appoint an Adjustic constitute the team. Each person entering the final competitions at Creedmoor will be required to present a certificate from the

Adjutant-General of his State stating that he has been a member of the National Guard since Sept. 1, 1881, and is a proper person to represent his State. He shall also sign an agreement to conform to the conditions prescribed for the selection of the team. Persons authorized to participate in the final competions for the selection of the team shall be allowed the free use of the range at Creedmoor for practice two weeks previous to the competitions. The association will provide quarters and subsistence on the range for the competitiors in the four final competions, and for the team and reserves after their four dual competions. The association will provide quarters and subsistence on the range for the competitions in the four final competions. For many the provided part who there were the competition of the four that competition and the state of the state of the National Rifle Association on or before Aug. I by such states as propose to be represented in the competitions. Where no competition is held by any particular State, any persons in such State who shall make the requisite scores and shall have them certified by officers of the National Guard of that State, will be permitted to enter the final competitions at Creedmoor.

The committee of five for the selection of the team consists of Gen. The committee of five for the selection of the team consists of Gen. Sect., and Col. H. S. K. Smith, Col. J. G. Story, Col. George G. Scott, and Col. H. S. K. Smith, Col. J. G. Story, Col. George G. Scott, and Col. H. S. K. Smith, Col. J. G. Story, Col. George G. Scott, and Col. H. S. K. Smith, Col. J. G. Story, Col. George G. Scott, and Col. H. S. M. S. Smith, Col. J. G. Story, Col. George G. Scott, and Col. H. S. Smith, Col. J. G. Story, Col. George G. Scott, and Col. H. S. Smith, Col. J. G. Story, Col. George G. Scott, and Col. H. S. Smith, Col. J. G. Story, Col. George G. Scott, and Col. H. S. Smith, Col. J. G. Story, Col. George G. Scott, and Col. H. S. Smith, Col. J. G. Story, Col. George G. Scott, and Col. H. S. S

PISTOL RECORDS.

PISTOL RECORDS.

THE efforts of the Fordst and Stream to show what can be done with the pistol as a weapon of precision, and the publication of several letters detailing experiences with the popular little firearm. has brought many other letters detailing similar notes of shooting done. From these we select several for print. The suggestion of one correspondent that some note should be taken of the percentage of failure is a good one. By striking an average between the hits and misses some notion may be formed as to the average ability of the average revolve and pistol, and this is what we are most anxious to utterly valueless for alming and hitting purposes, and of cone every time they are fired with ball cartridge something is hit, but to aim at an object with them is a pretty sure way not to hit it. Correspondents in writing of shooting done should be careful to say precisely with what weepon and with what ammunition the firing was performed.

ents in writing of shooting done should be careful to say precisely with what weapon and with what ammunition the firing was performed.

I notice in your valuable paper of Feb. 16 remarks on pistol shooting by "Pusil," I would like to inquire if he kept a memorandum of all the shoots he fired. I do not wish to be understood as doubting his statements. I agree with him that a person would be surprised at what can be done by practice with a good pistol, and I also think that "Fusil" was as much surprised as any one when he made the shots he tells of, else, why make memoranda of them? I remember when a small boy of having a cast-iron pistol without any sights on it, and of killing a len upwards of eighty yards, but I have a faint rememberance of shooting a large quantity of ammunition away and not be of shots he missed at the same or closer range.—S. S. W., (Osborn Hollow, N. Y.).

The perusal of "Fusil's" communication recomming his evertainly remarkable record of pistol shooting calls to mind some of my own experience. I did not preserve the dates, but give you the substance. The weapon I used it making the following shots was a Col'rs revolver, 22-eal, 36, harried, I dinhis, I. Hit a silver three-cent piece first time, distance 15tt. 2. Shot a single blackbird from the top of an oak tree, estimated distance 70ts, 3. Shot a robin on the ground, distance 40tt. 4. Shot a piece of paper 2in, by 3, held between the thumb and finger of a friend, distance 35tt. 5. Shot a robin through the head 50tt. distances. 6. Shot a red squirrel from an oak tree while a stiff esternal was bloyed by 10 to 30tt. This may not be as remarkable a score as "Fusil's," but comparing the weapons, approximately good.—B. W. S., (Bay City, Mich.).

I have been watching your comms closely concerning the work of pistol shots. Being once familiar with the twenpon I will tall your

—B. W. S., (Bay City, Mich.).

I have been watching your commus closely concerning the work of pistol shots. Being once familiar with that weapon I will tell you what I saw a gentleman in this city do several years ago with a Smilh & Wesson large sized Russian model. At a distance of 3 lyds, he put fifty-one consecutive shots in a 6m, target. Now, remember this was performed with a regular army weapon and regulation ammunition. This she shooter did not consider remarkable shooting. He still lives here and can perform the feat any day when called on.—B., (Pcoria, Ill.).

III.)

I saw in my last week's copy of Forest and Stream, and in fact have seen for the past month, scores of pistol shooting, and want to know what arm is used by persons making those remarkable scores I have tried with many different revolvers, and even with my owr cannot approach the poorest shobs in the matches you notice. I have a Smith & Wesson "Se-ent. Is not this too large a ball to enable me to shoot with accurately? If you can give me any light as to the best revolver for accurate shooting, with size of ball, etc., you will greatly oblige—S. B. P., (Little Falls, N. Y.).

obige.—S. B. P., (Little Fails, N. Y.).

"BYRNE'S" MAN.—Editor Forest and Stream: In the Forest and Stream of Feb. 23, "Byrne," of Crockett's Bluff, Ark, (if the gentleman's name had been given I would have written directly to him makes several statements that are very hard for a ritheman to swallow, "Byrne" believes that it is within the possibilities for a man to place ten consecutive shots offland with a rite, seventy-five yards, that could all be covered by a saucer, and that there may be a few men that can do it or even do better, but he has not been so fortunate as to see one shoot that could do it, even with a dead rest. A set of the consecutive shots of the same amount from him, at any time and place that he choses, and agree to place ten consecutive shots offland at fifty yards, in a space that will be covered by a sancer. Also ten consecutive shots from rest at 100 yards in four hich circle. In my failingt od ot his he takes the ple.—E. E. Suttru. (he Sucur. Minn.)

NEW YORK RIFLE CLUB.—On Thursday evening, March 2, the

rest at 100 yards in four inch circle. In my failingt od ot his he takes the pile.—R. E. SMTH. (Le Sueur, Minn.)

NEW YORK RIFLE CLUBE.—On Thursday evening, March 2, the New York Rifle Club gave a reception at their handsome club rooms on Fourth avenue, and took this occasion to distribute the prizes in the Surprise match shot during the month of February. The conditions of this match were only five shots instead of ten, and the scores of the best ten targets to count. Highest possible score, 250 points, of the best ten targets to count. Highest possible score, 250 points, which was a state of the best ten targets to count. Highest possible score, 250 points, which was a state of the best ten targets to count. Highest possible score, 250 points, 250 po

by, and were then pleusanity amused the balance of the evening with a varied musical and literary entertainment.

NEW YORK SCHUTZEN CORPS.—The annual calieo ball of the New York Schutzen Corps occurred on Wednesday evening, March 1st, at Germania Hall, this city. Although the weather was unproplitious, a large number of people gathered to "trip the light faintaste" and enjoy themselves. The guests were received by Capt. If. D. Busch, each of the company of the property of the company of the c

CREEDMOOR.—A two-days spring meeting will be held during the irst week in June. The practice upon the range has opened quite ively, and much interest is felt at the prospect of the approaching aternational match.

ALBANY, March 2.-"Six hundred yards off hand," was the rally

BOSTON, March 4,—The few riflemen who visited Walnut Hill to-day found it almost impossible to make satisfactory scores on account of the strong north gale that prevailed all day. Out of four matches down for competition but one tilled, and the scores made in that are given below: Creedmoor Match.

Loomis. C Adams (Mil)... Anson... H Max T Paine.

WELLINGTON, March 3.—The Raymond Club held its regular shoot day. There was present a large number of shooters and quite a

WELLINGTON, March 3.—The Raymond Club held its regular shoot to-day. There was present a large number of shooters and quite a number of spectators. The following is the result of the sweeps and number of spectators. The following is the result of the sweeps and the state of the sweeps and the state of the sweeps and the state of the sweeps. The following is the result of the sweeps and the sweeps and thomas, second; Loring and Jones, third. Third sweep—Loring and Curris, second; Loring and Jones, third. Third sweep—Loring and Curris, second; Loring and Jones, third. Third sweep—Loring and Curris, inst; Canavic, Fourth sweep—J. F. Witherell, George Holls and E. C. Gore, third, Fourth sweep—J. F. Witherell, and Johnson, first; Thomas, second; W. B. Witherell, third. Fifth sweep—J. F. Witherell and Johnson, first; Thomas, second; W. B. Witherell and sweep—Sawyer and Johnson, first; Canavila and W. B. Witherell and sweep—Sawyer and Johnson, first; Canavila and W. B. Witherell, and Farrington, first; Canarda, second. Best scores at 20 birds; Webster, 18; Clarke, 18; Hart, 18; Curris, 18; J. F. Witherell, 17; Thomas, 17; Loring, 16; Sawyer, 16; O'Nell, 16; Jones, 18; Johnson, 15; Hollis, 15; George, 15; C. E. Gore, th; Canavia, 13; W. B. Witherell, 31; Philbrick, 18; James, 12; Merlave, 11; E. C Gore, 10 Lewis, 6.

GARDNER, Mass. March 1.—Members of the Gardner Rifle Club made the following record at their last practice at Hackmatack range.

G. R. R. C. R. R. C. Totals.

R. C. R. R. C. Totals.

	R,	C.	R.	C.	Total	S.
1	G F Ellsworth 88	46	84	45	178	91
	A Mathews 87	45	83	-1.5	170	90
	G R Pratt	45	74	48	157	88
	H S Pierce	42	74	4.1	115	86
	S Hildreth	-43	74	-13	1.18	86
ı	C C Merritt	45	50	43	187	88
	W Leon	40	67	44	100	8.1
	R P Adams	41	56	40	97	81
j	approximate at an an	ema a .				

ROD AND GUN.

w Mil., 3 points.

NEWARK, March 3, 1882.—At the meeting of the Newark Rifle Asso lation it was decided to enter the messociation team, but allow all winds and the second of the second

NEWPORT, R. I.—At Paradise range, Wednesday, March 1st, the following scores were made:

RAYMOND CLUE,—The Raymond Club held their usual weelily shoot at Wellington, Mass, Friday, and were favored as usual with a very large attendance of shooters and a strong sprinkling of spectators. Eight sweeps at elay pigeons were shot. The best several twenty birds were Webster, 18; Clark, 18; Hart, 18; Curtis, 18; Cartis, 19; Cartis, 19; Clark, 19;

PENNSYLVANIA STATE RIPLE ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, March 4, 1892.—At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Bille Association, held Friday, March 3, the following others were elected for the year 1882: President, C. W. Zieber: Vice President, J. P. Watson; Secretary, Dr. M. Price, 313 North 9th street, Phila.; Treasurer, J. L. Weatherly.

CANISE THIMMISS.—Ve call attention to the advertisement of the Medford Fancy Goods Company in this week's issue. They manufacture dog collars and trimmings of all kinds, such as harness, bells, chains, etc., in colless variety. Collars of any size, shape or design may be procured of them in celluloid, leather or metal, either ready made or to order. Any of our readers in need of anything in the dog furnishing line, should give them a call. Their address is 06 Duano street, New York City.



Pencils, Holders, Cases, Etc.

THE CALLI-GRAPHIC PEN.

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asine.

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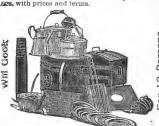
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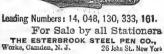
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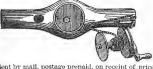
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Truin 52. Leaves New York 18:30 a. m. Limited Express, 10:20 a. m. Philadelphia 11:50 a. m. Baltimore 13:20 p. m. Richmond 10:25 p. m. Danville 13:40 a. m. There connects with No. 52 below. Pullman Cars from Richmond to Danville 12:40 a. m. There connects Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Baltimore at 4:00 p. m. direct via York River Line for West Point and Richmond and connecting there with Train 50. Train 52. Leaves New York 2:30 p. m. Philadelphia 11:59 a. m. Baltimore 18:30 a. m. Arrives 10:00 p. m. Si 19:00 p. m. Atraites 19:00 p. m. Atraites 19:00 p. m. Atraites 19:00 p. m. New Orleans New York 19:55 a. m. New Orleans New York to Washington, Washington to Charlotte and Charleston. Arrives at Columbia 4:15 p. m., and Augusta 8:40 p. m. Savannah 10:45 p. m., Charleston 9:00 p. m. Arrives at Columbia 4:15 p. m., Charleston 9:00 p. m. Arrives at Machan 19:45 p. m., Charleston 9:00 p. m. Arrives at Machan 19:45 p. m., Charleston 9:00 p. m. Richmond, 11:30 a. m. Darville 16:00 p. m. Richmond, 11:30 a. m. Darville 16:00 p. m. Richmond, 11:30 a. m. Darville 19:40 p. m. Macon 19:55 p. m. Montgomery 19:00 p. m. Molbel 19:51 d. m. New Orleans 19:02 p. m. Macon 19:55 p. m. Montgomery 19:00 p. m. Molbel 19:51 d. m. New Orleans 19:02 p. m. Macon 19:55 p. m. Montgomery 19:00 p. m. Molbel 19:51 d. m. New Orleans 19:02 p. m. Macon 19:55 p. m. Montgomery 19:00 p. m. Molbel 19:51 d. m. New Orleans 19:02 p. m. Arrives at Marrives d. m. Montgomery 19:00 p. m. Molbel 19:51 d. m. New Orleans 19:02 p. m. Macon 19:55 p. m. Montgomery 19:00 p. m. Molbel 19:01 a. m. Pullman Sleeper Greenboro to Augusta.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

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Train 40. Leaves New York *4:30 a. m. Philadelphia *7:15 a. m. Baltimore *9:45 a. m. Arrives at Richmond *3:04 p. m. Wilmington *10:50 p. m. Charleston *6:50 a. m. Savannah *9:0:45 a. m. Jacksonville *1:50 p. m. Pullman Sleepers Washington to Charleston.

Train 48. Leaves New York *9:00 p.m. W. Philadelphia *12:30 a. m. Baltimore *4:20 a. m. Arrives at Richmond *11:30 a. m. Wilmington *9:55 n. Charleston *6:45 a. m. Savannah *10:45 a. m. Jacksonville *5:30 p. m. Columbia *6:10 a. m. Augusta *5:30 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars New York to Savannah

Sleeping Cars New York to Savannah

BAY LINE.

BAY LINE.

Leaves New York 43:40 p. m. Philadelphia †5:45 p. m. Baltimore 48:15 p. m. Philadelphia †5:45 p. m. Philadelphia †5:45 p. m. Charleston 18:16 p. m. Arrives at Portsmouth 10:16 p. m. Vilmington *9:55 p. m. Charleston *8:56 a. m. Savannah *10:55 a. m. Jacksonville +15:30 p. m. Columbia *6:10 a. m. Augusta 9:53 a. m. Savannah *4:35 a. m. Jacksonville +15:30 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars Weldon to Savannah.

*Paily. Phaily, Sundays excepted.

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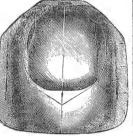
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NEW YORK, MARCH 16, 1882.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 7.

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Adios.
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Drunming of the Ruffed Grouse.
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Game Bag and Gun.
Destruction of Large Game.
Mr. Post's Bill.
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My First Deer.
Michigan Association.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MATCH.

EVERYTHING is now screne where but recently there was a very troubled atmosphere in the matter of the preliminary arrangements for the international match. On this side the water the committee have sent out the programme on which they propose to proceed in selecting the team. It is but a general scheme of selection, and it is a good one, and any really good military shot may rest assured that he can win his way by merit to a place on the team. It would be an honor which any American soldier may well give time and labor to merit, and, whether the score be high or low, a well-made effort will be duly appreciated by the public at large. There is no reason now why the least obstacle should be allowed to interfere with the harmony which prevails. With open, above-board work the committee of five will find a disposition to support them on every side; but with the manifestation of any disposition to bestow favoritism and secure any undue advantage for any person, to the possible prejudice of the interests and prospects of the team, they may be sure of some lively talk, if nothing more. Across the ocean Sir Henry Halford, who seems to be

carrying the entire weight and burden of the preparations upon his shoulders, is stirring up the popular feeling toward the match and, at the same time, uttering cautions that the match is not to be a walk-over for his team when selected. In a letter written for publication during the past week he says: "It may now, therefore, be considered as settled that a match will take place at Creedmoor in 1882, and at Wimbledon in 1883. The committee calls upon the foremost shots among volunteers to practice with special reference to par-ticipating in this contest." He adds that nothing short of the best work of the best men the country can produce will insure

success for the British.

It is well not to be over sanguine, and Sir Henry is very careful not to raise any false hopes. The match is meeting with general approval, and the chronic British grumbler, who rushes into letters to the editor on every imaginable topic, does not seem as yet to have found a peg on which to hang his lucubrations. The volunteers are individually anxious to secure the honor of being selected as one of the team for America, and the press is giving the matter an earnest support. In its last issue, the Volunteer Service Gazette, for nearly a score of years the organ of the volunteer movement in

Great Britain, says of the coming contest: "We may now confidently hope that an international military shooting match will become an event, if not of yearly, at least of frequent occurrence. The great ingenuity and energy of the Americans give hope that it will lead to great improvements in military rifles and team shooting."

THE SWANTON BATS

WITH the ordinary phenomena of hibernation as exhibited in many of our modern animals we are all more or less familiar. The long winter sleep of the bear and his kinsman, the raccoon, and of the woodchuck, or ground hog, not to mention the more complete form of hibernation of reptiles in northern climates, are facts familiar to every schoolboy. Among mammals, however, the torpor is subject to interruption at times, by a rise of temperature, which does not seem to affect the more profound sleep of reptiles and batrachians.

How long it is possible for a hibernating mammal to sustain its existence beyond that portion of the year which it usually passes in this quiescent state, has been a question which has engaged the attention of many a naturalist, but which has remained unsolved until now. Discoveries have recently been made in the State of Maryland, which illuminate this subject with a flood of clear light, and suggest possibilities in regard to hibernation, hitherto unthought of.

The editor of the Lonaconing (Md.) Valley Times gives an account of the discovery of a pair of antediluvian bats in a coal mine, from which the following facts are extracted. "Mr. Anthony Reese, a miner employed in the Swanton mine, near Barton, Allegany county, Md., dislodged what appeared to be a piece of petrified wood in a seam of coal, 1,000 feet from the opening of the mine and 250 feet below the surface. In the presence of two other miners it was discovered that the find was a pair of bats and that they were They sip water, but do not seem to be able to devour food, and most of the time are in a torpid condition. They are quickly roused when handled, and one of them bit Mr. Reese's finger till it bled. The discovery was made on the 16th ult., and the bats are still alive. One escaped while Mr. Reese was taking it home, but, strange to say, it was found again in the mine near where originally discovered."

This is certainly a most wonderful discovery; so remarkable, indeed, that many people might question whether it had ever taken place had it not been vouched for by an editor. We are relieved from all speculation as to how the bats reached their position in the solid coal by the editor's theory, which, we are proud to say, accords exactly with our own ideas on the subject. "This theory is that the bats were passing the season of hibernation in the hollow of some decayed tree, perhaps thousands of years ago, when a convulsion of nature buried the tree in the depths of the earth. The coal development came, the tree became a part of the coal stratifi-cation, the bark a petrifaction, and the sleeping bats were caged in a living tomb. But what saved the bats from perishing? They did not need air, they did not need food; they were waiting in a torpid state peculiar to their species and adapted to their nature for a season that never came to them. The subtle influences of nature that touched them with life at the approach of spring were cut off, and their state of somnolency continued without interruption. The organism that can retain life three months without sustenance or respiration ought, if the surrounding conditions are the same, to retain the vital spark three years; then why not three thousand? Decay was arrested because, with these creatures, constituted as they are, their entombment was simply an indefinite prolongation of their season of hibernation.

Here we may, perhaps, be allowed to say that the editor's modesty in claiming only a few thousand years for the Swanton bats, however creditable it may be to his caution, and to the truly scientific spirit in which he is pursuing his investigations, must not be allowed to hamper the mind in its consideration of the wonderful power of an animal to live so long without air or food. We find from the records of the Swanton coal mine that its foundations were laid 14,492,-This was the age of the "steamboat lump. The contract for the mine called for certain specified layers of "stove," "egg," and "chestnut," to be in position and ready for excavation in 4,000,000 years thereafter, under penalty of a heavy forfeiture for each additional 50,000 years after the date specified. As we find no record of any failure to fulfil the contract, we may assume that the work was completed according to its terms, and accepted, and hence that the bats must have been in the dwelling from which they have just been released something over 10,000,000 years prisonment these bats were no doubt pterodactyles, or else the immediate progenitors of that interesting group. As the process of evolution was going on above ground and the unimprisoned reptiles were developing into birds, and so on up to mammals, the Swanton bats felt that they could not afford to be left behind in the race toward perfection, and that it was incumbent on them to keep up with the progress of events. So, very naturally, in the spring of 1882, Mr. Reese finds that they have transformed themselves into something so very like the ordinary bat of to-day that to the casual eye there is no difference perceptible. Had the editor carefully examined the matrix which held them, it is not impossible that he might have seen in it the imprint of a hitherto unknown species of pterodactyle.

Hibernation among mammals rarely covers more than a few months, although we have met cases in our own experience where it lasted much longer, in fact, for many years. One of these we remember especially well. Joe Jefferson, whom we believe to belong to the class Mammalia, once slept twenty years, while playing Rip Van Winkle, and we can bring hundreds of living witnesses, who saw it when we did, to prove our words. Epimenides, the Greek poet, went Mr. Jefferson a few better, for he took a nap of fifty-seven years, while the seven sleepers of Ephesus "straddled the blind," so to speak, by dozing away 230 years. These last were mammals also, although boys. Their case is interesting as presenting another point of similarity to that of the Swanton bats, for they, too, did their sleeping in a cave,

The Swanton bats in their Carboniferous days squabbled with antediluvian monsters in dispute over their food, and dwelt in caves and hollow trees in company with Dendrerpe ton, Baphetes and Archegosaurus, forming a happy family, not second to that of the "the greatest show on earth." In the twilight of early morning they circled over the steaming pools chasing the swift-winged and beautiful Miamia, Blattina and Haplophlebium, which there abounded, and dodging the teeth of the ganoids and selachians that were ever ready to take a rise at them, while the gosaurus and all the rest of the saurus family looked on at the wild romp with kindly interest. Later in the day, when the tropic sun poured down with fervid heat, and no breeze ruffled the surface of the water or stirred the straight, pale foliage of the tall lepidodendrids, calamites, and tree ferns, the Swanton bats hung themselves up on the cliffs and comfortably dozed away the time until the cool of the evening, when they recom-menced their flight. Then the Carboniferous boy, if there had been one, might have thrown up his hat, and as the Pre-pterodactyles flapped by on leathery wings, entreated them in the language of his time:

"Bat, bat, fly into my hat, And I'll give you a pound of candle fat."

About this time, our heroes-if we may be allowed this term-entered the hollow tree of our friend, the editor of the Valley Times, to take a short nap of a few months, when the contractors for the Swanton mine took their lodging house for a support to be used in timbering up the mine while the coal was being dumped in, and here the tree with its slumbering occupants was carelessly left. The poor creatures, snugly cuddled up inside, were never told anything about the matter, and never saw the light until the sixteenth of last

Such appears to have been the history of the Swanton bats, tole living relics of Carboniferous Time. We stand before them with bared heads and awestruck minds as we contemplate the changes that have passed over our globe since they were first hatched near the borders of what is now the Swan-

We cannot allude to the many interesting features of this discovery, but one point is worthy of special mention. This is the survival, in the small bat discovered, of the ferocity of the primitive Palæozoic monster. It is stated that one of the animals bit Mr. Reese's finger until it bled! It is shocking to contemplate what might have happened if Mr. Reese had made his find earlier, during the Cretaceous period, for example, when the bats were probably pterodactyles, with a spread of wing of not less than twenty-five feet. Had they been disturbed then, probably the sole evidences of their release would have been a pool of blood, a miner's hat, a candle and a pick. We congratulate Mr. Reese on his escape.

The Swanton bats, as sleepers, have certainly achieved a success, and so far as yet heard from, they are fairly entitled to the cake, the whole of it and any crumbs that may be scattered about. They are, in the language of the ''literary fellar," facile principes, and to use the not less expressive vernacular of the street boy, "they take the rag off the bush." They missed some few years of fun ten million years ago, but at the very shortest calculation. At the time of their im lif they had enjoyed it then, they could not now, so on the

whole we are inclined to think their privations balanced by their present joys. They will have to learn to dodge telegraph wires, which could hardly have existed in their day, although this is mere conjecture on our part, since we came to this planet at a later period.

We extend a cordial welcome to the Swanton bats, and hope that they will enjoy the nineteenth century as much as they did the age which they first knew, and if they should happen to come down our way this summer, they will find the windows open and plenty of crackers and cheese on the dish.

ANOTHER DEATH TRAP.

TIME and again has Forest and Stream raised its voice of warning, and innumerable have been our words of caution against going to sea in beamy, light-draft vessels. They are not fit for aught but duck-puddle play, and if sent to sea the penalty of ignorance or foolhardy recklessness is sure to be paid in the end. A hideous, misshapen slab of a thing called Eva, and by the unsophisticated accepted as a "yacht" (save the mark!), has gone the way of all such rattle trap shams. One of the widest and flattest of tubs ever Launched in obedience to whittle-jack inanity and hearsay theory, this thing has met the fate that awaits scores of other such traps as soon as they venture to poke their noses outside habitually. The Eva was begotten in ignorance, sailed in ignorance and ignominiously sunk in consequence, to keep company with the rapidly growing list of contemptible endings which are disgraceful to the intelligence of yacht builders in America.

There was no need of building the Eva so flat and shallow She was not intended to navigate some specially shoal bay, for, with her board down, she drew no less than twelve or thirteen feet, and from her size, seventy odd tons, she sliould have been fit to cruise around the world in perfect safety. She was built as she is, in obsequious deference to the romance current among most of our builders that fast yachts must, in defiance of all physical laws, sail "over the water," and not through it. The most casual investigation, the most superficial observations in actual practice refute the stupid vagaries which gave birth to such a conception as this flat iron Eva, and it is nothing short of shameful to builders and owners alike that they have so long been content to pass from mouth to mouth a lot of mythical, meaningless, pointless and wholly unsubstantiated claptrap as the acme of successful design, when every-day experience gives to the nonsensical stuff about speed being dependent upon light draft the lie direct. Yet thousands upon thousands of dollars have been invested—sunk, literally sunk—and reputations have been lost by the score, through blindly following ignorance so gross and such palpable humbug, that words fail us to express in full the scorn that should follow the clumsy bucolics responsible for the currency given to the unlikely fabrications concerning the requirements for speed. Not even the wildest flights of spiritualism nor the loosest nursery yarns of ghosts and goblins can equal, in improbability, in downright impossibility, the utter baselessness of the light draft quackery to which a constantly increasing number of deluded victims are being offered in sacrifice.

The Eva was a schooner, the slabbiest kind of a slab, worse than the abominable sandbag caricatures we see hottom up by the score every year. She is 73ft, over all, bottom up by the score every year. 66ft, water line, 22.4ft, beam, and 5ft. Sin, in depth of hold, with not as much as an ounce of ballast outside to preserve the balance between such a light weight hull and the usual towering spars, the use of which the reckless verdancy of the times explicitly demands. This thing has been up and down the coast several times before. Once she struck a reefing breeze and a trifling sea. Then, in the wild antics all slabs go through under such conditions, through the ceaseless efforts to stand on head and tail all in one second, the jumping-jack of a thing tossed her skipper over the quarter like a rubber ball high up into the air, and down he shot like the stick of a rocket, head first into the sea to appear no more. Now the "yacht" has followed suit. She was bound from Norfolk via Ocracoke to Jacksonville, Florida, but dropped herself on the Charleston bar. Fortunately all of crew, lucky dogs they were, found a passing schooner to take them aboard in time. There lies this Eva thing in the sands, the fish swimming in and out and the crabs poking round down below among edibles and fancy drinks in the steward's silent domain, reflectively wondering, no doubt, what an ass mortal man can be to send such a treacherous make-believe trap to sea, when, had common sense held sway, the slab would never have left the blocks her keel was first laid upon.

And now, how many more such productions of "the talent" are there in the fleet? What yacht is to be the next, the untimely close of whose career we will have to record in these columns. Who are to be the next victims to the sickly balderdash about light draft and speed? Will builders learn anything at all? Can we hope that the Madge has been more effectual in driving into unwilling eraniums the egregious folly of their ways than all the hard knocks they have received from Forest and STREAM?

For, mark our words, as we go cruising and lengthen our voyages, disasters without cause will follow in each others' wake, and a frightful roll of deaths will be called at the end of the season if light draft yachts persist in going to sea. Mohawk, Sophia, Eva and others have but opened the chap-Let us hope with the light shed abroad by Forest and STREAM that common sense will prevail through acquisition

rather than that we must wait till desolated homes and lost treasure at the bottom of the sea force conviction against the obstreperous stupidity and inexcusable culpability of builders grasping after the shadow of light draft instead of the substance of good, safe form, wholesome weights and proper

Light draft has no connection whatever with speed.

Light draft yachts may be fast, but so are boats of the deepst draft yet attempted.

Light draft yachts may make a passage without much ado, but once let a trap meet an adverse condition of wind and wave and nothing else but a miraculous intervention of Providence or dumb fool's luck will bring the slab out of the mess without serious harm.

Owners of traps may secure partial safety at least by plastering lead on the keels of their machines. They can secure entire immunity from drowning by burning up the libels upon sound design which disfigure our waters by the squadron, and make so many of our yachts the butt of ridicule among sailors and intelligent men.

LOCAL CLUBS.

HE first step toward fish and game protection is the enactment of laws for that purpose. But this alone will not bring about the desired result. The laws must be enforced; which will not be done unless some one makes it his business to see that they are. It is an old and true adage that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," and if the enforcement of the game laws is left to individuals, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred there will be no attempt made to prosecute the most flagrant violations of them; and in the hundredth case, a man honestly endeavoring to bring the poacher to justice, only brings upon himself the ill will of all the poachers, and gets no backing from those who, if it could be done without any effort on their part, would rather prefer to have protection effective.

In the States where there are not trusty game constables appointed, the only effectual means of having the laws carried out is in the organized effort of the friends of protection. With lamentably few exceptions, of which that of Michigan is a shining example, the State associations have proved very inefficient They expend their energies on pigeon shooting tournaments and around dinners, and seem to quite forget the object which they are supposed to have in view. For the most part, the influential members of these associations are rich men, who can hire all the ground they wish for shooting over, or can make journeys of hundreds of miles to where game is plenty. At any rate, for one reason or another, most of the State associations amount to next to nothing for game and fish protection. It seems, then, as individuals can do so little, and large bodies will do so little, that the main hope of efficient protection is in the formation of Every sportsman in a township is interested in local clubs. the preservation of its game and fish, and has some oversight of its woods and waters. There cannot be much illegal shooting and fishing in his neighborhood without his knowing it, and with a dozen or even a half dozen earnest men to help one another, it can soon be stopped. Let it be known in a township that there are a dozen residents united in the determination to put a stop to shooting and fishing out of season, and the poachers will quit their evil deeds, or practice them so seldom as to do but little harm. The expenses of such a club need not be at all burdensome. In most places a room for meeting can be had rent free; the town house, a school house, or the house of a member. An occasional notice in the local paper setting forth the purpose of the club to prosecute all offenders will cost but little, and not much more a hundred printed copies of the constitution and by-laws, one for each member to keep, and a few for him to distribute where they will do most good. There need be no expensive shooting matches, nor annual feasts in part; for the legitimate work of the club they might better be left out. Now and then it may be thought best to hire a trusty man to watch a stream or piece of woodland for a few days, but often this can be done by members without any severe tax on their time, each taking a day in turn. Counting everything, after the club gets fairly started, the levy on each member need not exceed fifty cents a year.

Regular meetings, for the election of officers and the transaction of necessary business, need not be held more than twice a year, though, of course, the oftener they are held the more the interest will be kept up, and they may be made interesting and instructive by essays on and discussions of subjects with which the sportsman and naturalist is concerned. The good work that might be accomplished by only two or three such organizations in every county, is incalculable, and there is hardly a township in the land but has at least its half dozen sportsmen, or men whom, though rarely fishing or hunting, grieve to see our woods and waters made desolate. Let such unite at once for the preservation of the fish and game we have left.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LARGE GAME.—In our Game Bag and Gun columns this week will be found an important contribution to this discussion. Its writer has had unusual opportunities to secure accurate information on this subject by personal observation. In the same connection we print the bill introduced at Washington by Mr. Post, and referred to the Committee on Territories. It is extremely doubtful if it ever comes out from that committee unless Mr, Post can

overcome the apathy which has in the past defeated all like attempts to secure national legislation on this important matter. In our next issue we will present a review of the buffalo legislation at Washington during the past ten years.

PROPOSED DOG LAW FOR NEW YORK STATE.

HE following is the text of section first of the proposed new legislation concerning dogs, and for the protection of sheep:

Section 1. Every owner or keeper of a dog shall annually, on or before the thirty-first day of May, cause it to be registered, numbered, described and licensed for one year from the first day of the ensuing June, in the office of the clerk of city or town wherein said dog is kept, and shall cause it to wear around its neck a collar distinctly marked with its owner's name and its registered number, and shall pay for such license two dollars. Provision is made whereby the owners of poultry, sheep or other domestic animals killed by dogs can recover their value. Section 13 provides that all puppies when eight weeks old shall be considered dogs. This is ridiculous, and should be changed to four months at least, as many puppies die soon after weaning. We presume that dog owners throughout the State are perfectly willing that a law of this kind should be passed, but a tax of one dollar per capita would be amply sufficient to provide funds for the payment of all losses that may occur, and still leave a large surplus for the treasury of each county,

THE PITTSBURG BENCH SHOW Was a superior exhibition of fine sporting dogs, better than those which preceded it. There has been, indeed, since the inauguration of such exhibitions, a wonderful improvement in the standard of fine dogs shown on the bench in America. Competition is closer than ever before, and the prize winners of a bench show now are sure to be a first-class lot. One most satisfactory and encouraging sign of the times, is the fact that many of the field trial winners are also coming to the front as bench show winners. The breeders have very happily hit upon the plan of combining bench show form with field qualities, and the result is taking away all their arguments from the carpers at bench shows and field trials.

NEW YORK Dog Show .- Everything looks very promising for the New York show; entries are coming in from all parts of the country. Hundreds of applications for entry blanks have been received from parties who have never be fore exhibited, showing that there is an increased interest being taken in dog matters. Major J. M. Taylor, of Lexington, Ky., who so acceptably judged here last year, will judge the Irish and Black and Tan Setters. Mr. James Watson, of this city, will judge the Mastiffs, St. Bernards, Berghunds, Newfoundlands, and Dachshunds. This completes the list of judges, and we congratulate the Westminster Club upon having secured the services of so capable and fair-minded gentlemen.

RIFLE TOURNAMENT .- As will be seen by reference to our rifle columns, the preliminaries of the Forest and Stream gallery rifle tournament have been arranged, and the series of matches will soon be inaugurated. A comparison of the scores made in the coming tournament with those recorded in the last Forest and Stream competition will give an interesting test of the progress made in this kind of shooting in the interval which has clapsed.

THE ADIRONDACK PARK.—Ex-Gov. Alvord has submitted bill at Albany which provides that 600,000 acres of the Adirondack region be set apart for a preserve, to be known as the Adirondack Forest, and to be used by the public for hunting and fishing purposes.

LIVE CANVAS BACKS WANTED .- We are requested to inquire if any of our readers can tell how and where one or more living pairs of canvas back ducks can be obtained. We shall be greatly obliged to anyone who can give us the desired information.

A CONVENTION of members of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game met at Albany yesterday. A report of the meeting will be given in our next

THE PAPERS ON DOG TRAINING, which were published in this paper, have been collected into book form and are now in press, to be issued shortly.

EASY READING LESSONS-VI.

FOR THE LITTLE READERS OF THE FOREST AND STREAM.

FOR THE LITTLE READERS OF THE FOREST AND SHEAM.

IT The Day is cold, and He has been sitting long on the Runway, so he has built a Fire and has now fallen asleep. How tired he must be, poor Man, after waiting so long. Hark! what is that Sound? The Hunter does not hear it, He is sleeping so peacefully. What is that pretty Animal with Horns and a white Tail, that has come out of the Woods, and now stands looking at the Hunter, so curiously? It is a Deer. See how gracefully it bounds away. What will the Hunter say when the Dogs come up and wake him? He will discourse upon the Beauties of Nature. What will the other Hunters say when They learn that the Deer went past Him? They will praise his Watchfulness—Oh, yes,

The Sportsman Tourist.

THE OLD RED FOX OF BALD MOUNTAIN.

[CONCLUDED.]

HAD in the meantime heard much of the old red fox, as during the season scarcely a week passed that the dogs did not have a race with him. It would take columns to portray the many exciting tales told of his successful efforts to retain that beautiful brush; ever on the alert, always cool and self-possessed, he seemed instinctively to locate every one of his enemies, and no matter how close a corner they got him into, he would always by some sly maneuver that they least expected manage to leave them, if not actually tearing their hair and gnashing their teeth, at least in a frame of mind very conducive to this condition. Many of these stories are well worthy a place in history. One of his extendring vesages particularly struck me as very remarkable for its display of intelligence. I was perhaps the more impressed with this shrewd trick as I arrived upon the seene just in time to witness the blank looks of the crowd when they discovered that they were sold again.

There had been no hunting for several days, owing to the severe cold and a heavy fall of snow that had drifted badly and was crusted hard enough to bear up a man; at last the wind veered toward the south, it grew warmer, and a few scattered flakes of snow gave promise of a glorious day on the morrow. I had for some time been anxiously awaiting just this state of affairs, and as soon as I caught a glimpse of the first white-winced messenger in the air. I bastened to the HAD in the meantime heard much of the old red fox

veered toward the south, it grew warmer, and a few scattered flakes of snow gave promise of a glorious day on the morrow. I had for some time been auxiously awaiting just this state of affairs, and as soon as I caught a glimpse of the first white-winged messenger in the air, I hastened to the depot and was just in time to catch the train. I arrived at my destination a little after dark, but was still several miles from my old home. I supposed that I should have no trouble in finding a team to take me over, but after an hour spent in truitless efforts, I found that I was literally in a one-horse town, every team was away but one; and old Hopkins, the owner of this steed would not budge an inch, "for the old mare was skittish in the night," but as a compromise he said that he would keep me all night and take me over at the break of day. As I could do no better I was forced to be content. He was as good as his word and routed me up in good season. When I came out I found the team ready, and my eyes were gladdened at beholding four or five inches of moist snow. Deeply thankful for this and blessing my lucky stars for so early a start, I took my seat in the cutter and we were off. The light from the lantern flashed upon us as we started, and I noffeed a kink in the old mare's tail that I did not more than half like, but did not pay much attention to it at the time, as my mind was procecupied dreaming of the glorious run that we were sure to have on so perfect a day as this promised to be. We had gone three or four miles and notwithstanding my abstraction, I had a dim consciousness that we were getting along at a lively rate, when I was fully aroused from my reverie by the frantic efforts of Hopkins to keep the old mare down to her work. She cut up in such a way that I began to think that the old man had spoken the aroused from my reverie by the frantic efforts of Hopkins to keep the old mare down to her work. She cut up in such a way that I began to think that the old man had spoken the truth and that she really was skittish. We went but a short distance further before I was perfectly satisfied that he knew what he was talking about. It was now broad daylight and I could see just ahead that the road made a sharp curve and wound round down a steep descent. Not quite liking the idea of going down the hill at this rate of speed, I advised him to pull her into the ditch where the hard crust would soon bring her to terms.

I have since calmly reviewed the whole performance, and have come to the conclusion that as a common carrier old Hopkins was liable in an action for damages for following

I have since calmly reviewed the whole performance, and have come to the conclusion that as a common carrier old Hopkins was liable in an action for damages for following such pernicious advice, for no sooner did he gee her off than she put on more steam; and the way we tore through the crust was a caution. We soon came to the curve and plunged into a drift; the old mare kept right on, and so did her owner. The cutter shared the fate of the 'Deacon's one-horse shay." I could not tell whether I turned two or three conversalts but I ctured all right citizing and with force into a drift; the old mare kept right on, and so did her owner. The cutter shared the fate of the "Deacon's one-norse shap," I could not tell whether I turned two or three somersaults, but I struck all right, sitting, and with force enough to stick, and luckily facing the right way to get an excellent though fleeting view of old Hopkins, as at a terrific speed, prone upon his belly, he slid down the icy declivity, and, with arms and legs wildly gyrating, disappeared in a cedar thicket. Profoundly grateful that mine eyes had beheld the inspiriting sight, I rose to my feet to go and see if he was hurt. I went, and in the same style, only that I was the other side up. I did not have his good send off, and consequently failed to make his extraordinary time; nevertheless, when I reached the cedars I was greatly surprised at the great difference between perfect rest and the exhibitrating speed of my descent. Neither of us sustained any serious injury; and crawling back to the remains of the cutter, I found my gun all right, and throwing it over my shoulder, I left my traps with Hopkins to forward, and bravely struck out for old Bald Mountain, nearly five miles off.

On account of the bad walking, I did not arrive there until the sun was more than two hours high. Observing quite a crowd mone the hillside. I sone to injure them and were instin

I left my traps with Hopkins to forward, and bravely struck out for old Bald Mountain, nearly five miles off.

On account of the bad walking, I did not arrive there until the sun was more than two hours high. Observing quite a crowd upon the hillside, I soon joined them, and was just in time to witness their discomfiture. It appeared that they had held an indignation meeting the past evening, and had unanimously resolved that the old red must die. They had accordingly mustered in force, and formed a cordon across the mountain through which the wily trickster could not pass. At daybreak they unleashed the dogs upon his well-known trail, and in ten minutes they started him. He took several turns to shake off the dogs, and then headed straight for the line of hunters. One of them saw him break cover and come directly toward him. Congratulating himself that fortune had so smiled upon him, he awaited the fox's approach with glistening eye and throbbing heart. Supremenoment of bliss unalloyed, that ten-fold repays for fatiguing tramp and weary hours of patient watching! A king could not exchange places with him now. See with what caultant books he gazes upon his victim, who has now crossed the death line and is at his mercy. Yet a little nearer, and the old Queen's unisket, so famous for many miles around for its deadly accuracy, leaps to his shoulder; his keen eye glances along the trusty barrel; he catches a good sight of the bright red form, and with estatic triumpl mirrored upon his speaking countenance, he firmly presses his finger upon the fatal trigger. As the well-known peculiar boom of the old gun broke upon the still morning air and reverberated among the hills that returned the sound with a thousand echoes, there came from a score of brawny throats a succession of loud, exultant shouts that fairly drowned the roar of the old gun. Then there was exciled hurrying to the scene, for eager eyes were expecting to behold the lifeless form of the beautiful one who for many years had so artally eluded them and set

their minds, for well they knew that the master of that old gun could truly boast that no fox had ever vontured within its charmed circle and heard its resonant voice and lived to

what is the matter with its proud possessor now But what is the matter with its proud possessor now? Just watch his face and see its serenely triumphant expression slowly change to a wondering, vacant stare as he vainly looks for the struggling form of his expected prey. With breathless speed he reaches the spot. In vain with keenest eye he scans the pure surface of the snow; no flecks of red life blood; not even a single golden hair can he find upon its virgin bosom to comfort his sorrowing heart. Even the track abruptly terminates. He sees at its end the long, thickly lying furrows ploughed by the hurtling lead, and knows that his ain was true. Now, he solves the mystery, and chilly waves creep along his spine as he realizes that our hero is but an intangible spirit fox. Now, at length does he understand the secret of his successful career and can account for his many remarkable escapes and mysterious disappearances; all is now clear and mingled with the vague feelings of awe in his bosom is the glad assurance that the pride and joy of his heart is still worthy his unstinted love, and can still proudly boast that mortal fox ne'er escaped its deadly sim. Many of his companious have now arrived, and showing them the broken trail, he commences his wondrous story, but is interrupted by a loud exclamation from one of them,

sim. Many of his companions have now arrived, and showing them the broken trail, he commences his wondrous story, but is interrupted by a loud exclamation from one of them, who has made a discovery, and calling them up, points to a hole in the snow full fifteen feet from the lost track. Just at its mouth were three or four footprints, that the dogs, who now came up, loudly proclaimed were not supernatural, but, as our old acquaintance, Joe Hicks, expressed it, "of the earth decidedly earthy."

A short consultation was held; and as its owner's faith in the old gun was still unshaken, he insisted that the fox was badly wounded, if not dead, so it was decided to dig him out. Procuring tools from a farm house near by, they commenced the task just as the sun was rising, and for two mortal hours they dug and sweat. Just as I arrived, they had reached that our hero had taken a new departure and dug under the snow more than thirty feet to a wall, where he came out, and keeping in a trough-like space between the wall and drifted snow, had made his escape unseen.

No words of mine can portray the ludierous scene that greeted me when I joined the crest-fallen crowd. I shall never forget the subdued look of melancholy resignation that overspread the countenances of that discouraged group of martyrs. Mocking words were in my heart; but as I gazed in the sad eyes of that disconsolate band my lips were sealed. Blessed slience! Little did I dream that before the going down of the sun I should be hugging myself, and blessing down of the sun I should be hugging myself, and blessing

Blessed silence! Little did I dream that before the going down of the sun I should be hugging myself, and blessing my guardian angel that I had not intruded my ill-timed levity upon their overwhelming grief, for now I could trustingly turn to them for the sympathy I sorely needed in my distributions.

ingly turn to them for the sympathy I sorely needed in my dire distress.

But let us resume the chase. The dogs were at once laid upon the trail, and their cheerful notes brought brighter looks to the faces of the hunters, as each one returned to his stand. I wended my way to the top of the mountain, where I had so dearly won my first brush, and scatting myself in the corner of the fence under the two little pines, dreamly listened to the distant music. I had remained here quietly for many hours, and the sun was low in the west before the fox returned to the mountain. He had not been far away, for with the exception of two or three intervals of short duration, the dogs had not been out of hearing the whole time. I had greatly enjoyed the excellent race, but had given up all hope that he would come back. Now my drowsy senses are aroused, and the light of hope again dawns in my breast as I notice a change in the direction of the chase. The dogs are swinging to the right, and, knowing that this course would surely lead them back to the mountain, every nerve and fibre of my body is thrilling with intense, delightful excitement, and eye and ear are strained to their utmost tension. Listen to that magnificent burst of melody, as they turn the corner of the wood and swing into the open. Hear the soulstirring echoes, as they roll along the narrow gorge. So full of reverberating sound is the valley that scenningly in midiarione could cross to yonder bank upon the resounding trumpet chords. Hush! Don't stir nor move your head; don't even wink; just slowly turn your eyes and glance down the slope to where that sled path comes out of the woods. There in the barway, with his head turned back to listen to the dogs, stands our here, beautiful and bright as when we first beheld him.

Although nearly a decade has flown since that memorable day, and scores of deadly foos have all these years dogged his footsteps, not a single shining hair is missing. Now he turns his head and, with a keen, scarching glance to see that all is cle ire distress.

But let us resume the chase. The dogs were at once laid

Although nearly a decade has flown since that memorable day, and scores of deadly foes have all these years dogged his footsteps, not a single shining hair is missing. Now he turns his head and, with a keen, searching glance to see that all is clear, slowly trots along the beaten path. Alas! his course is not in our direction, for the path suddenly turns to the south and we despairingly see him calmly jog along for fall fifty rods—but see! he has turned around and is retracing his steps, and as he nears the turn increases his speed. Now he is at the angle, and, with a wondrous leap, he leaves the path, and, with far-reaching stride, is swinging round the knoll and coming straight here. O kindly fortune, thus to shower upon us thy royal favor. Upon the wings of the wind he comes with graceful lope and soon will cross close by that stunted bushy pine fifty yards in front—our chosen "death line." Then shall his proud form lie grovelling in the death struggle that, with all his cunning, he cannot escape; avenged will be our grievous defeat of the morning, and wiped out with his warm heart's blood the many foul wrongs and insults that we have suffered for long, weary years. Hold hard the quick coming breaft; smother the wild throbbings of that wildly beating heart. Here he is, and, as his nose disappears behind the little pine, I quickly jerk my gun into position and—all! what deep cunning the -brute possesses. He has stopped in his headlong flight and has crouched behind the bush, thinking to disconcert me, and that the sudden collapse of my fense nerves will unsteady me so that he may escape the deadly charge. Poor, deluded fool; a thunderbolt could not now distract my aim. Make your quickest rush for life and see that muscles of steel and unfaltering eyes are still here. Why does he not essay the trial? Perhaps he has recognized me; and as his thoughts go back to that ûrst meeting and he realizes that he can expect no mercy from me, he is abjectly cowering in deadly fear. Poor fellow; you shall have a chance for

your ear until you have a fair start.

But a second had passed since his disappearance when with these thoughts flashing through my mind I started upon the run toward him. I reached the little pine and tooked in vain for his trembling form. He was nowhere to be seen, but indented upon the snow were four very suggestive foot-

prints leading away in a direct line from the place where I had been sitting; glancing along their course I beheld—more than two hundred yards away—a flitting streak of red, and, although blinding tears obscured my sight, I could plainly see as it disappeared over the rise the same old well-remembered derisive flourish of that beautiful brush. Let us draw

bered derisive flourish of that beautiful brush. Let us draw the curtain here. I fain would hide from stranger eyes my overwhelming chagrin.

More than two years clapsed ere I again beheld our gallant hero. It was then on the eventful 15th of March that I have before alluded to. A "sugar snow" had fallen the night previous and covered the ground to the depth of nearly a toot; a damp south wind that searcely strred the sleeping pines was lightly blowing; the leaden sky gave promise that the snow would hold and give us a magnificent day. About a dozen of us had met at the foot of old Bald Mountain at daybreak, and starting the dogs upon the old red's trail had scattered, each one to his favorite runway. By common consent the stand at the top of the mountain had been alloted to me. Each one of them knew that I dearly loved the spot for its associations, and, although it was the best one on the mountain, with the chivalrous feelings that I have ever found to possess the heart of the true sportsman, they with one for its associations, and, although it was the best one on the mountain, with the chivathrous feelings that I have ever found to possess the heart of the true sportsman, they with one voice insisted that I, as their guest, must take the post of honor. As I approached the well-remembered corner, sad thoughts mingled with the joyful feelings in my heart. In fancy I could see the loved form of Uncle Nat standing in his favorite place under the little pines; and it seemed but yesterday that I had sat at his feet and listened to the thrilling tales of his early days, with which he beguiled the long hours when the chase had led away and the dogs were out of hearing. Treasured were his words of wisdom; and to the knowledge thus gleaned do I owe the successful termination of many a well-contested race, and the possession of many a well-contested race, and the possession of many a well-contested race, and the possession of many a well-contested race, and the special substance of the contest of the possession of the property of the

smiles, remarked, "Inat man an ta roz-numer; he moughly we were cold."

I had thus remained here for more than an hour thoroughly enjoying the pleasant memories of bygone days, before the dogs, who had taken a long turn to the west, came back. I knew as soon as I heard the first sound of their voices that they had not started the fox, for the pathetic wailing of the low melodious notes that fell upon my car told well their tale of hope deferred. Several times, while I had been sitting here, my eyes had rested upon a small dark spot on the snow, about a hundred rods to the north of me; but I had searcely given it a second thought. I might perhaps have paid more attention to it, but the dogs had passed very near it on the old trail, and I was watching them when it first caught my sight. True, they were to the windward of it, but so improbable was it that a fox should lie quiet with all these howling demons so close to him, that I was thrown entirely off my guard. Not until the dogs commenced the ascent and were not more than a half mile away, did he stir. Then I saw our subtle hero rise from his couch, and after two or three graceful shakes of his lithe form, steal away down wind and disappear over a knoll. Picture my disgust and chagrin, when I realized that the wily rascal had been craftily lying there all this time in plain view of the whole of this side of the mountain and quietly taking note of our unovements. I could imagine his smile of derision, as he saw me complacently take my sent at his favorite crossing place; and in fancy I could see the look of contempt which he bestowed upon yonder crouching form near the barway, through which he was wont to pass.

Glancing back I saw that the hunters on this side of the mountain had left their stand and were coming toward me, for well they knew that the cunning brute had located every one of them; and that they had just obtained of him would be the last that would greet their eyes for the rest of the day. The dogs were now upon the top of the mountain. While wait e were cold. I had thus remained here for more than an hour thoroughly

one of thom; and that they must change their positions, or the flecting view that they had just obtained of him would be the last that would greet their eyes for the rest of the day. The dogs were now upon the top of the mountain. While waiting with quickened pulse for the glorious burst of melody that would break upon the morning air when the hot scent should fill their eager nostrils, I was much anused to see the actions of the leader of the pack when his eye caught sight of the depression in the snow where the fox had him. Turning his head oyer his shoulder and looking at the broad trail, but a few yards away, that he had helped to make a long hour before, he appeared to take in the situation at a glance, and I could plainly see by the way that he wheeled around that he was just as mad as he could be be, and as he tore along the fresh trail his sharp jerkey yells plainly expressed his anger, and the thoughts of that long weary circle that he had so needlessly taken added fresh speed to his flying steps. When the hunters came up I told them the tale, confident that each one of them knew by experience just how the dog felt, and that he would be sure of their heartfelt sympathy. We held a short council of war and decided to advance our forces about a mile to the north and patrol an old road (that ran over the mountain. We reached our destination in good order, and placing a guard at each important position, calmly awaited events. Just below me and in full view, one of the hunters was seated upon the bank beside the road. His keen eyes were ever turning up and down the road, restlessly watching each approach. Suddenly he springs to his feet, and, whiriling around with his gun at his shoulder, twists and dodges a moment, and then stands blankly gozing into the impenetrable laurel thicket the very picture of dark, hopeless despair. There was a world of meaning in the sad, faltering way in which he slowly lowered the old gun, and I did not need to hear the curses loud and deep that he poured forth, to know that his landed upon the bank within three feet of his head, and be-fore he could cover him had twisted out of sight. Although this man had achieved the fruition of his dearest hopes, and his ardent prayers that the fox might cross at his stand had been specify answered, "still he was not happy," and so in-stilled into my mind were the generous teachings of my chivalrous companions that I could truly say that I did not envy

him his good fortune.

Instinctively realizing that remarks of mine would be entirely inappropriate, I turned to resume my post. Fancy my feelings when I beheld, not twenty yards from where I had been sitting, this satanic imp standing in the middle of the road and coolly gazing at us. Although he was good eighty yards distant I instinctively brought my gun into the road and coolly gazing at us. Although he was good eighty yards distant I instinctively brought my gun into position and as he sprang for the bank, threw it well ahead of him and impulsively pulled the trigger. With proudly beating heart I saw him miss his footing at the edge of the bank and tumble back into the ditch. With loud exultant shouts I voiced the tumultuous feelings of joy and pride that were surging in my bosom. But my triumph was of short duration, for guthering himself up he took the bank and wall with a prodigious thying leap and disappeared.

Notwithstanding the painful revulsion in my feelings I noted with no small degree of satisfaction that the derisive flourish of that beautiful brush, with which he was wont to wave me bis addeu, was entirely wanting, and that his usual nonchalant appearance of fearless abandon was suddenly changed to a frightened look of mortal fear and dread.

Some of the dogs had now reached the road and were

nonclalant appearance of fearless abandon was suddenly changed to a frightened look of mortal fear and dread. Some of the dogs had now reached the road and were howling and tearing at the stones at the mouth of the little bridge. Yelling to them at the top of our voices, we soon had them at the spot where the many bright red flecks upon the snow plainly showed us that he was grievously burt. As the screaming dogs, made frantic by the smell of the warm blood, rushed after him with terrific speed, we congratulated ourselves that the chase would soon be over and that we could soon proudly boast the possession of that long sought white-tipped brush. We saw by the marks that he left that his right fore leg was broken and uselessly dangling. There was a large quantity of blood upon the snow, and we followed the trail and saw that at almost every jump the red life current had spurted from the wounds for more than a foot. We again shook hands and raised our voices in exultant shouts of victory. Our companions now joined us, and as they beheld the gruesome sight, raised a prolonged cheer that made the welkin ring again.

The chase led down wind, and the dogs were soon out of hearing; indeed, most of them were running "still" and exerting every nerve to overtake the wounded fox; this was no time to expend the panting breath in futile noise; precious moments could not be wasted now to thrust the eager nostrils into the warm track and dally with the perfume; but mute and relentless as fate, with bloodshot, glittering eyees and promote of the will will, exerting race.

We followed on about a hundred rods to the brow of the

and reightess as fate, with obodishot, glutering eyes and proposition truding tongue, every muscle and tendon of the swiftly flying forms was strained to its utmost tension as they sped along in this wild, exciting race.

We followed on about a hundred rods to the brow of the hill, expecting to find upon the broad slope below the panting forms of the dogs lying upon the snow around the mutilated form of their victim; but when we arrived at the spot and glanced down the hillside there was nothing to be seen save the bloody trail, almost obliterated by the rushing dogs. We stood here a moment, and, as our ears caught the sharp cries of the dogs far to the west of us, with one impulse each man started back at the top of his speed.

Hearing a heartfelt grunt just behind me, I glanced over my shoulder and beheld a sight that I shall long remember. Close to me was an old, gray-headed patriarch standing on his head and gallantly essaying to reverse his position, while a little to one side of him a compatriot was struggling waist-deep in the treacherous depths of a spring hole that had been hidden by the snow. I had been ardently longing for my old stand on top of the mountain, but now I was more than reconciled and perfectly satisfied with my position. A glance at the wildly eccentric evolutions of those frisky boots, and a glimpse at the wonderful contortions of that mud-besmared visage were very consoling to my feelings. With renewed vigor I pressed on to the old road, and, tearing through the narrow laurel thicket, rushed up the slope, and breathless and thoroughly blown reached the ridge. I was still more than 300 yards from the little pines, but to save my life I could not go another step.

The dogs were about a mile to the southwest of me, and were swinging toward the mountain and rapidly approaching. Soon I saw our now thoroughly frightened hero with lolling tongue and trailing brush come over a rise, and with incredible leaps, sters straight for my favorite stand. Not more than ten rods behind and in full view

with incredible leaps, stear straight for my favorite stand. Not more than ten rods behind and in full view of him, were three of our swiftest dogs, straining every nerve to overtake him. Now they are at the top of the hill, and as they reach the descending ground I can see that they are slowly but surely gaining upon him. Poor old fellow! your race is nearly run. A few more weary leaps for life and the gleaming fangs of the releutiess fiends so close behind will be fastened in your quivering flesh. Sadly I gazed upon the scene. Profound sorrow was in my heart as I realized that this was the last of those many days of rarest sport that we had enjoyed with him; and as I saw the gallant fellow—weak and wounded—gamely struggle on, tears were in my eyes, and I cursed the hoar that hand of mine had wrought him harm. The open-mouthed dogs are now close upon him. As they spring to seize him, he nimbly doubles upon them, and they go sprawling and sliding down the hill, while he, with brave leaps, climbs the steep ascent. But new disaster awaits him here, for another dog has now arrived and cuts off his retreat. Game to the last, he boldly faces the new comer and fastens his sharp teeth in the end of his nose. With howls of pain the cowed dog tears himself loose, and with crestfallen looks sneaks away. Fatal delay; ere the fox can recover and resume his flight, cruel jaws have closed upon his beautiful form, and with vengeful shake and ever tightening grip, soon finish their bloody work.

My companions had now arrived, and together we wended our way to the spot. Deep feelings of sadness were in our hearts, and hushed and low were the few words that we uttered. Almost reverently we raised the mangled, bleeding form, and with misty eyes and husky closes, gave three cheers for our gallant hero, the Oid Red Fox of Balld Moutain.

Mr. Albert's Exploit.—The Richmond Whig reports: Mr. H. M. Albert, of Pulaski county, recently fired into a flock of ducks feeding about one of his fodder stacks. He had loaded his gun heavily for just such an opportunity. It was an antique gun, with a bore like a pint pot. Upon this occasion it capped the climax of all its murderous achievements by slaughtering outright twenty-five ducks, maining an indefinite number, besides knocking its owner senseless, and finally concluding its own career of carnage by bursting into ten thousand and odd pieces. Mr. Albert did not pick up him, and for some time little was thought of the ducks, until it was ascertained that Mr. A. was not seriously hurt.

ADIOS.

To one who has traveled far nearly two months with no other means of locomotion than mules and horses, the sight of a railroad is most refreshing. Even if the traveler make, what may be called, "Mexican connection"—that is, find himself just twenty-two hours late for the train—the sight of a railroad is most refreshing. Even if the traveler make, what may be called, "Mexican connection"—that is, find himself just twenty-two hours late for the train—the sight and the country where a train runs at stated intervals, even though but once a day. For sixteen days previous to my reaching Esperanza I had been in the saddle; in the last three had ridden one hundred and seventy miles, sixty miles in the last day, and reached the station above maned in a state of exhaustion and fever. The great heat of the Southern valleys, in violent contrast to the high plateaus traversed by the rail-way, were responsible for the latter.

Esperanza, a station on the Mexican Railway, 152 miles from Mexico, and 111 miles from Vera Cruz, lies at an altitude of nearly 8,000 feet above the sea, consequently it is cool all day and windy all night. It is below this station, in the direction of Vera Cruz, that the scenery of the road is of such magnificence that people come from all quarters of 100 such magnificence that people come from all quarters of 100 such magnificence that people come from all quarters of 100 such magnificence that people come from the two proper and the temperate zones, with a profusion of tropical vegetation and a soft, agreeable climate. It has been selected as the place for an exhibition of the products of the State of Vera Cruz, and the "exposition buildings" were about the dimensions of those used in county fairs in the States. The show took place in December. A return fever obliged me to lie over one train—twenty-four hours—at Orizaba, and here I was left to puzzle during my waking hours over a problem. It was this: Two months previously I had left Cordova for Southern Mexico, taking with me but little lug

past season, Vera Cruz looked very fresh and inviting. The scars of its sufferings do not show to one walking through the streets, (which are very clean) or to one conversing with its inhabitants.

The ravages of yellow fever and smallpox have been really terrible, yet the people seem almost to have forgotten the dreadful visitors and are as light-hearted and hopeful as ever. The official returns cannot be relied upon, and it is not believed that they represent the half of those who died, yet they admit about 400 as the number of deaths from vemito during the months of June, July and August. In June, the number is admitted as 235, when the fever was at its worst. It is thought that the norther, blowing when we left, will have rid the city of the last vestige of fever for the season. It lasted three days; the second day was a holiday—the Mexican Fourth of July—their anniversary of independence. This they celebrated with rockets and bands of music. At night the lovely plaze was illuminated and the people crowded there to enjoy the fireworks. Then the fever patients and invalids crawled out of their heated sick rooms and sait in the breeze, even enjoying the fierce gales.

A chronic complaint along the coast of Vera Cruz is this blast of Boreas called the "Norther." It swoops down upon the sen like a bird of prey, sending ships ashore and lying low many a forest monarch and many a residence on land. The open roadsteads of this coast offer no protection except for the slight shelter offered by the island and castle of San Juan de Uha, in the bay of Vera Cruz. The sea dashes over the quay in great waves and over the sea-wall into the streets, with encrustations of salt. The wind howls through the streets, filling everybody with sand and consternation, but it is a welcome visitor, nevertheless, and the amount of disease and fever germs it dislodges and sends off to be dissipated in thin air cannot be calculated. During the "Norther" all the small boats and lighters are drawn out and hauled up beyond the reach of the

in office in Washington who appoint men to foreign stations for which they are not qualified nor acclimated. The twelve years residence of Dr. Trowbridge here as our consul, during which he has discharged the duties of the office faithfully and won respect from everybody, should entitle him to a reappointment. It is impossible for one not acclimated to reside in this city long without neceiving a visit from "Yellow Jack," which may prove fatal. The Doctor and his family have passed through many bad seasons; they have all had the fever, and it is to be hoped they may be spared yet many years to live in a place they seem to like. For a city of 28,600 people Vera Cruz does not present a broad water front, as seen from the sea, nor is it far from the sea wall to the sand hills that bound it inland. It presents a lovely picture from the steamer, the soft tones of its walls harmonize so well, the many towers and the peculiar covered domes glisten in the sun, and far beyond the sand hills and the Lianos and forests, on a clear day, rises the snow-white peak of Orizaba. It is surprising how far the two great peaks, Orizaba and the Cofre de Perote, can be seen. We discerned them on Sunday at Tuxpan, a hundred miles north of Vera Cruz, and it is said that the former can be seen sixty miles at sea.

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Orizaba and the Cofre de Perote, can be seen. We discerned them on Sunday at Tuxpan, a hundred miles north of Vera Cruz, and it is said that the former can be seen sixty miles at sea.

Nothing could be learned regarding the commencement of work at Anton Lizards, the port that Gen. Grant contemplates making the rival of Vera Cruz, but reports state that a great work is being done at the River Coatzcoalcos, on the Tehuantepec railroad. Fifteen miles are said to be finished, and the grading carried well into the country. This is a railroad that seems likely to enter upon profitable work as soon as it is completed.

Beyond River Coatzcoalcos, where, at present, the steamers do not stop, is the chief and only port of the State of Tabasco, a place of some importance, called Frontera. At Frontera the great river, Tabasco, or Grijalra, discharges a turbid flood, and it is up this river that one must steam and paddle if he wishes to reach the famous ruins of Palenque.

Glorions country this land of surprises, of deep, impenetrable forests, shrouding from human view cities born thousands of years before our history began. How one longs to get on shore at these ports that lie wrapped in haze from six to ten miles distant! We know that they are the points visited by Cortés, by Cordova, by Grijalra; that here courred a skirmish, there a bloody battle; that here the heathen were converted as masse, by the thousand, and worshiped, not only the God of the conquerors, but the Spaniards themselves and their horses. It is when off Campeche, perhaps, that one feels he has reached historic ground, for it is a point mentioned in the earliest chronicles of New Spain. Here, as in Yucatan, there are numerous deer and small birds, like qualis, and in the lagoon great swarms of water fowl. But the scrub that covers Campeche is infested with the garpapata, a species of tick that worries the life out of one penetrating it. The very name of the country in Muya, the longuage of the native lindins, Cham, a serpent, and péche, a garrapata. As

bye to Mexico. Seven months previous I had landed on this very shore, a stranger, not knowing a single soul. I had gone into the interior and had since traveled many a mile through the forests and over the plains and mountains of New Spain. Now, I was returning to the States, laden with the spoils of many a foray in historic fields and rich in the recollection of many friends—pursued, perchance, by the curses of a few enemies. It seemed like parting from scenes of home when we finally steered away from Yucatan and the low sand hills with their fringes of palms, amongst which nestled red-roofed houses, sank down behind the sca. We heard that yellow fever had got that way, too, and that some of our friends were dead. Good friends—they are all good friends in Yucatan—may your souls rest in peace! Two days later, we were dodging the carriages in the streets of Havana, and listening to the band at evening, as it filled the cool air with music in the Reoque de Yabbel. Havana, too, was stricken with yellow fever, but we heard more of it before we reached the port than after we had entered it. Indeed, these officials, rotten with pestilence and jaundiced with pest fevers, wished to place us in quarantine, instead of warning us against infection on shore. But we sauntered on shore, and took aboard cargoes of sugar and tobacco, and really gave the fever little thought. Nor had we occasion to, though we were saddened and reminded that the climate of Mexico had some bad spots in it, by the death of one of our number, only one day out of Havana. We buried him next day at sea, almost within sight of the Florida coast, right abreast of Indian River, this young man, as son of Brigham Young; a right good young man, and whom we regretted should die such an untimely death.

Four days later we had crossed the Gulf Stream and were heading up towards the noble city where the Forest And Stream and the revenue officer on duty said I had better give him five dollars to prevent his dosecration of the day, and to edudent of this officer

of my late companions in Mexico, who were probably at that time on their way to a bull-fight. And did I give him that five dollars to prevent his descenation of the day, and to eke out his scanty salary? Ask him!

It was not for me to indulge in reflections at such a time, but to get my luggage out of that officer's way before he changed his mind and broke my boxes open. And, likewise, I believe it is best to act with my reader, and take myself away with my baggage before he breaks my metaphorical head. Reflections, I know, are not in order; but let me linger to wish the gentle re.der adios; and, reader not quite so gentle, utilos! our voyage is ended

ODER.

THAT TRIP TO TEXAS.

THAT TRIP TO TEXAS.

I ESTEEM myself most fortunate that I have been able to afford even a moment's amusement to my entomical friend, (idem soraos) "N. A. T.," and soip shoncy from the rich flowers that bloom in the Holy Land, and then buzzes around with the music of his aromatic wings. It occurs to me, however, that before he proceeded to indulge in his criticisms, he should have been right sure that the "spur had pricked the sides," and thus justified the "wincing" he has exhibited. There was nothing in my communication which warnants the particular "amusement" in which he gloats "Wells" never thought and never said, nor even intimated that Texas did not abound in game. He would have regarded it as most remarkable, if in a territorial domain of more than 200,000 square miles there was not enough of it somewhere to satisfy the aspirations of the most ardent sportsman. He did not expect to see grouse or deer, or mule-eared rabbits in the immense city of Fort Worth, or even in the numerous other pretentious cities which make glad the heart of the people of the Empire State of the Union, but from the representations which had been made to him by residents of Texas, he did think that when he stood near the temple of Texarrant county, and looked over miles of rolling prairie, the "visual line which circled him." embraced thousands of prairie chickens and other game of that latitude. He did not expect to be told that it was somewhere cise. He did expect to find, even in the thickly populated counties of Johnson and Hill, in which there are still many thousand acres of uninclosed prairie, in large bodies, quite a quantity of grouse, and in the tields that splendid game bird which civilization does not destroy. He was only disappointed, that is all. If he had had the honor of "N. A. T." acquaintance, and could have satisfied him that he was a fit associate, which, perhaps, he might have done by the kindness of one of the best-known citizens of his own town—favorably known all over the country for his intelligence and ESTEEM myself most fortunate that I have been able to

T. I think I cannot be wrong in supposing that the readers of the Forest and Stream were not expecting me to write of what I did not see, and to draw upon my imagination for facts. I sincerely trust that very few of them can believe me to be such a simpleton as to think that Texas has no game because I found but little of it, or that I was even so verdunt as to expect to see it in abundance in the crowded what I did not see, and to draw upon any imagination for facts. I sincerely trust that very few of them can believe me to be such a simpleton as to think that Texas has no game because I found but little of it, or that I was even so verdant as to expect to see it in abundance in the crowded streets of even so unpretending a city as Fort Worth. My communication has at least had the good effect of bringing forward so clever a writer, and, I doubt not, so cautious a gentleman as "N. A. T." to enlighten all who are anxious inquirers as to the proper game regions of that vast domain, which lies between the Sabine and the Rio Grande. But of one thing the readers of the Fordst and Strikeam may be assured—even Texas does not contain anything like the quantity of game which ardent and often fauciful writers describe, and "he who is deceived thereby is not wise." That it has a good supply there is no doubt; and in certain seasons the birds of passage are very abundant. "Wells" wanted to try his hand or his gun upon the pinnated grouse, because that sport was a novelty to him. He has killed very many duck and not a few quail, and can find them not only in the pine woods of his own State, but in some parts of it which contain much less pine than the part of Texas in which "N. A. T." lives. The central counties of North Carolina are as fine a region for Bob White as any part of this continent, and that any one can testify who has visited them and gotten from ten to fifteen miles from a railroad station.

But I think that "N. A. T." and myself will not be enemies because of this little squall, but each, in his own way, will do all he can to amuse, if not instruct, the sportsmen of the country. For mere controversy, I have no taste and have no disposition, simply "for the fun of the thing," to indulge in that kind of criticism which is sometimes resorted to, solely to exhibit skill in debate. I have had my share in such struggles as are common annong men who entertain decided convictions and desire to enforce them. But I have

way of business or pleasure. Some of her citizens are n so simple as to expect, even in Texas, "figs from thistle or that buffalo and antelope find good browsing and a se retreat in the lonely streets of Dallas, Waco, Austin Palestine. "N. A. T." assures us that they are not in FC Worth. I believe him.

Wells.

PINE WOODS, North Carolina.

Massachusetts Deer Bill.—A bill has been introduced at Boston, providing as follows: Section 1. Whoever, in the counties of Barnstable and Plymouth, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at any season of the year, shall kill, take, or wound any deer, except his own tame deer kept on his own grounds, when in, near, or within two hundred yards of any pond or river, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars nor less than ten, or by imprisonment in the house of correction not more than six months nor less than one, or by both fine and imprisonment. Sec. 2. In all prosecutions under the provisions of this act the possession of any deer mentioned as prohibited by this act shall be prima facte evidence to convict under the same. Sec. 3. All fines imposed under this act shall be paid to the city or town where the offence is committed. Sec. 4. Any person may, in the counties of Barnstable and Plymouth, hunt deer, with or without dogs, between the first day of November and the first day of December in each year; but no hunting of deer shall be allowed upon any days other than Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week within the time specified, and any person offending against this act shall be punished by fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offence. Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the selectmen and and rriday of each week within the time specified, and any person offending against this act shall be punished by fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offence. Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the selectmen and the constables of the respective towns within said counties to cause the provisions of this act to be enforced. Sec. 6. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Matural Bistorn.

NOTES OF THE JEANNETTE VOYAGE.

THE sad fate of the Jeannette and the sufferings of her gallant crew have enlisted the sympathics of the civil-ized world. The uncertainty which still exists in regard to what has become of the two missing boats' crews cannot be

Ized world. The uncertainty which still exists in regard to what has become of the two missing boats' crews cannot be terminated for some time yet, but it is cheering to know that every effort is being made for their discovery and rescue by the Governments of Russia and the United States.

To many of the readers of the Fonest and States.

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We true that the taxidermist of the expedition, Mr. R. L. Newcomb, was for years a frequent contributor to these columns, and was personally known to a large number of our readers. We trust that the missing crews may be found before long, but in the dead of winter and in such a region as the mouth of the Lena, the searchers have a hard time before them.

A few interesting notes, sent on by Lieut. Danenhauer, have been published. He says: "We discovered Jeannette Island May 16, 1881 [?], in lat. 76 deg. 47 min., long. 158 deg. 50 min. E. It was small and rocky, and we did not land upon it. Henrietta Island was discovered May 24, in lat. 77 deg. 8 min., long. 157 deg. 38 min. E. We visited it, and found it to be an extensive island, animals scarce, many glaciers. A very large island, found in lat. 76 deg. 88 min., long. 148 deg. 20 min. E. All knews distinct and some and the control of the cont land upon it. Hemietta Island was discovered May 24, in lat. 77 deg. 8 min., long. 157 deg. 43 min. E. We visited it, and found it to be an extensive island, animals scarce, many glaciers. A very large island, found in lat. 76 deg. 38 min., long. 148 deg. 20 min. E. was named Bennett Island. On it we found many birds, old horns, drift wood and coal; no seal or walrus; strong tidal action; bold and rocky. The south cape we named Emma. The general health of the crew during (wenty-one months was excellent; no scurry. We used distilled water, bear and seal meat twice a week, but no rum. Divine service was held regularly. We took plenty of exercise, and everybody hunted. Game was scarce, but we got thirty bears, two hundred and fifty seals and six walrus; no fish or whales seen. All possible observations were made during the drift, the result showing northwesterly course, the ship heeling over and being heavily pressed by ice most of the time. The mental strain was heavy on some of us. The result of the drift during the last five months was 40 miles by tidal movement of the ice; very rapid drift the last six months. Soundings pretty even—18 fathoms near Wrangel Land, which was often visible 75 miles distant. The greatest depth was 80 fathoms; average depth, 35; bottom, blue mud; shrimps plentiful; meteoric specimens got from bottom; surface water temperature 20 deg. above zero. The extremes of temperature of air were: Cold, 58 deg. below zero; second winter, 39 deg. below. During first summer mean temperature was 46 deg. above zero. The heaviest gale showed a velocity of 50 miles an hour, but such gales were not frequent. Barometric and thermometric fluctuations were not great. There were disturbances of the needle coincident with the auroras. Telephone [7] wires were broken by the ice movements. Winter's growth of ice was 8 fect. The heaviest ice seen was 23 feet thick. During the first week of the retreat from the Jeannette we drifted back 27 miles more than we could advance. The snow was nearly knee deep. The nat

DRUMMING OF THE RUFFED GROUSE.

DRUMMING OF THE RUFFED GROUSE.

WORD spoken in season—how good it is." Your kind letter reached me here, whither I had come against all medical advice, creeping along in the old stagewagon at the reckless pace of two and a half knots an hour, but I was also creeping from the Valley of the Shadow, and the weather was like May. The meilow trill of the bluebird and the querulous scolding of the robin were heard in the land, and long strings of pigeons were flying overhead; and so, hour after hour, for eight mortal hours I crawled up the banks of Pine Creek, pasing more than twenty miles of the best grouse coverts I ever saw, where a few years ago I could bag all the grouse I wanted in half a day's tramp. The coverts are still there; the grouse have vanished—where and wherefore? There are no more ticks, owls, hawks, weasels, cats or other vermin now than when grouse were most plenty. It is not to be charged to the increase of setters, pointers or breech-loaders, for they disappear just the same on the best ranges, where dogs and breech-loaders have never been arrayed against them. It is not through any lack of food, which is, and always has been, most abundant on the upper waters of the Susquelmma. And it is not caused by pot-hunters. We have none here worth mention. What is the cause?

It is a strange phase of buman nature, and goes far to

the cause?

It is a strange phase of buman nature, and goes far to prove the Darwinian theory—that the average bifurcated fragment of animated nature cannot accept a hard, plain fact without agitating his gray brain matter about the reason theoretor.

fragmentol animates acrass brain matter about the reason therefor.

This is well—when a reason can be had and proved.
But it happens that our gamiest and most beautiful bird vanished suddenly, all at once, from every section of the country without any assignable reason that any logical mind can accept. The proof of the fact is conclusive and overwhelming. It is one of the thousand my-steries that meet us at every turn from the cradle to the grave; one of the things "that no fellah can ever find out."

It is possible, though hardly probable, that the grouse may come to the front again as suddenly as he faded and failed. Treat him well in any case. Never shoot more than three or four of him in a day. He is, beyond question, our finest game bird. If you go to slaughter him for a "bag," there isn't enough of him to go round.

Once, and once only. I saw a couple of cock grouse in an animated discussion. They fought more sharply, quickly and gracefully than tongue or pen can describe. But they were not game. In two or three minutes one of them hurtled away like a shot, and the victor, taking possession of the

were not game. In two or three minutes one of them hurtled away like a shot, and the victor, taking possession of the drumming log, swelled, ruffled, strutted and put on an amount of importance that you would hardly deem possible in a bird of his size. I thought at the time that such a circus could be seen at any time in the season by one who had patience to sneak-hunt up to cycshot of a drumming log and lie perfectly quiet. But, although I turned out in sharp, frosty mornings

and lay in sight of their logs for hours, it was the only fight I ever saw, and I have met only one candid man who claims

and any in signs of their logs for hours, it was the only light I ever saw, and I have met only one candid man who claims to have seen the same thing.

I have seen the fellow drum, probably a score of times, and it is a pretty sight. He is a picture, as he straightens I have seen the fellow drum, probably a score of times, and it is a pretty sight. He is a picture, as he straightens and struts; and, as he quickens the strokes on his breast and sides, until he sends "muffled thunder" to the vales below. The man is a brute who can send a charge of shot crashing through such a thing of beauty. Now, of all the sportsmen who read Forest and Streem, and who hunt grouse, I doubt if ten men can truly say that they ever saw a cock grouse fairly in the act of drumming. And yet it is not a difficult thing to achieve. It may be done by any enthusiast, as follows: First, find the drumming log of an old bird that has drummed on the same log for several seasons. Go in the middle of the day, look the ground over and select a good stand-point about thirty-five yards away. Cut off a twig or branch here and there until you can command a clean view of the log from end to end. Get out of bed on a frosty April

branch here and there until you can command a clean view of the log from end to end. Get out of bed on a frosty April morning before it is fairly daylight, take your position and keep it, silent and motionless. A little before sunrise the bird will come, sometimes a little later. A small, well-sighted glass is a good thing to use. Here is what you will see.

A proud, beautiful cock-grouse, neck wings, ruffled to their fullest, swelled, proud, defiant, strutting back and forth on his log, making a low, cooing, love note, but, all the while watchful, wary and cautious. If you can keep him from getting suspicious, presently he will make his grandest strut, throw his wings up, and then commence the strange, peculiar drumming, that may be heard much more than a mile.

mile.

In a few minutes you may see a pretty brown bird come swiftly over the leaves, looking hardly larger than a quail. She has heard and answered the call of her lord—the sultan of the log. There is a love passage of a minute or two, in which the hen is meek, submissive, and close-feathered, her lord, ruffled, strutting, and looking his grandest. Then she glides away as she came, his majesty mounts his old pine throne and drums his readiness for another interview with members of his harem, and the thing is repeated again and again. I have seen it repeated six times of a morning, and sometimes only once or twice. It is worth a little patience and self-denial to see it.

One of our naturalists—Audubon or Wilson—describes the same thing, if I remember right. He had been there and seen it.

seen it. When muscle and brain work together a little freely and easily, I will submit a finish to the Nipper cruise. And I have got something to say on canoeing. I have watched and tread the canoe talk carefully. Canoes are like deacons, "All deacons are good—but there is a difference in deacons."

PINE CREEK, Penn., 1882.

SHORE BIRDS IN GRENADA.

GRENADA, W. I., February 6, 1882.

Editor Forest and Stream

GRENADA, W. I., February 6, 1882.

Editor Forest and Stream:

1 am much indebted to your correspondent, Mr. W. Hapgood, for the information contained in his account of the "Range and Rotary Movements of Limicolæ," which appeared in your issue of October 20 last.

A great number of these birds visit this island, and the popular belief is that they come from South America, owing to the fact that they appear immediately after the southerly winds set in during August and early in September, and the stronger the south wind, the more plentiful are the plovers, etc. The first to arrive are the yellow-legs, (Totanus Jlavipes and T. melanoleucus) generally about the middle of August, but last year was exceptional, as we had strong winds from southward during July, and I shot several yellow-legs on the 25th of that month. Then follow large flocks of sandpipers (Breunetes pusulus), plovers (Chrandrius virginicus), and grass birds (Actodromus maculata); also in less numbers the following: Squatarola helaetica, Bartramia longicauda, Popintites semipalmatus, Limosa Jada, Micropaluma himantopus, Strepsilus interpres, and a goodly sprinkling of others.

I can now understand the reason of the birds arriving at Barbados earlier than they do here, as they come from the north and not from "the mouth of the Orinoco," as generally believed and asserted by our sportsmen.

I would be thankful if any of your correspondents would inform me through your valuable columns, of the habits and migration of the blue wing teal (Querquedula discors), which arrives in our swamps during the month of October, and is also supposed, to come "from south ard." Centrificle.

The Bohemian Waxwing in Iowa.—Oskaloosa, Iowa, March 4, 1882.—I clip the following from my diary: March 30, 1880. Yesterday I saw a flock of birds in the orchard, which I at first took to be codar birds, but on shooting a pair I came to the conclusion that they corresponded better with descriptions I have read of the Northern waxwing (Ampelis garrulus). Their general color is a rich bronze, with dark brown under tail coverts; also small white spots on the wings and black around the bill, extending back under the eyes. Size, fourteen inches from tip to tip of wings, eight inches in length. There is no doubt they were waxwings. The colorings of the cedar bird and waxwing are very similar, except the spots of white on the latter, which are not seen on the former, but the cedar bird is in size about one-third smaller. What brought these birds so far south, has often puzzled me, as it will be remembered the winter of '79–80 was very mild. John Burroughs, in Scribner's, of Jun. '78 says: "The waxwing is a bird of Siberian and Alaskan evergreens, and passes its life, for the most part, far beyond the haunts of man." He confesses to having never seen the bird, but thinks that Audubon saw them in Maine. The birds with which I had experience were exceedingly tune, allowing me to approach within a few feet before taking flight, which, in itself, gave evidence of their being natives of localities undisturbed by man. Have any of the readers of Forest AND STREAM ever seen this rare and really beautiful bird in latitudes as far south as this (about 41 degrees north)? If so, I hope that they will give through your columns their observations on this subject.—J. E. Seevers. THE BOHEMIAN WAXWING IN IOWA. - Oskaloosa,

Two Live Brant.—Mr. Frederick Mather, assistant to the United States Fish Commissioner, received yesterday a present of a pair of live brant. He intends sending them to Central Park, and Mr. W. A. Conklin, the superintendent of the menagerie, has promised to look after them. Later on Mr. Mather will have them sent to a well-known trout breeding farm on Long Island, where be trusts they will mate and breed. The geese were wing-tipped last winter on the Virginia broad-water by a New York sportsman who was shooting there, and after a hard chase they were captured in the

shoal water and confined in a pen. Although, from time to time, brant have been domesticated both here and in Europe, they have never been known to follow the example of the other varieties of geese by breeding in confinement. As yet their nesting resorts have never been discovered by ornithologists or arctic explorers. Indeed, the surmise that there are open seas at the Pole has been principally based on the observations made of the habits of this mysterious fowl. As far north as the explorers have reached the brant have still been seen winging their way northward. Their food is known to consist mainly of marine grasses, which grow only on the shoals. This, perhaps, points more to open seas at the extreme north than any other evidence yet brought to light. On the day after the geese were secured they became very tame and almost instantly recognized the person who fed them. They would run to the side of their enclosure and take sea grass and cabbage leaves from his hand. They arrived here yesterday from the South in fine condition, and when given their liberty they at once proceeded to cat a good breakfast of corn and make their toilets. Of all the five varieties of geese this fowl is the most beautiful. At this time brant are migrating northward, where they will meet the ice on the coast of Labrador. It is presumed that they deseend from their aerial route and feed at the springs above fludson Bay and in Greenland on their way to their howers at the Pole.—Aew York Herdet. [The brant were shot and wounded last October by Mr. Franklin Satterthwaite, as was recorded in Forgest And Stream at the time; they fed from his hand the next day. They are now at Central Park.]

Bright Featners, "which has just appeared, is devoted to the summer warbler, (Dendræea witing) of which an excellent plate is given, showing a highly colored nale and female. A very pleasant description of the habits of this familiar little bird accompanies the plate. Mr. Rathbun's "Bright Feathers," which has just appeared, is devoted to the summer

warbler, while the topmost nest is empty. It is well known that the nest of the species under discussion is a favorite place of deposition for the egg of the cow bird, but the former understands what the rearing of the young vagrant means, and frequently in this way escapes the disagreeable task.

Answers to Correspondents.

A Reader.—The gun is well spoken of, and we believe it to be reliable.

R. S. J. N., Monongahela City.—See advertisement of "Dog Training vs. Breaking."

In S. J. S. J. Andrews, Grenada.—We should be very glad to receive from you the rates you offer.

T. P. M., Harrisburg, Pa.—The term "scroll" we presume to be a localism. Its meaning is not known to us.

C. H., Highland Falls.—For the State law write to your representative at Albany. For the county laws write to the county supervisor.

tive at Albany. For the county laws write to the county supervisor. E. P., Carter Camp, Pa.—Write a description of what you want to some of the dealways in sportsmen's goods, whose names you will find in our advertising columns.

L. F., Philadelphia, Pa.—Will you be so kind as to tell me the number of toes the upland plover has and also the number the common till-up has? Ans. The upland plover (Bartramea longicander) has four loss. What do you mean by the common till-up? We presume Tringoides macularius; this also has four.

four toes. What do you mean by the common till-up? We presume triagnoides macularius; this also has four.

Bittersweet. Bay Ridge, L. I.—Will you please identify the below-mentioned gull for me; thength from tip of bill to end of tail \$2 m, with expanss of wing \$6 m; general color of back slaty gray; breast pure white; first six primaries tipped with black; tail pure white; head and neck white nuxed with gray; bill gamboge yellow, with a best of the standard process of the standard process of the standard of the standard with smooth to behind. This gull is quite numerous in New York bay. Ans. Probably a silvery, or herring gull (Larus argentalus).

E. D. W., Dover, N. H.—1. Is there a patent on the enclosed model pickerel trap, and if so, by whom patented and when? 2. If there is, can I make a few and sell them, but not extensively, and can I make them for my own use if patented? 3. If patented, don't they have to be stamped, and by whom patented, with dates of patents? 4. Give me addresses of some dealers in New York streescopic views, etc.?

Ans. 1. New York dealers do not know of such a patent. 2. You can make for own use, but not for sale. 3. Yes. 4. E. H. & T. Anthony, 571 Broadway, and Jug. Herzog, 33 John street.

E. S. M., Winchendon, Jass.—For the past two Septembers I have

571 Beroadway, and the first state of the st

uninistakable brook trout. Food and water make the emirernee in J. D. P., Galt, Canada.—1. Can you name some of the leading dealers in bird's eggs, or parties who have eggs to exchange? 2. About twenty years ago I had one of the linest trout ponds in this part of the country, but, unfortunately, thought I could improve the fishing by putting in some black bass. Instead of bass, however, I put in sunjish, and now they are driving out the trout almost entirely. Is there any way in which I can get rid of the pests? The pond covers about thirty or forty acres, and is from ten to thirty fact deep. Is supplied with two cold streams of moderate size; both rise within a mile of the pond. If I cannot get rid of the sunish, is there any other rish that would do well in the pond? Ans. I. Dr. A. E. Foote, 1,223 Belmout would do well in the pond? Ans. I. Dr. A. E. Foote, 1,223 Belmout the properties of the sunish of the even off, that is the cet plan to pursue. In the pond and be the wood in the time that would sweep the pond and put some fine netting inside? Commosquito netting, and drag it. Such a net would have to be drawn very slowly. You can then replace such fish and insects, or larvæ, crustacea, etc., as you wish.

HUNTING.—The March meet of the Meadow Brook Hunt, Rockaway Hounds and Queens County Hunt are as follows: Meadow Brook Hunt, Saturday, 18th, Island Trees, at 3:30 P. M.; Monday, 20th, Kennels, at 6:45 A. M.; Thursday, 23th, New Cassel, at 5 P. M.; Saturday, 23th, Hicksville, at 3:45 P. M.; Monday, 27th, Kennels, at 6:45 A. M.; Thursday, 30th, at 5 P. M. The Rockaway Hounds will meet Saturday, March 28, 4 P. M., Woodside; Wednesday, March 29, 3:30 P. M., Freepont. Special train March 29, leaves Hunter's Point 3 P. M. J. D. Cheever, Master. The Queens County Hunt meets Saturday, 18th, Richmond Hill; Tuesday, 21th, Garden City; Saturday, 25th, Queen's Toll Gate; Tuesday, 28th, the Kennels, 4;3 P. M. F. Gray Griswold, Master, Queens, Long Island.

Game Bag and Gun.

DESTRUCTION OF LARGE GAME.

INTRODUCTORY to this subject a quotation will be made from a communication written for the Field (London) newspaper about two years since and copied into the Forest AND STREAM.

Stream:
The problem of the preservation of the large game of "The problem of the preservation of the large game of Montana and Wyoming, now the best game districts of the country, is entirely-dependent upon one condition, the price of 'pelts.' As long as the price of antelope and deer skins remains less than fitteen cents, and elk skins less than twelve cents not to the hunter, there will be few killed, except for food. When the price rises above those figures, the destruction will go on in a greater or less ratio, in proportion thereto."

thereto."

As was to have been expected, this prediction has been more than verified. Since that time the prices of deer and antelope have ranged from twenty-five cents, to thirty-five cents, and the destruction of those animals has been commensurate; for the season of 1880 the shipments of hides on the Missouri and Yellowstone having been approximately 167,000, and for 1881, 143,000, representing about seventy-five per cent. of animals actually killed. The hard winters of 1879-80, and 'So-St, with their deep snows, peculiarly favored this work, as during the winter months elk, deer and antelope band together in large herds and are the more easily bagged. During the summer they disperse into small bands, the two former disappearing into the timber of the foot-hills and of the most rugged mountains. Last spring, elk skins, and of the most rugged mountains. Last spring, elk skins, which before that had been of small value, rose to twenty-two and twenty-five cents per pound (82.50 to 87 per hide). This price giving a fine profit, last summer they were even followed into the high and most precipitous mountains, this summer home, (something that had never been done before) ten to twelve days' travel of packs being necessary to get the hides to market.

And so with the buffalo. During all seasons when their robes were good, this work has been steadily going on, and mostly by men who have been engaged in the business for years on the Southern buffalo ranges.

years on the Southern buffalo ranges.

As a matter of statistical information, pains have been taken to gather the following facts, believed to be approximately correct, in relation to the shipment of hides from the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers for the years named, and which represent from seventy to seventy-five per cent. of the animals killed, by men engaged in that business.

	1880,	
	Yellowstone River—deer and antelope. 60,000 Missouri River—deer and antelopo. 107,000	
	Yellowstone—buffalo (by whites). 22,700 " (by Indians). 5,000	167,000
	No report from the Missouri.	27,700
е	Total	194,700
	1891.	
1-	Yellowstone—deer. 20,000 Yellowstone—antelope. 53,000	
	Missouri—deer and antelope	145,000
п	Yellowstone—elk	
	Yellowstone-buffalo (whites)	5,200
t-	'' (Indians) 15,000 Missouri—buffalo 23,000	
o d		116,000
u.	Total	964 930

The value in money on the river bank of the shipments of 1881 is as follows:

Ruffalo robes —116,000 at \$2,50. Intelope hides—53,000—150,000bs, at 30ets. Peer hides—52,000—55,000bs, at 33(sets. Elchides—5,200—78,000bs, at 52cts. Elchides—5,200—78,000bs, at 3.lets	47,700 28,333 19,500
Total This does not include furs nor wolf skins.	\$448,533

HOW LONG WILL THIS LAST ?

The large bands of buffalo will last about four years at the

The large bands of bulfalo will last about four years at the present rate of killing, for it must be borne in mind there is a considerable natural increase annually.

Unless there is considerable decline in the price of pelts, and to within the limits heretofore indicated (of which there is no prospect, as the decrease in supply is apt to prevent much decline) it will continue with the deer and antelope until their numbers are so far depleted as to make it unpreditable to follow them. Then it will be kept up to a certain extent by the amateur spertsmen. The decrease in small game is already noticeable, as during a trip last summer and fall of 240 miles around the foot-hills and occasionally up into one of our mountain ranges, there was a marked decrease of deer compared to what were seen two years ago in the same localities.

There are stringent laws in Montana and Wyoming against the killing of game for their pelts glone, but if the

meat is utilized, it is not unlawful, between certain months (August 1 to February 1 or March 1). It is during this open season that most of the game is killed. Out of season, the law is about as well executed as in the Western States; that is, it is not executed at all, to any extent. Why? Simply because, as in most of the States, there is not sufficient appropriation to execute the law, and in these sparsely settled Territories the cost of its execution, is ten fold what it would be in the States. It is true, the outfit of the offending hunter is confiscated and most, if not all of it, goes to the informer. But here, as elsewhere, there is something repulsive in public sentiment against an informer, however conscientious he may be, and there are few that have sufficient moral courage. In the only case, in my knowledge, where such information was given, the judge promptly fined the offender the extent of the law; but the conscientious rancheman who gave the information was so severely criticised, even by those from whom better things should have been expected, that no one has since followed his example. And such is public opinion everywhere; and unless there are a set of officers specially appointed to execute game laws, they will remain a dead letter on the statute book, here, as elsewhere. The faithful execution of the game laws in these Territories would require an outlay of several hundred thousand dollars. As the State and county taxes in these sparsely settled districts already amount to from two to three per cent, in valuation, it is not to be expected that this additional outlay will be assumed.

WHAT ARE THE REMEDIES?

tional outlay will be assumed.

WHAT ARE THE REMEDIES?

There are two. First, by the raising of a fund by the philanthropists, sportsmen and others interested, of say half a million dollars, to be used, by some hocus-pocus, in "bearing" the pelt market and keeping it "bear"-ed. In that event, this business would stop within twenty-four hours. Even were this practicable, it will hardly be done, as talking is much cheaper than action.

The other remedy is very feasible and very certain of results. Let Congress (uniting with the Territorial Legislatures, if necessary.) pass a law, forbidding the killing of any game, except for the immediate necessities of food, and forbidding the exportation of either the hides or meat of said animals from the Territory, under proper penalties, authorizing the seizure and confiscation of either in the hands of traders or at the railway stations or steamboat landings, and at the same time making liberal appropriations for executing the law. The whole business would stop within twenty-four hours. There would be no way of evading it and no one would run the risks of almost certain detection at the shipping points. It would require very little expense to execute such a law, the close watching of the shipping points accomplishing everything desired. Such a law would involve the necessity of treating on the Constitutional tors of the Indian (Interfering, to some extent, with treaty rights), but that could in some way be gotten around. Will this course be taken? I fear not. Even should it assume such strength as to get before Congress it is probable, that in the contest between the friends of the red man and those of the buffalo and elk, nothing would be done. It is true there are no voters to conciliate, no electoral votes in the near future to enter as a factor into the question. Still the average law-maker takes but little interest in this game question. So there appears very little hope in this direction.

WHAT NEXT?

It is not probable that the price of pells (with the decreasing annual supply) will again fall below a paying price to the pelt-hunter; so that the sequences before chalked out in this article will just as inevitably obtain as that day follows night, and a few pears will reitness the gradual externation of the grandest game that ever existed on the earth, viz., the prongbuck, the white-tail and the mule deer, the elk and the mountain sheep of the Rockies. I care not for the bullalo, as it is not in the true sense a game animal, and its destruction is inevitable as a means of the solution of the Indian question. But it is sad to contemplate the destruction of the others. The mountain sheep and the grizzly will be the last survivors. The latter, to the last, will need no game laws for his protection. In the future, as in the past, he will always be able to take care of himself.

As to the moral aspect of this question, Mr. Editor, I am pretty much a believer in the law of general averages. I have spent several years among the snipe, duck and chicken hunters of the Mississippi Valley, and I am inclined to class all useless slaughter of game (destruction of life) in the same eategory. Whether it be a snipe or duck or goose or a lordly elk, it is an animal life, and it is as culpable to destroy the one as the other.

The truth is, this subject of the destruction of the lower animal life, except for the more purposes of food, is to be approached with a great deal of equation. If not handled with

elk, it is an animal life, and it is as culpable to destroy the one as the other.

The truth is, this subject of the destruction of the lower animal life, except for the more purposes of food, is to be approached with a great deal of care and delicacy, you are sure "to knock things into, pi." Conceding, for the sake of argument, the right of man to kill game for sport, that certainly carries with it the right to support one's family by the same means. The fact that the sportsman is not compelled to do so is no reason why the "pot-hunting" sportsman should not combine the sport and business The "skin-hunter" and "pot-hunter," as long as he keeps within the law, stands on as high a level as the sportsman, When they transcend the law, they then occupy the same level as the sportsman, who transcends the spirit of all game laws (the "higher law") by the unnecessary destruction of animal life, and no lower. These sentiments are not fashionable in the sporting papers, but they can't be controverted.

So when I read the beautifully rounded paragraphs, devoted to the denunciation of these peti-hunters as butchers, etc., (which accomplishes about as much good as "whistling against the wind") the thought naturally occurs how much useless butchery has the writer committed among the suipe and ducks? And when these homilies are written by sportsmen (") who, a few months before, by their one arvitten confessions, committed the same "butchery," those grand words from the good book, so full of the quintessence of charity, will rise up, "Let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone." I have no sympathy for, nor am I an apologies to these hunters, but having warmed my shins around their camp fires a good many cold nights, I am fully prepared to testify that they are both flesh and blood like the balance of us, and are imbued with the usual share of the better qualities common to human nature.

In looking over the sporting papers (whether English or American) it is curious to note the animus pervading the accounts of

club owned some extensive marshes and whose letter was mostly devoted to proving his club had made a bigger score than some other club, his scoring between 7,000 and 8,000 ducks. The letter winds up with the statement that this feat had been accomplished by "rigorously protecting the marshes." The thought naturally arose, "the marshes were doubtless well protected, but who in the d—I protected the ducks?" Not that club, certainly. Here is a similar case from the South. One of a party hunting chickens in August on the prairies, writing a congratulatory account of their trip, tells of the party killing 1,500 chickens in one week. I am within bounds in estimating that not one-half of the game in either of these cases was consumed. It was impossible, under the circumstances, and yet either of these sportsmen (?) would be highly indignant to be classed as "butchers."

Here is another representative case from a sportsman

"Berte is another representative case from a sportsman among the buffalo for the first time. He is naturally very enthusiastic over the sport and at the sight of such huge monsters, and is particularly grateful to some army friend who assists with a squad of soldiers in the sport and, as it were, "rounds up" the buffalo for his convenience. This is were, "rounds up" the buffalo for his convenience. This is all very natural, and the graphically descriptive account has the ring of the true sportsman, the hunt winding up with a go of about sixty buffalo, buge monstery, too! No wonder he was chated; and only a ten days' hunt (say 50,000lbs. med, or 25,000 rations for one man). A year passes. Tempora matentar, et nos mutaamur in illis, says the Latin poot. He returns to the locality of this exploit, but either missing the buffalo, or more probably posing as "an old hunter" "who had been there" on the previous year's explicitly lecture at these wheled skin-butners a most benefit lecture at the end of the search of the control of th

Chicago, Ill., March 10.—Geese and ducks are now here in great numbers, but the high water makes it hard to get at them. Mr. C. A. Orvis of this city bagged sixty-three blue bills at the Sportsmen's Club's grounds at Thayer's Lauding, Indiana, last Saturday. I was out shooting yesterday morning on the prairies just west of the city, and saw pigeons, robins, bluebirds and meadow larks. I had bad luck, as I only get a goose and two mallards. I shot the goose's head entirely off at fifty vards with my ten-pound gun.—Ten-Bone.

MR. POST'S BILL.

MR. POST'S BILL.

[FOLLOWING is the text of the Bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Post of Wyoming: A Bill for the protection of wild game in the Territories of the United States.

Whereas it having become apparent that wild game natural to the Territories of the United States is rapidly disappearing, and that the efforts of the Territoria authorities have proved ineffectual for its preservation, and that unless adequate measures are specifily taken for its protection it will soon become extinct: Therefore.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to kill or destroy any elk, deer, antelope, buffalo, mountain sheep, or bison in any of the Territories of the United States, at any time, for any purpose or under any pretext whatsoever, except for food, and then only when necessary for human subsistence, being governed in amount and quantity by the reasonable necessities of the person or persons killing the same Provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the killing of such quantity as may be needed for domestic market supply, for purposes of human subsistence only.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to have in his or their possession for the purpose of transportation out of any of the Territories into another, any of the animals mentioned in this act, either dead or alive, or the skins or pelts of any such animals; and if any such animals, or the skins or pelts thereof, be found in the possession of any transportation, steamboat, or railway company, or of any person to persons, for purposes of transportation, whether the same be in transitu or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the United States marshal to seize said property, and arrest the owner thereof if he can be found, and upon judgment being rendered against the owner thereof said property shall be forth with destroyed.

States marshal to seize said property, and arrest the owner thereof if he can be found, and upon judgment being rendered against the owner thereof said property shall be forthwith destroyed.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person to deal in, or to buy or sell, or have in his possession for the purposes of sale, trade, or barter, any of the animals mentioned and described in this act, or the skins or pelts thereof.

SEC. 4. That it shall be lawful for any person who has reason to believe that any of the provisions of this act have been violated to make complaint thereof to any justice of the peace, United States commissioner, or judge of any court residing convenient to the locality where such offense has been committed; and if such officer is satisfied that probable cause exists for such belief, he shall commit such complaint to writing, which complaint shall be sworn to by the complainant, whereupon such officer shall issue his warrant of arrest and cause the accused to be brought before him for trial; and upon conviction any such offender shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned until the fine is paid, not to exceed three months for the first offense, and for the second offense the fine shall not be less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, and imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than three months; and the United States shall have execution for the collection of all fines imposed by this act, together with costs of prosecution, one-half of all such fines to be paid not the school-fund of the Territory in which such offense may have been committed; and all process required to be issued in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be served by the United States marshals of the respective Territories in which any proceedings under this act may be had.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the United States marshal of any Territory of the provisions of this act, and straightway bring him, with the accusing

ANOTHER DEER HUNT IN OHIO.

"MANY YEARS AGO."

ANOTHER DEER HUNT IN OHIO.

"MANY YEARS AGO."

THE deer hunt in Ohio, described by Mr. D. W. Cross, in Porrest and Stream, Feb. 23. brought vividly to my mind a somewhat remarkable hunt which I once had in the same county. It was in Jan. 1833. I was clerking in a banking house in Cleveland. When a lad I had often accompanied this banker on a squirrel hunting expedition, and it always pleased him, when practicable, to graify my over-longing desires for a hunt. The Cleveland, Columbus and Gincinati Railroad had not been long in operation. Within a few miles of Cleveland it penetrated what was then at best a half-settled region with long, continuous though generally narrow line of virgin forest. Some seventeen or eighteen miles from Cleveland the road passed near a large swamp. This was in the immediate vicinity of Columbia station. At the time of which I write there had been a brisk snowstorm, some seven or eight inches having fallen. The conductor of the P. M. mail train from Columbus called in at our banking office just after his arrival, and alhading to the snowstorm, said it was a good time to hunt wild turkeys, remarking that his train scattered a large flock near the swamp from above Columbia station. The banker at once asked me if I would like to try them in the morning, saying he would borrow a nice rifle for me if I wished to go. No urging was required. In the evening I was duly prepared with the necessary out-fit for a week's hunt if necessary, and instructed not to return without a turkey. Taking the early train the next morning I found myself forty minutes later at Columbia station. Upon inquiring I was informed that a large flock of wild turkeys lived in the swamp which, however, was nearly inaccessible. Learning of a hospitable farmer who lived nearest the swamp, I went there and "put up." After testing the rifle two or three shots to ascertain how it was sighted I started for the swamp about three hundred yards distant across a wheat-stabble field, the stubble just appearing above the snow. As I ne

I was on the fresh trail of two wild deer, though I did not suppose a wild doer could be found nearer than the black swamp one hundred miles away, in the northern part of the

My excitement was now at a high pitch. My excitement was now at a hizh pitch. Although in former years I had killed many with turkeys in an adjoining cousty I had never enjoyed a deer hunt, for they all disappeared many years before. I at once scaled the fence and followed the tracks with much trouble, as they went over high logs which covered the ground in every direction. I was now approaching the railroad down which I had passed nearly an bour before. I was hurrying on as fast as possible, wondering whether the deer had crossed before the train passed down, when suddenly I heard the crack of a twig ahead of me and at the same instant caught a glimps of the heads of both deer behind a large brush heap and not over 100 yards away. They kept so thoroughly out of my sight behind the numerous brush heaps that it was impossible to catch a snap shot, and finally they passed over the railroad and about one-fourth of a mile away and in full sight. One was a very large doe and the other nearly a full-grown fawn. I ran to the railroad and found that they had passed into a strip of heavy forest not much over one-fourth of a mile wide and running in a high southerly direction. The railroad rail and southwest direction. A traveled road crossed it at the station within half a mile of where I stood. Running down the railroad to the edge of the timber, I could see that only a very narrow neck of thin forest connected at the highway about 300 yards cast of the station. I reasoned that the deer would pass through this neck. Taking out my watch and time table I found that an express train from Cleveland was due at Columbia station in fifteen minutes, and the whistling-post was near where the deer had crossed. If I could only run down through the fields and gain the nick of woods before the deer passed, the train would surely drive them within range. About half way between the station and two lines was a louse, by which in the road stood a man and two larges of a lot of cattle in the field and as they crossed the road within fitty yards of me. Heavy the consumption o

route, and they assured me that I had tramped about twenty miles.

The next morning before sunrise I was again on the track of my deer and found they were bearing diagonally towards the house I had just left. Their course was through a second growth of underbrush. When I had nearly passedout of this underbrush to the open forest just beyond, I studdenly saw the doe's head elevated above a thick bush covered with dry leaves. I don't believe five seconds clapsed before I put a bullet through her brains, and upon running up (about sixty yards) I found that the doe was lying on a high knoll and had evidently been lying their several hours. I cut her throat but scarcely a spoonful of blood passed from the veins.

I soon found where the fawn had run away into the forest upon my approach, and I had not followed the track more than half a mile before the fawn sprang out of a thicket and started on a detour through the open forest in the direction of its dead mother, but within a hundred yards it passed through a little opening, where I had fair, shot, when its heels went over its head and it lay for two or three seconds square upon its back, which was bedied in the snow, and its feet went like dramsticks. I ran and cut its throat, and it bled copiously. My bullet had passed squarely through its shoulders. The shot of the previous day had struck the doe just forward of the left hip, and had passed out just back of the right shoulder.

I now had two deer killed within an hour, and not over 2000 yards from where I had even the means again and not over

I now had two deer killed within an hour, and not over 300 yards from where I had slept the previous night. I ran to the house, and with the aid of the farmer and his son, a span of horses and a sleigh, we had the deer at the station

just in time to catch the morning train for Cleveland. I put in an appearance at the banking office and was sharply reprimanded for returning so soon without any game. When I assured the banker that I had more game at the station than I could carry and was after a team, he hardly knew what rebuke to administer for the apparent trifling. When I returned a little later with his team and asked him to go with me to the station and help load the game, he began to realize that I had not been on an entire fool's errand and that I certainly had heavy game at the station. He accompanied me, and when the baggage-room was opened and the game showed he was as excited and delighted as I had been. He posted the evening papers, who published the exploit. The next day several parties went down the road deer-hunting, but I had probably killed the last wild deer in that part of the State; at least, I was so informed by Columbus people nine years afterward.

Wendam, N. J., March, 1882.

MY FIRST DEER.

MY FIRST DEER.

In 1840, for Tippecanoe and Tyler too, I cast my first Presidential vote, and shot my first deer. I was residing at that time in the pleasant scaport town of Machias, then and now the shire of Washington county, Maine. One of the peculiarities of its denizons was that what you had not done you could not do, particularly if you were young folks; this, with my love for a "still-hunt" and "we'll give you fellows fifty cents a pound for all the deer meat you'll kill," were strong inducements to try what could be done. Early morn, July 10, found my companion "Bob Foster" and the writer, with the necessary accompanying documents, footing it up to Whitneyville, four miles. Placing our birch canoe in the water we began to unload and get ready for a start. As the upper deck of a "birch" consists entirely of air it is important that the cargo should be packed in the hold, and just as near the bottom as possible. Everything in place, we took positions as follows: F. in the stern, myself in the bow, wedged in between the ribs just as far as my own ribs would admit—sitting on my heels with knees and toes on the bottom—midships occupied by camping and cooking utensits, rations and "Jack," a little wiry Scotch terrier kindly loaned by Mr. W., the postmaster, who was also Jack's master and one of the syndicate making the above liberal offer of 50 cts. per pound. Jack was of the knd a great deal of dog done up in a very little skin, and next to being second assistant postmaster, deer hunting was his forte.

Constant paddling, a few carries, a sharp lookout on the banks of the river for game, and in it for rocks and logs,

assistant postmaster, deer hunting was his forte.

Constant paddling, a few carries, a sharp lookout on the banks of the river for game, and in it for rocks and logs, made our arrival at the mouth of a spring brook quite satisfactory. Here we caught, cooked and ate a good trout dimer, and decided our manual of action in case the object of pursuit was found. Before sundown we reached an elevated point on the west side of the river a little below "Great Falls," nearly forty miles from home, where we were to camp first wight.

night.

After an examination, unpacking, supper, fixing the cedar boughs and making a big smudge for the use if not benefit of the pre-occupants, we took a look at the "big carry," which would be in order early in the morning, and a stroll by the river side to see if anything was lying round loose, then returned to quarters feeling satisfied with the day's work.

Listening to mosquitoes never was my best prescription for sleep. Jack stood watch the best of any of us because more experienced and at home, and keeping off the ampazans fell principally on humanity.

Listening to mosquitos never was my best prescription for sleep. Jack stood watch the best of any of us because more experienced and at home, and keeping off the ampazans fell principally on humanity.

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It is the stood of the sto

Crockett's method (on the bottom of the river), we made no attempt to reload anything but the canoe; that accomplished, we started without a single good-bye to the flies, mosquitoes, etc. What would that have been among so many? After a few hours' work, an internal feeling reminded us we had had little or no breakfast. The rain ceased, we made a landing, then a big fire, and intended fried deer's heart to be part of the mernt; but Jack, having been very busily engaged guarding the birch, had appropriated that part to himself, so sait pork was in order. No time was to be lost. With a square meal, we were soon on the way, and piled the paddles with a will that meant and was business. About two P. M. the sun came out; this increased our zeal and gave another steady boost. Before sundown we reached Whitneyville, hired a team to take us home, "before dark" being part of the bargain, which was faithfully performed, and arrived about eight P. M. Our return "with the largest deer ever brought into the town" was soon noised about. Hundreds came to see it. It was nicely dressed, and weighed a little under 200lbs. Jack returned to his post-office and we to our homes. The next morning distributions were made. Some parts of the meat (which in color much resembled veal, having been killed in fine condition and without running) were slightly salted, making the best corned meat I ever tasted, and finally the skin made into soft, serviceable leather, well adapted for slippers and dry weather.

PARTRIGES BROOTING IN FERRIARY—Worcester Mass Crockett's method (on the bottom of the river), we made no

adapted for slippers and dry weather.

Partridge Shooting in February.—Worcester, Mass., March 11, 1882.—So much has been said about the scarcity of partridges in New England and other States, that it would hardly seem possible that there could be a locality in Worcester county where they were so plentiful that an organized club could afford to shoot them on the 27th day of February for a club supper, even to say nothing of the disregard for the game law of the State, which all organized clubs are supposed to respect, obey and enforce. Yet we read in the last issue of Fomest and Stream, under date of March 2, that the gun club of Winchendon, Mass., did have a hunt on the 27th of February in which "sides were chosen, the agreement being that the losing side should pay for the suppers." The report says further that "James Sutherland and party reported with twenty-two rabbits, two partridges and one squirrel. The game supper was served at the American House," and after supper "President Brown made a stirring speech." Now, if this report be correct, and it must be so regarded until contradicted, it would seem that the town of Winchendon presents a field for a missionary or a constable, or perhaps both. If the members of the Winchendon Gun Club are so lost to all shame, and have no more regard for law or common decency than to get up such a disgraceful affair, they will confer a favor to the sportsmen of this State by keeping it entirely to themselves, for it is terribly humiliating to have the sportsmen of the country know that such a club cits in Massachusetts. Certainly if we believed such affairs were of common occurrence we should blush to own that we lived in the State. It is commonly supposed that game protection is one of the leading objects of all sportsmen's clubs; it certainly should be, else the fewer clubs the better.—K.

The Michigan Sportsmen's Association.—Editor Forest and Stream: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association, held in Grand Rapids, March 8, the following gentlemen were present: President, E. S. Holmes, Grand Rapids; C. W. Higby, Jackson; Secretary W. B. Mershon, East Saginaw. The following business was transacted, as the secretary had received a very limited correspondence regarding the calling a meeting to discuss the advisability of forming a National Association. No action was taken in the matter, but the secretary was instructed to try and secure the views of a greater number of State associations and individuals also. The English sparrow question was deferred until some future meeting. C.W. Higby, of Jackson, was appointed State game and fish warden and missionary, with instructions to form clubs whenever possible, also to enforce the laws when broken. His salary and expenses are to be paid by contributions from the clubs and sportsmen of the State; the more freely the contributions are made the more effective will be his work, and it is hoped the sportsmen and game protectionists of Michigan will keep Mr. Higby in the field the entire time.—Duparee. THE MICHIGAN SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Editor

Sea and River Hishing.

It happened to be both the hour and the day when fish with one accord begin to feed. The eldest, truest, and deepest chip of the ancient block of Zebedee (who is pretty surre, even in three tumble down times, to be of apostolical succession), however shrewd his study of the loaves and fishes, cannot predict when the fish will want heir loaf, but is ready to present them with the hook upon demand. The water is the same, and the weather has not changed; to the kcenthuman era and saws there is no item of difference vertex than is it. est human eye and sense there is no sign of difference, yet certain is it that for hours together no trout will even look at the very finest fare; and then all of a sudden, as if the dinner-bell rang, off scampers every trout to his private napkin-ring, wags his tail, and fans his fins, and goes up and down like a corporation saying grace.—R. D. BLACKMORE, IN "CHRISTOWELL."

CAMP FLOTSAM.

III. BLACK BASS-PRACTICALLY CONSIDERED.

THE black bass have been, until within a few years, an almost unknown fish in many localities in the State of New York. Like most new arrivals, their coming was at tended with many rumors concerning their previous standing and respectability, as well as their habits, peculiarities and idiosyncracies. Most of these rumors were utterly without foundation, so far as truth went, yet by reason thereof a noble fish has been cursed with a reputation for capriciousness which is undeserved and far beyond the reality, although study, observation or inquiry, to learn the truth concerning their habits. We have in our mind one who has long professed himself a lover of fish and of fishing, who has had deep yearnings after them, yet who cannot be induced to go anging for black bass. "Why," he says, "you have to understand algebra, geometry and trigonometry, and go when the moon is right, and then the wind must be just so, and you must fish at a certain hour, and then you can't tell whether you will catch any."

The above is a fair sample of the opinions regarding Micropterus sulmoides, held in the main by anglers of the oldschool, whose methods are still somewhat of the hoop-pole, threshing-the-water, rocking-the-boat order, and from this class the motion has been derived that the black bass is a mysterious fish and very uncertain in his times of taking the bait. It is difficult to dislodge an idea firmly rooted in the mind, and the notions above mentioned are to a considerable extent still held, together with another, that tackle not unlike the traditionary hoop pole and clothes line are requisite to the capture of those fish. We confess the use of heavier tackle than is necessary, but we have seen the native gaze in wonder and contempt at our ten-ounce rod with its light taper enameled line, and have been greeted with "Say, Mister, ain't that ar' pole an' fixins rather slim fur bass?" and, "Wat d'yer spect to git with that;" upon this he put a sunfish larger than many we were proud to any particular to the content of the fi

needs "understand algebra, geometry, frigonometry," and have some common sense besides, to eatch black bass in that way.

We have sometimes thought that black bass were as shy and wary as trout. We say sometimes, for in this respect they seem to be more shy at some periods than at others, and to differ in degrees of shyness at different lakes.

If there is anything about a black bass which may be termed capricious, it is what we call their sudden "change of bait," or more correctly speaking, their change in food. As a rule they take readily such bait as is natural to their waters or shores. We think there are few exceptions to this, among which is the shrimp and helgramite, but they are somewhat uncertain. You have royal sport for a week with crawfish, when lol on going of a morning to some favorite spot, you fail to get a strike. Sometimes two or three days will pass before you find out "whar they have gone to." It may be frogs, minnows, crickets or grasshoppers—be not surprised if you find it "wums." Sometimes it will be this and nothing else for a week. Our old companion in the camp—"Mot. S."—alluded to in a former article, than whom there is no more expert angler for black bass within our acquaintanship—and we know a few—says, "If I can have but one kind of bait for bass, give me the worm for any season." Common as the bait is, it certainly proves a tempting one. Properly put upon the hook, it is attractive and lively, and good for any season in some degree. We have found the best way to present it, is the one which preserves its natural appearance. This is, not to string or run it from head to tail upon the hook, but to pass the point of the hook through the body so as to just cover the point and barb. This permits the two ends to hang and keep up a lively wriggle. The same may be said about grubs and the famous "wasp nest." With crickets and grasshoppers we prefer to "string" them, that is, to pass the point of the hook in out through the head, so, you can just feel it. This makes the bait secure on the h

well hooked through, what may be called, the calf of the leg. This makes a wound easily healed in case you find him "not the bait" and release him, while it does not seriously impair his locomotory power. It is much better than tearing the skin off his poor little back by repeated casts, and he will be quite as lively in the water, besides, it is hooking him "as though you loved him." Most anglers prefer to hook the crawfish through the second full joint from the body, and a minnow through the second full joint from the body, and a minnow through the second full joint from the body, and a minnow through the second full joint with the latter bait, to put the book through the lips is preferable.

Thus far we have confined our remarks to still-fishing and, with the exception of fly-fishing in its season, there is, in our humble judgment, no rarer sport. We are aware of the predicted in 6 some for casting the minnow, but we are inclined to believe that this mode of fishing is confined, with few exceptions, to Western waters and the St. Lawrence, and that it has met with small favor from our Eastern waters. If we are in error, remember this is an "experience meeting," and do not leave us to "blush in ignorance."

Speaking of the "experience meeting," it seems we are doomed to have it out alone with the editor. While "Nessmuk" and "Kingfisher" seem "backward about coming forward," we are comforted with the thought that it is perhaped due to our labors that the editor has "undergone a change" on the question of "spitting on the bat."— Vide Forest and Streem. We have tried the artificial baits—frog, grasshopper, grub, helgramite, etc.—in vain; indeed we cannot now recall our having ever taken a single fish with any of them, while the natural article has proved a most taking bait. We were about

We have tried the artificial baits—frog, grasshopper, grub, helgramite, etc.—in vain; indeed we cannot now recall our having ever taken a single fish with any of them, while the natural article has proved a most taking bait. We were about to say that we doubted if any on has succeeded with them, and, upon deliberation, we believe we will say so, for if there is any place where a "lively doubt" may be expressed and a fellow helped out, it is at an "experience meeting."

With whatever bait one may angle, the old rule, "study to be quite," should be observed. In anchoring, let your anehors go without a splash; avoid making a threshing floor of the water; remain in one position—either sitting or standing—and enforce these rules with a companion, if you chance to have a companion suddenly rise without cause, rocking the

have a companion suddenly rise without cause, rocking the hoat violently in so doing, and plunging your rod, if the tip be near the surface, half its length under water; such a one fishes with us—just once. It is, however, always better to angle alone.

In choosing the places for success in angling, much depends when the independs your the independ to company the places. We have one

is near the surface, half its length under water; such a one fishes with us—just once. It is, however, always better to angle alone.

In choosing the places for success in angling, much depends upon the judgment, something on chance. We have our favorite spots every year, and they change with each year in the same lake. Year after year we have found new places where bess would take the bait lively whenever we cast; yet within the range of six or eight years we have never found the same spot a fortunate one in any but the first year.

As a rule, it may be given that a gravely, sandy or rocky bottom is a favorite resort for black bass. Upon such bottom we find them usually in a depth of from eight to twelve feet of water. Often, particularly in a cold northeast storm, they are found upon a weedy bottom, and sometimes upon a muddy bottom adjacent to deep water, as upon the border of a channel. On a clear, windy day a favorite haunt is a point of rocks or the headland at the entrance of a cove. They are rarely found in deep water—say over fifteen feet—although we have heard of their biting, late in the fall, in exceptional cases, at a depth of thirty feet.

The two methods of still-fishing—mid-water and bottom fishing—have each their advocates. In the former the bait is kept a foot or so from the bottom, while in the latter the bait rosts on the hottom. In either of these methods some anglers prefer a float or sinker, some prefer both. It depends nuch on habit, and some anglers lose half the pleasure if without a float. If a float be used, the smaller the better; a small bottle cork is the best. Some anglers use neither float nor sinker, and we think the tendency is to discard both in lake fishing. This necessitates, in mid-water fishing, the support of the bait by the rod. Many anglers permit be bait—minnows excepted—to rest for perhaps a minute on the bottom, then draw it slowly to the surface and again casting, permit to sink as before, and repeating. This is a good way. It is urged by very respectable authority

float is that it may prevent the bait from reaching the best place.

There is much of the angler's outfit when he is prepared, as he thinks, for black bass, that is purely notional and use-less. It is easier to enumerate the essentials than the non-essentials. The former are few and simple. Much of the pleasure of angling comes from the use of beautiful and delicate tackle. There is a thrill which comes with the strike upon your delicate rod, the rush, the leap and the play, which, to him who angles with his hoop pole, is unknown, or is but a sorry excitement.

It is, perhaps, an ungrateful task, if not treading dangerous ground, to attempt to specify that which anglers are not agreed upon—the perfect outfit for black bass. Individual tastes and preferences must be consulted, for each should have that which will most conduce to his pleasure. The rod should be light and nicely balanced, ranging according to taste from eight to twelve ounces in weight, and that number of feet in length. Some will prefer an additional onnee or two in weight, perhaps a trifle more in length. The

perfect rod is to each different; it lies between these extremes; consult your taste and that is perfection, so far as your pleasure is concerned. Choose a fine line, a neutral tint, for instance, a taper chambeled or sea grass line with a reel, also light, either click or multiplier, capable of holding thirty yards. Hooks of the Sproat bend on single gut are perhaps the best, and with a six-foot single gut leader which, with the such, should be of a neutral tint, complete your outfit.

With the sien, should be confit.

We are in doubt whether there is any advantage in a leader, but prefer one of the "mist" variety for harmony's sake. We have been as successful without a leader as well.

using one. Many persons—we will not say anglers—will not fish with less than three rods. They sit in a boat bristling like the "fretful porcupine." This sort of thing might be excusable in one who had a famishing camp dependent on his individual exertions, but a sportsman, an angler, for shame. Rods used with different baits, when the object is to find the right bait for the time, are pardonable, perhaps, but this ascertained, oh, gentle angler, forchear! your single rod will bring you more pleasure, and as you exhibit your eatch by the camp fire at night you won't feel like one who has "bought his fish."

profe pleasure, and as you exhibit your cation by the camp fire at hight you won't feel like one who has "bought his fish."

It is a notion with some, and a mistaken one, that their success will be the more certain if they can reach the spot chosen for their day's sport by the time the first rays of the sun strike upon the water. Such are rewarded four-fold in these early ventures, but not by the trophies of the angler. Few pleasures surpass those attendant upon the long ride along country roads, through fragrant meadows, past silent farm houses, sleeping in the twilight of the dawn, listening meanwhile to "the breezy call of incense—breathing morn, across dim landscapes just beginning to resound with the voices of the resurrection from "the death of each day's life," until a belt of mist, stretching down the valley in front, arouses new enthusiasm and fills one with eager anticipation of the sport which is awaiting him upon the bright waters now shrouded in its mantle.

Stay, eager spirit, rest yet awhile, and mark those peaks above you, how they "stand up to take the morning," and those clouds which crimson and gleam like banners across the gateway of the day. Wait, and watch the pearls of dew which now glisten over the herbage, along that pathway to the landing, until they dissolve into a cup of Nature's brewing, into a draught more precious than that in which she of Egypt drank the health of the great Triumvir. Wait, your journey is not to be in vain, nor has it already been without profit. The morning has been a poem, and your being has throbbed in unison with its rythm. The clouds, the breeze, the ripple, everything betokens good sport in store, but until the sand has twice or thrice run its round, you will court the black bass in vain.

AMATEUR REEL-MAKING.

THE manufacture of a reel, like the preparation of the other equipments of the angler, as prepared by the amateur, is often attended by vexations and disappointments. Perseverance, however, usually crowns the attempt with

rerseverance, nowever, usually crowns the attempt with success.

Let us suppose our novice has decided to attempt a reel. A hard rubber click reel, German silver bound, etc., one that shall not be too heavy for comfort and yet sufficiently large to carry line enough for a large trout or a lively "linekory" or squit, a sort of general reel, for since he may not build but one, he would like that one to fit a variety of fishing passably well. Among the reels of his friends he finds one capable of carrying some sixty yards of line of proper size. This he selects as his pattern and guide. Through his intimacy with a machinist he is allowed the use of a suitable lathe, and also of the small tools usually found in a machine shop. For stock he purchases hard rubber of sufficient thickness to admit of the recess on either side in which the spool shall whirl. German silver of the finest quality, some in the sheet, of a thickness suitable for the rims and spool. Two sizes of wire, one for the shaft and bushings, one for the various screws necessary in the work; a little hollow wire of which to make the five little posts which are to keep the sides a proper distance from the spool. For that portion which clamps to the rod he obtains a thick piece of metal.

Our novice, having no pattern from which to have castings made, is obliged to work all such parts entirely by hand, thus entailing upon himself an additional amount of labor, but since it is a labor of love it does not matter. At the bench he perhaps commences with the hard rubber, which he forms into two dises of the proper diameter and drills a hole through their centres, into which he forces the metallic bushings in which the shaft of the spool is to revolve. From his sheet metal he cuts two circular pieces of the same size of his rubber pieces. Two narrow strips of metal of sufficient length to encircle his metallic discs are then cut, and, after a thorough cleaning, are bound to their edges and charged for soldering. The ordinary blow-piec does not Let us suppose our novice has decided to attempt a reel

of his rubber pieces. Two narrow strips of metal of sufficient length to encircle his metallic discs are then cut, and, after a thorough cleaning, are bound to their edges and charged for soldering. The ordinary blow-pipe does not seem to work well for so heavy a job. He has then, perhaps, recourse to the forge. Most likely he burns the first one and has to arrange another. Eventually he will no doubt solder them, after which he drills a hole through their centres of sufficient size to permit of their being passed on to a clamp arbor. He places them in a lathe and turns their faces and edges true. Now, so much of their centres are cut out as to leave only a rim of the width necessary to afford a firm seaf for the screw heads which are to hold the posts and sides in position. A section of the rim which is to go on the crank side should present about the appearance of the letter T, the click side that of the letter L. Each rubber disc he then recesses on their edges to the extent of the thickness of the rim as shown by the perpendicular lines in the T and L sections. These pieces, with their rims, are finished, the click side with flush edges on both sides. The crank plate flush on the spool side only, on the other the metallic edge is left mised a little, inside of which travels the handle.

He now, perhaps, turns to the spool and its shaft. To make the spools he turns out a die of the proper depth and diameter, strikes in it two pieces of his sheet metal, thus shaping the cup pieces which form the sides of his spool.

The stock for the shaft he entres and places in the lathe to be shouldered in a proper manner to receive the spool cups, which are hored through their centres and forced on the shaft, when it and the shoulders shall have reached a proper shape, and there pinned and soldered to the shaft he fastens the click gear; the other is prepared for the crank.

To enter into all the details of reel making, as pursued by

our amateurs, would consume much valuable space and, per-haps, prove tiresome.

Want of familiarity with the manner of using the tools

Want of rannarity with the manner of using the tools much increases his labors and, correspondingly, his mishaps. He burned his first rim in soldering.

In turning and recessing his rubber plates, perhaps by feeding his cutter too fast, a piece was dug out too large to be overlooked, and thus this piece keeps company with the unfortunate rim.

Of the dozen or fifteen screws necessary in the reel, several,

fortunate rim.

Of the dozen or fifteen screws necessary in the reel, several, it is safe to say, would be twisted or broken ere their threads were cut. In cutting the threads in the rods which hold the two sides together, most likely one or two of the little taps used for this purpose would be broken. A number of holes have to be drilled—some in the rim, some in the shaft. Most likely the twist drill is dull. Now, if our novice is not careful in grinding it, he will find he has made a somewhat different hole than he intended.

There is trouble in the reel bottom, which, for want of a casting, he is obliged to file out. In cutting the two slots in which are to be soldered the little rods which are to hold it to the sides, he will often find, when finished, that they are not at right angles to the line of the piece. Again, when he comes to solder them, as the borax begins to melt and run the piece will commence to squirm and crawl.

Here let me advise. It would be a good plan for him to keep his borax in his pocket, or some kind, solicitous friend may substitute a piece of alum. I will warrant, if he uses that, he won't succeed in soldering the first or second time he tries, no matter how clean his work is. After all, the amount of the party was the realt wearely required to the second of the property of the realty wearely required to the party of the realty wearely required to the property of the realty wearely required to the realty wearely required to the property of the realty wearely the property of the realty wearely wearely wearely the property of the realty wearely wearely wearely the property of the realty wearely we

that, he won't succeed in soldering the first or second time he tries, no matter how clean his work is. After all, the amateur who really means reel generally completes one. It may not have quite so good a finish, run quite so smooth and click as musically as the professional "clicker;" still he has made a reel, and it is all his own—most likely no one else wants it. As the elation of having been a reel maker wears, he begins to look around and compare and examine the store reels. His reel he finds to have taken about all of his leisure time for three or four months, cost him about as much as the best store reel, which is very likely fur superior to his. Nevertheless, the fact remains that he has completed a reel which will work, and thus taken another step in the march toward the complement of home-made "traps."

A LUCID FISH LAW.

A LUCID FISH LAW.

THE New York State Fish and Game Law of 1879, with its subsequent legislation, general and local, having proved utterly ineffectual, I beg leave modestly to suggest, as the result of long experience and observation, the following substitute for all existing statutes. It has no merit but that of simplicity, all essential points being embraced in a single lucid paragraph, which any farmer's boy may read and readily comprehend. It is based on the "Jonce Tranmell Compromise," (see "Harper" for January) in which old Mr. Spiney "had drawed the papers so close and particklar that nary one of 'em couldn't find a place to pick a hole in 'em." But here is the text:

"Be it enacted, that on and after July 1, 1882, and also retroactively from July 1, 1881, all laws and parts of laws conflicting with Section 20 of the Laws of 1878, and with Sections 21 and 23 of the Laws of 1878, are hereby so far repealed as to leave the latter unmodified but the former in full force, which, however, shall not apply to the intervening sections, nor to any other section except so far as to include Otsego Lake and the Oswegatchic River with its tributaries entering into said lake near its outlet, and no pickerel (excepting only sturgeon and catfish) shall be taken therefrom (that is to say from the aforcsaid) at any time or by any one whatsoever, saving only in the months above mentioned, which applies to salmon, trout in their season, and to black bass at all other times; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent intelligent adults from taking minnows with hook and line, or with seine or drag net, during the month of December in each year; and if any man be convicted of violating this statute or any part thereof "shoot him on the spot," which the chairman of any Board of Supervisors is hereby empowered to effect the same with a common shot-gun or other suitable apparatus held in the hands of the resident game constable, or if not any such, by the county judge of said county, unless the same shall ha

TENNESSEE FISH NOTES.

TENNESSEE FISH NOTES.

THE angling season is now near at hand, and our Waltonian disciples are already beginning to brighten up their tackle, and getting ready for the fray. Every class of tackle, from the commonest to the most elaborate, is now imported to this market, as an examination of the stock offered by Paschal & Fall, Silas Marcy, and Charley Griffith would show. It is not unnatural that it should be so, when among our most enthusiastic anglers are found men of wealth, like Col. Geo. F. Akers, Charles Hillman, Frank Furnan, Capit. W. Stockwell, D. W. Paschal, J. P. V. Brown, and Silas Marcy. They devote several weeks, both in fall and spring, to the delightful recreation, and spare no expense or troubie to procure every device and appliance which can add to their pleasure.

beaure.

Hillman and Furman generally run together, and their outfit is a museum of piscatorial paraphermain. They generally go to Coney Fork or Buffalo. Col. Geo. F. Akers has a decided preference for South Haspeth, though he is perhaps better acquainted with the best fishing places of any one in Middle Tennessee. Messrs. Paschal and Brown represent the Cumberland Angling Club, and often make extended trips, but now that they have stocked the club's ponds with game varieties, they may confine their future campaigns to them. Capt. Stockwell does most of his angling in the Cumberland River, as his duties of chief of the fire depantment compel him to remain close at home. He has good sport at times, his handsome creels are often the envy of pass-

ers-by. Silas Marcy's favorite streams are the Duck and Flint rivers, here he often does some remarkable work. Qid "Si," us he is often called, never fishes for small ones, using as he does, minnows that are big enough for a fry, when

"Si," as he is often called, never fishes for small ones, using as he does, minnows that are big enough for a fry, when larger ones are scarce.

The detailed definition of the signs of the Zodiac, which appeared in the editor's columns of the Forest and Stieram two weeks ago, annised the above named gentleman very much. When they begin operations I will keep you posted as to their luck. It seems an opportune moment to again call the attention of anglers down East to the fact that this is the most favored State in easy reach of them to have a few weeks' sport, and where they can have not only all the conforts and luxuries of a civilized country, but better still a hearty welcome from our local sports.

Our fish market is well supplied at present, most of them, however, are brought from the Nothern lakes, the Gulf, Reclotot, and Savannah. Andy Meadus, the principal fish dealer in this city, told me that on Saturday last he sold upwards of two thousand pounds, principally red snapper, perch, and trout. He had on his stall a warsaw which weighed, without the head, 150 pounds. The flesh of this fish is beautifully white, and preferred by many to any other. Shad are quite abundant, though rather dear, selling as they do 20 ets. per pound. The striped bass, which are caught in large numbers in Reelfoot Lake, are an excellent pan fish, perhaps the most dedicate of all the varieties which come from that extraordinary place.

Nashyulle, Feb. 28, 1882.

An Artistic Trade Catalogue.—We have before us, in quarto form, an illustrated book containing nearly all that an angler uses, except files. It is issued by the firm of Abbey & Imbrie, New York. The illustrations are mostly new, and are neater than is usual with this class. The hooks are not only drawn of the exact sizes and curvatures, but a new system of showing the side bends by means of shadows is introduced, which give a perfect idea of this important feature. This method is copyrighted by Abbey & Imbrie, and will make their catalogue a standard work on fish-hooks. The book is issued for the trade only, and not for general circulation. The price of it is five dollars. We do not remember to have seen finer lithograph work on a dealer's catalogue. A circular letter accompanying the book states that the plates will not be loaned, even to their wholesale customers. AN ARTISTIC TRADE CATALOGUE.—We have before us, in

Tennessee.—Port Royal, March 7, 1881. The black bass, or, as locally known here, "trout" season has opened in earnest with us, and the followers of dear old Izaac are having royal sport. The sucker season is also in full blast, and anglers who love to fish for bottom biters are having good sport. As a table fish many think suckers superior to trout. I do dearly love the sport of angling. But I had rather angle for game fish, as it requires more skill and knowledge of the habits of the finny tribe to capture them. The weather is cool now, but we have had some lovely spring weather. Fields and pastures are green, peach and plum trees in bloom, some forest trees are putting on their summer robes, and we have heard the joyous musical notes of the spring birds. Forest and Striema is simply superb in its new dress.—Birdo.

STRIPED BASS IN THE HUDSON.—Thirty years ago it was common to see boats containing two or three men anchored in the channel of the river at Albany fishing for striped bass. Good strings were taken, as we can personally testify. Now the fish is rarely seen there. The original limit to the ascent of this tish in the Hudson before the dams at Troy, Fort Miller and Fort Edward were built was Baker's Falls, three miles below Gleu's Falls. The sturgeon and shad also ascended to the same place, we are told in a private letter, recently received from a gentleman residing near there.

THE EEL OUESTION.

A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association by Prof. G. Brown Goode.

[CONCLUDED.]

STRANGE MISSTATEMENTS IN ICHTHYOLOGICAL LITERATURE

One may conclude from these observations that the cels One may concurred from these observations that the cers preparing to spawn leave the inner waters early in December and seek out the deeper places of the sea, where they cannot be caught with our ordinary implements of capture. The cel eggs can only be found by a systematic investigation of certain parts of the sea bottom with the dredge and the microscope. This investigation might also include the sink proof the migrating cels in special cases to the bottom of the certain parts of the sea bottom with the dredge and the microscope. This investigation might also include the sinking of the migrating cels in special cases to the bottom of the sea, in order to determine whether, under these circumstances, the eggs would ripen more rapidly. By using the largest fish for this purpose one could arrange, by means of small openings in the cages, to permit the entrance of the small make cels. At any rate, there is no doubt from these observations that the spawning period of the cel takes place in winter. In an article by Guido Lindenhain, entitled "The Natural History of the Eci" (Zur Naturgeschichte der Ande), which has recently been published in the Austro-Hungarian Feherry Gazette, extending through six numbers, a fanciful contributor of that paper, among other wonderful things, claims to have discovered the spawning of the cel in rivers and ponds. I will allow the very sagacious gentleman to recount his summer night's dream in his own words, in order to show with what certainty and precision the most baseless fables concerning the natural history of the cel are even yet narrated:

concerning the natural history of the cel are even yet narrated:

"The methods of spawning by the cel," writes this keen observer, "are very interesting, but to observe them is very difficult and tiresome, and, indeed, only possible when the spawning places have already been determined by experience. One must remain for many nights upon the shore, hidden behind the bushes, with unflagging attention, until these nocturnal adventurers have come into the shallow water and made their presence known by their snake-like notions at the surface. As soon as they have gathered together upon their chosen haunts there is a great commotion in the water, and powerful blows are heard, so that the water splashes up a considerable distance, and the surface is covered with little waves, as if some great object was moving about, after which one gets glimpses of parts of the bottles of the contending rivals of the happy spawning fishes themselves. After the duration of an hour or so it is again quiet, and one sees that the water is moved in different directions in serpent-like waves, which become less and less apparent to the eye of the observer, while the cels are leaving the spawning places and are betaking themselves thunt for food or are seeking their outstomary quiet dwelling-places. If the observer,

moved by overwhelming curiosity, comes on the following day to the same place, he sees nothing, but if he looks with a strong magnifying glass carefully over the water-plants, he discovers little greenish-white eggs resting upon the bottom, out of which the young ed will escape in about six weeks." It is only to be regretted that the enterprising observer has not illustrated the whole development of the egg by photographic views of his fancies.

out of which the young cel will escape in about six weeks,"

It is only to be regretted that the enterprising observer has not illustrated the whole development of the egg by photographic views of his fancies.

Another wonderful story was narrated by Dallmer. 12

A Flensburg cel-smoker told him that once, in April, one of the sacks in which cels had been sent to him, after it had been emptied, was put into the water with the others: after having been tied up he found, after eight to fourteen days, millions of living young cels from one to two inches long. He thought that fertilized spawn had been left in the bag which, in eight to fourteen days, had developed into fishes of one to two inches in length. A million of young cels of 14 inches in length would take a space of 9,761 cubic inches which would be much more than a sack could contain. Such a quantity of little fishes would scarcely be able to find in a sack fied together at its mouth food enough to enable them to grow from a very minute size (the eggs in the ovary have been found only 0.23mm large, and may, perhaps, when laid, measure 0.5mm) in eight days to a length of from one to two inches; let us, however, suppose that the eel-smoker had confounded a hundred little cels with as many millions, it rould hardly, even then, happen that these little animals in from eight to fourteen days could have grown to 160 times their original dimensions. The story would be much more probable if it were supposed that the young eels in their wanderings toward the fresh water had, perhaps, found their way into a bag which was not tied up at its mouth.

In De La Blanchere's "Nouveau Dictionaire General de Peche, Paris, 1868," occurs the following paragraph, without any indication of its source: "Chenu and Desmarest do not hesitate to state that the cel spawns upon the mud after a kind of copulation; that the eggs gremain, adhering together, joined by a glutinous substance analogous to that which concets the eggs of the fresh-water perch, and forms little pellets or rounde

selves."

According to this, the eggs are deposited in masses of sline, inside of which the young hatch out in the course of a few days, and a few days later they shake themselves free and swim about at liberty.

When and where these investigators have made such observations is not to be found oul from the "Dictionaire;" at any rate, it is very hard to understand how they have proved that the same female eel yearly lays several sets of ergs.

BENECKE ON THE MOVEMENT OF YOUNG EELS.

at any rate, it is very hard to understand how they have proved that the same female cel yearly lays several sets of eggs.

BENECKE ON THE MOVEMENT OF YOUNG ELIS.

Benecke gives the following thorough discussion of the movements of young cels:

The young cels, latched out of the eggs at sea, doubtless live at the bottom until they grow, through consumption of rich food substances there to be found, to a size from 1 to 3 centimeters. When they have attained this size they begin their wanderings in immense schools, proceeding to ascend into the rivers and lakes. These wanderings of the young cels have been known for a very long time; for instance, in the lagoons of Comacchio, in which they may be found, for the most part, after they have gained the length of from 6 to 8 millineters, and in France, later also in England, Benmark. Sweden, and, more recently, in Germany they have also been observed.

According to the French reports young cels are hatched out early in the winter, and in February, having obtained the length of four or rive centimeters, they appear in the brackish water at the mouth of the Loire in immense numbers, soon to begin their wanderings up the stream. They swim in crowded schools at the surface of the river right up to the banks, and little detachments of the army deploy at the mouth of each tributary and pursue their wanderings along its course. These swarms of young eels are called in France "Montée;" in Italy, "Montata." The number of the eggs in the ovary of the eel, wonderfully large. Redi has reconnect that, from the end of January to the end of April, the young fish is, as might be expected from the number of the young fish is, as might be consecuted that, and the instance of the word of them were taken in five hours. Into the lagoons of the Comacchio the eels pour from February to April. In March and April they have been noticed in many French rivers, in which the migration continues from eight to fourtee the risk of the many french rivers, in which the migration the eight was not pure

15 Fische und Fischerof im Sussen Wasser, Segeberg, 1877.

of about 3 centimeters in length, in the brackish water of the Elder, at Freiderekstadt; so also did Von Stemann.

"Every year," writes the latter, "from April to the end of June, there appear great masses of young cels, which are present in large schools toward the Upper Elder, seeking in every way to pass each other. In April the first cels show themselves generally singly; cold weather has evidently kept them back up to this time; since this year, until ro-day, no ascent whatever has taken place, and now the approach of the great schools is beginning. Where the current is feeble, the procession is broad; but where the eels encounter a strong current—near a mill—it becomes small, and presses close to the shore, in order to overcome the currents. The little animals swim eagerly and rapidly along near the banks until they find a place over which they decide to climb. Here they lie in great heaps, and appear to await the rising of the tide, which makes their ascent easier. The tide having risen, the whole mass begins to separate without delay; cel after cel climbs up on the steep wall of rock, determined to reach the little pools, at the height of 15 or 20 inches, into which some of the water from the Upper Eider has found its way. Into these holes the little animals creep, and have yet to travel a distance of 40 or 50 feet under the roadway before they can reach the Upper Eider has found its way. Into these holes the sluce-ways, and clings to the cracks in the wood; also around the mills their ascent may be observed, especially about sunrise." Davy sends a similar account from Ireland. He was a witness of the ascent of young cels, or "clvas," at Ballyshannon, at the end of July, 1823; he speaks of the mouth of the river under the fall being "blackened by millions of little cels about as long as a finger, which were constantly urging their way up the moist rock beside of the fall." "Thousands," he adds, "died; but their bodies, remaining, served as a ladder by which the rest could make their way; and I saw some

their way up the moist rock beside of the fall." "Thousands," he adds, "slied; but there bodies, remaining, served as a ladder by which the rest could make their way; and I saw some ascending even perpendicular stones, making their way through wet moss or adhering to some cels that had died in the attempt," "?

Such is the energy of these little animals that they continued to find their way in immense numbers to Loch Erne. In the little eels which ascend the rivers there are no traces of sexual organs, but in the fresh water they develop only into females. One of the most recent observations made by Dr. Pauly, in Munich, would appear to contradict this idea, since he discovered male cels among the fish which were brought with a lot of groung eels to Hüningen, were kept there for two years in ponds, and were finally released in the fish pond of Court-Fishermann Kauffer. We should bear in mind, however, that these young eels were captured at the mouths of fresh rivers in brackish water; and that among the numerous small cels which swim in the brackish water there must be many larger specimens, in which the male organs have already begun to develop. Such are doubtless those which were sent in the male condition to Iluningen and Munich, and were there recognized as males. This presumption can be set aside only if male cels shall hereafter be found among the fish which are caught in the upper part of rivers in the condition of young fry.

Concerning another important fact which is connected with the movements of the young fry of the eel, I became acquainted last year (in the contex of an exploration of the waters of the district of Konitzkunde) with the river Brake, at Mullhof, above Kittel, where a high dam was built in 1846 and 1847 for the purpose of watering a large system of meadows by the overflowing of the stream. Below the dam is an inclined plane (constructed of boards), about 300 feet long, built for the purpose of vatering a large system of the unitary to it, and the number of eels caught above the dam—wh

OBSERVATIONS OF DR. HERMES IN 1881 ON THE CONGER. The observations of Dr. Otto Hermes, director of the Berlin

In Professor Benecke had in his possession some of the young cels, which escaped from all the vessels in which they were confined, and even climbed to the celling of his room.

If Est-Rants in Convertory.—Fresh water cels may be caught in large numbers, in weirs along the lake streams, when descending at the fall cultury to deposit their spawn in some bower region, and in the following August their offspring, from three to six inches long, return in humeuse, numbers. The besin of the Sill River Palls, near return in humeuse numbers. The besin of the Sill River Palls, near return in humeuse numbers. The besin of the Sill River Palls, near cell in the following August their overly rock which is moistened by the spray of the fall, and endeavoring to reach their nucestal lake or dam. At the foot of the Niagara Fulls this phenomenon may be wincessed on a large scale at the same sesson of the year or later, and probably in other places where the full is too high and the current too swift for the young culs to stem it without contact with the rocks.—Annals of Winchester, Conn., Boyd, p. 20.

Aquarium, who has recently discovered the true nature of the organ of Syrski in the conger, are extremely interesting. "Since Syrski, in 1874, found the organs in Anguilla vulgaris—which are called by his name, and which, by him and most collogists, were taken for the male reproductive organs—it is only necessary that a ripe male cel should be found in order to settle forever the question of the sexes of the cel. Up to this time all efforts have failed to reach the desired result. The historical investigations of the Syrskian organs pursued by S. Freud render it more probable that these were young roes; yet there remained all the time a doubt, since the spermatozoa had not been actually observed, and this uncertainty is an insuperable obstacle to the acceptance of the Syrskian discovery. The supposed discovery of spermatozoa by A. S. Packard in the male cel proved to be another delusion. The contradiction of this imaginary discovery appeard in No. 26 of the second volume of the Zoologische Anzeiger, p. 193, in which it was stated that the motile bodies were not spermatozoa, but yolk particles. This correction was also made by Von Siebold's assistant, Dr. Paul, 1-8 and by S. Th. Cattie.

It is well known as Von Siebold remarks, the young cells. Cattie,

It is well known, as Von Siebold remarks, that young

It is well known, as Vou Sicbold remarks, that young cels, ascending the rivers, developed into females and that the males remain in the sea or at the mouths of rivers. This statement cannot be exactly demonstrated, since among 250 cels, from 11 to 15 inches in length, taken in the vicinity of Cumlosen, I found 18 males or 5 per cent. (Cumlosen is situated in the vicinity of Wittenberg, and is at least 120 miles from the mouth of the Elbe). How large the percentage of difference between the neighborhood of the mouth of Elbe, and places situated farther up the stream, as regards the proportion of males and females, may be, I lave fitherto, from want of material, been unable to decide. Forty from the Havel hard (about 20 miles from Cumlosen) were all females. Out of 127 cels taken in the bays at Rugen, in the Ballic, I found 61 or 4½ per cent, males, while at Wismar, on the Danish coast, the males only constituted 11 per cent. Whether these facts have any connection with the discovery of the hitherto unknown spawning places of the cels, it is to be hoped that further observations will determine. When Cattie, in his already cited work, gives it as a determined fact that the cels wander into deep water here, in order to let their generative organs attain maturity, which happens in six or cight weeks, and that the old male and female cels, after the reproductive act, die, according to my knowledge; there are wanting observations which will give this a scientific foundation. What Von Siebold and Jacoby only state as probable appear to him (Cattie) to have become already established facts.

As far as the distinction between male and female cels between the external characters is concerned, the cels sent to me, some

already established facts.

As far as the distinction between male and female cels by external characters is concerned, the cels sent to me, some time in November, from the coast of Schleswig showed so great difference in color that their sender, the fish-master Hiukleman, was able to decide without difficulty between males and females. The former were distinguished by a specially brown coloration, while the females, in addition to greater size, almost without exception exhibited a dull steel-gray color. Among the males were found many specimens of 17 4-5 inches in length, which I was careful to note because Syrski had only found the size of 16 4-5 inches. In Comacchio, according to Jacoby, a specimen of 18 4-5 inches had been found.

JACOBY'S TOUR TO COMACCHIO IN 1877, AND HIS CONCLU-

mehes had been found.

JACOBV'S TOUR TO COMACCHIO IN 1877, AND HIS CONCLUSIONS.

"In the fall of 1877," writes Jacoby, "I undertook a journey from Trieste, by way of Ravenna, to Comacchio; convinced of the difficulty of the questions to be solved by my own previous labors. I had no great hopes of finding sexually immature eels, either gravid females or mature males. My highest aim was at the beginning to determine the following joints: (I) Whether evidences of preparation for breeding might not be found in the eels which were wandering in the fall toward the sea; (2) to what extent eels with the origin of Syrski could be found participating in this migration; (3) as far as possible to obtain eels from the sea at a distance from the coast in order to compare their organs of reproduction with those of the cels in the lagoons.

"In determining the answers to the first two questions I was able to make some new and interesting discoveries, but with regard to the latter, my most diligent efforts were absolutely fruitless.

"I found that the eels when migrating to the sea in the fall took no food. In many hundreds examined by me, caught during their movement, I found stomach and intestines entirely empty; that the eels during their migrations eat nothing is also known to all fishermen and watermen of Camacchio. At the same time, the eels which remained in the lagoons were more or less filled with food, not only those which were not sufficiently mature to migrate, but also a breed of eels which never goes to the sea, but remains throughout its entire life in the lagoons.

Camacelio. At the same time, the eels which remained in the lagoons were more or less filled with food, not only those which were not sufficiently mature to migrate, but also a breed of eels which never goes to the sea, but remains but throughout its entire life in the lagoons.

"There may be found in Comacchio, and doubtless everywhere where cels live in great numbers in brackish water along the coast, a peculiar group of cels which, as far as I could determine, consists entirely of sterile females. These female cels with ovaries present a very peculiar phenomenon; when they are opened one finds instead of the well-known vyellowish-white, very fatty, cuff-shaped organ, a thin, seummy, slightly folded membrane, not at all fatty, often as transparent as glass, and of about the same proportional size as the so-called cuff-shaped organ. When this membrane is reasonated under the microscope there may be seen in it eggs yery transparent in appearance, with yolk dots absent or with yolk dots very small and few. This organ appears to the length of 27 inches, present all of the acknowledged female characters in great prominence and in an exaggerated glerge; the snoat is broader, and often, especially at the tip of the under jaw, extraordinarily broad; the dorsal fins are, on the average, higher; the eyes are much smaller, especially in large specimens, and the coloring is clearer; the back of a clearer green and the belly yellower than in the normal female. The ficsh of these sterile females has a very delicate flavor, and quite different from that of other cels. I was quite astonished at the fue favor when I tasted them for the lirst time in Comacchio. The flesh, as the expression goes, melts upon the tongue. It is even possible to distinguish them white living by feeling them with the hand, their soft bodies being very different from the hard, solid, muscular flesh of tho others.

"In Comacchio these cels are called 'Pasciuti.' Coste called them Presectti,' and defined them to be those eels which had not become ripe,

Pasciuto' means 'pastured,' and the fishermen understand by this those cels which do not migrate, but which remain through the whole year fredding in the lagoois. They include, however, under this name, eels of two Kinds—the sterile females already described, and the cels which are not yet ripe, as well as the normal females and supposed males, whose period of migration is somewhat remote. This circumstance is a cause of much difficulty to the investigator. '9 "The studies on the second point to be solved were of special interest, viz., the determination of the presence and the behavior of cels with organs of Syrski, at Contacchio. I can answer this question very briefly, since among 1,200 specimens examined by me at the fishing stations and at the so-called cel factories (with the exception of the largest specimens, which are always females). I found on an average of five per cent, with the organ of Syrski, of the eels under 15 inches in length (45 centimeters) on an average there were 20 per cent, so that the conclusions as to their abundance were very similar to those at Trieste, where the fish market is supplied, for the greater part, with cels from Chioggia, and to a less extent with those from Comacchio.

"In Comacchio the largest cels with the organ of Syrski, which I have observed, were about 17 inches (48 centimeters) in length, the smallest about 9 inches (24 centimeters). All of these were found among the cels taken during their migration to the sea, and, like the females, were found with

"In Comacchio the largest cels with the organ of Syrski, which I have observed, were about 17 inches (48 centimeters) in length, the smallest about 9 inches (24 centimeters). All of these were found among the cels taken during their migration to the sea, and, like the females, were found with stomachs completely empty or slightly filled with a slimy substance. It was impossible to find in any specimen a more advanced development of the Syrskian organ than in those examined in summer at Trieste.

"With reference to the third question undertaken by me, which relates to the actual kernel of the eel question, that is, the possibility of obtaining the cels which have micrated out to sea, in order to obtain in this manner the sexually mature milters and spawners, I have been unable to obtain any results. I have, so far as my opportunities permitted, left no stone unturned to gain its solution. I went out to sea from Magnavicea and from Codigora, or Chioggian vessels, and many times have fished myself, and have slimulated the fishermen by offers of reward to endeavor to obtain cels at sea, but I am forced to the conclusion that with the ordinary means this cannot be done.

"Intelligent gray-headed fisherman of Chioggia, who by means of their fishing apparatus know this part of the Adriatic as well as they know their own peckets, have assured me that throughout their entire lives they have never caught a grown-up river cel in the sea at any distance from the coast. The eels which were brought to me at Mannbach as having been caught in the sea, and which I found to be the ordinary females, or cels with the Syrskian organ, were either from localities close to the shore where they are not rare, or were taken in the Palotta canal. There was no lack of attempts at deception. Fishermen took cels from the shore with them in order to be able, on their return, to claim that they had been caught at sea. In the immediate neighborhood of the coast they are, as it has been stated, in the spring-time not rare, and there are not the

smail-meshed, they do not reach the bottom. The problem can only be solved by using apparatus constructed especially for the purpose."

The economical value of the cel as a food fish has been well established, and it is now greatly sought after for introduction into the localities where, for some physical or other reason, it is unknown. The advantages as summed up by a German writer, are, first, that an cel will live and grow in any water, however warm, and whatever be the general character of the bottom, though it prefers the latter when muddy and boggy; second, the cel requires no special food, but devours anything, living or dead; it is an excellent seavenger, feeding upon dead fish, crubs, etc., as well as supon any living prey it can secure; third, but few conditions can interfere with its development, and it grows with very great rapidity, being marketable at the age of three years; fourth, the young, on account of their hardiness, can be transported in a crowded condition, and there is no question, but that the cel can be introduced in nany waters to advantage, supplementing the earlier inhabitants. It has been planted in the waters of the upper lakes and the Mississippi River; in the latter they have reached an advanced development. It is, however, a very undesirable inmate of rivers in which fish are taken by means of gill nets, the destruction of shad and herring in the waters of the Susquehanna and others further South being enormous. It is not unfrequent that when a gill-net is hauled up, the greater part of the catch consists simply of heads and backbones, the remainder being devoured by myriads of cels in the short time the net is left out. The spawning shad are considered by them a special delicacy, and are found emptied at the vent and com-

10 It has been noticed by many early writers that there are certain cels which nover come to the sea—Hisso, in his "Histoire Naturelle," tome 3, p. 198, and 8. Nilsson, in his "Seandhavisk Fauna," tome 4, p. 98. The latter called this variety "Grasad," or gruss-cel, and spoke of its yellowish green coloration and the soft, delicious desh, except the season of the starper snown of this call, and Risso, who have the sharper snown of this call ind Risso, who have the sharper snown of this call index of the starper snown of the call index of the starper snown of the call index of the same sharper snown of the call index of the same sharper snown of the call index of the same sharper snown of the snown

A.—Sterile female or Pasciuti.			В.—:	Normal f	emale.	C-Eels with suppo male organs.		
	α.	b.		α.	ь.		ct.	b.
III IV V	508 480 458 443 426 408	10 8.5 10 9 8,5 8,5	I III IV V VI	511 497 405 417 425 407	8797-660	I III IV V	483 470 445 428 403	6 6 5 5 5 5

pletely gutted of the ovaries. Sometimes the shad, apparently full, is found to contain several cels of considerable size. They do not seem to be very destructive of living fish of any magnitude, although the young fry are devoured with

The Indiana Fish and Game Association have elected Samuel E. Williams, President; Charles M. Walker, Vice-President; Alex. C. Jameson, Secretary, and Harry C. Holloway, Treasurer. John A. Finch, B. W. Langdon and John Colman were appointed a committee to prepare amendments to the existing fish and game laws for submission to the next Legislature, and a committee was appointed to distribute throughout the State circulars setting forth the object of the association. A committee was also appointed to secure the incorporation of the association. A resolution offered by Mr. Finch was adopted requesting the trustees of Purdue University, at Lafayette, Ind., to provide a model fish pond for the benefit of the people of the State. The association decided that nothing none could be done toward preventing the destruction of fish by the dynamite fiends, until all amendments to the existing laws could be secured and rigidly enforced through local associations. The association then adjourned until the second Tuesday in January, 1883.

Mishculture.

THE CALIFORNIA LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

THE CALIFORNIA LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

THE Watsonville, Cal., Pajaronian recently stated that large numbers of salmon were being taken in the streams in that vicinity, and that they clearly differed from the ordinary coast or river salmon. The fishes were described as being much more slender in form than the latter, with finer scales, peculiar spots, etc. The editor of the Secramento Bee forwarded the itom to Hon. B. B. Redding, State fish commissioner, with a request that he would favor the readers of the Bee will like opinion in regard to the identity of these fishes, in response to which the writes as follows:

Entrons Bee: Yours, with file estract from the Pajaronjan, duly received. In answer I would say: Jordon and Gilbert, of the Smithsonian Institute, were here in 1969 gathering statistics of fish and fisheries for the census. They made a caveful examination, and so fur there have been found five varieties of salmon on the Pacific coast. Secremento River salmon spawn in August and September, while those that come into the San Joaquin probably spawn at an earlier period, for the reason that the eggs are ripe earlier in the fish taken from the San Joaquin than those taken from the Sacramento. The salmon of the short coast rivers is one of thesi have arracties. It ascends these short streams during the heavy ratis, or after the fleet raise of winter break the bars at the mouth of vivers, and reaches as high as it can into the passures and meadows of the Coast Range, and there spawnes and inmediately returns to coast. In quality it does not compare with the salmon of the Sacramento River; it is not so good when fresh, either it is called trout or salmon troote, but it is at true salmon.

Land-locked salmon have then put into the Pajaro River, it is not so good when fresh, either is it so good when canned. When canned and sent almont, but is a true salmon.

is it so good when canned. When canned alld sent abroau in injures the reputation of the Sacramento River 18th. In the San Francisco market it is called trout or salmon trout, but it is a true saimon.

Land-locked salmon have then put into the Pajaro River, and also into the lakes of Salinas Valley, and probably have increased in numbers. A person familiar with the Sacramento River salino and the salinon of the coast streams could as readily tell one from the other as you could tell a Eurogean from a Chiamann or a negro. If the fish taken in the Pajaro have five black spots about the size of Duckshot on the operculum or gill-cover, it is certain they are land-locked salmon. If the people taking any strange or peculiar fish in any part of the State would send one of them to me! twould take it to the Academy of Sciences and have its species determined, and ascertain what particular fish it is. I hardly think it probable that land-locked sulmon in the Pajaro have become so numerous that they can be taken in large quantities, and the probability is that the ish mentioned in the Pajaronian is the ordinary coast stream salmon. It would be difficult tell what a fish is by a newspaper description. Ordinarily the particular marks which distinguish different varieties of tish are the last things to be noticed.

Once before a committee of the Legislature an old fisherman from Collinsville stated to the committee that he had fished for twenty-eight years on the Sacramento, in fact, he had done nothing else since he came to California in 1819 but lish on the Sacramento; that he was entirely familiar with eappearance and habits of the salmon; that he was statified he himself had caught several millions of them; he felt certain that they spawned on the sand bars about the mouth of the committee if he thought he was familiar with everything about the appearance of the salmon and its structure, he said the mouth of the last had not occurred to him for count them.

I state this to illustrate to you how difficult it would be for

THE RAINBOW TROUT.

THE RAINBOW TROUT.

I have noticed items in your valuable paper at various times in regard to our California brook, or rainbow trout. Being engaged in raising a species, which I believe to be the rainbow trout, and having lad but a short experience with them—a little less than three years—I am anxious to get more information concerning them. If all who are engaged in raising or intending to raise fish, were posted in regard to their raind growth, and knew how readily they adapt themselves to waters of different temperatures and to food of different kinds, it would cheek to some extent the rage for carp, and increase the demand for front.

The fact that thousands of their eggs can be procured and sent to any part of the country with safety, at a light cost, and that they can then be hatched and are ready for use within six or eight months, render them more desirable than the carp. It is well known that carp eggs cannot be shipped, and that only a few of these fish can be procured by any one person. Then it requires two years after stocking your pond for them to begin to increase. Consequently, as you see, I would be feasting on trout two years before you would get a taste of carp. We also have another advantage. It is not mecessary to draw the water from the pond in order to catch the trout, while it is necessary to do so to catch the carp. Still another point in favor of the trout, they are superior in flavor. The larger fish are equally as line flavored as the smaller ones. Persons recently from the Eastern Stock frood as the Eastern brook trout. They are superior in flavor to the Eastern brook trout. The rainbow trout are not so particular about their food as the Eastern brook trout. They eat bread crumbs greedily. Thave found in the contents of their stomachs leaves and weeds that grow in the lake, which I think must have been cared to the contents of their stomachs leaves and weeds that grow in the lake, which I think must have been should be a particular about their food. In the stocked a small take, conta

them from the head waters of Pitt River. They were from one and a half to ten inches in length. As there were no fish of any kind in the lake, and no enemies of consequence, and an abundance of suitable food, they had nothing to do but to grow. Nothing more was seen of them till April, ISSO. They could then occasionally be seen feeding during the summer. In September following I placed 1,300 more in the lake. This lot were from two to five inches in length. Their next appearance was in April, 1831, just nineteen months from the time the first fish were deposited in the lake. They then began to seem a small stream, which empties into the lake, for the purpose of spawning. To my great surprise I found them measuring from fourteen to twenty inches in length, and some of them weighing four pounds. This was so satisfactory that I concluded to experiment still further with them, and try to hatch some artificially. I took near 20,000 eggs and placed them in hatching boxes in a building over a stream of water. During the night the dam broke and looking healthy—the floor of the building being damp and looking healthy—the floor of the building being damp and coul had prevented them from spoiling. I then emptied them into the stream. In about six weeks I found many hundreds of them had hatched.

I simply mention this to show how hardy they are. After spawning they returned to the lake and began to feed on grasslorpers.

I simply mention this to show how hardy they are, After spawning they returned to the lake and began to feed on grasshoppers.

My method of feeding them is original as far as I know. At the southern boundary of the lake is an old gravel bar, thrown up by an extinct lake or ocean. This har is about half a mile wide by three miles in length. Its only production is weeds of various sorts and innumerable grasshoppers, of a local, harmless species, with indifferent wings. They do not travel. These collect along the edge of the water in great quantities, and to all appearances will furnish an inexhaustible supply of food for all time to come. To feed the fish then, it is only necessary to valk or ride close to the edge of the lake for about a quarter of a mile, when the grasshoppers will hop into the water by thousands. There is always a breeze from the South at this season of the year, which carries them "out to sea." As soon as they are out a few fect from shore the fish, which are lying a short distance out expecting them, make a rush, frequently throwing their broad purple sides into full view, and making the water boil for nearly a quarter of a mile. With such food they soon recovered from the exhausted condition in which they left the spawning bed. From this time their growth was very rapid. Those that would have weighed from three to three and half pounds, on leaving the spawning grounds in May, weighed from five to six and a guarter pounds about the 1st of October. As near as I can estimate, trout eighteen months old average from one and a quarter to one and a half pounds, I shall be pleased to correspond with parties who are raising the rainbow trout, and ascertain if possible if they will subsist on vegetable food. It is reported that the trout of GooseLake, when confined, eat boiled wheat and ice. I do not know these reports to be true.

H. Woodson.

RIGHTS OF FISHCULTURISTS.

A LAW of Connecticut provides that "Every person, who shall enter on the land of another, for the purpose of taking fish from any private pond or stream therein, after the owner or occupant of such land, pond, or stream shall have posted a notice adjacent thereto, forbidding such entry, shall naddition to the damages for such entry, forfeit to such owner or occupant, one hundred dollars."

An interesting case has just been decided in Waterbury, Comn., which may prove interesting to our readers, and perhaps serve as a precedent in other cases of trespass upon private ponds. Therefore we give the opinion of the judge in full.

vate ponds. Therefore we give the opinion of the full.

H. H. Peek vs. Elijah Mallory, action to recover a statutory penalty of \$100 for fishing in the plaintiff's private pond. This complaint came before Henry I. Boughton, Esq., justice of the peace, and was ably contested on the part of the plaintiff by Webster & O'Neil and on the part of the defendant by Judge Cowell. The following written opinion was delivered by Justice Boughton:

OPINION.

OPINION.

The principal points of contention in the case before me

The principal points of contention in the case before me were:

1. That the oouth had no jurisdiction of the subject matter of the state that the court had no jurisdiction of the subject matter of the state of the subject of the subject matter of the subject matter of the subject of the subject matter of the subject of the subject matter of the subject of the subj

on one of the lines; that he did this to help the other man. [It is to be noted here that the defendant did not make this admission until after the plaintiff had produced evidence that the defendant was seen taking fish up through the ice.] Both parties went away together about 4 o'clock with quite a string of tish. I think I should be justified in finding from this evidence that the defendant aided, abeted and assisted this other man in taking fish from the pond in question. I need not cite authorities to show that the defendant would be equally liable with this other man to pay the penalty provided by statute.

not cite authorities to show that the defendant would be equally liable with this other man to pay the penalty provided by statute.

Fourth—The fourth point, and the one which presented to me the most serious difficulty, was as to the plaintiff's title to the pond in question. Four years since the company, by vote of its directors, authorized its secretary to lease. There was no limitation of the secretary's power to, nor of, the time for which the lease was to be given. The secretary leased verbally for a second year, and then again for a third year, and the plaintiff paid the company for this occupancy usually in July. About the first of January last the plaintiff asked if he could have the pond for another year, and the secretary said yes. The company certainly would not be permitted to dispute the plaintiff's title during the first three years; during this time the plaintiff's title during the first three years; during this time the plaintiff's title during the plaintiff is lawfully the occupant of the pond. He claims to be in possession now, under color of right. I am inclined to think the plaintiff is lawfully the occupant of that pond by virtue of his understanding with the secretary; but whether he was lawfully the occupant of that pond or not seens to make no difference; he was in possession under a claim or right, and is just as much entitled to the protection of that wagainst a stranger as any other disseizor. A thief may lawfully maintain his possession against every one except the true owner.

lawfully maintain his possession against every one except the true owner.

Much was said in the argument about this statute being penal, and that a strict construction should be placed on it.

I am aware that, in times gone by, the waters of this State were thought to be a free fishery: but that this doctrine of free fishery could never strictly be applied to any but public navigable waters. Of late, however, a large share of the time of the Legislature is taken up with the protection of fishculture I think, therefore, it may be said with truth that it is a rule of public policy in Connecticut to protect the propagation and culture of fish. And therefore a liberal construction should be placed upon all acts of the Legislature for the purpose of furthering the objects in view.

This brings me to say, therefore, that I am constrained to hold, that the plaintiff is entitled to recover the penalty provided by law, viz., the sum of \$100.

WHAT MIGHT "SLICKENS" BE?—The Gridley, Cal., Herald says: "Feather River is free from slickens than it has been for many years, and the water is rapidly assuming the clearness of the Sacramento as seen during low water north of Colusa. Fish are also becoming plentiful in the streams. The first salmon seen in it for nine years made its appearance near the Thresher slough last Friday afternoon. It was a good sized one, and would weigh not less than twenty pounds. Catfish are also becoming plentiful in it, and we hear of several parties catching trout in the stream during the past month. If the stream can be kept rid of slickens it will become one of the most popular pleasure resorts in the State." It may be that slickens eat the saimon, and if so, why don't they shoot them? Or do slickens come down and drink up all the water and leave the salmon to dry up? If so, then shooting would remedy this. The Herald does not state how large the slickens grow, nor just how they destroy the fish. Perlaps after all slickens is a weed that fills the streams, so that a salmon cannot pass through between the stems. In vain we have appealed to the dictionary in the absence of any person speaking the California language: O, what can the slickens be-e-e? O, what can the slickens be-e-e? O, what can the slickens be-e-e.



FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.
BENCH SHOWS.

April 18, 19, 20 and 21—New York, Sixth Annual Bench Show of the Westudiaster Kennel Club. Entries close April 2. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. Ray 3, 0, 11 and 12—Boston, Mass. Third Bench Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent; E. E. Hardy, Secretary Exhibition Committee, P. O. Box 1793, Boston. Entries close April 22.

pressive of his appreciation of the kind attentions which had been shown him by the members of the association; he also handsomely complimented Judge Taylor. Several other gentlemen tollowed in the same strain.

Mr. Gregg, the president, gave a short history of the society, stating that at the first meeting in 1871 they held a dog show in connection with their poultry show, at which only three dogs were exhibited; the next one, he remarked, was much better, as they had six. He then warmly entogized Mr. Chas. Lincoln, and paid a high compliment to his ability as a municipal control of the state of gible by the committee.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when Major Taylor commenced

judging.

Count Bondings was protested as having been purchased before the Excelsior Kennel was formed, and was pronounced ineligible by the committee.

It was nearly II o'clock when Major Taylor commenced judging.

Champor Exclisi Setter Dogs were a capital lot, each one of them well worthy the pride of place. As they were ded around the ring for inspection one of the owners whispend to us that he was beaten "by thunder." A glance at the other competitors showed that all were of one mind and when the blue ribbon was given to the beautiful son of Pride of the Border, there was not a dissentant voice. Mr. B. F. Wilson's Spot, although too fat, is a well put together animal with lot of bone and muscle, and we have no doubt is possession of bone and muscle, and we have no doubt is possession of pride of the deal of the principal principa

with some of the finely-formed bitches that lack bone and muscle.

In the bitch class Belle's Fride was decidedly the best, and thly deserved the pride of place. We liked both Dolly Dw and Minorva for second place better than Gertrude; in Inathere were several that we thought full as good as her. Lady Bird, although rather too small, was very well put together, and we fully expected to see her placed. Lase o' Georgia, at though a capital bitch, was in such condition that we did not think she deserved montion. She was protested as have mange, but as the veterinary who was consulted pronounce her free from it, of course the proteste could not be sustained. She was only a short time from a hard could not be sustained. She was only a short time from a hard could have uncomforted by consulted the such as the course of the provided the winner of dirts place, but she was laken ably crowded the winner of dirts place, but she was laken with a very severe attack of peumonia while on her journess and, in spite of every effort to save her, she died. Twilight although a little beefy and a bit coarse, we liked very well Blanche was also a good one. Had she had good feather she would have looked nuch better. Altogether this was a spleadid class. Next came the

would have looked much better. Altogether this was a splandid class. Next came the Pure Laveracks.—Don Juan was given first, as he was much the best one. He has a deal of quality, and is very well put together. We liked Prince Laverack for second place, although Fairy Prince is a rare good one, yet he is a trifle coarse and has not the thoroughbred look of Prince Laverack. He will undoubtedly be heard from again, as he is not yet mature. We fincied his action while moving round the ring the best of the lot. Royal Blue was not in first rate coardinate. We fancied his action while moving round the ring the best of the lot. Royal Blue was not in first rate coardinate. He will sale in the lot of the lot of the lot was not in first rate coardinate. He will also improve, as he is not yet two years old. Aldersha mas in very poor show condition, which was too much of a handicap in this company. In the bitch class we were again surprised. We had Petrel III., a grand one, down for first, and Pearl for second, but the positions were reversed. Part is a very handsome animal, with a gamy, stylish look, and a deal of quality, but she is a trifle sway-backed, and though his representation. Next to these two we preferred Pet Laverack, We own that we were prejudiced in her favor, as wo retained a lively recollection of her winning ways while at the fiddinals. She was sady off in coat and feather, as she has been hunted all the season. Lu Laverack, her litter sister, is also good one. Peeress, although she had just weamed her pupewas grossly fat, yet she showed many good points, and deserved all she got.

In the dog puppy class four brothers carried off the principal honors, and justly, as they were grand ones. Blue Stone was a trifle the best one, although Royal Sultan was nearly as good. Royal Lothair and St. Julien were not quite up to the

coluers, yet they were good ones. We also fancied Acme. He down quickly especially in bend, and we shall be surprised and one. Cotton looks as though he might make a good, seriosable one when mature.

The pitches were a good loc, with several very fine ones. The pitches were a good loc, with several very fine ones. The pitches were a good loc, with several very fine ones. The pitches were a good lock. Atthough a trifle long and when fully developed will undoubtedly be a stunner. If Josephine bad os good a loin as Princess Alice we should have digital loin and quarters. He sister, Queen Mand, is also a good one, although a bit too large. She has an immense chest as the pitches of the pitc

Howard Hartley, Pittsburg; Blanche, Wm. Saeger, Glenfield, Pa. C., Miss, Howard Hartley, Pittsburg; Minerva H., W. A. Givens, Pitts

Howard Hartley, Pittsburg: Blanche, wm. Saeger, cienneio, ra., c., Miss, Howard Hartley, Pittsburg; Minerou II., W. A. Givens, Pittsburg, C., Miss, Howard Hartley, Pittsburg, Sinerova II., W. A. Givens, Pittsburg, C. G., Saeger, G.
iphia. Jass 10.—Champion Irish setter bitches. Gussie, Cortlandt Kennels, ekskill, N. Y. Jlass 11.—Irish setter dogs: First, Larry, Cortlandt Kennels, Pecks

delphia.
Class 19.—Champion Irish setter bitches. Gussie, Cortlandt Kennels, Peekskill, N. Y.
Peekskill, N. Y.
Class 11.—Irish setter dogs: First, Larry, Cortlandt Kennels, Peekskill, N. Y.
Second, Spy, Sidney Dillon Ripley, New York, Vh.
Raleigh, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia. He., Brazg, R. B. Morgan,
Canton, O.; O'Leary, Baltimore Kennel Club, Baltimore, Md. C.,
Bush, Rob. J. McKay, Hitsburg, First, Lady Clare, Jerry Cockrell,
Memphis, Tenn. Second, Revia, E. I. Martin, Wilmington, Del. Yhc.,
Abbey, J. S. McIntosh, Philsburg: Reddie, James H. Goodsell, New
York; Norah H., Frank Billings, Cleveland, O. He., Floss, J. R.
Trissler, Lancaster, Pa. C., Lady Friend, R. B. Morgan, Canton, O.
Class 13.—Irish setter puppies, under twelve months, dogs and
bizora, J. S. McIntosh, Phitsburg: Whe., Lardy Dah, G. N. Appold,
Bizora, J. S. McIntosh, Phitsburg.
Vhe., Lardy Dah, G. N. Appold,
Bizora, J. S. McIntosh, Phitsburg.
Class 18.—Absent.
Class 16.—Absent.
Class 16.—Gordon setter dogs: First, Rupert III., Franklin Kennel
Club, Bradner, O., (the only entry).
Class 17.—Gordon setter bitches: First, Lady Rapid, A. H. Moore,
Philadelphia.
Second, Speed, G. W. Moore, Philadelphia.
Class 18.—Chrono setter bitches: under twelve months, dogs and
Buches: First, Rose, Franklin Kennel Club, Bradner, O. Second,
Class 19.—Champion pointer dogs ower 55lbs.: King Bow
Detroit Kennel Club, Detroit, Mich.
Class 21.—Champion pointer dogs under 55lbs.: Duke, John Fawcett, McKeesport, Pa. (others absent).
Class 24.—Champion pointer bitches over 55lbs.: Ryle Row, John Fawcett, McKeesport, Pa. (others absent).
Class 24.—Champion pointer bitches over 55lbs.: Ryle Row, Other South Oil Fawcett, McKeesport, Pa. (others absent).
Class 24.—Pointer bitches over 55lbs. First, Don, R. T. Vandevort,
Class 24.—Pointer bitches over 55lbs. First, Don, R. T. Vandevort,
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Class 24.—Pointer bitches over 55lbs. First, Don, R. T. Vandevort,
Class 24.—Pointer bitches over 55lbs. First, Marguiret

russong. Second, Hindoo, A. J. Early, New Albany, Ind. (only two class 24.—Pointer bitches over 50bs. First, Marguirette, H. W. Fawcett, New Albany, Ind. Second, Dolly, Joseph Grasser, South Oil City, Pa.
Class 25.—Pointer dogs under 55bs. First, Drake, J. B. C. Lucas, St. Louis, Mo. Second, Bravo, Geo. Norbury, Appold, Baltimore, Vilc., Christmas Bill, R. T. Vandevort, Pittsburg.
Class 26.—Pointer bitches under 50bs. First, Rill, Edmund Orgill, Brooklyn, N. Y. Second, Lill, Joseph Lowes, Apollo, Pa., Vilc., Luck, R. T. Vandevort, Pittsburg. He., Fan, Joseph Lewes, Apollo, Pa.
C., Fraud, J. F. Anderson, Coal Bluff, Pa.
Ulass 27.—Pointer bitch pumpies under 12 months. First, Como, Miss Apollo, Pa.
Class 28.—Pointer bitch pumpies under 12 months. First, Van.
Apollo, Pa.
Class 28.—Pointer bitch pumpies under 12 months. First, Van.

C. Fraud, J. F. Ameuson.
Class 37.—Pointer dog puppies under 12 months.
Minnie Anderson, Hazelwood, Pa. Second, Doon, Joseph Lewes, Apollo, Pa.
Class 28.—Pointer bitch puppies under 12 months. First, Yam.
Second, Lucetto II., Detroit Kennel Gub, Detroit, Mich.
Class 29.—First water spaniels. Dogs and bitches: First, Countbeam, Allegan and Club, Hornells Class 39.—Black spaniels. Dogs or bitches over 28lbs.: First, Benedlet; Hornell Spaniel Club, Hornellsville, N. Y. Second, Black Prince, Same owner. Vhc. Bob III., same owner.
Class 31.—Black spaniels. Dogs or bitches under 28lbs.: First, Black Beggs; Dr. J. S. Niven, London, Out. Second, Beatrice: Hornell Spaniel Club, Hornellsville, N. Y. Orly entries.
Class 32.—Cocker spaniels of the Than black Dogs and bitchess (Rass 24.—Cocker spaniels of the Than black Dogs and bitchess (First, I. Same owner. Vic. Bob Leaven and Club, Hornellsville, N. Y. Second, Fiirt H., same owner. Vic. Pansy, same owner. He. Ross K., Carl Klacke, Pittsburg.

Class 32.—Cocker spaniels other than black. Dogs and numericalities, Princess, Hornell Spaniel Club, Hornellsville, N. Y. Second, Flirt II., same owner. Vhc. Pansy, same owner. Hc. Rose K., Carl Klacke, Pittsburg, Class 33.4.—Spaniel pupples under 12 months: First, Bene; Dr. J. S. Niven, London, Ont. Class 33.4.—Spaniel pupples under 12 months: First, Rovey, Dan O. S. Bene, D. S. Second, Bract, Joseph Leves, Apolo, P.A. Class 33.—Fox hounds, Dogs and bitches: First, Rovey, Dan O. Class 34.—Spaniel Dogs and Second, Bract, Joseph Leves, Apolo, P.A. Class 34.—Bogift M. Second, Missie, Dan, O. Shea, London, Ont. Vhc., Harry, Geo. W. Noveross, Pittsburg; Maglor T., Mrs. Alice N. Taylor, Lexington, Ky; Lill, Colin Cameron, Brickerville, Pa. He., Class 35.—Beneft-logged beagles, Dogs and bitches: First, Grand Duke, Smith & DeMars, Detroit, Meh. Second, Major, P. Dorsey, N. Chass 35.—Beagle pupples under 12 months. First, Major T., Mrs. Alice N. Paylor, Lexington, Ky. Hc., Victor, M. M. Missiey, Elizabeth, Lover, P. Barbelburgh, S. First, Waldinan III., Louis Workhausen.

New Minnes, Andreas,
Class 35.—Champion fox-terrier ougs. Class 35.—Champion fox-terrier bitches. Tussle, L. & W. Rutherru, New York.

Class 32.—Champion fox-terrier bitches. Tussle, L. & W. Rutherford, New York.
Class 40.—Fox-terriers. Dogs: First, Curate, W. J. Turner, PhilaF. W. Fleck, Nather, L. & W. Rutherford, New York. He., Prince,
F. W. Fleck, New York.
Class 41.—Fox-terriers, Bitches: First, Gipp, F. W. Fleck, New
York. Sucond, Sally, L. & W. Rutherford, New York.
Class 42.—Fox-terrier puppies, under 12 montas: First, Brittle,
L. and W. Rutherford, New York.
Class 43.—Gov-prounds. Dogs and bitches: First, Countess Fleet II.,
Chas. C. Griffin, Pittsburg. He., Prince of Walos, Dr. G. A. Seroggs,
Class 44.—Jassiffs, Dogs and bitches: First, Gurth, Chas. C.
Class 44.—Jassiffs, Dogs and bitches: First, Gurth, Chas. C.
Class 44.—Jassiffs, Oo, Second, Hector, Wm. Wade, Pittsburg.
Vhc., Bayard, same owner, C., American Duchess, Wni. L. Jones,
Pittsburg.

Chass 44.—Jacsuils. Dogs and March 1997.

Chas 34.—Jacsuils. Dose and Hector, Wm. Wade, Pittsburg. Jac, Layard, same owner. C., American Duchess, Wm. L. Jones, Jac, Layard, same owner. C., American Duchess, Wm. L. Jones, Clays B.—St. Bernards, rough coated: First, Rover Lion, J. M. Wilkinson, Pittsburg.

Class 46.—St. Bernards, smooth coated: First, Snowball, Wm. L. Jones, Pittsburg, only entry.

Class 48.—Ohmmplon collaries, Marcus, Alles 52.

Class 48.—Ohmmplon collaries, Marcus, Alles 53. Apper, New York. Second. Waddy, Thomas W. Rulston, Elderton, Pa. Vhc., Tweed, John W. Burgess, East Orange, N. J. Class 53.—Collies, Bitches: First, Jersey Lass, J. Lindsay, Jersey Cly, N. J. Second, Juno, Allen S. Apper, New York. Vac., Bess, John W. Burgess, East Orange, N. J. He., Shella, J. Lindsay, Jersey Cly, N. J. Second, Juno, Allen S. Apper, New York. Vac., Bess, John W. Burgess, East Orange, N. J. He., Shella, J. Lindsay, Jersey Cly, N. J. Stone, Edelle, G. C. Tramp, Cap and Topay, Same owner. Class 52.—Bull Dogs: First, Billster, Jas, Mortimer, New York, Second, Here, R. M. Livingston, New York. Second, Here, B. M. Livingston, New York. Second, Here Bilk, G. W. Moore, Pittsburg. He., Snow, W. W. Speer, Pittsburg.

ttsburg. 5.—Styo terriers, dogs and bitches. First, Jim, Wm. Sanderst Philadelphia, Pa.;—L. O. Hanna, Cleveland, O. C., Judge

nd—, same owner. Class 57.—Yorkshire terriers. First, Mont, C. H. Shinkle, Pittsburg Class 58.—Champion pugs. Roderick, Miss Adelaide Detchon, Phila

Chassos.—Champion pugs. Roderica, ames Rucathe Decembr, Finiz-delphia. Class 63.—Pugs. First, George, Mrs. Edwin A. Pue, Philadelphia. Second, Guess, Miss M. C. Jones, Pittsburg. C., Vixen, Miss Jennie Martin, Pittsburg.

Class 60.—Black and tan terriers over 5lbs. First, Vortigern, Edward Lever, Philadelphia. Second, Tilley, D. D. Mansfield, Pittsburg, Vhc., Dido, W. F. Hendrickson, McKecsport, Pa.; Bessy, Mrs. Thomas Harrison, Pittsburg. H.c., Topsy, same owner; Kitlie, D. D. Mansfield, Pittsburg. C., Quince H., Mrs. Maggle Naylor, Pittsburg; Nell, Daniel Bittner, Allegheny, Pa.; Penny, Mrs. Margaret Bittner, Allegheny, Pa.; tweighed exactly 5lbs., and was awarded an extra special silver cup, equal to first. Class 61.—Toy-terriers (any breed) under 5lbs. First, Kitty, Miss Nellie Stevens, Pittsburg. Vhc., Pic, Mrs. J. Otis Fellows, Hornellsville, N. Y. He., Richard, Miss Marshall, Pittsburg; Lotta, Mrs. A. M. Watson, Pittsburg.
Class 62.—King Charles spaniels. No award.
Class 63.—Foodles over 10lbs. First, Poody, Mrs. Fanny Rotrock, Pittsburg.

Pittsburg.
Class 65.—Poodles under 10lbs. First, Queen, Mrs. Margaret Bittner,
Allegheny City, Pa.
Class 66.—Miscellancous. Bell, English harrier, S. H. Hoffman, McKeesport, Pa., and Norah, Irish terrier, Dr. J. S. Niven, London, Ont.,
divided first.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Class A.—For the best kennel of five English setters owned by exhibitor. Petrel II., Petrel III., Plantagenet, Don Juan and Fairy II., Jas. H. Goodsell, New York.

Class B.—For the best kennel of five Irish setters owned by exhibitor. Biz, Flora, Abbey W., Bizora and Venus. John S. McIntosh. Plitsburg.

Class B.—For the best kennel of five Irish setters owned by exhibitor. Biz, Flora, Abbey W., Bizora and Venus. John S. Melntosh, Piltsburg.
Class C.—For the best kennel of five Gordon setters owned by exhibitor. Rupert I., Rupert III., Rose and Jessie. Franklin Kennel Chib, Bradner, O.
O. of the S.—For the best kennel of five pointers owned by exhibitor. No entries.
Class F.—For the best kennel of Irish water spaniels owned by exhibitor. No entries.
Class F.—For the best kennel of five cocker or field spaniels owned by exhibitor. Benedict, Black Prince, Princess, Pilt and Rob III. Hornell Spaniel Chib, Hornellsville, N. Y.
Class G.—For the best kennel of five colics owned by exhibitor. Benedict, Black Prince, Princess, Pilt and Rob III. Hornell Spaniel Chib, Hornellsville, N. Y.
Class G.—For the best kennel of five ordice owned by exhibitor. Strain and Foarless. Jas. Lindsey, Class H.—For the best English setter, dog or bitch. Thunder. A.
H. Moore, Philadelphia.
Class I.—For the best there English setters, dogs or bitches, brea and owned by exhibitor. St. Julien, Royal Sultan and Royal Lothair.
Detroit Kennel Club, Detroit, Mich.
Class H.—For the best Laverack dog entered in the open class. Don Juna. Jas. H. Goodsell, New York.
Class K.—For the best reor pointer (dog or bitch) that has the best field frial record: King Dash and Belton III., Superior Kennel, Alleghany Class M.—For the best best matched pair of English setters, color and Class M.—For the best matched pair of English setters, color and Class L.—For the brace of English setter dogs that has the best field trial record: King Dash and Belton III., Superior Kennel, Alleghany City, Pa.

Class M.—For the best matched pair of English setters, color and quality to be considered: St. Julien and Royal Sultan, Detroit Kennel Club, Detroit, Mich.

Class N.—For the best English setter dog under two years old: Plantagenet, J. H. Goodsell, New York.

Class O.—For the best native English setter dog without Laverack, Lewellin or field trial blood: Sam Tilden, C. M. Munhall, Cleveland, O.

Class .—For the sporting dog or bitch asymbiolical in the control of the control of the color of the control of the color
Lieweith or field trial blood: Sam Tiden, C. M. alunhall, Clevalind, S.P.—For the sporting dog or bitch exhibited in the best bench show condition: Berdey, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia.
Class Q. For the best dog or bitch under 12, months old sired by Thunder: Monte Caristo, W. C. Beringer, Pittsburg.
Class R.—For the best English setter stud dog, to be shown with two of his get: Thunder, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia. (Shown with Prince Laverack and Mac Laverack).
Class S.—For the best English setter brood bitch, to be shown with Class S.—For the best English setter brood bitch, to be shown with Closs S.—For the best English setter brood bitch, to be shown with Closs S.—For the best English setter brood bitch, to be shown with Chown with Tunneter and Fairy Frienes. H. Goodsell, New York.
Class T.—For the best Irish setter dog: Berkley, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia.

Class I.—For the best Irish setter stud dog, to be shown with two of his get: Bekrley, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia (shown with Chief and

of his get: Bekriey, A. H. Moore, Bullette, Lardy Dah). Class V.—For the best Irish setter broad bitch, to be shown with two of her progeny: Floca, John S. McIntosh, Pittsburg (shown with Lardy Dan).

Class V.—For the best Irish setter brood buch, and the progeny: Flora, John S. McIntosh, Pittsburg (shown with Bizora and Venus).

Class W.—For the best Gordon setter dog or bitch: Bob, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia.

Class X.—For the best Gordon setter stud dog, to be shown with two of his get: Rupert, Franklia Kennel Club, Bradher, Ohio (shown with Rupert II.).

Class X.—For the best fordon setter brood bitch, to be shown with two of his get: Rupert III.

Class X.—For the best fordon setter brood bitch, to be shown with two of the post printer dog, (any weight) King Bow, Detroit Kennel Club, Detroit, Mich.

Class A.—For the best pointer bitch: Marguerite, H. W. Fawcett, New Albany, Ind.

ass AA.—For the nest pointer dog puppy under 6 months old:
also CC.—For the best pointer dog puppy under 6 months old:
a. Miss Minnie Anderson, Pittsburg.

Class: Cf.—For the best pointer may purp successful the best pointer stud dog to be shown with two of isget. King Bow, Debroik Kennel Club. Detroit, Mich., (shown with time and Luretto II.).
Class EE.—For the best pointer brood birch. No entries.
Class FF.—For the best cocker spaniel, dog or birch, owned by a combine of the American cocker Spaniel Club. Frincess, Hornel.

o II.).

the best pointer brood bitch. No entries,
the best cocker spaniel, dog or bitch, owned by a
American cocker Spaniel Club. Princess, Hornell
predisville, N. Y.
the best fox terrier, dog or bitch. Curate, Wm. J.

Class Gr. -- For the best fox terrier, dog or blich. Chart, Film. v. Turner, Philadelphia.
Class HH. -- For the best collie, dog or blich. Marcus, Allen S. Apgar, New York.
Class II. -- For the best bull terrier. Nelly, W. E. Livingston, New

ork. Class JJ.—For the best Skye terrier. Mac, Gilbert Rafferty, Pittslass LL.—For the best Yorkshire terrier. Conn. Gilbert Rafferty,

Class M.L.—For the best vorishire terrier. Conn, Gibert Rafferty, Pittsburg.
Class MM.—For the best buildog. Blister, J. Mortimer, New York. Class MM.—For the best toy or pet dog owned and exhibited by a latty secret of the property of th

Class S.—For the best kennel of sporting dogs owned by one indi-vidual. Thunder, Bob, Berkley, Raleigh, Darkie, Banjo, Loo II., Lass o' Gowie and Lady Rapid, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia.

GORDON SETTERS.

GORDON SETTERS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Mr. Malcalm, in your issue of March 2, in answer to mine of the 25th, has struck the right key-note in the last paragraph of his very sensible letter. In order to get the Gordon setter into his old place among lovers of the field and gun we must have a change made in the present standard of points for judging them at bench shows.

Right here a question occurs to me. What is the use of a bench show dog in the sporting classes if, by breeding him up to the standard for such shows, he is being gradually alienated from the uses to which he was originally intended?

To my mind, the judges of these dogs at bench shows, both in England and America, have been too much carried away with the idea that Stonehenge, in his latest edition, tried to figure a heavily-built dog, but my reading of his work does not lead me to believe that he had any such idea.

All the ground they have to go on for this is that he says the "skull is usually a little heavier than that of the English setter." From this it cannot be taken that he meant the whole body was to be built on a heavier scale.

What I wish to suggest is for the owners and breeders of Gordon setters in this country to form themselves into an organized club. Let them think over and lay before the judges of beach shows what they consider the standard of merit in the Gordon setters in this country to form themselves into an organized club. Let them think over and lay before the judges of beach shows what they consider the standard of merit in the Gordon setters and, if necessary, let them draw out a scale of points for judging at shows, and I have no doubt such a course would have the desire effect.

Such a club height be easily formed, and it could give additional prizes at shows and, perhaps, he able to institute a prize to be given for Gordon setters at the coming field trials. Hoping Forests and, in spite of what may be said on the contrary, ablest field dogs, a fair field in its columns, which I have no doubt ti will.

THE DOG WHISTLE, advertised by Messrs, Wilbur & Co. in another column, is a most compact and useful little article. Besides the whistle it contains an excellent compass and a water-tight match box, the whole taking up no more room than an ordinary whistle. Its convenience and compactness will recommend it to all sportsmen.

ORCILL'S POINTERS.—T. M. Aldrich writes us that Mr. Orgill's pointers, which are under his care, have improved wonderfully. He thinks that he can beat in the field any kennel of ten dogs in America, and is ready to match one of them against any pointer in the world.

PRIDE OF THE BORDER II.—Can any of our Texas reacts give us any information of the Laverack setter dog Pride f the Borler II. He was sold to a cattle dealer in that State one five or six years ago by Mr. Tasker, of Philadelphia.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.—There will be an important meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club at Delmonico's, 212 Fifth avenue, on Thursday evening, the 16th, at 8:30 F. M.

KENNEL NOTES.

We wish to impress upon the minds of those who send us items for our Kennel Notes, that to avoid mistakes all names should be written in PRINT LETTERS, as we find it very carry to make mistakes where this is not done. We also would like to be one whether the animal is male or female, and to know the date or it and the breed to which it belongs, whether pointer, setter or other. A careful study of the notes in this number of the paper will show just what is wanted.

BRED.

Nell—Matcolm. Mr. John S. Crowther's (Baltimore, Md.) black na-tive setter bitch Nell to Mr. H. Malcolm's Malcolm (Duke of Gordon— Tilley's Dream). Datas 11.—Sensation. The Westminster Kennel Club's lemon and

canse s (Wilmington, Del.) Warwick (Leicester—Petrel).

WHELPS.

W

Count Noser—Maple whelp. Lemon belton Laverack setter dog, six months old by Count Noser (Carlowitz—Princess Nellie) out of Maple (Thunder—Pecress), by Dr. G. A. Stark, Milwaukee, Wis., to Mr. Wm. Tallman, Providence, R. I. Geouse Date—Lady Thorne whelp. Orange and white setter dog, whelped July & 1881, by Grouse Date out of Lady Thorne (Prince—Belle), by Mr. Wm. Tallman, Providence, R. I., to Mr. N. Wallace Savannah, Ga.

Bonaic Biop-Gipsey whelp. White bulldog, seven months old, by Mr. Edward Griffith, New York, to Mr. John Wright of same place.

Rifle and Tray Shooting.

FOREST AND STREAM TOURNAMENT

FOREST AND STREAM TOURNAMENT
FOR THE SUDGETERINGS CLAMPIONEMP OF 1882.

At a Licetiar of the team cantains, last Tuesday, it was agreed that the nutch be shot at the Zettler Ribt callery, 207 Bowery, to commence on Menday evening. March 27, at 80 clock. On the matter of referees, it was agreed that each citub should select a member, not a shooter on the team, to act as inferee, and that the two referees of each evening should select an umpire, not of either club. It was voted to use a movable screen behind the target to record the number and exact position of shorts.

The real was some discussion may be a first the result of time each team should be allowed only two hours and a half to shoot their score; an average of fifteen minutes to a man.

The following resolution was adopted: No member of any team will be permitted to rest any part of his body against or upon any support, nor is it allowable to place the stock of the riffe inder the coat, vest or suspenders while shooting, and any shot made in that manner will be commed a miss.

counted a miss.
It was decided to leave the entries open until Saturday evening,
March 25, when a meeting will be held to draw for shooting positions
and to nake final arrangements.

THE MATCH COMPETITORS.

THE programme for the selection of the team to represent America in the coming match with the English Volunteers, of which a summary was given in our lact issue, appears in full below. If carried out with eathusiasm it ought to bring about a fine team; and with ample time for preparation and every indication that the committee intend to have the best men on the team, from whatever section they may come, no National Guardsman who can shoot with credit need complain of a want of opportunity of securing a place, on the team.

credit need complain of a want of opportunity of scentring a place on the team.

PROGRAMME OF SCHECTION.

Resolved, That the following method be adopted for the selection of the team which shall represent the United States in this match:

1. A committee of five shall be appointed by the Board of Directors of the National Ridie Association for the purpose of carrying out this programme. The president of this association shall be ex-officio a general section of the States of Territory including the District of Columbia) desiring to be represented in the team shall establish competitions at such place or places as the military authorities may prescribe for competitors for represent, it, to be open only to members of its uniformed National or State Guard, who have been such since September

formed National or State Guard, who have been such since \$2.00, 1, 1881;

(a). Each of such competitions shall consist of seven shots at 200, 500, 500, constituting the first stage, and 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, constituting the second stage. The two stages may be fired on the same day or on different days.

(b). Weapon -Any military breech-loading rifle within the rules agreed on in regard to the match.

(c). Position—Standing at 200 yards, prone at 500 and 600; any at the others.

(d). No sighting shots to be allowed, or cleaning, except between ranges.

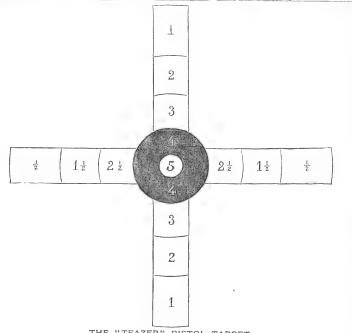
(d). No signing show to be anowed, or cleaning, except between a larger.

3. All competitors who, in taking the three best scores made in these competitions, shall average at least 132 points—say 85 at 20, 500 and 65 yards and 67 at 80, 500 and 68 yards and 67 at 80, 500 and 68 yards and 67 at 80, 500 and 68 yards All competitors who, in taking the three best scores made in these petitions, shall except at 18 points—say 53 at 20, 500 and mads and 67 at 180, 030 and 1,600 are shall be qualified to be sent receivance to represent their respective States.

On August 15, 16, 17 and 18 four competitions shall be had at dimoor by the competitors representing the several States. Upon sone lastin of these competitions fourteen competitors shall be and at more by the competitions representing the several States. Upon sone lastin of these competitions fourteen competitors shall be and as the state of their scores in these competed by aggregating the three best of their scores in these competed by aggregating the three best of their scores in these competed by aggregating the three best of their scores in these competed by aggregating the three best of their scores in these competed by aggregating the three best of their scores in these competed by aggregating the three best of their scores in these competed by aggregating the three best of their scores in these competed by aggregating the three best of their scores in these competed by aggregating the three best of their scores in these competed by aggregating the three best of their scores in these competed by aggregating the three best of their scores in these competed by aggregating the three best of their scores in these competed by aggregating the three best of their scores in these competed by aggregating the three best of their scores in these competed by aggregating the three best of the shooting committee, Mr. H. W. Cordts, read the following resolution of the corps:

THE New York City Schuetzen Corps, Capt. John F. Gerdes, held their first practice shooting at the Union Hill Schuetzen Corps, Capt. John F. Gerdes, held their first practice shooting at the Union Hill Schuetzen Corps, Capt. John F. Gerdes, held their first practice shooting at the Union Hill Schuetzen Corps, Capt. John F. The following members proved to be the best.

THE New York City Schuetzen Corps, Capt.



THE "TEAZER" PISTOL TARGET.

(Entered by J. S. Conlin, 1255 Broadway, N. Y., in U. S. Patent Office, 1882.)

to add two additional mento the fourteen above named from riflemen of known skill who may not have shot in any or all of the compe-

of known skill who may not have shown any to make the titions.

6. Those selected in accordance with the preceding sections and the committee acting jointly shall, by a majority vote, select a captain who shall appoint an adjutant to assist him in his duties. The captain, when selected, shall have the management of the team and prescribe the rules for its government and practice, including the decision as to the final selection of the twelve who shall finally constitute the

who shall appoint an adjutant to assise min in in the team. And sericatin, when selected, shall have the management of the team and prescribe the rules for its government and practice, including the decision as to the fanal selection of the tewlew who shall finally constitute the leaves of the selection of the team and practice including the decision as to the fanal selection of the team of the fanal selection of the team of the state stating that he is and has been since September 1, 1881, a member in good standing of its uniformed National or State Guard, and is a proper person to represent his State upon the team.

8. Each competitor so entering shall subscribe the following: "I desire to compete for a place on the American fillitary Team to represent this state upon the team.

8. Each competitor so entering shall subscribe the following: "I desire to compete for a place on the American fillitary Team to represent the competition of 1882, and hereby agree to conform to the differentianal state of 1883, and hereby agree to conform to the differentianal state of 1883, and hereby agree to conform to the differentianal state of 1884, and hereby agree to conform to the differentianal state of 1884, and hereby agree to conform to the differentianal state of 1884, and hereby agree to conform to the addition perform such practice and submit to such discipline and government as the Captain of the Team shall direct."

9. All persons authorized to competit in the final competitions for the selection of the team shall have the free use of Creedmoor Range for the selection of the team shall have the free use of Creedmoor Range for the selection of the team and reserve subsequently, until the conclusion of the match.

10. The National Rifle Association will provide quarters and subsistence on the range for all competitions during the four days of the final competitions, and for the team and reserve subsequently, until the conclusion of the match.

11. Any person selected in accordance with the foregoing regulations may, f

THE "TEASER" TARGET.

THE "TEASE R" TARGET.

THE expert pistol shots of the day have acquired such a degree of a skill with the weapon that it has been found necessary to devise new systems of scoring their best work. Mr. J. S. Coulin, of Conlin's Gallery, this city, has just published a novel target of his own invention, which promises to supersed the old skyle of ring targets invention, which promises to supersed the old skyle of ring targets their hand at it have discarded this name for the more appropriate one, the "Teaser." We give herewith an illustration of this new target. This is printed from the block from which the targets themselves are printed, and so is an exact reproduction. In this target special regard is had to "line" and "elevation," Prominence is given to elevation, the scale here (the perpendicular scheen in the scale here the perpendicular scheen in the scheen in the scale here the perpendicular scheen in the schee

SCHUETZEN NOTES.

an-target there will be, also, a gold medal for the best shooter, essrs. W. & C. Nolte promised to give a gold medal worth \$25 to the cooter of the corps who makes the most points during the season.

EAST SIDE RIFLE CLUB.—Following are the officers of the newly-formed club under the name of the East Side Rifle Club; headquarters, 114 Avenue B: B. Wrageg, Pres.; Th. Jung, Vice-Pres.; Gus. Zimmermann, Treas.; Gus. Messerschmitt, Sec.; Jul. Oberlaskamp, Fin. Sec.; Ant. Duffner, Sergeant-at-Arms; Wm. Seppenfeldt, Capt. This club will shoot for places Friday, March 27, at Seppenfeldt's rifle gallery, 15 E. Houston st.

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB, March 7.—Seventh competition for the gold match; ten shots per man, Creedmoor targets, gallery distance,

P Fenning	J Oneil.
M B Engle 49	G Schurman
Capt N D Ward 48	H Horros
C G Zettler	C. Judson
B Zettler	A Lober
J Levy47	G Conner 4
J Dutel	J Blumenburg
D Miller	В. Т.

BOSTON.—The Massachusetts Rife Association held an unusually well-attended shoot at Walnut Hill Saturday. The feature of the day's work was a complete score of 10 bullseyes, made by Adams. The weather conditions could hardly be called excellent, as a tricky wind blew from the northwest most of the day, although the light compensated, in a degree, for the fiftul breezes. The scores made are appended: Creedmoor Match

ı	T Baxter		- 5	- 5	4 .	4 5	4	- 5	5 5	4-46
	H R Cooley		5	ă	5	4 5	å	4	5 5	4-45
	D F Boyden		5	5	ä	4 5	ã	d		4-45
	E F Richardson (m.)		5	4	5	5 4	Ã	à	4 4	5-44
ı	E Burleigh		- 5	á	4	4 4				4-43
	E D Ward		5	ń	3	å å	ă	ŝ	3 5	4-43
l	C C Foster		.4	5	4 .					4-12
	A L Burt		4	4	4	4 4				4-42
	J A Cobb		4	4		3 3	4	4		4-28
	Sharpsh	oote	rs' M	atel	1.		-	-	-	
	H K Cooley8	- 5	6	7	9	8	5	9	8	8 - 73
	W Gardner5	10	7	6	5	9	9	9	5	8-73
	A L Burt	- 8	10	7	3	9	7	4	5	8 - 70
	B Anson8	9	10	4	4	7	5	3	8	9 - 67
	C B Brown	10	4	5	5	8	4	3	10	7 - 60
t	Novelty	Mat	ch (I	lest'	١.					
	J. N. Frye		10	8	8	9 9	7	9 1	10 8	10 - 88
	W. Gardner		10	8	8 1	0 10	Ò	10	9 7	7 - 87
	T Baxter		10	10	8	8 8	8	8	8 7	9 - 81
	E F Richardson (military)		9	6	7	7 7	7	4	8 4	5 - 64
	J A Cobb		3	3	4	5 9	6	9	5 3	4 - 51
	GARDNER, Mass March 8 -	_A +	tho	lact	ro	rulor	12	noot	ince o	of the

GARDNER, Mass., March 8.—At the last regular meeting of Gardner Rifle Club, there was a good attendance and fine sport, members who shot for a record used the fine ring and Creed target combined, distance 200 yards, off-hand, two scores to each

R.	C.	R.	C.	Tota	ls.
G F Ellsworth	46	83	46	168	9:
J N Dodge78	44	80	44	158	8
Chester Hinds	43	77	43	149	8
F Nichols	4:3	80	44	1.46	86
S Leon Walker 62	43	77	43	139	88
C C Merritt	42	60	41	128	83
T H Knowlton59	42	57	42	116	8
C Shumway	40	48	40	9.1	86
R P Adams40	40	45	40	85	80
F Underwood34	40	30	38	G.I	71

During the winter there has been series of meetings when the been a contest for what is known as the "Road Match!" for eash. The conditions were, distance, 200 yards, off-hand, using the Giriga target, three scores to count as one continuous one. The ing scores gives the names of the lucky ones with the prizes aventh.

F Ellsworth99	104	101-304	\$10.
N Dodge	97	95-283	7.
rank E Nichols 92	92	94-278	4.1
Matthews	89	89-266	3.
V Charles 92	93	79 - 264	12
Chester Hinds 86	89	88-203	1.
red H Knowlton. 90	89	81 - 260	1.
I C Knowlton 90	88	79 - 257	1.
B Hildreth 74	80	89-243	
Leon Walker94	79	82-235	1

S Leon Walker. 94 77 89—285 90

NEWPORT, R. I., March 10.—We inclose scores made by Newport Ritle Club on Wednesday last. A team match with the New Bedford Ritle Club is on the tapis. Competitions for place on the team begin services. In the "Chromo" match, at Paradise range, on Wednesservices. In the "Chromo" match, at Paradise range, on Wednesservices. In the "Chromo" match, at Paradise range, on Wednesservices and the Secondary of the Wednesservices. Newport 100 May remarkable score was made by the members of the Newport 100 May remarkable score was made by the members of the Newport 100 May remarkable score was made by the members of the Newport 100 May remarkable score was made by the members of the Newport 100 May remarkable score was made by the members of the Newport 100 May remarkable score with the Newport 100 May 10

TRAP SHOOTERS are generally aware of the excellence of the Card trap, of which Mr. Will. H. Cruttenden, Cazenovia, N. Y., is the agent. We do not know how many of these traps Mr. Cruttenden has sold, but they must be logion.

Yachting and Canoeing.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:
The new mode of measurement devised by the specially appointed committee for the use of the Seawanhaka Y. C. is as follows:
FOR SCHOONERS,
Sailing Tonnages $\begin{pmatrix} LWL+OH\\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 0.9× $\begin{pmatrix} LS+TS-\frac{MS+FS}{5} \end{pmatrix}$

corpressed in words, the Sulling Tonuage of schooners is equal to ugil on Loud Line plus one-lifth Overhang, this sum multiplied by the sum of the area Lower Sail and Topsails less one-fifth the area of Mainsail and Forell, the whole product to be divided by 4,000. In the formula above OH stands for Overhang, LS for area for both Topsails, MS for area of Mainsail and FS for an of Foresail.

FOR SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.

For sloops and cutters. Sailing Tonnage
$$=$$
 $\left(\frac{\text{LWL+OH}}{5}\right)0.9\times\left(\text{LS-TS-}\frac{\text{MS}}{5}\right)$

Sailing Tonnage—(LWH+OH) 0.0× (LS-TS-MS) 4000

Or expressed in words, the Sailing Tonnage of a sloop or cutter is equal to the Length on Load Line with one-fifth the Overhang added, this sum multiplied by nine-tenths and again multiplied by the area of Lower Sail with area of Topsail added, lies one-fitn the area of Main sail, the whole product to be divided by 4,000.

In this formula OH stands for Overhang, LS for Lower Sail, TS for Topsail and MS for Mainsail.

One-lifth the area of Mainsail goes free of tax for the area of topsail and lowed. Any increase in the area of topsail is subject to tax by the formula OH stands for Overhang, LS for Lower Sail, TS for Topsail and lowed. Any increase in the area of topsail is subject to tax by the formula OH stands for Overhang, LS for Lower Sail, TS for Topsail allowed. The committee to the club is as follows:

Commodous Any increase in the area of topsail is subject to tax by the formula of the committee to the club is as follows:

Commodous Any increase in the area of topsail is subject to tax by the formula of the committee to select the measurement now become subject to the form of the committee to select the measurement now because the committee of the committee

ore. Similar bodies are alike as the cubes of their similar dimensis. herefore, assume the water line at 71ft, for convenience. As the set of 71 is to the cube of 75, so is the contents of the Gracie 7ft, long, he contents of the Gracie 7ft, long, he contents of the Gracie 7ft long. The result is 5,251 cubic feet is equally 6, in of freeboard, making the contents 5,227, is the revalue as 4ft longer on the water line. We can say with certify that this conclusion is not true, and dismiss the cubic measurent, should be a superficient of the same type. And then the conclusion is not true, and dismiss the cubic measurent und is taken at the outset by this measurement that all are of the actype, while in this club the boats are widely different in type, length orded not be used with fainces to all, a length measurent invariably tending to wide and heavily masted vessels, very the smooth water, but not fitted for long cruises.

examined it was found that while depth could be utilized in a small boot, like the Madge, with all the ballast outside, depth could not be made use of highest way to be a small the large with the ballast outside, depth could not be made use of highest way to be a small the large with the ballast outside, him giving depth a changing value that no formula could equalize.

The same conclusion was reached in regard to beam, as the 7ft, sin, beam in Madge, with all ballast outside, has been found to be squal about to the 14/5ft, beam of the Schemer, with all ballast inside. This put an end to taxing beam as a dimension.

At length a suggestion was made to try the formula now before you. It was found to classify widely different types of boats so fairly that it was adopted. This formula allows the wide and heavily-canvased boat to contend on equal terms with the long and moderately-rigged boat to contend on equal terms with the long and moderately-rigged boat to contend on equal terms with the long and moderately-rigged boat to contend on eputal terms with the long and moderately-rigged boat to contend on eputal terms with the long and moderately-rigged boat to contend on eputal terms with the long and moderately-rigged boat to contend on eputal terms with the long and the other pays for her sail that the sail of the sail

LIST OF BOATS UNDER THE NEW MEASUREMENT,

	1300	u, $10ns$.	LUCHUIN, Ft. A.	rea sau. er.
Intrepid		172.2	102	7296
Tidal Wave		165,4	109.7	0062
Wanderer		156.7	108	6455
Clytie		79.8	79.5	4473
Gracie		66.7	70.9	4090
Mischief		55.1	02.4	3933
Oriva			52.2	2400
Regina		26	47.9	2417
Valkyr		24.1	48.1	2227
Hesper		22.2	46.9	2115
Madeap		21.4	43.9	2166
Rover			43.0	1787
Schemer		18	37.8	1539
Muriel			41.3	1400

Respectfully submitted,

A. CARY SMITH,
Chairman of the Committee.

THE YAWL IN AMERICA.

THE YAWL IN AMERICA.

[CONTINUED.]

THE introduction of the yawl along the Allantic coast is of recent date, and due to the publicity given the merits of the rig through a foregreat and Streeza. The unanimity with which all who have given to the area for the right with the property of the right and right and recent number of boats right with a mizzen, as well as the great number of inquiries reaching us concerning the yawl, seem to point to the permanent habitation of that rig in our deet, just as surely as the cutter has made a place for herself in our midst, strictly upon undeniable merits, with the aid of a favorable introduction to the yachting public through these columns. It is not to be supposed that the yawl is to supplant every other style of convassing in vogue, but that it will become popular as a cruising rig for shorthanded vessels, as a safe rig for prolonged voyaging, and as a faster, more wardenly and even handler rig that the schooner there seems no will, of course, demur to anything which threatens to invade the rancient order of things, but in the long run the practical advantages of the yawl are certain to be appreciated, and the old school will again be left astern, as they already have been on the question of keels, outside weights, and the cutter. Forest and Practical davantages of the yawl are certain to be appreciated, and the old school will again be left astern, as they already have been on the question of keels, outside weights, and the cutter. Forest and Practical davantages of the yawl are certain to be appreciated, and the old school will again be left astern, as they already have been on the question of keels, outside weights, and the cutter. Forest and Practical davantages of the yawl are certain to be appreciated, and the old school will again be left astern, as any preconst extended to bring the kindness of a number of owners we are enabled to bring to bear the experience of others in Sudge and advocate in o

Length on load line	14 ft. 8 in.
Beam at stern	3 ft. 8 in.
Beam 4 ft. from stern	4 ft. 1 in.
Beam at mainmast	2 ft. 10 in
Least freeboard	1 ft. 4 in,
Depth amidships	2 ft, 1 in.
Centre-board length	2 ft. 4 in.
Centre-board drop Centre-board aft of mast	1 ft.
Centre-board aft of mast	1 ft. 10 in,
Banasi, two sand bags	50 JDS.
Mainmast, hoist	8 ft. 6 in.
Main boom	
	5 ft,
Mainsail, leach	12 ft.
Bowsprit outboard	3 ft Sin.
Mast from stem.	3 ft, 6 in.
Mizzen, hoist	5 ft. 11 in.
Mizzen, foot	5 ft. 2 in.
Mizzen, head	2 ft. 6 in.
Mizzen, leach	8 ft.
Boomkin outboard	2 ft.
Mizzenmast from stern	1 ft. ti in.
Sprit of mainsail	10 ft, 6 in.
Sprit of mizzen	Git, liin.

There was a single line of reef points in the mainsail, 2ft above the foot. The ballast consisted only of a couple of 35b, sand bags, as the beat was not intended for carrying on. The Mobile pilot "saw" our New York sand bag hen and "went" them "one better." He sewed a rope strap around the middle of the bag, and to a short tin, pennant

from the centre of the strap, secured a toggle. When blowing, he tossed the bag over the weather side, and there left hang outboard, the toggle across the inside of the thole plus. Mr. Toulmin writes concerning the James:

"If found this rig very convenient, especially in hunting as I could be a provided by the mainstall and shoot from either side. Game on he appears the provided and the provided by the mainstall and shoot from either side. Game on he appears the provided and the provided by the mainstall and shoot from either side. Game on he appears the provided and measured was lift, long, and about as big in the body as a flour barrel; but on one occasion I was with a friend on a bayon, about 50 miles from Mobile, and we both shot and killed one, which we judged to be about 5 or 6 feet longer than our boat. This was in a part of the country where people seldom penetrated. It was nearly sundown, and we heard him bellow and in a few minutes after we be making right for our boat, evided by, with hostile intentions, when we shot him. I killed one once with a muzal-bading pistol, which alligator measured %2 feet long. He had been lighting, and one of his forelegs had been bitten off close up to his body. All that I ever killed I shot about the eye in the head, as this is about all you can see of an alligator to shoot at, though sometimes a little of his tail will show above water. This pistol was litted with a stock like a rifle, and was telench barrel. If lad a patent bading-muzgle, removable, and cut out with a wad cutter. The ball was conical, and 70 balls weighted one pound. I killed a good many alligators with it over 8 feet long, and other game, and on one occasion shot the heads off of 5 'Bee one pound. I killed a good many alligators with it over 8 feet long, and other pame, and on one occasion shot the heads off of 5 'Bee Martins' in succession."

A long period now intervenes before the appearance of the yaw if now the provided was a second by the provided was suited with a wad cutter. The ball was coni

DETAILS OF CAPRICE, YAWL.
Length over all.
Length on load line
locum extreme
Depth of hold.
Draft without board
Draft without board 36 ft. 10 in. 32 ft. 4 in. 13 ft. 8 in. 4 ft. 6 in. 3 ft. 6 in. 10 ft. 1 ft. 10 in. 8 tons.

Area imazeu.

Area imazeu.

Area imazeu.

Area ibropail.

Area jourgail.

Area

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



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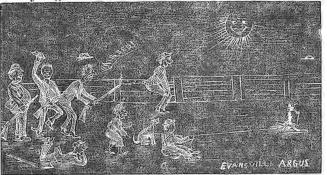
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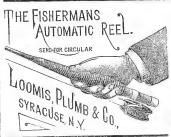


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Train 52. Leaves New York 18:30 a. m. Iride Express, 10:30 a. m. Philadelphia 11:50 a. m. Express, 10:30 a. m. Philadelphia 11:50 a. m. Baltimore 18:20 p. m. Richmond 10:20 y. m. Baltimore 18:20 p. m. Richmond 10:20 y. m. Baltimore at 14:40 a. m. There connects with No. 52 below. Pullman Cars from Richmond to Danville. 12 This train connects Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Baltimore at 4:00 p. m. direct via York River Line for West Point and Richmond and connecting there with Train 50. Train 52. Leaves New York 2:30 p. m. Philadelphia 11:50 a. m. Baltimore 18:30 a. m. Arrives at Lynchburgh 19:50 a. m. Alanta 11:20 b. m. Arrives at 19:00 p. m., Stours from New York. Pullman Cars New York to Washington, Washington to Charlotte and Charleston. Arrives at Columbia 4:15 p. m., and Augusta 8:40 p. m. Savannah 19:45 p. m., Charleston 9:00 p. m. Arrives at Columbia 4:15 p. m. Charleston 9:00 p. m. Arrives 30 p. m. Train 50. Leaves New York 20, m. Thiladelphia 12:30 a. m. Richmond, 11:30 a. m. Danville 19:30 a. m. Richmond, 11:30 a. m. Danville 19:30 p. m. Richmond, 11:30 a. m. Danville 19:40 p. m. Macon 19:45 p. m. Monigomery 19:00 p. m. Molbie 19:45 p. m. Jacksonville, 5:30 p. m. Monigomery 19:00 p. m. Molbie 19:46 a. m. New Orleans 19:22 p. m. Molbie 19:46 p. m. Jacksonville, 5:00 a. m. Pullman Sleeper Greenboro to Augusta.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Train 40. Leaves New York *4:39 a, m. Philadelphia *7:15 a, m. Baltimore *9:45 a, m. Arrives at Richmond *8:04 p, m. Wilmington *10:50 p, m. Charleston *6:50 a, m. Savamah *10:45 a, m. Jacksonville *5:20 p, m. Pullman Sleepers Washington to Charleston.

Train 48. Leaves New York *9:00 p, m. W. Philadelphia *12:30 a, m. Baltimore *4:30 a, m. Arrives at Richmond *11:30 a, m. Wilmington *9:35 p, m. Charleston *6:45 a, m. Savamah *10:45 a, m. Jacksonville *5:30 p, m. Columbia *6:10 a, m. Augusta *5:30 p, m. Savamah *3:45 a, m. Jacksonville *5:30 p, m. Columbia *6:10 a, m. Augusta *5:30 p, m. Pullman Sieeping Cars New York to Savamah

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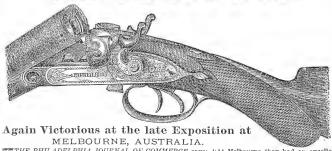
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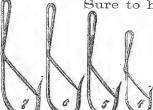
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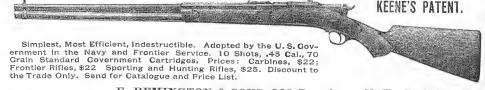
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CONTENTS

CONYA

EDITORIAL.

The Programme Changed.
A Little Story.
The Sroptressian Tourist.
Camp Flotsam.
Stock Raising in Texas.
Natural History.
Birds at Cobb's Island.
An Arkansas Bear Fight.
The New York State Association.
Veteran Bear Hunters.
Idle Hours in the Blind.
"Byrne" and that Shotgun.
More Quall Experiments.
Last Shots at the Grouse.
The Mississippi Floods.
St. And Kryne Fishing.
St. And Kryne Fishing.
That Big Maskerel at Cape May.
That Big Maskerel at Cape May.
That Big Maskerel at Cape May.

FISHCULTURE.
The London Fishery Exhibition.
The Onio Hatchery.
THE KENNE.
Pittsburg Dog Show.
New York Dog Show.
Eastern Field Trials Club.
Laverack Pedignes.
1069-Hatchery.
A Day and a Half with the
Beagles.
Kennel Notes.
Yachting and Candeing.
Ships.
Small Yacht Stoves.
One-Gun Starts.
That Tract.
"Real" Yachting.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Military Revolver Use.
Answers to Correspondents.

THE PROGRAMME CHANGED.

THE county delegates of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game convened at Albany last week. The report of their proceedings, which is given in another column, will be read with pleasure by all true friends of the society and of the purposes for which it was organized.

The Albany convention was in decided and pleasing contrast to those others held by the association in recent years, which have called out severe and merited criticism. It was not an assembly of trap-shooters gathered for a great pigeon slaughter, but a meeting of sportsmen who came together to engage only in the work which legitimately belongs to the society. The meeting was marked by a pleasant social feeling, earnestness of purpose, temperate discussion and dignified bearing throughout. It is a turning point in the his tory of the association, or at least it may be made such, and the change af programme will be most gratifying to those who have been outspoken in the demand that it should be made.

The New York State Association, in so far as it continues in the work inaugurated at Albany last week, will merit and receive the support of influential men and societies who have heretofore held aloof from it.

It gives the Forest and Stream much pleasure to record the change of programme adopted by the oldest society of its kind in this country. We trust that other State societies may follow in its lead. Indeed, as our columns have of late indicated, there has never been more decided necessity for deliberate, determined, and persistent effort to conserve the game supply than there is in all portions of America to-day. While that necessity exists no society which professes to be organized for such an effort can honestly fritter away its opportunities by trap-shooting pigeons.

The proposition to stop the spring shooting of ducks is one that we had hoped to see accepted, and though not received with favor by the delegates at this meeting, it is a reform that is sure to come, and one that will find favor in the eyes of all broad-minded men. Some State must institute the reform in this matter, and once started the move-ment will be accepted and followed by most of the sister Mayor Hutchinson's remarks on the wanton destruction of our forests deserve careful attention.

The truly extraordinary proposition to permit the shooting

of ruffed grouse August 1st in Otsego' county was carried, for what reason is not stated, but a more remarkable step backward has not been chronicled in late years, we think. Why people in Otsego county should desire to kill the young grouse, when many of them are no larger than quails, it is hard to understand, and still more so to conceive why a body of men containing many representative sportsmen should support such a movement. The mover of this proposes also to open the waters of Otsego Lake to the netters during July and August. It is true that permission is given only to take whitefish in this way, but how are the other fish to be warned that the net is not intended for them?

A LITTLE STORY.

NE day, when spring had fairly made its presence known by the softness of the south wind, and by-

"The bluebird shifting his light load of song From post to post along the cheerless fence'

of northern fields, and by the robin tuning his pipe where it had long been unheard, a pair of woodducks came flying northward, and after some careful viewing from above of a certain wood-bordered stream, settled in its waters. The male was in brave apparel, which he had donned in the southern swamp, where he had spent the winter and wooed his mate, and her dress, though less gaudy than his, was rich and beautiful. In fact, they were on their wedding journey, and in search of a summer home. The little river had just cleared itself of ice and was flowing between brimming banks with many water maples bending over it, their buds grown crimson with renewing life. The blackbirds were gurgling so joyfully in the trees, the muskrats swam so boldly forth to their love-making and food-getting, and the turtles basked in the sunshine on the logs so lazily that it seemed as if bird and beast and reptile might live here undisturbed through all the live months with none to make them afraid but the hawk and the mink. Hard by was a great marsh that gave promise of wild rice in August and September, and the four sharp eyes of the ducks discovered a hollow tree, in which a big woodpecker some seasons before had chiseled a doorway to as snug a home as they could wish. Taking all things into account, they felt sure they could not better themselves, and at once set about going to housekeeping.

A few days later, while they were resting from their labors and taking a comfortable bath, they heard an unwonted crashing among the underbrush, and presently a boy appeared on the bank a few rods above them. He bore an iron tube some feet longer than himself, and after groping down the stream a minute he discovered them and pointed it in their direction. If they had known anything about telescopes they might have thought this was one, from the time it was held toward them. But at last it belched forth fire and smoke and thunder, and something went hurtling over their heads with a sound as ominous as the whistling of a hawk's wings. They swam away into a secret place as fast as their paddles would take them, and left the boy there lamenting and using some strange language concerning his

The next day they ventured forth to feed and bathe, but soon had their suspicions aroused by a slight rustling in the bushes some ten rods away, and swam away from the source of alarm with moderate speed. They had not gone ten feet before there was fire and smoke and thunder again, more terrific than before, for it was instantly repeated, and the water just behind them was torn by a shower of the fiercest hail they had ever known. Then uprose a hat, and under it a man, and they heard him say, savagely, "Something or other the luck" or "the ducks," they were not sure which. Notwithstanding these disturbances they kept on making ready for housekeeping.

One day, while madam was inside giving the last touches to the nest with some feathers of her own breast, her lord, sitting outside on a branch, keeping watch and ward, saw a man splashing through the neighboring marsh, and just before him a dog. Presently the dog stood still, with one fore foot raised and his body as rigid as the limb on which the wooddrake was sitting. Then the man walked up, cautiously, behind him, and two little snipe flew up before the dog. The man threw up to his face the iron tube, which all mankind seemed to be carrying, and before the fire and smoke down came the two poor snipe, one killed outright and the other fluttering through the dead sedges with a broken wing. They were acquaintances of the wooddrake, and he knew that they were intending to summer in the neighborhood of the marsh. After the sportsman had brought kept on the premises as provided by law,

down the two birds, his iron tube seemed to be broken close to the end nearest to him, and he was very busy with it for a minute, so that the wood-drake began to think there would be nothing more to fear from him.

But he soon came their way with that death-dealing engine of his in perfect trim again. So the drake sounded his warning note "O-eek! O-eek!" and madam scrambled out of the tree and they both set forth on wing, and each urged the other to put the best quill forward. Then there were two flashes of lightning and two clouds of smoke and two thunderous reports, and the drake lost the brightest feather of his crest, and the duck a quill from her wing, which went floating down the air behind them.

They decided that there was no safety for them here, and that they would tempt fate no further, having luckily escaped the boy, the pot-hunter, and the wing sportsman. So they described the home which promised to be so pleasant, and began anew by a stream which ran through a Canadian forest where no gunner ever came. There they reared a family of fourteen, and in the fall took most of them safely back to the south.

There were no ducks in the stream they left in April, till October, whereas, except for the shooters who got only two snipe and two feathers, there might have been sixteen plump woodducks on the first of September.

There is a double moral to this little story; one for the woodducks and one for the sportsman. So far only the woodducks seem to have profited by it.

A PROPOSED MONUMENT TO HERBERT.—The Greenwood Lake Association, whose club house is situated in the Warwick Woodlands, at Greenwood Lake, N. Y., are desirous of commemorating at that spot the memory of the man who gave the lake and the park their names, and they have already secured the services of an eminent artist to paint for their reception room a fine portrait of William Henry One of the members of the association has volunteered to contribute the sum of \$200 for a monument fund, and the treasurer of the association, Mr. H. C. Cooke, No. 159 Front street, New York, has been authorized to receive other contributions for the same object. It is proposed to erect the monument in the Warwick Woodlands. The association offers to bear all attendant expenses, devoting all the funds which may be subscribed solely to the purchase of the memorial. We wish the Greenwood Lake Association success in its commendable undertaking. This is an oppor-tunity now for the namby-pamby class of professional admirers of "Our Frank" to supplement their loud and unwearied harping on their mania and put their hands in their pockets for some substantial evidence of their worship of

DESTRUCTION OF SONG BIRDS.—The bill to amend the game laws of this State, now in the hands of a committee, contains a number of most excellent features, as well as a number that must be unhesitatingly condemned. One of the most striking of the latter is that which permits taxidermists to kill the small song and insectivorous birds, except on Long Island. It is difficult to understand why any provision at all should be made to protect small birds, if the only class who do much toward their destruction is to be excepted from the provision of the act. The taxidermists kill a very large proportion of all the song birds destroyed in the State, and sell the skins to milliners. We know of many men who, during the migration of our bright plumaged warblers, employ shooters who kill from thirty to fifty of these birds each day during their migration. The loss to the agriculturist from this destruction of bird life can scarcely be estimated. It should be stopped. The persons who should be excepted in this provision are the working ornithologists of the State. They do not take bird life wantonly or for the sake of gain, When they kill, they do it with a purpose, and that purpose is a high and noble one.

POWDER IN THE CITY.—The powder manufacturers keep their stores in schooners and other sailing craft off Bedloe's Island, down the bay. The powder is delivered to city dealers by a man who comes around twice a day carrying the cans in a bag marked "Powder," as provided by law. Sometimes the bag is wrong side out, so that the label is on the inside, but we have never known of a carrier having exploded. The dealers are licensed to keep fourteen pounds of powder on hand. This permit is granted by the Bureau of Combustibles, and must be renewed annually. The fire insurance policies contain a provision allowing powder to be

The Sportsman Tourist.

CAMP FLOTSAM.

IV.—THEY WHO DWELL IN TENTS.

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CAMPING is not altogether so great an accomplishment as by some it is reckoned; it is far more to be a camper. The practice, to a considerable extent, is initiative; no small portion of those who attempt it do so from the notion that it is quite the thing to spend a few days of the summer in this way. The second season finds their ardor somewhat abated, and is usually the last of their camping out. Toting iron bedsteads, mattresses, pillows, comfortables, chairs and trunks—for these are the usual accompaniments of the imitative camper, the one who goes camping because some one else goes—becomes slightly monotonous after the first time. The genuine camper carries none of these. With the aid of a companion the major part of the outfit can be transported upon the back, the remainder is easily constructed from material at hand on the spot chosen for a cump. To these the years bring no monotony, naught but a nearre kinship to nature. The retreat beneath the shadow of the pines, which for weeks have nightly flung back the glare of the camp fire, is quitted with regret, and the gurgle of mountain stream, or the voice of the wave in its "stone-troubled bound" haunts the memory until again in summer days the past is lived over.

He who goes camping for the first time and sees a tent pitched, and watches in astonishment the creation, by hands skilled in forest craft, of tables, beds, chairs, and the et ceteras which make a comfortable camp, is apt to become impressed with an idea of his own uselessness; a great gulf separates him from the workers about him, a gulf passed by them long ago, but on whose bank he must wait, restrained by a code as inexorable as that which doomed the shades to tarry on the shores of Styx for a hundred years. At his first meal in camp he disposes suspiciously of the broiled bacon upon his tin plate, partakes doubtfully of the fried potatoes, but with more confidence sips the aromatic coffee, although destitute of the cream which was wont to crown hi

Trees and glimmer faintly on the can'as overhead, and once more "jocund day stands tip-toe on the misty mountain tops."

The sensations of that night come to him no more forever. It was the solemn night's vigil, in the sanctuary, whose very sod is holy; the watching of arms by him whom the morn was to see dubbed and ushered into the ranks of knighthood, into an order as honorable, as chivalric as ever wore star or garter, or moved in the forlorn hope over a stricken field. The ordeal has been passed; he rises with the rest and henceforward feels himself of them. The great mother has acknowledged her child. Yet it is not alway thus. Now and then one comes out from that lonely vigil, defeated, infamous Such an one turns back on the morn to seek the busy haunts of men, and trudges his ten or fifteen miles to "get out of the woods." It is better thus; it is the survival of the fittest. Strange to say, this conduct is observed only in the male hiped. More than once have we encountered parties who reekoned among their number two or three fair maidens, whose dainty feet had hitherto scurce strayed off the avenue, to whose cheeks the mountain air had brought fresher crimson, whom the breezes and the sun had tanned, whom the waters of the mountain lake had laved and nature kissed into mew beauty, to whom the first and last night in camp, in moonlight and in darkness, in calm and in storm, brought naught but sweet repose, and who looked back fondly to their few weeks of camp life as to a glorious idyl of the summer.

A camper must be born to it; unlike the angler, he cannot

naught but sweet repose, and who looked back fondly to their few weeks of camp life as to a glorious idyl of the summer.

A camper must be born to it; unlike the angler, he cannot be made, nor can the latter be transformed, as of course, into a camper. We recall two choice spirits of the angle, whose zeal in the sport with rod and reel never flags, who will ride all night for the fishing of a morning; yet who cannot be induced to accept the hospitality of a night's entertainment in camp. They profess years of rheumatism or "can't sleep on a hard bed." One of these worthies passed a couple of days with us in camp, and, after fishing the daylight through, walked three miles along a mountain path to the nearest house, to return by daybreak and from the opposite shore, to rouse us with a wild "halloo" to come for him with the boat for another day's sport. We verily believe that a single night of him would have turned our camp into a miniature Bedlam, and furnished us with a candidate for a straight-jacket before morning.

What may happen when such an one is pushed to the verge, is foreshadowed in the following experience:

We had enlisted a party of four for a month out. For two it was their novitiate; one of these was in fact mustered in rather as a Major Domo than a brother of the angle. However, his self-confidence as to running a camp was supreme, and his enthusiasm over the prospect of the month, with the attendant advantages of good society, stood at 90° all the way. Considering the environment and its contagion, this was not suprising. The day was a perfect one, and through its mellow hours we were traversing woody and mountain roads, through aisless of gray and gnarled, and tuted columns, arched with tracery of living green, through which the sunlight dripped over our path, across rude log bridges, along flashing streams, skirting mountain meadows, bordered with white and scarlet and gold until, from a hilltop, the sheen of distant waters told us that our journey was well uigh done. Barely enough of day rem

Two of the party started for a plunge in the lake, and night settled down on the camp with its two remaining occupants. We sat in an open end tent and looked out at the darkness. No camp-fire lighted up the scene, and in the shadow of the mountains which frowned on either hand, under a canopy of leaves which shut out the stars, with the voices of the night just opening their chorus, perhaps, to our brother just ushered into a new life, it did seem scary. The "whirr" of a tree toad came from a tree overhead, and he turned his face skyward; a "chehunk" came from the water behind the tent, and he gazed earnestly in his rear; then a plaintive "squawk" came apparently from the log on which he sat, and he hastily changed his seat to a box. Then he lighted a lantern; with it he got a fair view of the darkness, and he turned to us. His face showed that he was possessed with a spirit of vague unrest; there was that far-away look in his eyes which told that his thoughts were of home. The next moment the symptoms were fully developed.

"Ever camp here before?"

"Yes, last year."

'Yes, last year. 'Take cold?'

"Take con:
"No."
"Should think you would."
A pause followed.
"How long do you think we will stay?"
His mind was apparently wandering and he had forgotten

In mind was apparently wandering and he had forgotten our arrangements.

*CAbout a month."

"I should think you would get tired." A pause. "It is awful lonesome out here, ain't it?"

We dissented.

'Any snakes here ?"

"Any snakes here?"
"Not many."
"What kind?"
"Pilots and rattlers over on the other shore."
A sigh. "Well I wouldn't care how long I stayed if I only knew mother was well."
This exhibition of suddenly developed filial affection set us off. We whispered the episode to the veteran, after we had turned in, and chuckled ourselves to sleep.
As it turned out the langh was not altogether on our side. The "symptoms" were amusing, but the disease which the next night seized the Major-Domo, who occupied a tent alone, was not fully appreciated at the time. We had been sleeping for some time, when our curtains were drawn and a hand intruded into the tent with a sharp "hist" and a startling whisper: "There is a man out here; he has just passed in front of

my tent."

There was an uproar in a moment, and all turned out, lanterns and torches were hastily fired and for half an hour beat up the thickets in search of the intruder, but in vain. Returning to our tent a council was held.

"How could you see anyone when it was so dark?" asked

one.

"Well, I could see something move; somebody went along the side of the tent and fell over the ropes against it, right by my bed."

"Somebody trying to find something to steal," said another.

"Well," said the Major-Domo, "I don't like it; it don't look good."

look good."

Then he turned in with us, and the remainder of the night was quiet. Now, of one thing we were certain, there was not, save our party, a human being within miles, and so asserted. The veteran coincided, but the other new member was not convinced. Yet, what had he seen and heard? Something, certainly, for there was no shamming in the case. In vain we pondered; we could not solve. There is a vein of superstition in us all, however well concealed or suppressed by our philosophy, which will not down in the presence of the unaccountable. Between sleeping and waking, our thoughts, in spite of us, went over to that other camp upon the bluff, scarcely more than a stone's throw across the arm of the lake, with its half dozen silent sleepers within a "low green tent whose curtain never outward swings," campers awaiting the judgment day in couches prepared, no one knew when, and tenanted, no one knew by whom, yet where was the connection?

The following night the Major-Domo again occupied his tent alone, and we were aroused as before. This time he was able to describe the intruder as wearing a slouch hat, and, rilling to profit by his mishap of the previous night, he had again tallen over the ropes against the tent. There was another search with the same result as before. Two onen got "mad" and turned in, saying, "Whoever he is, let him go as long as he don't come in here."

Once more the Major-Domo sought his tent, but within five minutes there was a shout, "Here he is!" and we went out alone.

"Where is he?" we asked. Then he turned in with us, and the remainder of the night

alone.
"Where is he?" we asked.
"Right by that big tree; he is leaning against it; don't, you

"Where is he?" we asked.

"Right by that big tree; he is leaning against it; don't, you see him?"

"No; which tree?"

"No; which tree?"

"Ther third one from the tent."

"Let us go up to him," and we advanced.

"There he goes; see him, see him!"

There was a third man got "mad" and spoke more in sorrow than aught else.

"See here, what's the matter with you? You have kept everybody awake for two nights; you had better go to bed; there was no one there and you havn't seen anyone."

An honest confession is good for the soul, and it was poured out to us there, under the silence of the stars; "I guess it must have been fear." Just then a rustling, made by some object moving in the thicket, came from the left. The Major-Domo frantically hurled a club in the direction of the sound. A "Ki yi; ki yi" told that it had taken effect. The yelp of the dog fell upon him like a revelation, and with it came the turning point in his malady. A stray setter puppy had wandered into camp, and thereafter, with the dog tied in his tent, the Major-Domo slept in the fancied security which three men with an arsenal of some twenty shots had been unable to afford.

The camp 'enthusiast is a being of a different sort. He never goes out with a party, but is an acquaintance of one of them, and usually puts in an appearance after the camp is settled and in running order, and at once makes himself at home. He gushes, thinks "it is glorious," that he "would like this sort of thing," that he will "do it" himself next year, and meanwhile spreads himself upon your bunk to snooze until meal time. There is a remedy for this affliction and it should be applied promptly.

One of these once found his way to our camp and soon offervesced. It was late when he arrived, but the night was all too long for him, for he "had come to do nothing but fish;" the bringing of water and fuel and the culinary part

of camp, he was apparently willing to trust, with full confidence, to the rest. However, for reasons entirely natural, he got little sleep, and at daybreak was given in charge of one of the veterans, who was to make it lively for him. It was a chilly morning, the vapor had condensed in great drops and formed minature pools upon the seats in the boat, tasking to the utmost the powers of absorption of the victim who, without an intervening cushion or blanket, was taken to the fishing place. This was in a nook in the shadow of the mountain, and the boat was anchored against a wall of rock where the sun could by no possibility strike the water before ten o'clock. Here he was fished for six mortal hours without even a drop of water. Camp had been left at an hour too early for breakfast, and a lunch had not been suggested. The spot was evidently not a favorite resort for fish, for no one had a "bite." At moon the veteran salled grandly into port. In the bow sat an individual in ustate of collapse. His appearance suggested Andersonville, or an arrival from a grusshopper neighborhood. We saw no trace of enthusiasm until he struck our larder, when that useful appendage sustained a reverse which would cause the "temporary suspension" of a boarding-house not well backed. After his meal he set his face sternly away from eamp; "business called him;" he was cured.

However rough and uncouth the ways of camp and its life may be to the outward seeming, no parlor or salon sooner betrays the gentleman or the boor. The latter, unfortunately, is not confined within the limits of civilization, but two days in camp will bring him out in his true colors. The line which divides the two classes, as surely separates the true sportsman from the other kind. No toil is too arduous, no sacrifice too dear to be undergone by the one, and he is never satisfied with his success, but is always for more.

We once had for a companion in camp one of the latter. Two hours of a breezy morning had brought us forty fine bass; the noble fellows were lea

Hades.
Call it Paganism or what you will, "they whose hearts are dry as the summer dust burn to the socket." Let the true sportsnan shun them as though they were heralded by the cry, "Room for the lepen." And let us hope, aye, and see to it, that while the ancient order of gentleman, berailed by the great novelist as almost extinct, still lives, that other order born of it and inseparable from it, the ancient order of anglers, shall not perish from the earth. WAWAYANDA.

STOCK RAISING IN TEXAS.

STOCK RAISING IN TEXAS.

Etilior Forest and Stream:

I send you a very interesting account of stock raising in Texas. It comes from Judge Wilson Hey, of Mason, the county seat of Mason county. Texas, and is a part of a letter not written for publication. It shows well the grand scale on which the ranchmen of the "Lone Star State" are doing business, as well as their prosperity in maising stock. Mason county lies in the central part of the State, about 140 miles north of San Antonio. It has an elevation above the sea of about 1,000 feet, and its climate is very healthful, none more so. Mason on the north adjoins the old Fort Mason fract, Fort Mason was established by me, in Sept, 1851, and was then a frontier military post about forty miles in advance of the long line of posts already established, and running from Fort Worth on the north, to Fort Inge, Uvalde county, on the southwest. The county adjacent to Fort Mason was then in a state of nature, and only visited by bands of roving Indians, while far westward to the Rio Grande, a distance of over 400 miles, stretched a vast expanse of unknown territory. From the immense herds of buffalo, antelope, deer, etc., which were said by the Indians to roam over it, it was believed to be a great pastoral country. This western prairie country set in at Fort Mason, and constituted the southwestern portion of Mason county. How this is now being used for stock purposes, the following extract from the studge's letter will tell. This is the more interesting, for it only shows how all of this vast expanse of territory, clear up to the Rio Grande, is soon to be covered with millions of stock animals. He says: Messrs, Goock and Lockhart bought and located all the lands lying between Fort Mason and the Llano River, and are this spring going to put it all under fences. This pasture when completed will contain 16,000 acres, and take about sixteen miles of fence, which will all be of rock, four and a half feet high, and will average about twenty cents per yard to build. When this pa

than they need for their stock charge 25 cents a head per nonth for horses, and ten cents a head for cattle. There are about 30,000 head of sheep in the county, and I think they will shear on an average about four pounds of wool per head, and I guess the sheep are worth on the average about \$5.50per head.
Muson is not incorporated; the town is too small

Mason is not incorporated; the town is too small yet. I think we have 300 population, and county about 2,700. In 1870 it was 600. Knowing the great interest you take in Mason and Texus generally, is my only excuse for taking up so much of your time. In connection I will now add an extract or two from the last number of the Texus Journal of Commerce, published at Galveston, which is always replete with Texus statistics and news:

In connection I will now add an extract or two from the last number of the Texas Journal of Commerce, published at Galveston, which is always replete with Texas statistics and news:

"This section (Erath county) has had an abundance of rain; grass good and cattle in excellent condition. They are bearing a good price. Yearling steers, \$11; two year old steers \$14," and we add three year old beef cattle from \$15 to \$25 on foot in the range. "Nearly all of the young stock, calves and yearlings, of this section is under contract to be delivered to other ranchmen in April next." Thus these young ones are brought up to double in value in one or two years, feeding, perhaps, exclusively upon the wild lands of others, and at no cost beyond that of herdling and breeding, which is about one dollar per year. "Col. J. H. Holcomb smiles and says, It is only \$20 lambs my ewes have brought me in one day and two nights. The Colonel is one of our enterprising sheep growers."

"The wheat crop in this section (Fannin county) is very promising, and if everything rocks along we will have plenty of biscuit this year." Fannin county with some thirty others are great wheat and grain growing counties, together with "King Cotton" side by side in the same open rich, black prairie fields. The like, I believe, is nowhere to be found in the world.

"Mr. J. B. Wilson (Tom Green county) has recently sold the 'J. D.' stock of cattle, ranging on the Colorado river, to a Chicago firm for \$150,000." This is doing pretty well when we consider that this prairie county is yet so new and wild, that herds of antelope and deer continue to run over it. These great stock raisers often go west with their herds a little in advance of the Grangers, and so have the unlimited range of the prairies for nothing, while others pay the small taxes on the land of a quarter or a half a cent to the acre. This mode of the ranchmen is all right, it does not injure the land to graze it, and they only pluck the golden fruit when it is ripe, while others of less enterprise

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 6, 1882.

Hatural History.

ORNITHOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE.

ORNITHOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE.

A YOUNG student of zoology recently asked advice concerning the nomenclature for some of the common birds of North America. He was referred to the various publications generally accepted as authorities, and a brief explanation was given of the objects and necessities for the application of scientific names, for which purpose Latin is usually employed, in addition to the English names, which are not infrequently numerous as applied to a single bird, and perhaps of local signification merely.

Afterwards, coming for further advice, the student remarked that he had learned of a far greater number of Latin names than English ones applied to birds; that each author gave names differing from those of others for the same bird; and, showing a list of various appellations, asked which one of them was correct.

concerning nomenclature are best illustrated. The practices of the leading ornithologists of the present day in this country have had a decided tendency toward the multiplication instead of the simplification of synonyms, and toward confusion ways confounts.

of the leading ornithologists of the present day in this country have had a decided tendency toward the multiplication instead of the simplification of synonyms, and toward confusion worse confounded.

The distinguished ornithologist, P. L. Sclater, has remarked that "it will be generally allowed, I believe, by all ornithologists that the systema avium is not at present in a very satisfactory state. The Cuvierian arrangements and its modifications have been broken down by the criticisms of modern inquirers; but no other system has arisen to take its place, or, at all events, has secured general adoption." (Ibis, July, 1880). His remarks are well applicable to our subject. In fact each "modern inquirers" has been occupied in building walls that are speedilly broken down, or partially so, by other modern inquirers. Orders, families, genera, and species, have been divided and "subdivided" ad libitum; families created without a single generic name characteristic of the pedigree, or even indicative thereof; species divided into genera with but a single individual for representation; unlimited subdivisions for climatical, geographical, and minor local varieties. And instead of seeking simplification by the restriction of names to the fewest possible number, and as far as practical by the reference of individuals to well known genera and species, the practice of American authors, almost without exception, appears to be in favor of creating a new generic or specific name whenever there can be assigned a plausible reason or excuse therefor. The latest Smithsonian catalogue of North American birds (1881) has a list of sixty-eight species, "eliminated from the catalogue of 1839," and a list of thirty-five "untenable species and races of North American birds described since 1850."

And yet there is now an average of but two species to each of the 378 genera named. And there is a list of 160 "subspecies," in addition to the 764 "species" named.

One of our leading ornithologists, Dr. Elliott Coues, whose valuable writings a

apropos:

"Some seventy-five species are currently reported; there are certainly not over fifty, and I doubt that there are over forty unquestionable species. For these, thirty (I) generic names have been invented, nine-tenths of which are simply pre-

posterous

sterous."
The rule of priority of names is varied and adopted or de tried from as suits the views of each writer. Several of The rule of priority of names is varied and adopted or departed from as suits the views of each writer. Several of our leading ornithologists have, "to a considerable extent," adopted the Linnæan names of 1758, and the rather remarkable statement has been made that "Linnæan had no more right to change his own names, once fully set forth, than any one else has." Yet "European ornithologists steadily refuse to recognize such names, on the ground that they do not take Linnæan's work until it finally left his hands in 1766." If an author be denied the sole right to after his own work, it would appear that European authorities grant him the first right to do so. But even the Linnæan names theoretically adopted by modern American authorities are in many instances so subjected to addition, subtraction or transposition, as to render them barely possible of recognition for the original.

original. In reference to the law of priority, and the rules for nomenclature as applicable to a certain case, Dr. Coues says: "Is it worth while to make the change? Cases like this make one wish there were in our nomenclature some 'law of limitation,' by which a name which has not been challenged for, say fifty years or a century, might then acquire an inalicnable right to recognition." And he then adds that "in default of any such rule — — becomes in strictness the tenable name."

lenged for, say fifty years or a century, might then acquire an inalicnable right to recognition." And he then adds that "in default of any such rule — becomes in strictness the tenable name."

Dr. Coues, more liberal in his views as thus expressed than in the practice followed, has here given one of the many tenable excuses for a change of name, and in so doing only falls in with the custom of his associates in science. Truly, if a name has been generally known and used for the last half century, what practical benefit can be derived from a succession of changes, as the errors of each preceding name may be pointed out? Is it worth while for scientists to create new names that are not, and probably never will be, accepted by all and come into general use?

What matter if the bird known throughout North America as a robin is not even a relative of the bird known as a "robin" in Great Britain? Is it practically desirable to attempt the innovation of another name for the bird? Our robin, known as such throughout this country, and exempt from other local names, has been for a very long period recognized by ornithologists as the 'robin or migratory thrush," and, classed as one of the family Turvidue, or true thrushes, was given the comprehensive appellation Turdus migratory thrush, "and, classed as one of the saming the properties of the same corresponded to its established English name, and had been allowed to remain unchanged. Yet now, by the authority of one of our foremost American ornithologists, Robert Ridgway, Esq. (see Smithsonian Ins. Catalogue, N. A. Birds, 1881, this bird is no longer Turdus migratoria," by all who wish to keep up with the fashions of modern nomenclature. It seems as if the araving for novelty, so characteristic of Americans, pervades even the departments of science, to the extent of perverting its scrubes of the great public to which they should be practical teachers.

Numerous examples could be cited illustrative of the frequent changes in our modern nomenclature. New names are created, gave names differing from those of others for the same bird; and, showing a list of various appellations, asked which one of them was correct.

He was told to choose for himself from the many names authorized, and to mention in connection with the term used the name of the author quoted, lest the identification be confused or imperfect. There is absolutely no single publication among the many of comparatively recent date relative to North American birds, generally adopted as an exclusive authority; nor is there any recognized author, or unison of authors, whose writings adhere to any generally adopted systematic rule of nomenclature.

It is a matter of deep regret to students of American natural history, desirous of an acquainfance with nomenclature, that those who make this study a profession do not prepare simple paths to knowledge that shall prove of practical value to the great multitude, thus devoting their own experience and knowledge to the benefit of the world, rather to prefer tortuous, intricate and ever-changing paths, and to seek the distinction that may come of innovations.

At the annual dinner of the American Fishcultural Association, Hon. Robt, B. Roosevelt, of New York, good-humovedly premarked that, "Before the advent of the Smithsonian in fishculture we all knew a little leithyology, but now they make new names so fast that we cannot keep up, and he would call on Prof. Goode to give the latest atrocity in nomenclature."

Prof. Goode said that 'perhaps the president of the California salmon, which is now Oncorhynckus technical technical salman to pronounce it as he chose."

But it is in the contibological department of American paths and to promounce it as he chose."

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new students a mania for collecting birds' skins and seeking plausible points upon which to hang a new name, rather than seeking to add to the knowledge of themselves and the world by studying the life history of its creatures.

A prominent naturalist of Great Britain once said, "The ignorance of your more collector as regards the life history of any one animal is truly marvellous, and yet these gentlemen will debate by the hour as to whether Columba Schamperi be a 'good species' or a mere geographical sub-species, whatever that may mean, of C. livia."

Nearly a century ago Oliver Goldsmith wrote that "natural historians have hitherto, like ambitious monarchs, shewn a greater fondness for extending their dimensions, than cultivating what they possess. While they have been labouring to add new varieties to their catalognes, they have neglected to study the history of animals already known."

While the most of the leading ornithologists of America, at the present time, are laboring to add new varieties to their catalognes, but few, if any, have "neglected to study the history of those already known."

But their discussions largely relate to the additions of new varieties, and deductions krawn from the studies of dried skins. And how many of these would agree with their great predecessor Audubon, as regards the identification of birds, and "place more value upon a thorough knowledge of the habits and life history" of them, than upon the differences of dried skins?

Simplification and uniformity of nomenclature are greatly

habits and life history" of them, than upon the differences of dried skins?

Simplification and uniformity of nomenclature are greatly needed. Yet most surely a frequent change of appellations and the multiplication of synonyms will never bring about either. And apropos to one of the least evils of the custom now in vogue, is the remark of J. A. Harvie-Brown, that "an additional burden is laid upon memory, which should always be avoided if possible."

Science has been defined by some one (our eminently practical scientist, Prof. S. F. Baird, we believe) [Dr. Cones.—ED. F. & S.] as "knowledge set in order." In the light of this definition, may not the fashion among the modern ornithologists of North America be regarded as an exemplification, in some respects, of knowledge set in disorder, and thus a parody on science.

Ornithology was not included as one of the ancient "seven Sciences," yet quite apropos to the subject is Pope's complet: "Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven,

"Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven, And though no science, fairly worth the seven.

There has never been a time in the history of our country when so many persons have manifested an interest in ornithology as at present, and there are hundreds of students looking to the few noted specialists for practical instruction, examples and rules, that shall prove simple, comprehensive, examples and rules, that shall prove simple, comprehensive, accurate, and of a permanent nature. And the prayer is offered that some of our competent scientists will manifest sufficient independence and wisdom (even if requiring some sacrifice of theory) to mark out a practical path for such needs, by him who ever has been and through life will ever be one of the students.

EVERETT SMITH.

PORTLAND, Maine, March 4, 1882

Portland, Maine, March 4, 1882.

General Sheridan's White Goat.—Chicago, March 9, 1882.—Professor R. A. Turtle, our well-known taxidermist, had on exhibition at his rooms in Ogden Building last week, a rare curiosity in the shape of the fiead and neck of amountain goat (Aplocerus columbianus, Coues). Professor Turtle tells not that there are only three other specimens of the Aplocerus columbianus in existence. It is a fac simile of the domestic goat with the exception of its horns, which resemble those of the African antelope. The horns are jet black, seven inches and a half in length, and are slightly curved. There is a slight hump near the shoulders, which gives the neck a bulky look. The entire body, except the legs, is covered with long milk-white hair, under which is a covering of fine silky wool. Its eyes are hazel, with black centres, and a long goatee sets it off with a very venerable appearance. It was killed on a lofty mountain peak near the Misoula Valley, Montana Territory, last January, by a trapper who had lain in wait for it a long while; and it was sent to its present owner, Gen. Phil Sheridan, by his friend, Mr. Theo. Sackett. General Sheridan placed it in the hands of Prof. Turtle with instructions to spare neither pains or expense, and the professor faithfully obeyed instructions, and mounted now on an ebony shield, it looks as natural and lifelike as when it nibbled the dark green grass on its native mountain peak. It is now on exhibition at Matson & Co.'s jewelry store, corner of State and Monroe streets, where it is the mot very common in collections, is by no means so rare as Mr. Turtle states. We know of several specimens here in New York city, and there are a number in Washington and elsewhere. Still they are not abundant anywhere. They are very difficult to kill on account of the bad places which they inhabit.]

New Bird Books.—A new work, by Dr. Coues, will be published at an early day which will engage the attention of every student of our birds. It is entitled "The Coues Check List of North American Birds, Second Edition, with a Dictionary of the Etymology, Orthography and Orthogy of the Scientific Names, revised to date and entirely rewritten by the Author." The importance of this work to all ornithologists will readily be understood. It will be uniform in size with "De Coues Key to North American Birds," and its price will be §3. It is stated that the continuation of Baird, Bewer and Ridgway's "Birds of North American" will soon be issued. This will consist of two additional volumes, uniform with the first three, to contain the water birds. The work is said to be now in the hands of the compositors, and will no doubt be issued as soon as the work of manufacture can be be completed. We understand that the second volume of "New England Bird Life" is now in press and will be issued the coming season. coming season.

Spring Notes.—New London, Conn., March 9, 1882.—February 28 I saw several flocks of crow-blackbirds, which we do not usually see before March 12. Blacbirds and English sparrows have commenced to build, as also hawks and owls. I found a screech-owl's nest with five eggs March 2, and a red-tail hawk's with three eggs the 7th. There are four young sparrows in one of my bird boxes at present. Does not this look as though winter had left us? Sparrows, finches and warblers are appearing and their advent goes to prove that the force of winter is spent. Woodchucks and snakes have all left their winter quarters, the river is full of wild ducks, and for several days a flock of Canada geese have under our river their home. This is a very rare occurrence, for as a general rule, the geese fly very high and do not stop with us at all. While out yesterday I flushed three migratory quail,

I know my bird and cannot be mistaken. They must have wintered with us, as I know of no one who has put out any. These are the only ones that I have heard of around here. know where these are and can find them again.—B. C. Smith

Mink and Ferret.—A correspondent is anxious to learn whether there is any case on record of the mink and ferret interbreeding. Can anyone tell us?

Game Bag and Gun.

BIRDS AT COBB'S ISLAND.

THIS makes my second visit to this "lone isle by the sea" during the winter.

A few days before Christmas Jcm Fox and your correspondent found ourselves at Old Point Comfort en route for Cobb's, and we spent a most enjoyable evening at the Hygcia Hotel. This resort has been enlarged and improved year by year, extensions, wings, new annex hotels have been built, until the building has reached the stateliness, beauty and dimensions of a palace. The grand hotel is seven hundred feet long, which two wide porches encircle, eleven spacious parlors, half a dozen private duing rooms, eight hundred bed chambers, most of them elegantly furnished, electric bells, electric lights, telephones and every apphamee of modern art go to make the Hygeia the most costly building on the Atlantic coast. This property is owned by Mr. Harry Phebus, who has expended upon it over \$300,000. He is a self-made man. During the war he was a bright but pennises youth looking for odd jobs, and held horses for two dollars a month, and now he is one of the most esteemed magnates of the Old Dominion.

Phabus is still a young man; in appearance he is thick-set and fast developing into a rotundancy of Falstaffian proportions. His head is well shaped, his face round and covered with thick beard and mustache; his eyes are his best feature, and are clear, searching and piercing. Indeed he is such a good fellow and bears such a resemblance to certain high eards in the pack that he goes entirely by the name of the "King of Trumps."

Sportsmen and tourists, whether on the way to Cobb's Island, Currituck or Florida, will live to thank me for my advice if they follow it, by stopping at Old Point instead of

such a good fellow and bears such a "resemblance to certain high cards in the pack that he goes entirely by the name of the "King of Trumps."

Sportsmen and tourisis, whether on the way to Cobb's Ishand, Currituck or Florida, will live to thank me for my advice if they follow it, by stopping at Old Point instead of Norfolk. The Hygeia is incomparably superior to any Norfolk Hotel; it is a far more enjoyable place than the dreary stay at the inns of either Norfolk or Portsmouth.

To get to Cobb's Island take the steamer Northampton that runs to Cherrystone, and which leaves Old Point every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Captain McCarrick, who is a good type of a genial Virginian. The ride in the boat to Cherrystone takes about two hours, and is pleasant and exhilerating if you happen to have about a hundred shells loaded with No. 4 shot, for the ducks, loons and coots are in myriads in the bay, and are so lazy that they won't thy until the steamer's prow cuts its way through the flock. It is beautiful sport, and the best practice an amateur can have. Shooting down at them from your elevation in the bow as they fly across the prow, you can see where the shot hits in the water, and can thus practice alming and perceive the laws of shooting ahead of the game, the velocity of the bird's flight, and especially discover that a tough loon is as hard to kill as a cat.

Fox and myself got our hands in on our way and made some handsome fancy shots. All the ducks killed are picked up by passing schooners. There was a brilliant bridail party on board, and the groom tried his hand with the breechloader, but whether from agitation or excessive happiness his nerves were so unstrung that he did not touch a feather.

Christmas eve we reached the island; and on this day that the whole civilized world was celebrating, when radiant looks, hearly greetings and especially the exuberant joy of childhood was visible on every hand, making the poor feel more content, the sorrow-stricken happier and the rich more charitable, the island loo

gineers.

That night, as Fox and myself sat by our solitary fire, Tom Spady came up with a bottle of Madame Clecquot under each arm, and insisted on us drinking a glass in honor of the day. We drew the last drop, and then gave as a toast Mrs. Spady and the Twins, for Tom is the happy father of the lustiest, most marvelous favored duplicates that ever were seen; they were boys, about four years old, and so much alike their own mother can't tell them apart. Of course, she claims she can.

their own mother can't tell them apart. Of course, she claims she can.

Shortly after, and just before midnight, we had the first touch of Christmas. A noise was heard on the stairs, and Bill Johns entered, as happy as a lord. Everybody who ever was on Cobb's Island knows Bill; he is Nathan Cobb's henchman and right-hand man, and, while sober the rest of the year, yet gets tight as the allegorical and metaphorical brick on every Fourth of July, Easter and the holidays, on principle. His drunks were what is known as bloody. A good tale is told of Bill's adventure at Hog Island last summer. He is a bachelor and, withal, a great admirer of the fair sex. There was a ball given by the natives there, and a delegation from Cobb's went over in a row boat. After dancing all night to the music of one cracked ninety-nine cent

tiddle, the party prepared to embark. All got safely in except Bill, who, standing on the wharf, singing out lustily the refrain of the "Jolly Mariner," that goes something in this

"Here's to the wind that blows—the ship that go And the lass that loves a sailor."

"Jump in Bill, and stop that confounded hollowing," said

Warren, holding on to the pier with a boat hook.
"Steady her boys," ordered Tom Spady. "Now Bill, in

"Jump in Bill, and stop that confounded hollowing," said Warren, holding on to the pier with a boat hook. "Steady her boys," ordered Tom Spady. "Now Bill, in you go!"

Bill took his position on the extreme end of the wharf, and straightened his limbs.

"Are you ready?" he hiccoughed.
"Yes!" was the reply. "Now!"

Bill let out to the best of his ability; but he miscalculated the distance and jumped clear over the boat, and striking the blue waters disappeared beneath the depths; a few bubbles appeared on the surface, and then after what seemed as an interminable waiting, the head of Bill himself appeared spouting water like a whale; a half a dozen hands grasped him, and pulled him dripping into the boat.

Bill coughed and threw up about a gallon of salt water, and then spluttered out as he raised himself:

"By George, boys; how this darned old boat does leak."

But, to return to story. Bill sat down in the chair, and shouted in a hoarse, indistinct voice, "Hurrah for Chrisums; hurrah!" He continued to repeat these words at intervals, and then went fast askeep, no doubt dreaming of the time when he was a barefooted boy living on the main, and kept his pennies in an old battered tin savings' bank, which was only to be opened at Christmas.

Finally, just as we turned in, we called Tom, a colored major domo, who acted in any capacity that the guests might order, and told him to lead Bill out."

Tom came back laughing—"Mr. Bill is a strange man; he's got some idea in his head, and wont go home; he's standing up by the draw-bars, and says he's a fence-post, and if he leaves go, the whole fence will fall down and the cows will get into the cabbages."

We went out and there was Bill as erect and determined as the Roman sentined on guard at the city gates of Pompeii. Neither entreaties or reason could rule him. It being a clear, warm night, we left him.

Hanging our stockings up first for luck, Tom and myself were in the land of dreams.

The next morning when Tom burst in the room with the congratulations of the day, we

that little record out.

Christmas Day was warm, bright and sunny. The ocean lay in all its majestic beauty, as calm, still and smooth as a lake hid away in some mountain fastness; stately ships decorated with bunting appeared motionless on the surface, and earth, air, water, harmonized in one grand anthem in honor of the nativity.

"It's too calm for ducks," said Nathan, whose opinion on all scorting matters is a surpasswarshle and unexpectable as

all sporting matters is a sunanswerable and unappealable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, "but it's a perfect day for sitpe."

"Why?" we asked.

all sporting matters is as unanswerable and unappealable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, "but it's a perfect day for snipe."

"Why?" we asked.

"Because bad weather scatters the large flocks in every direction, and they are very shy, but on a calm warm day they unite and become lazy and will let a man walk almost up to them. I'll make the boy get the cart and carry you where there are acres of them."

In a short time we were on our way along the beach toward Hog Island. Going about five miles, our island gradually contracted, until a narrow strip of sand some fifty yards wide, over which the waves at high tide dashed, showed where the possessions of the Cobbs ended. On this sandbank the snipe were feeding in countless numbers, and I am not exaggerating when I say that the bar running into the sea was so thick with them that there was not a bare spot discernable. Creeping up on our hands and knees to within forty yards we sighted along the fluttering mosaic looking floor and pulled trigger. Two long swaths of dead and dying marked the track of the shot. The vast flock rose and swept away, and then turning came back literally hiding the sky. Four sudden reports, a shower of birds, and the flock swirl to the right and divide. One half goes further down, the others again turn to the fattal spot. Yet again the miniature thunder peals out in the still morning air, and with affrighted whistles the snipe fly away out of sight.

Fox goes one way, I another, after the dead. For every one killed there are two wounded, and we have a lively chase in the water after them, dozens and scores escape us, for the tide is rising and the crippled birds can swim like a duck, and they soon reach deep water and are safe from us, but not from the sean hawks, who come out in force and swoop down on the wounded as certain and relentless as fate. We gather up the dead and pile them in great heaps; we have nearly gotten through when we stop work for further sport. Look Isn't that a beautiful sight'a flock of snipe fully a hundred ya the gorgeous crimson and red of the sunflower, than did we in looking at the bright glancing of the sun or the exquisite gloss and sheen of the feathers. But when the branching cloud bore down upon us again, our æsthetic taste vanished and the sporting spirit assumed its sway. Our trusty breechloaders we grasped and we waited.

"Don't fire until they turn," whispered Jem, and just then they swept to the right not ten yards away. "Give it to them," shouted my companion, and four triggers were

pressed, and the sound swept over the placid waters, scaring a flock of geese who were feeding a full mile away.

All that morning we had splendid sport, and not until the tide fell and left all the fields bare, did we stop. We killed hundreds, and they were in fine condition.

Our stay on the island was only a week, and we waited so long for a favorable day to shoot brant from the decoys in vain. We could look through Nathur's powerful spy glass and see thousands feeding on the banks and shoals, but any attempt to shoot them was worse than uscless. There have to be three elements, all favorable, before you can have any luck over the decoys. The tide has to be just right, that is, falling, on the cbh at daybreak. The sun must come out brightly and the wind blowing. In all of our stay these three things did not assimilate together. If a wind was blowing, the tide was wrong. If the tide was right, there was a perfect calm. If the wind was blowing, the sun wasn't shing. Or if the sun was shining and the wind was blowing, the tide was on the flood. Or if it was not on the flood and the wind was just right, then the clouds were banked up in the sky. In fact these three uncertainties, in all making one harmony, was as risky a thing to count on, as a call in faro, and everybody knows how uncertainthat is.

In a crowd, awaiting the pleasure of the elements, the true character of the man would show itself. One would take the matter philosophically and coolly, read a ten cent novel with all the absorbing interest of a bibliomaniae perusing a rare volume at a book stall. If takes things as they come, and nothing can daunt his spirits. If the shooting is good, he enjoys it to the top notch. If the sport is bad, he accepts it with the same equanimity of temper, and if it rains, he can pass long hours in the mysteries of old sledge or draw poker.

poker.

What a contrast is that restless, miscrable looking being who yawns, looks at his watch every ten minutes, gazes out of the window a dozen times in an hour, and grumbles, grumbles, grumbles, until even his best friends wish that some miracle would strike him dumb.

Then there is the gloomy sportsman who always indulges in dark forebodings—something's going to happen to prevent good shooting. In his life, the "something" is like the remorse of Macbeth, it poisons his every cup of wine.

My comrade was of the first sort; a born Bohemian who could take the fat and lean of life with as much uonchalance as any man I ever met.

as any man I ever met.

Our duck shooting was a failure—we left without a single

could take the fat and lean of life with as much nonchalance as any man I ever met.

Our duck shooting was a failure—we left without a single good day's sport.

This second trip I came down with a party of three—the others were not shootists, but capitalists, or representing capital, who intend buying Cobb's Island with a view to build up a grand watering place, a charter to that effect having been rushed through the Virginia Legislature.

There were no ducks. The brant had all been driven away by the Jersey oystermen who flocked down to Cobb's and Hog Island like the lice in Egypt. They played the mischief, violated the oyster law, and coolly took thousands of bushels of oysters without leave or license, and worse than all, commenced to shoot the brant in the night time with the aid of light and reflectors. Whole flocks can be slaughtered in that way. The dazzling gleam of the lamps confuse the ducks. They make no effort to get away, but swim together in as tight a lump and in as compact a mass as they can get, and then sit stupidly and blink at the brilliant glare. A discharge of a heavy gun, and dozens are killed at a shot, many more are wounded, and the others, bewildered and scared, fly aimlessly about, and in the morning migrate to distant parts. The wounded swim off unnoticed in the obscurity of the night, and die lingering deaths in the sedges and grass of the flats.

The owners of Cobb's and Hog Islands are indignant, nay, they are almost frenzied at this unpardonable spoliation, and if they could catch the vandals in the act they would never trouble judge or jury. But it is almost impossible to capture the scoundrels, for when the islanders eatch the gleam of the lights and hear the heavy report of the gun they man their boat and put out in pursuit. It is like hunting for the proverbial lica in a tar-burrel, for the reflector is extinguished and the pot-hunter rows silently and quietly away.

Thus it is that a half dozen vile wretches have utterly ruined the brant shooting in the vicinity of this isla

for such miscreants? Oh, that they could only be caught and tried by a jury of sportsmen, I wot well what the verdiet would be.

There being no duck shooting I took advantage of a bright sunny day and went up to the beach and had tolerable sport, killing one hundred and twenty-eight snipe.

Now, a word about hunting here. The best time of the year is in May, when the robin snipe comes in uncounted numbers, and the shooting is superb. I doubt for the time—two to three weeks—if there is any spot on this continent where better sport can be had than at Cobb's, the bags averaging from sixty to a hundred and fifty per day. Board on the island is two dollars a day, and first-rate fare.

I cannot refrain here from thanking the FOREST AND STREAM for the finest gun I ever handled. It was an advertisement I saw in the FOREST AND STREAM that induced me to get it, and though the "ad" was doubtless paid for; still, if there had been no FOREST AND STREAM there would have been no advertisement, and I wouldn't have possessed my weapon; don't you see the logic of the thing? Well, I own several guns and was never exactly satisfied until I got a No. 10 Greener trap gun, full choke. It is the best piece I ever handled, and for partridge, turkey, ducks and saipe, it is simply perfect. I have consigned my other guns to their covers, where they will hereafter rust out, and not wear out, and use my "Greener" alone, and I can say of my favorite what Selwin wrote of his fiancée, Miss Bread.

"While toasts women's graces spread,

"While toasts women's graces spread, And fops around them flutter I'll be content with Annie Broad. And won't have any but-her."

Writing on this topic reminds me of the controversy in the Forest and Streem in regard to rust in guu barrels. I asked Nathan Cobb how he kept his double-barrels so clean and bright and free from rust. He has five. Just here I can say that there is no man in Virginia that has shot as much or killed as much game as he, or knows as much about gun and ammunition, all practical knowledge, too, which he has gained by close application and unremitting observation. "I don't waste no time on them," he said, "and I don't take pride making "em shme inside, but the best preventation from rusting is the caked powder inside. That keeps the salt air from moulding the barrels, and when I clean them I

use whale oil and not a drop of water, so my gun is never

use whale off and not a drop of water, so my gun is never rusted."

I think with Nathan, that rust don't hurt the barrels, and for one prefer to keep the outside and the mechanism of the works perfectly clean than the inside of the tubes. The idea of carefully cleansing the gun after every hunt, no matter if the barrels have been discharged only once, is absurd in my eyes, though I see some of your correspondents advise it, If they would find it impracticable. A man coming home after dark broken down and dead sleepy, is not apt to worry over his gun, and when on a ducking sloop he dives down in his cabin twenty times a day and soizes his gun and blazes away at some skurrying duck or darting wild foul, were he to attempt to clean up after every shoot he would find that the cleaning rod would never leave his hand. A fancy gun for a fancy sportsman, both to be in keeping, should be speckless and spotless, neither rust on the one nor dirt or mud on the other, but to the true huntsman all such daintiness is senseless and silly.

Chasseur.

AN ARKANSAS BEAR FIGHT.

IN TWO PARTS-PART I.

AN ARKANSAS BEAR FIGHT.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I.

YES, a bear fight. A bear fight I suppose means, technically, a fight between two bears; and a fight with a bear means that something else, for instance a man, a dog or a bull, fought with a bear? My heading may be wrong for my story, but my private opinion is that Judge Bill Jones, of the northeast part of this State, when he had his hide wrapped around a quart of whisky, was nearer the genus ursus than the genus homo. Therefore let us not quarrel with the heading, but proceed with the story. As editors say, as we were not there ourselves, we will have to give the story as nearly as may be as it was given to us.

The members of a certain county court in the northeastern part of this State—old bear-hunters all three of them—after a tedious two weeks' session of their honorable court, concluded as soon as they adjourned for the term to have a regular old-fashioned bash* hunt for a week. So, carly Monday morning, the three "Jidges"—Bill Jones, Jidge Sol. Smith and "Jidge" Jim Barker—loaded their tent, a bushel of corn meal, a ten-gallon keg of home-made peach brandy, and a few other "traps" and things into Judge Barker's oxwagon, and, with old Sol Smith on his old 'yaller mash' (mare), started for the "bottoms" of the St. Francis River, some thirty miles away, which they reached about ten o, clock of the evening of the same day. They had brought with them about fifteen dogs, some of them veterans of many a baah fight. They had full-blooded mongrels, high-blooded curs, "yaller dorgs," "chrindle dorgs," half-bloodhounds, blue-blood "fists," etc., etc. The blood of nearly every breed of dogs on earth was to some extent represented in the motley pack, if we may call such a conglomeration a pack. The main reliance was placed on five large, heavily-built dogs, headed by Judge Smith's old veteran Tige, a great brindled dog, seemingly a cross between a large bulldog and a hound, with a little pure mongrel and cur thrown in. Tige had an excellent nose and plenty of true coura

close quarters when the bear was brought to bay by the larger tracking dogs.

The manner of killing bears in this country is to go into places where bears range, start the trailing dogs out who, when they find a bear's trail follow it very fast, giving tongue or barking as they follow the trail, the hunters and the other dogs following by the sound as fast as possible, all the other dogs following by the sound as fast as possible, all the other dogs falling in as the chase gets hot, until the bear, stopped by fatigue or by the dogs nipping at his heels, turns to fight them off. He usually stops in the thickest part of an almost impenetrable cane break; here he pauses and gives battle to the dogs, here the small active dogs have the advantage of the large ones and also of bruin, for being quick and active, they can slip up and give the bear an irritating nip and then dodge back out of the way; therefore the more of these small dogs in one of our southern "baah" hunts the better. The large dogs if not killed on their first hunt, soon learn great descretion when in close quarters with a full grown black bear, for a single fair stroke with one of his powerful arms armed with its long claws, will "knock the stuffin" all out only dog, and all the fight and life also; therefore there is seldom a bear chase of this kind without some of the dogs being fearfully wounded or killed outright. When the bear is brought to bay in the thick cane in this way, and does not care to run from the dogs any longer, it devolves upon the hunters or part of them to slowly cut and force their way through the cane to where the "circus is going on" and shoot the bear if possible. This is usually done with a Colt's cavalry pistol or a short carbine, sometimes with a shotgun charged with heavy buckshot or a large bore rifle; but these are very unhandy. The pistol or carbine is the correct thing, but generally as soon as the bear gets secut of the approaching hunter, if not too far gone, he bolts at once for another retreat, and so on until he

eye.

Bill Jones had the only gun with the party, an old rifle with a barrel about four feet long, the barrel tied into the stock at several points with buckskin "raw hide," and the stock wrapped with many coils of "stove-pipe wire," where it had been split asunder behind the lock. This rifle "carried about twenty balls to the pound," and to use Judge Bill's own words, "she is a regular old ripper. I can put a buck's eye out every time [sometimes] eighty yards off. I have killed many a deer two hundred yards; she will hold up that

*I have endeavored to spell the word bear as the people of this region speak it. The nearest I can come to it is b-a-a-h, giving the broad sound to the a. My friend Col. "Bob "Crockett, on looking over my manuscript, said that this was not correct, but that it should be must take issue with the Col., thinking that I am nearer right than the. The pronunciation of the word here is the same as if we put an h, instead of an r, at the end of bar, or bah, or possibly bawh. The same is true of mare; it is pronunced m-a-wh.

† Bears living in some of the Southern river bottoms, as a general rule, climb trees when pursued by dogs. They sometimes do this here, but generally, if the cane is thick and strong, they prefer to try and whip the dogs on the ground; especially will they not tree if very angry. Old hunters say that a wounded bear never trees here.

far as level as water" [running down hill]. The brackets are mine. This Judge Bill Jones was six feet, one inch tall, weighing two hundred and twenty pounds; the "bully" and best staying fighter in Eastern Arkansas; good-natured and full of fun when sober, but he did love a good old-fashioned "rough and tumble" fight, drunk or sober. When "full," he was full of fun and always "spoiling for a fight." Drunk, he would fight anything or any number. If "whipped," he would "give the word," get up, shake the gravel out of his hair, and be as good friends with his late opponent as ever. But, if he considered himself very badly imposed on, he "got mad cl'ar through," and staid mad and resentful for some time. He had fought and drank his way to be one of the foremost men of the county, and had the county judgeship. of the foremost men of the county, and that the straightful gridgeship.

I find that I have left out one of the most important per-

or some time. He had fought and drank his way to be one of the foremost men of the county, and had the county judgeship.

I find that I have left out one of the most important personages, or rather two, of our little party, namely, Uncle Larkin Smith and his old "yaller 'possum" dog Cæsar. Uncle Lark, as he was called by every one, was a very trusty full-blood African, afraid of "nuffin" but a "baah" and "spooks." He was the property of Judge Sol. Smith—for the time of our hunt was in anle bellum days. Lark "could roast a 'possum or bake a hoe-cake bettern any cullud gen'eman in the State." Lark's business was to drive the "steers" and "get up the grub" for the party.

Well, as I said, our party reached their camping ground about ten o'clock in the evening. Before the camp was half ditted, was heard barking furiously a little distance away in the timber. Away went all the dogs to see what was up. Uncle Lark picked up an axe, and soon returned with a fine fat 'possum. Judge Bill had knocked over a fine fat doe as he came along, and Judge Sol. had helped the dogs catch a few rabbits on the road. These, with Uncle Lark's sweet hoe-cake and sweet "'taters" roasted in the ashes, washed down with a pot of "bilin" hot coffee, gave our hunters a good supper, ending up with a liberal allowance of "peach and honey," and provisioned the camp for several days. They slept the sleep of the just, and were up betimen in the morning, preparing for business.

The first work of Uncle Lark in the morning was to bring a bucket of water from a "crick" a few yards away. In a few moments be came running back fairly white in the face with fright, yelling, "Ohl golly, massa, I thought I had to go suah."

Judge Barker at once started off to see what had so frightened Uncle Lark, and soon he came back about as badly frightened as Lark. The other judges gathered around Judge Barker at once started off to see what had so frightened Uncle Lark, and soon he came back about as badly frightened as Lark. The other judges gathered around Judge Ba

had been sitting on a branch of a tree over the water watching for "a mice" or a muskrat.

This owl will frighten most anyone. I recollect that when quite a boy, the owls were catching our chickens, and early one morning I heard one squeal. I seized the old shotgun and rushed out toward the barn to kill the robber. Near the barn there stood a slender tree stump about fifteen feet high. When within a couple of rods of this stump, I heard a fearful rush through the air over my head, and looking up I saw perched on top of this stump in the dull gray of the early morning the most fearful looking object my eyes had ever rested on. It bowed and beekoned to me with both arms, and its great fierce eyes withered me with fear. I gave it two looks and a half, dropped the old gun, and rushed screaming to the house, and reached it in full as bad a condition as Uncle Lark came into camp after his interview at the "krick." I was so badly scared that I have never been able to tell the truth since. I had yet breath enough to tell my big brother what I had seen. After consultation we organized for battle. He got his rifle; we called "old Bull," the best hunting mongrel dog that ever lived. Bull was the advanced guard, my big brother the main army, and I, major-general, commander-in-chief in the rear, to impel the army directly on the enemy. My big brother the main army, and I, major-general, commander-in-chief in the rear, to impel the army directly on the enemy. My big brother the main army, and I, major-general, commander-in-chief in the rear, to impel the army directly on the enemy. My big brother the main army, and I, major-general, commander-in-chief in the rear, to impel the army directly on the enemy. My big brother temarked when loading his rifle that, "be it devil or be it ghost, I will put a ball through it." We marched. A big apple tree stood between us and the stump. As my big brother stepped out from under the branches of, the apple tree and the demon came in full view, he did not sever raise his rifle, but turned "

break. Some explanation is needed here, or many of my Northern readers will not understand this hunt. We read of swamps in the South along the rivers. The name swamp gives the Northern man no idea of these low lands subject to overflow by high water. The Northern man understands by the word swamp a wet, miry or muddy place well-nigh or entirely inpassable. The swamps along the margins of Southern rivers are simply land overflowed in high water, and are as dry as any land generally from midsummer until the rivers overflow their banks, usually the latter part of winter. The cane breaks* are generally found growing on the highest ridges of these overflowed lands, often above high water mark. Old cane breaks generally occupy the land alone to the exclusion of everything else, except green briars, a long, slender tough vine covered thickly with sharp strong briars. There is nothing pleasant about them, especially when one is in a hurry, and now and then an immense and generally dead tree. It is said the timber is killed by the cane burning in a very dry time. When the ground is covered with young cane the timber is as dense there as elsewhere. The rest of the country is covered generally by tall, straight timber, except where it is covered with permanent deep water, into which the express and Tupelo gum generally extends considerably.

deep water, into which the cypress and Tupelo gum generally extends considerably.

The woods are generally open and free from underbrush, except vincs and the greenbriars and cane on the ridges. It takes a very slight rise in the earth to make a Southern "ridge." The country is nearly a dead level, but slightly undulating, like the great swells of the ocean suddenly solidified by frost. Logs, great and small, solid and rotten, and great uprooted trees strew the ground everywhere, more or less—therefore a man on a horse or on foot can travel through these bottom lands quite comfortably, and by twisting around the logs can get along slowly with a team and wagon, but in all cases he must skirt or go around the cane breaks. These, if strong, are practically impassable. Only by cutting a road or path right through can they be traversed.

Our judges knew "the lay of the land" exactly, and one to get around in these bottoms must have a good knowledge of the country, or he will quickly become badly bewildered and lost—for one acre is very like the next, and the ridges, bayous, and cane breaks run in every direction, as do also the rivers. Each hunter carries a horn, a veritable horn, made from the horn of a "steer," which they toot continuously to know where each one is, and to encourage the dogs. The camp was near a very large and strong cane break, stratching for many miles along the margin of a partially dry lake. It did not take our experienced hunters long to find "baah sign" in plenty. Soon old Tiger gave tongue across a moist place in the lake. Judge Barker examined the trail, and found the tracks of three bears, that of a very large female and two good-sized cubs. He said the old one was very large and in the lake. Judge Barker examined the trail, and found the tracks of three bears, that of a very large female and two good-sized cubs. He said the old one was very large and poor, the cubs strong and very fat. He could tell this readily by the depth of the different tracks in the soft earth. Away went the bear dogs, and plunged into the cane break, no more to be seen until the hunt was over. A bear dog, hog, 'coon, and some other animals can run through a break of cane very feet, a deer can also get through them lively, while a man. and some other animals can run through a break of cane very fast; a deer can also get through them lively; while a man, afoot or on a horse, is brought to a stand-still. A bear started in a large cane break seldom breaks cover. Cane breaks are not usually wide, but are narrow and long—therefore, all the hunter has to do is to skirt the break and keep as near as he can to the sound of the chase. The bears have their paths leading through the breaks, in which they can run at great speed, also paths leading from one break to another, always

can to the sound of the chase. The bears have their paths leading through the breaks, in which they can run at great speed; also paths leading from one break to another, always through the thickest cover. The experienced hunters know all these paths, so they can make "short euts" on the bear. A bear when started, either by the dogs or by a scent of the hunter, runs for a great distance, and then stops in the thickest and most impenetrable cover, whether pursued or not.

The hunters separated, Judge Sol. on his mare taking the outside of the break; the other two the inside next the lake, where it was the best walking. Away went the hunt, for many a mile down the lake. The dogs were fresh, the old she-bear a good one, the dog cool, and everything favored a long and lively chase. Our hunters on foot were soon left far behind, also the Judge on the old "maah." At last the hunters on foot could no longer hear the yelping of the dogs, still they followed on, knowing full well that the "baahs" would either be brought to bay, or that they would turn and come back through the same break. After a long tramp they stopped. Even Judge Smith's horse could no longer be heard, and they sat down on a log to rest, intently listening. After a long time they heard away down the lake the faint yelping of a dog. After attentively listening for some time they nearly concluded that the dogs had a bear "treed." This term "treed" is not always used by Western and Southern men to mean literally "up a tree;" but when they say an animal is "treed," they mean it is brought to bay, either up a tree, in a hollow log, tree or a hole in the ground; also that it has quit running and stopped to fight off its pursuers.

There being no hurry they continued to rest and listen.

ground; also that it has quit running and stopped to fight off its pursuers.

There being no hurry they continued to rest and listen. After sometime the yelping began to be heard more plainly. They had stopped at a narrow and rather thin place in the cane, and on the side opposite from where the wind came from. Louder grew the noise of the chase. Every few minutes there would be a halt, and then on they would come again. Judge Bill straightened himself, uncorked his rifle and said: "Jim, when them critters come past, I can see the cane shake, and I am going to see if I can't put one of old Betsey's pills into one of them." Now the chase was drawing near. The cubs could be heard complaining in a voice half way between the whine of a puppy and the squeal of a pig. The hoarse growls of the mother could be heard as she fell back to protect the rear of her cubs; and then as wher ushed on ahead of them to encourage them, their piteous whines would be heard. On they came. Judge Bill had his "nerves strung up" like a man of steel. It so happened

"Cane break. When I first began to write this bear hunt I was camp a long distance from civilization. By the words from civilization and not mean that I was many miles from houses and people, but th was many miles from houses and people, but th was many miles from houses and people, but th was many miles from houses and people, but th was many miles from houses and people, but the I was many miles from houses and people, but the I was many miles from the first of life, at I of course had no books in camp. Therefore when I undertook spell the word cane break I did not know how to spell the word break I studied over it for some time and concluded that from the meaning fiven to the word that break was the proper way to spell I, as per the meaning the planted in the text. Such a have had a chance to consult the most of the south of the word that the text is the latest of the planted in the text. Such a have had a chance to consult the most of the word that the text is the latest of the mild a chance to consult the most of the word of the southwest, coined her and has in no sense the meaning of brake. By the word "break" is mean a sudden change in the growth of anything, especially time for instance I say I struck a break of cypress, I mean I passed out some other kind of timber into a growth of cypress, then we have break of ash, a break of cane. I do not know whether the wo should be spelled break or brake, it makes no difference. When v get a dictionary to the Arkansas language I will spell le right.

that just before the bears reached a point opposite Bill the old bear fell behind to drive off the dogs, and the smaller and lighter enb was ahead. Bill heard it come puffing along saw a slight shaking of the cane above it, leveled his rifle and "let go." For a moment all was still; then the old bear came rushing up, scented the hunters, and gave a fierce growl, but did not stop to fight. She knew her cubs were ahead, and with a nother's duty there lay her first cure.

On went the chase but soon there was a halt, nearly opposite, with some fearful yelling of the dogs, then it went on for a short distance and halted again. There were two outbursts of agony from dogs, and then the hunters could tell by the barking of the dogs in eircle that they did not care further for close quarters with the old bear. The hunters come up opposite where the "circus was going on." They were about 300 feet from the fight. They stopped, listened and consulted. They could not quite make out the situation. Every few moments there would be heard a great rush and yelling among the dogs. Then all would be quiet, except the short barking of the dogs, and the sullen rumbling growl of the old bear. Bill Jones wanted to go right in and shoot the bear, but Judge Jim restrained him. He said, "Bill, things ar not right in than, the dogs don't fite in clus enuff, I don't understan' it; and you had best keep outer thar, and let the dogs wurk."

"Shucks!" said Bill, "who's afraid of a bash," I can whip my bash in the State, bare-handed, without gun, knife or club."

any baah in the State, bare-handed, without gun, knife of

or. The two judges had brought along a large flask of "peach I honey" and Bill had consumed most of it and was

while Bill was taking another "snort of peach," Jim remarked: "Nonsense, Bill, that old she bath would chaw you up quickern a cat would a mice." But he had almost to hold Bill to keep him from going right in; Bill had his big knife out ready to cut a path. The hunter generally, when the canc is heavy, gets down on his hands and knees and crawls and cuts his way through.
"Hold on, Bill," said Jim, "let's listen awhile and see what is going on."

"Hold on, Bill," said Jill, the same old rumpus was kept up. Neither of the hunters could understand the exact situation. After some little time, a part of the dogs were heard to lead off through the cane "barking to track." The rest kept up the racket at the old place. After some little time, before the tracking dogs were out of hearing, a terrible rumpus was heard away up the lake where they had gone. Soon after this there was a rush by the dogs near the hunters and away most of them went after the old bear, as the hunters could tell by her hoarse growls.

tracking dogs were out of hearing, a terrible rumpus was heard away up the lake where they had gone. Soon after this there was a rush by the dogs near the hunters and away most of them went after the old bear, as the hunters could tell by her hoarse growls.

"I see into it now, Bill," said Jim. "You hit one of the cubs when you fired, and it's in here dead, and the old one and t'other cub is yonder, at that point."

Bill saw through the whole thing then, and started into the cane. Jim caught him with the remark, "Whar you gwine, you brarsted jibut?"

"Gwine in to get the devil!" said Jim; "don't you know that ar old banh will be right back here to pertect it?"

"Chemie in to get the devil!" said Jim; "don't you know that ar old banh will be right back here to pertect it?"

"Lemme go," said Bill; "who's afeared of a baah? Lemme go," said Bill; "who's afeared of a baah? Lemme go," said Bill; "who's afeared of a baah? Lemme go," said Bill, "or l'Il liek you and the baah too." But their attention was suddenly drawn by a change in the programme. The barking dogs came tearing back. Soon there was a rush to the place of the first fight, then the dying shrick of a dog, and a fearful snashing around, then all was comparatively quiet, and then a noisy fight was heard away up the Jake again. There was another rush in that direction again. "Now's your time," said Jim, and into the cane rushed Bill. "I'll give you warrain' if I hear her cumin' back," yelled Jim after him.

Bill worked his way quickly into where the first fight was, and there, sure enough, he found one of the cubs dead. Just as he seized it by the hind leg to drag it out he heard Jim yell, "Run, Bill, run! here comes the old baah!"

"Who the devil cares for the old baah?"

"Who the devil cares for the old baah?"

"Who the devil cares for the old baah?"

"Who the devil cares for the old baah?" answered Bill, and kept on dragging the cub out. Luckily for Bill, the dogs stopped the old bear several times before she got back, or he would have had a nice old figh ing a poor dog.

ing a poor dog.

"Now would you like to be in thar now, Bill?" whispered Jim. The light was still going on up the lake, and whether the mother heard it or whether she gave up the scarch for her other cub as fruiltess or not, at any rate she soon made a rush in that direction again.

At that moment old Sol came up on the other side of the cane, and the hunters hung up the dead cub, and started on after the dogs.

CHOCKERT'S BLUFF, Arkansas.

BYRNE.

Another Old Powder-Horn.—A Stuyvesant, N. Y., correspondent, W. A. McA., writes: D. I. Pritchard, of Stuyvesant, N. Y., has in his possession a very old powderhora. It was captured by his grandfather in the Revolutionary War, in one of the Southern battles; the exact place is not known. This horn is in a good state of preservation, with the exception of the leather strap, which has become rotten with age. It hears the following inscription: "This horn, the property of Sarg't Robart Holmes, made at Fort Edward, N. Y., March ye 4, A. D. 1758."

Campelliton, N. B., Feb. 18.—The weather is very cold and severe here at present, the mercury ranges from 16 to 18 deg, below zero, and the snow back in the woods is from 3½ to 4 feet deep. Caribou and moo e are quite numerous a short distance back in the wilderness from here, but the Miemac hunters have not been as successful as usual in bringing this large game to bag, though their general catch of fur has so far been fully up to that of former years. A resident of this place says that last spring he helped an Indian near "Seven Islands," Maine, haul out of the woods thirty-two moose hides that were taken from moose that he bad killed in the deep snows. The carcasses of these animals were left to feed foxes and bob cats.—Stanstead.

THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION.

THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION.

Fish and Game held a meeting at the Delavan House, Fish and Game held a meeting at the Delavan House, Albany, on Wednesday the 15th. The meeting was called at one o'clock and Captain W. L. P. Sterrs, of Brooklyn, was chosen chairman and John Bedford, of Onondags, secretary. There being many counties not represented whose delegates would arrive at three P. M., the convention adjourned until 3:30 P. M. At the hour named the convention again assembled, a large representation of delegates being in attendance. bled, a large representation of delegates being in attendance. The convention was called for the purpose of procuring leg-islation to protect the game of the State, and also to preserve the matural forest and streams of the Adirondack region.

Islation to protect the game of the State, and also to, preserve the natural forest and streams of the Adirondack region.

The following delegates were present:
Capt. W. L. B. Stears, Brooklyn; Col. Thomas Carroll, Kings county; Dr. Kennedy, Auburn; Henry R. Jones, Buffalo; R. J. Richardson, Lowville; ex-Senator Wagstaff, New York; C. W. Hutchinson, Utica; John Bedford, Syracuse; H. R. Tiffany, Clifton Springs; G. D. McManns, Oswego; H. A. Alkenbrand, Hempstead; A. Paul, Troy; James Bulger, Staten Island; J. Otis Fellows, Hornellsville; Dr. Morgan, Ithaca; W. H. Griswold, Lyons; Calvin Russ, Penn Yan; George Dawson, Albany; John R. Wittis; Nowburg; Louis Livingston, Rhinebeck; Abel Crook, Warren co.; H. Hederman, Harrington; Charles E. Fiske, Highland; F. D. Bump, Jr., West Randall; Dr. W. H. Hart, Hudson; S. A. Kellogg, Champlain; Harry Miller, Saratoga Springs; Hon. E. C. Rice, Fairfield; A. W. Thayer, Cooperstown; B. M. Stebbins, Owego; E. Page, West Fulton; Dr. Fra Wilcox, Franklin; P. Moeller, Nyack; Frank P. Chamberlain, Elizabethtown; Samuel S. Mulford, Tannersville; Alexander Jennings, Union; Manley Blakeslee, Olean; S. Call, Malone; J. C. Gray, Cortland; Edward D. Palmer, Schenectady; M. R. Dodge, Rockland; S. B. Truesdell, Cold Springs; Samson Horseman, Wells; Almond Daniebe, Lyndonville; L. M. Smith, Elmira; D. Sidmore, Gloversville; H. N. Sidmore, Perry; H. L. Smith, St. Lawrence co.; A. A. Yates, Columbia co.; B. Ives, St. Lawrence co.; A. O. Smith, Wooming co.

Wyoming co.

Ex-Mayor Hutchinson proposed that a committee be appointed to examine the bill for the Adirondack region. Mr. Altenbrand moved that the whole house be that committee.

Carried.

Mr. Crook stated that the bill known as the "Bergh Bill,"

Separa Bill No. 58, and had been re-

Carried.

Mr. Crook stated that the bill known as the "Bergh Bill," with amendments, was Senate Bill No. 58, and had been referred to committee. It contained penalties for any person who shalf shoot, or rent yards or grounds for the shooting of, any birds or animals from a trap, etc. The amendment was to strike out "rent yards," etc., and "persons shall not go outside of the State for such purposes." Mr. Crook moved that the bill, as amended, be endorsed. Mr. Thayer was willing to have all the pigeons in the State killed. Carried.

Mr. Crook moved that Hon. Thomas Carroll and two others be appointed to represent the association on this subject before the Senate Committee. Carried. The chair named Messrs. Thayer and Sargent to act with Mr. Carroll.

Dr. Hart objected to the Armstrong bill of last winter, and much discussion ensued. Amendments by the dozen were proposed. Mr. Thayer finally moved that a committe of five be appointed by the chair to go before the Legislature with a bill to be framed by them. The chair inquired how this committee was to know the wishes of the association. It was then moved and carried that the law known as the Armstrofe law of last winter be taken up section by section and voted upon. Messrs. Verplanck Colvin of Albany, Thomas Carroll of Brooklyn, and J. H. Dudley of Dutchess, were then appointed delegates from the State at large. Members wishing changes in the law were requested to state them as the sections were read. A member stated that the Attorney General cannot tell what the game law now is, and that if the law of 1881 was taken and read it would be in. them as the sections were read. A member stated that the Attorncy General cannot tell what the game law now is, and that if the law of 1881 was taken and read it would be impossible to amend it, because of the impossibility ro define its provisions.

Mr. Chamberlain then read Section 1. Mr. Dawson spoke

possible to amend it, because of, the impossibility ro define its provisions.

Mr. Chamberlain then read Section 1. Mr. Dawson spoke of running deer with dogs in St. Lowrence county, but made no motion. Mr. Richardson said that he did not object to running them with dogs at a reasonable season, but that it was wrong to run them in hot weather, as the meat is then black and worthless. He suggested a law to protect them to the 1st of November, as a law that permits shooting before that time permits it when the flesh is good for nothing. He made this as a motion, and it was carried.

Sec. 2. After the reading, Mr. Altenbrand remarked that, if spring duck-shooting was stopped on Long Island, the birds pass on to Connecticut, and are shot there. If spring shooting could be stopped all over the United States, he thought it would be a good thing, but to stop it on Long Island would be merely giving others a chance at our expense. Mr. Hart liked spring shooting because the ducks are then wild, and it is more sport. Mr. Page said that it made little difference in the district where Mr. Hart lived, on the Indson River, as there were but few ducks, and they were shot for sport; but on Long Island thousands are killed for market. He thought all spring shooting wrong. Mr. Smith, of Wyoming, wanted the law to give two months more shooting of ducks, as the ice does not go from the waters in his part before the 1st of May. He moved that the law for duck-shooting be extended to May 15 for the county of Wyoming. Carried. It was then moved that all spring shooting of ducks be abolished within the State. Captain Stears did not see how this would accomplish much good unsess they are general law in all the States. The motion was put to vote and lost.

Mr. Hutchisson sold that this society once took high ground on the protection of forests, which not only affect the preservation of game but increases and preserves the rainfall and so affects the rivers and the general water supply. Reports from Holland, which he cited, have proved th

read the proposed bill, which was approved.

Mr. Crook thought that it would take three months to deaft a proper game law. Mr. Thayer believed that a motion was before the house to appoint five persons to do it. Mr. Page insisted on the original motion, of a committee to revise the laws, but thought that the more discussion it brought up at present the better. Capit. Stears said, "Let the law be read and let each member comment on such portion as may affect his district. When it touches Kings

county I'll be there." Mr. Page said that he would not then insist on the motion being put at present.

Mr. Hart moved that the penalty for using a swivel gun on ducks should be \$25, instead of \$50, as the latter sum is too much and it is lard to convict when penalties are excessive. Also that the law should include a penalty for having such a gun in possession. Senator Wagstaff favored the lower penalty and approved the proposed amendment to punish having such a gun in the boat. Carried.

Sec. 3 to 5. Read, but no debate nor amendments were proposed.

penalty and approved the proposed amendment to punish having such a gun in the boat. Carried.

Sec. 3 to 5. Read, but no debate nor amendments were proposed.

Sec. 6. Mr. Hart moved to strike out the words "gunner concealed." Carried.

Sec. 7. Mr. Smith moved that Wyoning county be excepted, the same as Long Island Sound. Carried.

Sec. 8. Mr. Altenbrand moved that the law for qualishooting on Long Island be amended so as to begin the season on the 25th of October and close on the 25th of December. Carried. Mr. Ives, from St. Lawrence, advocated shooting woodcock in September. He said that if they did not shoot them in this month in St. Lawrence then there was no woodcock-shooting at all. Mr. Wagstaff claimed that the bill as drawn is indorsed by all. (Applause). It is better to amend the bill, which is nearly perfect. It includes the whole State, except Long Island, in a general law, which forbids woodcock-shooting, except during July, October, November and December. It excepts Long Island because the season is earlier there, and it is just to do so. A general law for the State has its objectionable features. It is best to leave this matter to the supervisors, He said that this is a feature of the Armstrong bill of last year, and that it will be introduced this year. Approved. Mr. Thayer wanted Otsego county excepted in the matter of the shooting of ruffed grouse, called partridge, so as to have the season open on Aug. 1. Carried.

The secretary moved that the law regulating the capture of black bass be amended, to make the 26th of June the opening of the season all over the State. Carried.

Mr. Thayer wants the law to permit the capture of the whitefish of Otsego Lake, during the months of July and August, with a two and a half inch mesh. The fish do not take the hook and are there in great numbers. Carried.

A member whose name we did not catch then moved that the game protectors and constables be empowered to destroy them. The weirs destroy all the fish in the river where they are placed. Carried.

Sone fis

Sec. 24. Moved to strike out the Wallkill River from this section also. Carried.

Sec. 25. Moved to strike out the last clause of this section, which allows it to be at the option of the manufacturer whether it is necessary for him to empty coal tar or other deleterious materials into streams. Carried.

Sec. 26. Moved that no net fishing be allowed in Gravesend bay, Kings county, between the 15th of May and 1st of October. Carried. Mr. Wagstaff moved that the provision regarding pound nets in the town of Islip, on Great South Bay, be stricken out. Carried. Also moved that tyke nets be prohibited in the Walkill River. Carried.

Secs. 27 to 81. Read, but no objection was made to their provisions.

prohibited in the Walkill River. Carried.

Secs. 27 to 31. Read, but no objection was made to their provisions.

Sec. 32. Moved that it be amended so as to allow trapping of skunks and other vermin by striking out words, "all wild beasts." Carried.

The question of game protectors then came up, and Chap. 591 was read. The member from St. Lawrence wanted two additional ones appointed for his own and two adjoining counties. Mr. Altenbrand wanted one for New York city and one for Long Island. It was then moved that these four additional ones be appointed, making twelve in all. Carried. Mr. Wagstaff moved that all penalties be recovered before courts in districts adjoining that where the offence was committed, providing that the amount of penalties does not exceed their jurisdiction. Carried.

Moved that trout be lawfully taken in the month of September, or to October 1, in the counties of Warren, Essex, Hamilton, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Lewis. Carried.

The chair then appointed the committee of five to draft the laws. They were as follows: Messrs, Crook, of Warren; Sargent, of Jefferson: Hart, of Columbia; Altenbrand, of Suffolk; and Richardson, of Lewis counties. Mr. Hart moved that Capt. Stears, of Kings, be added. Mr. Dawson proposed to add Mr. Sampson Horseman, of Hamilton; and also Mr. Wagstaff, making eight in all. Carried.

A voice of thanks was then given to Capt. Stears for the

A voic of thanks was then given to Capt. Stears for the faithful discharge of his duties as presiding officer, and the meeting adjourned.

Dog, RABBIT AND COAL TEAUN.—Grand Tower, Ill., March 15.—Last Monday, while the passengers on a coal train on the Grand Tower and Carbondale Railroad were watching a go-as-you-please spurf between a half-breed hound and a rabbit, which was being run within a few yards of the track, the latter suddenly changed his course and came directly toward the moving train. His pursuer was close at his heels, and either from excitement or inability to stop, followed on when he ran under the wheels. As the train passed the body of the dog was seen, much cut and apparently dead, on one side of the track, while the crushed form of the rabbit rolled into the opposite ditch.—T. M. W.

Indiana.—Reynolds, March 7.—The migratory game has not yet arrived in large numbers. The past winter was very mild, no snow at all. The combined snowfall here during the past winter has not exceeded four inches, while has winter it was seventy inches. Grouse and quall wintered well and none were killed. This is the best place for grouse and suipe in the State. Sportsmen come here from New York city, Albany, Cincianati and Kentucky to try our game. About the first week in April every kind of game is plenty.—R. A. L.

VETERAN BEAR HUNTERS

TWO old hunters, belonging to the numerous order of thas beens," were recently exchanging truthful tales of their early lives in the backwoods, both, "unbeknownst" to each other, modestly inclined to let the other know that he was a trifle the smartest.

each other, mortestly inclined to let the other know that he was a triffe the smartest.

Col. Crock opened by remarking "he had once killed three b'ars at one shot with an old army horse-pistol."

Capt. Ben thought "that was lucky. How did you do it?"

Crock replied, "Easy enough. You see an old she b'ar and two cubs came night after night and depredated my corn crib. I built it higher, still they came. I built it sixteen feet high, corn disappeared all the same, so I just made up my mind to stop it. I loaded up my old flint-lock hoss-pistol with two balls, and lay for the old b'ar behind the smoke house close by the crib. Pretty soon the old b'ar and two cubs came. It was too dark to see 'em. Bimeby, the old b'ar clun on top of the sixteen-foot crib and begun to throw down corn to the cubs, and she, bein' up high, and it bein' starlight, I saw her pretty plain, so I just pointed old '1812' at her head and fired, and down she come ker-whack. My wife come whewing out with a lantern. I told her to go back, the cubs might tear her to pieces. Wall, that woman went back quick. I went and loaded up the old war-pistol agin and took the lantern from her hands all atremble, and went up to the crib pretty cautious like. There she lay, dead agin and took the lantern from her hands all atremble, and went up to the crib pretty cautious like. There she lay, dead as a door nail."

Here Crock paused. Capt. Ben, thinking his story done, and believing he "had him," sarcastically inquired: "I thought you said you killed three bears to one shot?"
"So I did," quickly responded Crock; "killed the old she b'ar, and she fell onto them two cubs and killed 'em both; she weighed 500 nounds."

old, and she relevant them two clus and kinet embods she weighed 500 pounds."
"Wall, that was lucky, and it reminds me of a b'ar I once killed with a hoe," said Capt. Ben, as if talking to himself. "Killed a b'ar with a hoe, did you say? How you talk.

"Killed a b'ar with a noe, did you say, killed a b'ar with a noe, did you do it?"

"Wall, you see I war on my last corn hoein'; corn was pretty stout, and I 'spose the b'ars thought it was big enough to eat; at any rate, as I was hoein' along, I hoed right up to a b'ar, comin' so close we was both a little skurt—the b'ar most, for he run. Seein' he wa'nt going to tackle me, I thought I would tackle him, so I took arter him lick-it-a-split though as I could run, and before he got out of that cornfield

thought I would tackle him, so I took arter him lick-it-a-split tight as I could run, and before he got out of that cornfield I killed him with my hoe. He weighed 600 pounds."

"Wall, I don't dispute you killed the b'ar, but what worries me is how you could outrun him and get near enough to kill him with a hoe."

"Easy enough," said Čapt. Ben; "you see the snow was about three feet deep, with a pretty stiff crust on; the bar slumped in while I could run on the crust; see? No trouble to overtake him."

"Yes, I see; with snow three foot deep, and a crust to bear a man and slump a bear, you might do it; but I can't exactly see how snow could be so deep and crusted in hoein' time."

time."
"Yes; wall, that would look a little strange," said Capt. Ben, with head hung down a little, but the fact is, (brightening up) it's true, only I have made a little mistake and told a part of two stories."

Crock was satisfied and gave up beaten.

X.

IDLE HOURS IN THE BLIND.

IDLE HOURS IN THE BLIND.

I'd often falls to the lot of those who frequent the blind to sit for hours on calm, still days when no fowl are stiring, and when, after a time, the sweetness of that tried friend, the corncob pipe, grows insipid. At such times, if alone, you grow drowsy, and struggle with the feeling, knowing that to succumb is to lose perhaps the only shot of the day, which, with unerring fatality, always presents itself when you are least expecting it. Not every day does the sportsman return laden with game (of his own killing), and, wherever found, his past records many blanks on the calendar of his shooting experience—a day's tramp with nothing to show for it, or a lazy snoozing in the blind under the warm sunshine of a cloudless sky. He has cast longing glances toward the rafts of fowl sitting quietly at rest on the glassy surface far out of shot and drawing the few stragglers who may be on the wing, despite the attractions of his decoys, a tempting flock of which he has carefully placed. Oh! for a rifle to send a ball skipping into their midst and send them scattering off, trusting to drop a couple as they whirl wildly this way and that. (Give up wishing, my friend, and devote your attention to the little circle in your own immediate neighborhood, and, my word for it, you will be surprised to find how active Nature is down there among the reeds; and at the same time you may acquire such information as to the manner of life in such locations, and find the hours slip pleasantly by while so employed, all the time keeping an eye open for any opportunity that presents to "cut loose" at approaching fowl.

In Sinepuxent Bay, on the Maryland coast, near Beach House Point, are numerous sedgy islands, separated from the

In Sinepuxent Bay, on the Maryland coast, near Beach In Sinepuxent Bay, on the Maryland coast, near Beach House Point, are numerous sedgy islands, separated from the main marsh and from each other by shallow stretches of water, which, when the tide is out, are bare mud flats, teeming with small oxeyes and all sorts of waders, who find abundant feeding ground there. Sitting alone in the tall, dry sedge, you listen to the wind and ever-changing voices and cries in the great brown marsh spreading on every side. The sun has come around in front and, as he blazes on the water, which is the support of the wind and ever feet tall is removed. cries in the great brown marsh spreading on every side. The sun has come around in front and, as he blazes on the water, sends the reflection of the burning rays full in your face, nearly blinding you. Lie down; you need a change of position, and the fowl will not stir until the breeze springs up at sunset. How sweetly that meadow-lark's song sounds out there among the sedge. While listening to its repetition you become conscious of a faint "scrunch, scrunch." A pause; then "scrunch, scrunch, scrunch, scrunch, serunch, sight of a little creature busily gnawing among the reed stalks, and, as te turns his square, chubby face toward you, you recognize the marsh rat. What brilliant black beads he has for eyes, Don't move! Watch him. His sleek coat testifies that wholesome food is plenty where he lives. Now he sits upon his haunches, like a miniature squirrel, and washes his face with his little pink paws. Ha! he has spied you. What a sudden change; what an expression of intense curiosity appears on that fuzzy little visage. He is afraid, certainly; but you plainly see that he is curious. His nose works energetically up and down as he endeavors to snuff you, while sundry little squeaks plainly tell of his excitement at discovering you. Move ever so little, and off he scuttles in the most laurchalle manner. Move ever so little, and off he scuttles in the most

sandy interstructure spann, early and off he scuttles in the most laughable manner.

A few moments after a buckchip dashes into the reeds with a noisy flutter, and is soon in angry altercation with a little brown wren, who, for some time past, has been poking

around close by, with a most business-like air, darting here and there like a mouse in the reeds, so quick are her motions. After a noisy wrangle chip gives it up, and perches on a tall reed, where he swings up and down, flirts his long tail, and, by his manner, appears to be heaping abuse on his more plucky little antagonist unconcernedly grubbing below. He soon grows tired, however, and with that strong whirr of wings, so indicative of health and freedom, is off.

The tide is down, and numbers of small euipe are seampering over the mud scarching for food. Wait until they bunch. There! enough for a pot-pic anyway; and very toothsome these little fellows be, I assure you.

Whew-w-w-ew, a flock of killdeer plover alight on the mud far out of shot. How graceful they are; now running zigzag across the flat, now bunching and squatting down fogether to compare notes, their white sides showing plainly against the dark color of the mud. A weird feeling comes over you at their cry, repeated in rapid succession, now high, now low, as the fancy seems to take them, and the uncomfortable effect is heightened by their wailing as it grows momentarily darker, the sun having set, until in sheer desperation you rise and with a whoop force them to leave. The moon comes up cool and solitary over the sand dunes on the beach, and the chill flies all over you at the sound of a heron's cry who has stationed himself somewhere in your vicinity, and now booms away until it seems as though the suspected all was not exactly right, betrays the presence of a black-duck. Slowly he swims into sight, and just as you draw a bead on him, whir-r-r, away he goes, and as the beat of his wings grows fainter, you hear the steady chunk-a-lunk, chunk-a-lunk of oars in the oarlocks as Tom pulls across after you. You take up your rig, and as you glide along the water in your little punt, you involuntarily start as the ghost-like form of a mouse-hunting owl filts past. Nearing your snug quarters on board the sloop, you see the dew glistening on deck like pipe in the can'n root shows that Brunt has the contee on, and stepping aboard, his cheery voice salutes you, "What luck, old man?" and his hearty laugh greets your little string of oxcyes. No game, to be sure, but you have enjoyed yourself notwithstanding, and in after years, when you hear the plaintive cry of passing birds coming down through the still night, that evening on the marsh will come back to your mind with a strange fascination.

'BYRNE" AND THAT SHOTGUN AGAIN.

"BYRNE" AND THAT SHOTGUN AGAIN.

WHEW!!! How "Byrne's" sentences flash and "kick!" I really believe the fellow has shot some, and has some money too. What a pity it is to be a poor preacher—sometimes; especially poor! Anybody can bet at him, challenge him, and discredit what he says, and he has to grin and bear it (I don't know how much grinning I have done, but I am getting along finely with the bearing part).

Now "Byrne" dosen't believe what the "reverend gentleman" wrote, and wants to back his unbelief with money. (Some things need backing). Shame on him! Ho ought to go to some out of the way place in Arkansas, as he is going to do) I believe, and stay there. Wanting to bet with a "reverend gentleman!" If my father ever goes to the Arkansas Legislature again, I am going to have him introduce a bill making it a criminal offence to propose betting with a preacher, or to challenge one to shoot. (This is designed as a protection to preachers; for some goose among them might take bets, and beat "Byrne" and get into the papers. Then where would be the preacher's reputation?)

"Byrne" writes to keep me and other novices within the bounds of reason. Now he couldn't have hit me in a harder place. Didn't hirt a bit. Fact. I don't propose to be bound by reason. Wby? Reason doesn't belong to the sportsman's vocabulary. What is the use of being a sportsman if you can't be unreasonable? Why even "Byrne" himself admits that he is sufficiently unreasonable to draw on his imagination sometimes, and say things about his hunts which didn't happen. Now I don't do that exactly. I don't throw in any fiction; but I do propose to be unreasonable to fig about a thirteen-pound, single barrel shotgun, and shoot twice as big loads as I do; while I shoot a ten-pound three barrel gun, and kill deer faster than he does; still I can believe as unreasonable things as that. I protest strongly against being held in the bounds of reason. It robs lunting of half its charm. It is so nice to have fellows stand around, mouths open, while you tell

on "Byrne's" very impressible mind that I shot only seven times at deer, while on my hunt. He failed to impress me with the idea that he shot only twice on his hunt; but then I am not so impressible as he. More stupid perhaps. I must set things right, or he might be grieved. I did shoot more than seven times—just twice seven. Of these fourteen shots, seven hung up ment, of the other seven three got blood, and one enabled the buzzards to have a fine feast of venison once that I know of. One of these seven was a rifle shot, and not one of them was at deer nearer than fifty yards. Very unreasonable I know, but that is just the kind of facts I like to relate.

relate. In conclusion, as we preachers say, let me add: I won't shoot on exhibition for "Byrne," or bet with him, (I would take \$2.000 for my gun though) but if he will join me on a deer hunt next fall, using his thirteen-pound gun and I using my ten-pound three barrel Baker, I will heat him killing deer so badly that he will go to Arkansas and hide under a thicker cover than "Byrne." If he ever comes my way, I want to get him into my congregation once and preach him a sermon on "Charity envieth not, charity vaunteth not itself,

is not puffed up; doth not behave itself unseemly, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth in truth, and believeth all things."

Wonder if he did "flare up" because I killed more deer than he did.

GEO. W. BAINES, Jr.

nan he did McKinney, Tevas

MORE QUAIL EXPERIMENTS.

MORE QUAIL EXPERIMENTS.

I NOTICE the two letters in your issue of the 9th inst. from J. E. W. and H. B. S., and am very sorry to hear they have been so unfortunate with their Southern quail. It may interest them and others of your readers to know that although I received fifteen dozen birds from the same parties as they did, between the 18th and 27th of January last, I am happy to say that I had better fortune, as I have now turned off seventy-eight birds and have yet thirty-one left in the cages ready to be loosed the first sunny day. Now, this is not bad, as it leaves 100 birds out of 180, and is nineteen more than I ever expected to save. Nearly all the birds lost, with the exception of nine that arrived dead, died within ten days of arrival. After that, I had no trouble at all.

Now, of course I watched these birds very closely, to try and find out the reasons for any loss, and can only attribute the trouble to two causes, first that the birds arrived in almost a state of starvation, and, therefore, were not in a condition to eat largely; but those of the first cases I fed too plentifully, and in consequence of this, as I believe, I lost more than in the last lot, as I brought them to their feed by degrees, and don't believe that more than half a dozen out of sixty-two died. The second reason is that the boxes I had them in were oblong, and, therefore, had corners in which they used to crowd, and a bird at all weakly getting into any corner, with the rest crowding over it, would never get up again. As I saw this frequently happen I know that these weaker birds were simply crushed to death by their stronger mates.

The boxes I kept them in were three feet long, sixteen

ates. The boxes I kept them in were three feet long, sixteen The boxes I kept them in were three feet long, sixteen inches broad, and seven inches high, covered with calico, which is better than sacking, as it does not pay off and entangle their feet; a trough, in part for feed and water, one inch deep, and an opening over it, another inch; also an opening all along behind of about one-half an inch; but I should another time try a round box, as it would do away with the corners. I fed chop feet (oats and corn), also wheat, all of which the birds seemed to appreciate, and those I have left are as fat and healthy as can be. As to the birds I turned out, I gave them two weeks' rest, and then worked a brace of setters over a small part of the ground, fizding two bunches, and hearing reports of several having been seen. What I saw were strong and able to hold their own. They were let out in cardboard boxes, eight to twelve in a box, with a slit in one end, and placed in small woods near feed and water. When the slit was torn off and I had moved away about a hundred yards, out they came in less than five minutes, pluming themselves, and feeding just as though their confinement had been a dream, and they had only had a bad nightmare after two field trials in succession at Memphis.

Sportsman.

LAST SHOTS AT THE GROUSE.

HAVE received here the last three numbers of the Forest and Stream, and see that each number contains letters from different correspondents regarding "unifed letters from different correspondents regarding "ruffed grouse" shooting. I would say to that class of timid sportsmen who foresee the total destruction of this game-bird by those who hunt them with dogs, that their fears are groundles?— Mr. Flower is quite correct when he says that in the older sections of the country but a small percentage of these birds tree when flushed by dogs, and only a portion of those that "tree" remain until the sportsman arrives within range. If the ruffed grouse had no other foes but those who shoot them after they have "treed," they would in settled districts rapidly increase in numbers.

To those other correspondents I would say that, so far as I am concerned, your "thrusts" are quite harmless. So, should you feel disposed, continue to fire away so long as the editor will give you space.

am concerned, your "thrusts" are quite harmless. So, should you feel disposed, continue to fire away so long as the editor will give you space.

My former article, giving rules for finding "ruffed grouse" after they have been flushed, was not written for the benefit of young gentlemen of leisure, who are able to spend the greater portion of their time in cracking away at glass balls and pigeon-shooting, thus becoming at an early age expert wing-shots, but was given for the benefit of young sportsmen who only occasionally get a day out in the woods. With them expert wing-shooting is a growth of time, and were they at first only allowed wing-shots at ruffed grouse, they would soon become discouraged and leave this game for the market shooter, who is often a dead wing-shot, but not a sportsman. For years past I have, when out with my shotgun after ruffed grouse, practiced wing-shooting; but I love to occasionally go out with a rife and a cheery, gay little spaniel after this game, and, after it has been flushed, to "stalk" them, and shoot only at their head or neck. This is fascinating sport. In settled districts, where these birds are wary and shy, it very often taxes the sportsman's greatest skill to get within range—and this style of sport ranks to still-hunting deer as fly-fishing for trout ranks with salmon fishing—lighter and easier sport, but equally attractive. My experience has taught me this lesson, that in the majority of cases the class of sportsmen who talk 'the loudest about the most scientific methods of killing their game, are, when out in forest or stream, the poorest performers, and need the most watching, How often do we hear geutlemen boasting loud and long about their exploits in killing the salmon that they had brought in, when we knew that their guide cast the fly that caught those fish; and what full baskets of "jigged" trout they would bring in, and unblushingly affirm that the was not observed, and take a long pull at the "medicine bottle," and then put water into the bottle to hide his t

O, no, gentlemen; when you are out in the woods alone, during one of your 'off' days, and have missed a dozen wing shots at ruffed grouse, and saw one on a tree, you wouldn't shoot it—O, no! usersheless ninety-nine out of one hundred sportsmen would do so.

rtsmen would do so. have always found genuine sportsmen to be a class of I have always found gentime sportsmen to cea class of genial, whole-souled gentlemen, who in a rational and temperate manner appreciate and delight in the pursuit and capture of fish and game—never "hogs" nor "misers," who only kill for the sake of destroying, and making "big bags," or wholly for the sake of gain—neither are they extremists or Pharisees, who set themselves up as better than their brethren who may differ from them in their method of pursuing their sport. A sportsman is a law-abiding gentleman, and ever interested in the protection and propagation of fish and game. He may use the latest and most approved kind of guns and fishing-tackle, or he may, perhaps, cling to his old and well-tried tools, which are endeared to him by long and pleasant associations; he may either use "artificial lures" or natural baits in his piscatorial sports—but is never devoted to the use of the "jigg" net, snare, or silver book. Some sportsmen find their greatest pleasure in still-hunting deer, while others prefer the exhilarating sport of running them with hounds, but neither butcher their game in the season of deep snows. Fox hunting is enjoyed by a certain class of sportsmen only when on horseback, following a pack of hounds, while another class prefer a gun and a single or brace of hounds. And so on to the end of the chapter—as there are many legitimate ways for the sportsman to pursue and capture his game.

are many legitimate ways for the sportsman to pursue and capture his game.

Regarding the whisky-drinking theory advanced by one correspondent, why, that is all "bosh." In my native town, the only man who claims to do only wing-shooting is a poor drunken fellow whose reputation and credit are not worth five cents; and the worst "pot-hunter" there was a man who need notify my higher wort to become

used neither whisky nor tobacco.

In conclusion, I would say—Brethren, we should learn to be charitable, and be sure that our own garments are clean before we criticise those of our neighbors.

STANSTEAD.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

I AM en route from Vicksburg to my home in Lincoln, Nebruska. On account of early and continued high water in the Mississippi, duck-shooting has not been good near Vicksburg this winter. Quail have been very numerous, but bave not been hunted much, the weather having been so wet and the roads in such fearful condition it took a brave man and an enthusiast with the gun to tackle them. Snipe came in two weeks ago, and on last Thursday Mr. B. B. Myles and myself ran out to a station on the railroad thirteen miles back of the city and during the day bagged twenty-two quail and fifty snipe. I think we would have made the score an even hundred, as we started out for that, but the weather was so warm we had to lay up two or three hours to prevent utter exhaustion. As the steamboat Sunflower was passing through Old River below the mouth of the Yazoo one night, it encountered thousands of ducks that had settled there to roost. The pilot, who is quite a sportsman, Yazoo one night, it encountered thousands of ducks that had settled there to roost. The pilot, who is quite a sportsman, signaled the engineer to start the engine that grinds out the electricity for the electric light, and when that bright light flashed out among the flocks of ducks, it created such a consternation among them they lost their senses and flew in every direction, many of them dashing aboard the loat, where over a drew ways contracted by the resear. every direction, many of them dashing aboard the hoat, where over a dozen were captured by the crew. One flew into the open carcass of a deer that hung out upon the forecastle and became wedged in there, where it was found, alive and kicking, after the boat reached Vicksburg. The devastation caused by the present overflow in the lower to Vicksburg is one of painful destitution and desolation. The full extent of the loss and suffering will never be known. And the present condition of affairs must last a month longer at least, for the Mississippi does not go up and down the same day. It has been known to remain at a stand for thirty days. The extent of the calamity may be in part imagined when it is remembered that the submerged district comprises an area of about 1,000 miles in length and fully imagned when it is remembered that the submerged district comprises an area of about 1,000 miles in length and fully fifty miles in width. In sympathy with the suffering of our own race we are apt to overlook or forget that of the brute creation. But who will ever tell the suffering of domestic and wild animals that is now being endured by those caught in this flood? It cannot be done. When the levees on the and wild animals that is now being endured by those caught in this flood? It cannot be done. When the levees on the cast of the river below Memphis were broken the water rushed in torrents toward Deer Creek, Sunflower and Tallahatchie rivers, and by this time the entire Yazoo delta must be under. And it has been done so suddenly that much of the stock and game perished in the flood. Deer have fallen an easy prey to any woodman who owned a dugout, and they have been wantonly and mercilessly slaughtered on the higher ridges, mounds and patches of levees where they have sought refuge from drowning. It may be well enough that a bullet has shortened suffering where death would have come at last, but one cannot think of these things without a feeling of pity. For my part I think the case of the wild animal, in the present emergency, is the hardest of them all. Human beings can take care of them things without a feeling of pity. For my part think the case of the wild animal, in the present emergency, is the hardest of them all. Human beings can take care of themselves, or be succored by their neighbors, and will, in a measure, look after their stock, but the poor, friendless, wandering wild animal must take care of itself with only its instinct as its aid. Truly they are objects of pity.

Measuremy Pump was Cairo, March 1882

Mississippi River, near Cairo, March, 1882.

A Gayoso, Missouri, correspondent writes: We have been overflowed since about the 20th of January, and the waters of the Mississippi still cover the face of the earth. Our game is mostly destroyed, and we have just any amount of deer is mostly destrand turkey. T is mostly destroyed, and we have just any amount of deer and turkey. The deer have been seen in droves of nearly 100 going west toward Crowly's Ridge, in Arkansas, but the most of them must have drowned, as the nearest hills are at miles from here. I am sorry to say that a great been killed by pot-hunters, solely for their hides. least thirty miles from here. many have b

The Natchez, Miss., Democrat reports: "A Natchez man says a she bear yesterday swam the river, pushing in front of her a log on which she had put eight cubs. This is about the tallest story we have yet heard in connection with the overflow. Next!"

overflow. Next!"

"Accidentaly Shooting Again.—Baltimore, Md., March &—Editor Forest and Stream: The Baltimore papers this morn ing report what seems to me to be a particularly aggravating case of carelessness with firearms. The particulars are these: "Miss Lillie Roach, aged 16 years, daughter of Mr. Wm. H. Roach, a prominent citizen of Somerset county, Md., was necidentally shot in the chest by a pistol in the hand of William Berry, aged eighteen years, son of Dr. Berry, on Saturday night last, at her father's residence, near Hopewell, about three miles from Crisfield. Miss Roach and others had been on a visit on the evening in question to the house of a friend a short distance from Mr. Roach's place. On their way back to Mr. Roach's place they were accompanied by Mr. Berry. It is said that Mr. Berry fired his pistol several times in the air for the purpose of frightening the young ladies during the walk, and that he snapped it playfully at Miss Miles. The trigger fell upon one of the emptied chambers of the pistol, as expected by Mr. Berry, and of course did not do any damage. It is also said that in

the same manner he pointed the weapon at Miss Coleman, when Miss Miles is said to have told him to put his pistol up, as Mr. Roach would not be pleased if it was discharged. Miss Lillie Roach is said to have remarked that the old pistol was of no account, and that she was not afraid of it. Mr. Berry then pointed the weapon at her playfully and pulled the trigger. Unfortunately the hammer came in contact with one of the loaded chambers, and the ball entered Miss Roach's chest, inflicting a painful and what was at first thought to be a mortal wound. The young lady fell upon the porch, but got upon again and walked into the house. Dr. G. T. Atkinson, of Crisfield, who is her brother-in-law, was called in attendance, and on his advice Miss Roach was brought to Baltimore yesterday on the steamer Maggie, being accompanied by Dr. Atkinson and wife and Col. Lemuel Malone and his wife, whose niece the young lady is. She was taken to the Maryland University Hospital and attended by Dr. McLane Tiffany. Dr. Tiffany does not think it advisable to probe for the ball, nor does he consider Miss Roach's condition dangerous." It is with pleasure and gratication that I have noted the just severity with which you deal with criminal cranks, such as this William Berry has proven himself to be. That the law should take its course in this matter there can be no question. It is the obvious duty of the grand jury of Somerset county to bring in a bill of incitement against this reckless idiot of assault with intent to this matter there can be no question. It is the obvious duty of the grand jury of Somerset county to bring in a bill of in dictment against this reckless idiot of assault with intent to dictiment against this reckless idiot of assault with intent to kill, whether his victim dies or finally recovers. The law in this case is so plain that there can be no option. The court, it is to hoped, will speedily find Berry "guilty as indicted" and fix his punishment at ten years confinement at hard labor in State's prison.—Ches. A. Peake.

Notes from Tennessee.—Taken altogether, this past winter has been the most unfavorable to all classes of field sports known in years. The early fall was hot and dry, then came an unparalleled period of warm wet weather, which rendered walking difficult. In consequence of the above causes, but few of our sportsmen attempted hunting, and but comparatively little game was killed. Formerly, quantities of venison were brought to this market, but this winter only a few deer were to be seen, and they were invariably from one of the several herds owned by private individuals in the vicinity of the city. The only bear meat sold here during the past season was from two or three half domesticated ones, which were killed at Christmas by butchers in the city. The result will be an enormous increase in game all over our State, provided the spring proves favorable to bird breeding. At this time snipe should make their appearance, but their favorite feeding grounds about here are still covered with the back waters from the river. Several of our most enthusiastic hunters have braved the storm, mud and water, however, and been rewarded by tolerably feir have. The dead of the selection of the selection of the lead of the storm, mud and water, however, and been rewarded by tolerably feir have. are still covered with the back waters from the river. Several of our most enthusiastic hunters have braved the storm, mud and water, however, and been rewarded by tolerably fair bags. "Bob Grubbs" and the old "Commodore" brought in ten or twelve snipe last week, but they were in bad condition. Fox hunting has been fairly good, and a number of brushes adorn the sanctums of some of our bold riding Ximrods. Col. W. H. Johnson's famous pack made a number of splendid runs, never failing to catch their game. Ton Chadwell, George Petway, Marsh Pinekard, Felix Mitchell, and Reuben Greenfield form the inevitable quintette in these chases, and a more daring set of fellows never crossed a horse's back in these parts. William Hobbs, the noted 'possum and 'coon hunter, put in his work successfully, as his record shows several score of these much coveted animals, but William has no regard for weather, and his pack of dogs are invincible. Tuesday begins our close season for game, and then gons will be cleaned and stowed away until the 15th of September, unless a few of the ardent sportsmen revive glass-ball shooting during the summer. We have in Andy Meaders and Felix Mitchell two remarkably expert shots, as their winnings last summer in Chicago, Ohio and Kentucky will show. They will doubtless make the circuit again this season. Andy is already practicing, and says he belleves he shoots better now than ever.—J. D. H., Nashville, Tenn.

Philadelphia Notes.—Philadelphia, March 18.—On the Raccon Creek meadows, N. J., wherever wet grounds are situated, our sportsmen are killing snipe in good numbers; also at the Pedricktown marshes, N. J. Those who have gone to Delaware last week and the early part of this week found birds plentiful, but wild. We have not had our warm spring spell yet to make Mr. Longbill a little lazy. From the farmers in New Jersey and Pennsylvania we learn an unusual quantity of woodcock have arrived and settled down in their usual nesting haunts preparatory to breeding. Some have already laid their eggs. This argues good summer shooting, but how much better it would be to allow the woodcock to remain unmolested until October. We should then have sport indeed, and good goers. Duck-shooting at Havre de Grace is drawing to a close. Fowl are still plentiful there, but the season is getting late, and birds are pairing for northward breeding. The members of the Carrol's Island Ducking Club brought their guns up to Philadelphia yesterday and have ceased warfare against the high-flyers from their points. There have been quite a number of sprigtails, mallards and pigeons on the Delaware River during the past week, but they have, to a great extent, left for the North. Between Delaware Gity, Delaware, and Port Penn, Mr. Sim, Lord of the latter place has sunk a box on what was formerly called "the Hundred Acres," directly on the marsh to which the ducks come in from the river to feed, and good shooting has been made from this novel blind by several gentlemen of Philadelphia. Three Canada gees were killed on the river near the Point House within the city limits last week.—Homo. PHILADELPHIA NOTES.—Philadelphia, March 18.—On the

limits last week.—Homo.

A Texas Game Country.—Rancho Grande, Spanish Camps, Wharton County, Texas, March 6, 1882.—Wharton county is mostly prairie country, interspersed with belts of timber from one to two miles wide, and is watered by many small creeks. It can be reached by the Galveston and San Antonio Railroad, which crosses the northern end of the county. Shooting begins here October 1. The principal game we have here is deer and prairie chickens on the prairies, which may be shot in very fair numbers, it being not unusual for one man to bag from eight to ten brace of chickens in a day's shooting. In the timber may be found a few turkeys, and at some seasons the trees fairly swarm with fox-squirrels. I have counted as many as fifteen on a single tree. There are so many it takes all zest away for the sport of shooting them. During the months from Dec. I to April 1 ducks and geese may be shot in the creeks and bayous, and on the prairies in the greatest quantity, not to mention swans, cranes and snipe. The hunting here is done principally on horseback, as tramping through the long grass would be too tiresome, at least so it is before the grass

is burnt. Any person coming to Texas to hunt could not do better than to pay this county a visit. Good board can be had at the ranches from \$2.50 to \$4 per week, and good hunting (saddle) horses can be hired from 50c. to \$1 per day.—James Wixters.

The Destruction of Large Game.—Dublin, Ireland, March 3.—I was sorry to see in a recent number of Forest and Stream, an attack on British sportsmen on the grounds that they were exterminating the big game of the far West. The real exterminators are the skin-hunters, who annually slaughter their tens of thousands of your noblest game animals for the few shillings per head which their skins produce. If I had time, I should write you a letter on the subject and produce none but American authorities in support of this statement. I have just read an able work on the far West in which the descriptions of wasteful slaughter by American hide-hunters are perfectly sickening. I hope you will, in the columns of Forest and Stream, see that the "saddle is put upon the right horse" in this matter.—R. O. O'C.

EARLY SNIPE.—Ithaca, N. Y., March 13.—I killed this morning (Monday) an English snipe. This is the earliest that has been killed or seen in this vicinity. It was snowing hard and the marsh was skinmed over with ice. It is the earliest that has been killed here, I believe, in some years. It was in good condition, and weighed 4½ ozs.—HERBERT G. WILLSON

WILLSON, A. Princeton, N. J., correspondent reports, March 15: A few snipe were shot here last week. The change in weather

Northern Michigan.—Mr. Frank N. Beebe, of Columbus, O., become so charmed with Indian River in northern Michigan last year that he brought "Dave" Smith's hotel there. The building was recently destroyed by fire, but Mr. Beebe will rebuild at once in time for the summer season, and will doubtless retrieve his fortunes by the increased patronage the pleasure seekers in Michigan annually bestow upon which this normar house. this popular house.

ILLINOIS.—Charleston, March 17.—On the 7th inst. D. Nicholas went a few miles north and bagged two sprigtail and eight mallard ducks and returned home by noon. On the 14th inst. Messrs. Nichols and Cartright were out, and they bagged ten mallard ducks. They report the brant and geese very scarce. Ducks are tolerably plenty yet, but very wild. They saw a few jacksnipe.—J. B. D.

A LARGE WHITE SWAN was shot in Grand River, near Paines-ALLARGE WHITE-SWAN WASSHOTH GRAIN GIVER, near Palmes-ville, Ohio, a few days ago, that measured seven feet from tip to tip of wing. Through one of its wings was about ten inches of a copper-pointed hone arrow, which is unlike any ever seen in that part of the country, and is supposed to be a kind used by some of the tribes of Northwestern Indians. The flesh had grown firmly around it.

HUNTING RIFLE SIGHTS.—Ashtabula, O.—While the subject of rifles is being discussed through the columns of your paper, I would be glad to see the subject of sights, that is, practical sporting sights, touched upon too. Let us have the views of some of your correspondents upon this subject.—

Illinois.—Lacon, March 17.—Duck-shooting has been extra good along the Illinois River until this week. The mallards appear to have gone north. Bluebills not here yet.—BYRNE.

Missouri.—Grave's Mills, Morgan County.—We have plenty of game here, including deer, ducks, turkeys, quail, squirrels, etc.—J. E. H.

GAME NOTES, reports of the movements of migratory game irds, etc., are invited from our readers in every part of the country.

BOOKS FOR SPORTSMEN.—Attention is called to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company's list of standard works.

Sea and River Hishing.

That which we have we prize not to the worth While we enjoy it; but, being lack'd and lost, Why, then we rack the value; then we find The virtue that possession would not show us.

SHARESPEARE.

SNAPPING MACKEREL AT CAPE MAY.

SNAPPING MACKEREL AT CAPE MAY.

YOU were kind enough to give my fancy play in your captured the red drum or channel bass, as ye editor calls it, with the Piscatorial Preacher, and now let me briefly chronicle how I bagged the bounding mackerel at Cape May with two of "the world's people."

I have often wondered why it is that Izaak Walton's disciples tell us in the Forest and Stream of the perils and pleasures of deep sea fishing. True, it is a laborious effort after "tripping the light bombastic toe" or nimbly capering in a lady's chamber (a figure of speech) at a hop, till church yards yawn—it is difficult to hear the Stockton House porter say, "Ladel if you're a-goin' a-fishin' you've got to get up," and it is still more trying to the flesh to arouse, and without breakfast gaze out of the east window at the joeund morning kissing the distant waves, while the sea, noisily, beneath your window, woos her bride, the ever shifting beach.

But scarcely a stone's throw off, by Denizot's pier, is Captain Foster and his Vandalia, as jolly a jack tar as ever sailed a ship. He promised us a little earle noir, breakfast bacon and a boiled mackerel caught the day before by daylight, if we would come aboard ship early. So, yawning, the dauntless Douglass, and he of the "skipping spirit," the youthful Miller kicked at my door and called "time." Douglass' good wife had killed three of the finest spring chickens, broiled them tenderly, put in a dozen raw tomatoes from Donglass' own garden and a bottle of Durkee's dressing. Loaded dayn with traps we were soon at Denizot's pier on a balmy July morning when the air seemed as invigorating as the heavenly air which comes over from Hart's orange groves to Palatka in the month of March in Florida.

Slowly Captain Foster first let down an immense coil of rope belonging to some of the many and mysterious applainces of a sailing vessel, and then Douglass and the skipping Miller slid down on deck. Captain Foster, who was as lean as a Rabelais sailor who had disposed in an adventurous w

tion of privilege," that "the bacon we was a-cating was not exactly his'n, but it had laid on the pier three days and he just tuk it." "Dod rot it," said Captain Foster, "I never could stand temptation nohow, that's the kind of sallor I am, and that there bacon laid there three days and three hights, just as long as Jonah was in the whale's belly, and I felt justified, as no owner appeared, to corral on to it." Said the captain; "I'll be ding-blamed if it ain't the best bacon I ever did set my tooth in! what do you say, Lawyer Dug," as he facetiously called the junior lawyer. Douglass looked wise and said he was not more than twenty-five years old; he didn't count the ten years of his life—when he lived at "Forked River"—but he had studied law with that eminent conveyancer John G. W. Ware, and that that pre-eminent legal luminary had told him it was the common law of Cape May county that when you found anything floating about loose it became flotsam and jetsam, which are law forms that mean any man may pick up the thing and keep it."
"Now," said lawyer Dug, "that is what I call John G. W. Ware's common law, and it is very common around here, and I therefore hold the bacon to be Captain Foster's under the tion of privilege," that "the bacon we was a-cating was not

legal luminary had told him it was the common hav of cape May county that when you found anything floating about loose it became flotsam and jetsam, which are law terms that mean any man may pick up the thing and keep it."

"Now," said lawyer Dug, "that is what I call John G. W. Ware's common law, and it is very common around here, and I therefore hold the bacon to be Captain Foster's under the Ware statute of flotsam and jetsam, or as Ware more tersely expresses it, "the hog is yours under the Chinaman's rule 'no catchee no habbee!" "Captain Foster expressed himself explanation of lawyer Douglass, and we devoured the bacon. And I am bound to admit that the snapping mackerel cooked by the festive Foster over a charcoal fire was a recherché dish, and scarcely a bone could be seen among the breakfast debris, when Douglass whistled to Miller the couplet which narrates what the Governor of North Carolina asid to the Governor of South Carolina.

While all this junketing was going on we were nearing the mackerel grounds where the fish most do congregate from the last of June till the first of October. Right ahead of its was the pilot boat E. C. Knight, commanded by Captain Bennet, as brave and noble a sailor as ever trod a deek. To our delight the gallant captain and the crew of the pilot boat were hauling in the ponderous mackerel as fast as their lines could be hauled in and the fish unhooked, no light task with three hundred feet of line out. Captain Jake, a sailor, who had clearly mistaken his calling, for the campmeeting lost what a sea-fearing life had gained in him, soon put out the two lines and outriggers on each side of the Vandalia, and one line for the stern. I took the middle line and rigged it with a blue squid, and while all the skippers, Foster, York and Rice, laughed heartily at this new device, they were compelled to admit before the day ended that the blue lead squid caught more fish than both the other lines, which Foster had equipped with a Virginia hook—a round piece of wood and an eel skin draw

sometamg organ to had away at Douglass' line and mine simultaneously.

"By the everlasting Jingo, a whale!" shouted Douglass.
I pulled and Douglass pulled, while Miller, of the skipping spirit, smiled, so did the skipper. Soon our lines seemed to mix, and yet we pulled and with a long pull and a strong pull we landed a fifteen pound mackerel, both swearing it was our individual fish, when Captain Foster with a middle township oath decided that the unoffending mackerel had swallowed both hooks! And true it was. As we bounced our joint mackerel, a sort of tenant in common, on the Vandalia's deck, out jumped a herring and a dozen small fish larger than your little finger.

As to the character of the mackerel I cannot say much, but next to a shark I reckon it is the greediest fish that swims. As to its voracity it is a case of negari non potest quin!

I had a curiosity to open this bouncing mackerel after we had taken out both books. Its heart was not like that of any animal, bird or beast, ever seen by me. Taking out my watch I observed the contraction of the valves of the heart, and the muscular action continued to be plainly visible for twelve minutes after the heart was taken from the fish, and while it remained in the palm of my hands.

while it remained in the palm of my hands.

The fun became fast and furious, and skippers Foster and Jake stood back to give us a fair fish, a free ballot and a full count. And for two mortal hours, till tired nature and our torn hands demanded rest, we engaged in the friendly rivalry as to who would pull in the most mackerel. I have ploughed a ten-acre cornfield of potatoes at old Hanover in Indiana, but I never remember being more tired after an honest day's toil behind a plow, than I was at 4 P. M., when Miller called a halt, throwing overboard the pair of cotton stockings which the "Wild Joey" in his kindness of heart had presented him to save his fingers, instead of gloves, as he hauled in the difficult fish.

We had seventy-eight fish outside of the dozen given us by Captain Bennett. We felt good, and we felt that we had fasted longer than Tanner. That big mackerel, so lately bounding over the blue brine of the fishing banks, felt no more ravenous when he grabbed both hooks than we now did.

We roused Skipper York with our joint and stentorian

did.

We roused Skipper York with our joint and stentorian lungs, demanding "food." We plainly told him, as he pirouetted below the deck, cutting a double shuffle (for he was happy and full of the flotsam-baccon, having gorged while we fished), that he had to do one of three things, viz.: Cook, ciimb or drown! He said he would rather cook than drewn, and soon the sea-coal fire burned in the little fiery furnace. We dived down to the bottom of Douglass' basket, where to our delighted vision Miller's rapacity had spared us two spring chickens, cight tomatoes and "chunks of butter thickly spread on corresponding chunks of bread." I took

the Durkee dressing and without peeling the tomatoes, I soon had a "salad for the solitary" that gastronomic Sam Ward would not have despised under like circumstances. And when the fish was done we dined. It was not the old wine and fat venison of the pious Zheas, but it was elegant, and no venison or "sweetbread in a box" at "Willard's" when the waiter expects fifty cents, or wants you to buy a ball ticket every time he looks at you, ever tasted so sweet as Foster's bacon, fresh mackerel, salad à la Chateaubriand, one hard-boiled egg apiece and lice water.

But in the west the clouds began to look angry—a faint streak of black which quickens a sailor's eye with anxiety—caused Foster to order Rice to steer straight for Cape May Point, for no sailor willingly goes over the "barbor bar that moans" after dark; too many drowned men have paid the penalty of daring after dark hat dangerous surf.

How York sang that "His father was a robber bold," and sung camp-meeting roundelays; how the quiet Rice enjoyed the fun; how Douglass moaned because the bacon was gone; how Foster told us how fond his aunt in Cold Spring was of "shrimps;" how fully we all enjoyed this one day's sport alone with old ocean and the mackerel, I will more fully narrate in another chapter.

Campen, N. J.

THAT BIG BASS.

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THAT BIG BASS.

SCENE—Robbin's Reef; time, 11 o'clock on a pitch dark night. Three carnest fishermen waiting for slack water and a bite, during the last two hours. Promptly at high water slack I strike a weakfish of five and a quarter pounds and feel rather offended that it does not turn out to be a bass, the fish we are sighing for. Ebb tide setting in strongly we change to the other side, the anchor is let go, and presently Fred sings out that he has hooked a big bass. Watching bis line I see that it runs out rather slowly but in a desperate fushion, and know by this that the fellow on the other end must be a rouser. Although Fred is a steady fisherman, it has not been his luck yet to capture a big bass, and consequently he becomes somewhat flurried as the fish will not let up at all, neither making a decided run nor lying down to spik after the approved fashion of that tribe, but keeping at a slow, powerful tug.

I have taken in my line on the first outcry and am all ready with the gaff. Our third man hops around and is getting wilder every minute, he being but a novice in the gentle art, and handling as yet but a handline. Finally Fred car't hold on any longer, his wrist giving out, and he instrusts me with the rod. Heavens! what a grind there is on the reel. I make up my mind the fish is no less than fifty pounds, and confidentially give it to my friends that he may turn out to be an eighty-pounder. We have been playing the bass now over half an hour, when I find of a sudden that our position has greatly changed, the boat having drifted through the eddy to the easterly side of the reef. Our third man has not let out anchor rope enough. This is done, and at the same time the bass begins to sulk and lies as immovable most of the time as a sunken log.

Once in a while he shakes his head in a sort of discouraged manner, as I fondly believe, but his great weight makes even this movement ponderous. However, I cheer my fri

LARGE POMPANO.

LARGE POMPANO.

A S your paper is the medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen, I write to you to tell you what I saw at the Boston Club of this city on the 4th of March, and to ask if you have ever heard of anything like it?—viz. a pompano of the following immense dimensions: Length, three feet seven inches; weight, thirty-three and a half pounds, and thirty inches around the shoulder. It was positively a pompano, and not a "caraux." It was one of three brought in the city; one said to be larger and the other smaller, the smallest only weighing twenty-eight pounds. Any number of people saw it, and I and many others ate of it. Has it ever been equalled that you know of? A twelve pound fish is the largest I have ever known of before this one.—H. K., (New Orleans, La., March 9).

Three pompano, caught off Pensacola, Fla., at one haul of

Three pompano, caught off Pensacola, Fla., at one haul of scine, were brought here on Friday last. Their dimensions, given on enclosed slip, is substantially correct. The flesh of the thirty-five pound fish was good, but not quite equal to that of smaller pompano, say of three or four pound weight.

—J. E. McD., (New Orleans, March 6).

Mr. McD. gives the following dimensions: Twenty-eight pound pompano—breadth, twelve inches; length, thirty-nine inches from tip to tip. Thirty-five pound pompano—breadth, fourteen inches; length, forty-one inches. One of these fish was served up at Leon's, one at the Boston Club and one at Astredo's. Referring to the latter, a local paper of the 9th saves.

says: says: 'The largest pompano ever caught in the world, weigh-

ing thirty-five pounds, will be served in steaks at the above-

ing thirty-five pounds, will'be served in steaks" at the abovenamed house by the enterer of the South to his numerous
customers this afternoon, Sunday, March 5, 1832, and the
following days, and don't you forget it."

Three species of pompano have been known to our coast
for a long time. The favorite one is Trachynotus rarolians,
called "pompano" on the southern coast, "cavalle," or "crevallé," in South Carolina, and "pompynose" at New Orleans,
called "pompano" on the southern coast, "cavalle," or "crevallé," in South Carolina, and "pompynose" at New Orleans,
Another species is the T. nature, or short pompano, an oval
fish, and the third is T. glaucus. All these are small fishes,
and seldom exceed two pounds. Within the past two years
occasional specimens of an African species, the T. goreensis,
common to the Canary Islands and the west coast of Africa,
has been occasionally taken on our coast, and seem to be
getting more plentiful. The first one weighed twelve, and
the last one eighteen pounds. This fish grows large, and is,
no doubt, the one mentioned by our correspondents, whose
figures exceed that of previous captures. To distinguish this
species it may be well to call if the "African pompano." The
following is Gunther's description: "The height of the body
is two and three-fourths in the total length; the length of the
head four and a half; one of the caudal lobes four times.
The snout is obliquely truncated; the upper maxillary reaches
to nearly below the centre of the eye. The anterior rays of
the dorsal and anal extend beyond the middle of the fins if
hid backward. The dorsal, caudal and anal lobes black."

the dorsal and anal extend beyond the middle of the fins it laid backward. The dorsal, caudal and anal lobes black."

Hood's Charlesso called "Bull Trout" of Cocur d'Alene Lake. Drum Major Sattes, Second Infantry, now stationed near Vancouver, W. I., after a careful study and examination of the habits of the Bull Trout, claims that this beautiful fish is the Hood Charr first described by Dr. Richardson, although first discovered by Lieutenant Hood in Pine Island Lake. It is not a little remarkable that this fish should have so long remained unknown, as it is common in every lake and river from Canada to the northern extremity of the continent. One of the remarkable characteristics of our Bull Trout corresponds with that of the Charr in the great height of the dorsal fin. He is a bold and daring biter, voraciously seizing a bait of sucking carp, pork, deer heart, or belly of one of its own species albred on a hook. Drum Major Sattes used, as bait, on the 7th of February, beef, and caught two. One weighted four pounds and two ounces, the other four pounds and four ounces. They were caught by cutting a hole through the ice, using a twenty foot line and a .45 cal. bullet as sinker, at the head of Spokane River. This fish attains the weight of fourteen pounds and over in Coeur d'Alene Lake, and takes the fly readily in season. Captain Mills. Second Infantry, caught with an ordinary salmon-fly one that weighted over twelve pounds, just above the head of Spokane River. From mid-summer until late in the fall he is caught with a surface troll, no sinker being used. The spoons mostly used are the Abbey & Imbire, fluted Nos. 4, 5 and 6; Whitehall, McDonald, and Peek & Snyder's propellor. The minnow for trolling has proved a failure. Our trolling is done by a slow and steady rate, by oar, about two miles an hour, length of line usually fifty yards or more, considering the depth of water. Three or four pounders have been caught in the Spokane River with troll where water is from 2½ to 6 and 8 feet deep. The back and sides o

Ireland and Scotland.

A PLUCKY GAME PROTECTOR.—Ithaca, N. Y., March 13, 1882.—State Game Protector Norton resides here and is closely watched by the Anti-Fish and Game Club. His movements are sent abroad by signal or some other system. The game protector was going to Geneva and had boarded the train. It is about a mile from the city limits to the head of the lake, and the train has to ascend a hill and through a thick forest. When opposite the lake, and the train going about twenty-five miles an hour, the game protector saw through the forest down on the lake several parties with seines. Norton ran out of the car, and having but one arm threw himself out on terra firma. He struck at first on his feet, and next on his shoulders, and then stood up on his head in a soft dirt pile, and ended his tumble by rolling down the hillside a few rods. But Norton stood upon the hillside and took a list of the actors and witnesses. He has had ten illegal fishermen arrested, and their trials are all pending. The game club of this county now support Norton, but the fish club support by the cight State game protectors was sent to the comptroller by the cight State game protectors was sent by Norton as the result of several arrests he made on this (Cayuga) lake. There is a seeming determination on the part of Norton to enforce the State game and fish laws, and if he can only get such information as he can use to advantage, he will stop illegal fishing in all the surrounding lakes and streams. This information he solicits. His intention and backbone are both well illustrated in the dive from the train such rapid motive will supply with the paid and the surrounding lakes and streams. This information he solicits. His intention and backbone are both well illustrated in the dive from the train such rapid motivo. Let us hone that his tumble will streams. This information he solicits. His intention and backbone are both well illustrated in the dive from the train in such rapid motion. Let us hope that his tumble will prove beneficial to the poor fish and those of us who have any respect for the dignity of the State and its laws.

Chubs.—There are several fishes with soft fins called chubs. The angler's chubs are the Senolilus corporalis, (Mitch. Putnam) called chub, horned-dace and corporal, in different parts of the country, and the S. butloris, (Raf. Jordan) called fall fish, dace and roach. These tishes grow in favorable waters to a length of fifteen to eighteen inches, and a weight of a pound to a pound and a half. They are common to fresh water streams from New England to Virginia and the Carolinas, and west to the Missouri region. The first named fish has a black spot at the base of the dorsal fin, There are smaller fishes, as Ceratichthys bigaths, and others which frequent the same streams and have horny heads. These latter seldom exceed six inches in length.

TROUTING IN DELAWARE COUNTY, N. Y.—The trout fishing will, perhaps, he very good here this spring. We have the finest bass fishing here, or as good as anywhere in the State, in mid-summer. It has always been a conundrum to me why so many people from your city go up on the Beaver-kill and on the Neversink streams, where the scenery and fishing

is, to say the least, very poor. I have been there fly fishing for trout a number of times, and would see about ten men to one trout, and that trout, perhaps, from two to four inches long. The trout fishing here is far superior to any place on the Beaverkill or Neversink, and we have fine bass fishing here all summer, while they have none. We have also good hotels, good liveries, and all at moderate prices. We are on the line of the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R., and there are, perhaps, three times as many trains each day as on the N. Y., O. & W., or on Beaverkill. Our country is much the roughest, with higher hills and better roads. Why is it?—E. M. EDWARDS, (Hancock, N. Y.).

First Fish.—The first salmon of the season arrived at Blackford's from Nova Scotia on the 15th and sold at two dollars per pound. On the 17th a shad weighing five and a half pounds was taken at Weehawken, opposite the upper part of New York, on the Hudson, and sold for five dollars. Although a shad was taken on the first of the month it is regarded as a stray one, and the fish which came on Patrick's Day is looked on as the first of the regular school.

THE ABBEY AND IMBRIE CATALOGUE.—The illustrations in this catalogue are wood cuts, and all of them are new, made especially for the catalogue.

Hishculture.

THE LONDON FISHERY EXHIBITION IN 1883.

MR. R. B. MARSTON, editor of the London Fishing Gazette, has an article in the Standard of Feb. 27, in which

THE LONDON FISHERY EXHIBITION IN 1893.

MR. R. B. MARSTON, editor of the London Fishing Gales and article in the Standard of Feb. 27, in which he says:

The Prince of Wales presides to-day at an influential public meeting held at Willis' Rooms, in furtherance of the great histenational Fisheries Exhibition which is to be held in London next year. The object of the meeting is to hear the report of the committee, which will be read by its chairman, the Duke of Richmond, and to pass certain resolutions. The aim of the exhibition is to illustrate every item of knowledge and experience, of practice and theory, of manufacture and appliance, connected with fisheries, that can be gathered from the four quarters of the globe.

Of the value of special exhibitions of this kind there can be no two opinions, and it may be interesting to glance at what has already been done in this direction. In 1850 an international fisheries exhibition was held at Berlin, under the German Court and aristocracy. It proved a success far beyond the expectations of its promoters, the visitors during the few weeks it was open numbering over 300,000. It paid all expenses connected with it, and the Government guarantee fund was untouched, and this, too, notwithstanding heavy expenses connected with it, and the Government guarantee fund was untouched, and this, too, notwithstanding heavy expenses connected with it, and the Government guarantee fund was untouched, and this, too, notwithstanding heavy expenses connected with it, and the Government guarantee fund was untouched, and this, too, notwithstanding heavy expenses connected with it, and the Government guarantee fund was untouched, and this, too, notwithstanding heavy expenses connected with it, and the Government guarantee fund was untouched, and this, too, notwithstanding heavy expenses connected with it, and the Government guarantee fund was untouched, and this, too, notwithstanding heavy expenses connected with it, and the Government guarantee fund was untouched, and this, too, notwithsta

Walpole so carriestly, though indirectly, appeals for in the same report.

It would be impossible to mention a tithe of the benefits to the fisheries interest which resulted from the Berlin Exhibition—those who desire to get some idea of the scope of that enterprise should examine the most valuable and voluminous official German reports which have been published at Berlin in the shape of monographs by the highest authorities on the several branches of fishculture and fisheries. One of the great results of that Exhibition is the fact that it undoubtedly gave rise to the National Fisheries Exhibition held at Norwich last year, which in its turn has led up to the International Fisheries Exhibition which is to open in April at Edinburgh, and to the Great International Exhibition which opens in London next year.

Great International Exhibition which opens in London next year.

It may be useful to look for a moment in what directions good may be expected to come as a result of the Great London food may be expected to come as a result of the Great London food may be expected to come as a result of the Great London food may be expected to come as a result of the Great London food may be expected to come as a result of the Great London food may be expected to come as a result of the Great London food may be expected to come as a result of the Great London food may be expected to come as a result of the Great London food may be expected to come as a result of the Great London food may be expected to come as a result of the Great London food may be expected to come as a result of the Great London food may be expected to come as a result of the Great London for the London food may be expected to come as a result of the London for the London food may be expected to come as a result of the London food may be expected to come as a result of the London food may be expected to come as a result of the London food may be expected to come as a result of the London food may be expected to come as a result of the London food may be expected to the year.

It may be useful to look for a moment in what directions

of young fish and fish eggs. As instances of the good done, it may be mentioned that some of the Northeastern States rivers, notably the Connecticut, Hudson, Susquehanna, Merimac, and Delaware lawe been re-stocked with salmon or shad, or both. Salmon had been extinct in them for years, and the shad fishery has so fallen off as to be practically worthless. In the Connecticut River alone, in 1878, no loss than five hundred salmon, ranging in weight from ten to twenty pounds, were captured in the shad nets; the catch would have been very much larger if proper salmon nets had been used. These salmon were sold in New York fish market at from three to four shillings por pound—giving as a result from one river restocked by Government a return to the country of over one thousand pounds sterling.

Another fish which has been cultivated by the Americans even more successfully is the shad. More than half a century ago shad were plentiful in the Thames—the names Shadwell and Shad Thames are all we have left to remind us of this fish now. The Americans are willing to send us shad for restocking our streams, their dish being superior to our European variety, which in large numbers ascend the Rhine every May, and is thus known on the Continent as the mailfish. As a food fish the Americans chim that their shad is even superior to salmon. Marvelous results have attended Professor Baird's experiments in the propagation of this fine fish. In some of the rivers restocked by him with fry as many as several thousands of mature shad have been captured at one hou; and this too, in rivers where the shad fishery had previously been almost abandoned. Carp, which the Americans imported a few years ago from Germany, are now naturalized all over the country, and thrive so well that Germans are actually getting back American-bred earp to improve their own stock.

Such results as these in fishculture speak for themselves. In England we have been captured at the Hamistan imported a few years ago from Germany, are now naturalized all over the f

THE OHIO HATCHERY.

THE OHIO HATCHERY.

THE hatchery of the Ohio Fish Commission, at Toledo. in charge of Mr. D. Y. Howell, was inspected last week by a delegation of members of Joint Committee on Fishculture and Game, who visited Toledo for that purpose. The following members were present: Senator H. O'Hagan, Chairman, of Eric, and Senators J. D. Norton, of Henry; Elmer White, of Defiance, and Charles S. Foresman, of Fairfield; Representatives William Wetmore, of Wood; C. L. Allen, of Pulton; A. L. Frese, of Ottawa; Henry Maury, of Monroe; J. H. Kahle, of Putham, and Joseph Pukskin, of Eric. They are accompanied by acting Sergeaut-at-Arms Walter B. Norris, of Columbus.

companied by acting Sergeant-at-Arms water.

Columbus.

On Friday, the 10th, at 10 A. M., in company with Mr. A. D.
Howell, Assistant Superintendent; Mr. C. W. Bond, State Fish
Commissioner: Mr. Frank Utrup, of Ottawa county; Major
E. L. Jones, of Toledo, and a representative of the Evening
Bee, the committee proceeded to the hatchery, where over an
hour was spent in examining the premises and gaining an inhour than the methods employed in the artificial culture of

hour was spent in examining the premises and gaining an insight into the methods employed in the artificial culture of fish.

That all were interested was shown by the manner in which their observations were conducted. Most of the gentlemen learned for the first time how fish were batched, and much surprise was manifested upon ascertaining the vast numbers of fish that are turned out, and the success which attends the work. The old method of hatching the spawn on trays was discarded in this hatchery some time ago, and what are known as the Chase Automatic Jars are now in use. These jars are of glass, about two feet in height, and will each contain from 150,000 to 160,000 eggs. By an arrangement of glass and rubber tubes fresh water is constantly being forced into the bottom of the jars, which agitates the eggs, keeps them clean, and does away with much labor which by the old process was necessary. When the eggs are hatched, the young fry rise to the surface of the water and float off into a trough, from which they are gathered, put into large cans and distributed. The present method requires but one or two hands, while by the old method from thirty to forty were employed.

Senator O'Hagan stated that he was very much pleased with the condition of the hatchery, and especially so with its management. He had carefully inspected the hatchery, and was convinced that the present condition of the hatchery, and especially so with its management. He had carefully inspected the hatchery, and was convinced that the present condition of the hatchery, undespected the hatchery, and especially so with its management. He had carefully inspected the hatchery, and especially so with its management. He made a proportiated last year, but in consequence of the many applications to stock inland streams, he favored the increase.

Other members of the committee coincided with Senator O'Hagan. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that in the two hatcherics (Cloded and Sandusky) under the charge of Superintendent Howel

"SLICKENS" IS MUD.—Boston, March 15.—In the last number of the FOREST AND STREAM I saw an inquiry concerning the meaning of the word "slickens." Being a Californian, and therefore having some knowledge of the language spoken in that section of the United States, I beg to inform you that the word does not represent any portion of the animal kingdom, neither can "slickens" be said to belong to the finny tribe, nor classed as a vegetable. In fact, I do not think it can be called either "fish, ilesh or fowl." I cannot explain the origin of the word, but presume that, like many others, it was coined in that section. It is simply mud, yellow mud washed down from the hydraulic mines in the flumes and empiried into the rivers, making the water so thick and muddy as to be uninhabitable to fish.—E. C. W.

LAKE TROUT FOR NEW JERSEY.—The State of New Jersey has received a couple of thousand fry of the lake trout which were intended for Germany. Professor Baird ordered a few eggs to be sent from the hatchery of Mr. F. N. Clark, at Northville. Mich., with a lot of whitefish and brook trout eggs. On reaching New York they were found to be too far advanced to stand the journey, and on being placed in a hatching jur they batched in a few hours. Last week Mr. William Linn Allen, of Newark, offered to bear the expense of transportation to Culver's Lake, in Sussex county, N. J., and Prof. Baird gave him the fish. They were deposited to the number of 2,000, as reported by Mr. Allen.

UTAH.—I know you will be pleased to know that our Legislature, which closed its session yesterday, made an appropriation of \$600 for the two years for my use as fish commissioner. This is the beginning of a new crain this Territory for fishculture. The carp received here are very much admired and give great satisfaction. The first set of five cans had not one dead carp in it; the next consignment were too closely packed, by mistuke, and some of them had died. I shall write you again soon. I am going to have a central Utah and also a south Utah hatchery. Much interest is beginning to be taken in increasing our fish food.—Joseph L. Barroot.

SALMON DISEASE IN SCOTLAND.—The Kirkendbright-shive Advertiser, of Feb. 3, contains the following: On Friday and Saturday, Mr. Armistead, the well-known salmon breeder, of Keswick and Douglas Hall, accompanied by Mr. Fenton and some fishermen, endeavored to take the ova from salmon in the Nith for experimental purposes. A great many fish were netted, but Mr. Armistead was not successful in securing one in proper condition, all the fish having either recently spawned or not ready for spawning. Nearly every fish caught was badly diseased.

GREENWOOD LAKE.—Within the last few days the Greenwood Lake Association have placed 50,000 salmon trout in the lake, and they are planning now to build a fish hatchery of their own. German carp were placed in the lake during the winter.

The Hennel.

FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

April 18, 19, 20 and 21—New York, Sixth Annual Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club. Entries close April 3. Chas. Lincoln,

Westminster Kennel Club. Entries close April 3. Chas. Lincoin, Superintendent.

May 9, 10, 11 and 12—Boston, Mass. Third Bench Show of the Massa-chusstis Kennel Club. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent; E. E. Hardy, Secretary Exhibition Committee, P. O. Box 1708, Boston. Entries close April 22.

FIELD TRIALS.

September—National American Keunel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens, Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Toun. Secretary, December—National American Keunel Club Field Trials on Quail, Grand Junction. Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

PITTSBURG DOG SHOW.

WE publish below our comments upon the dogs which were omitted in our last. We notice only some of the more prominent of the specials, as all of the animals were reviewed in the regular classes. One of the most pleasing features of the show was the parade of the prize winners on Friday evening. Mr. J. J. Snellenburg introduced each one with a few appropriate remarks as they were alternately placed in full view of the audience, who were enthusiastic in praise of the management for the pleasure thus afforded, dany of the favorites were greeted with warm applanse, the pug George coming in for his full share. When the handsome Don Juan was placed upon the stand he seemed to realize that he must do his best, and the buzz of applause that greeted his beautiful pose was a fitting tribute to his grace and beauty. At the close of the meeting the association presented Mr. Chas. Lincoln with a purse of \$100 as a slight token of their esteem for the very efficient manner in which he had conducted this most successful show. We resume our coments:

of their esteem for the very efficient manner in which he had conducted this most successful show. We resume our comments:

IRISH WATER SPANIELS were well represented by Champion Barney and Count Bendigo. Barney was on exhibition only, but the committee awarded him a diploma, which was well bestowed, as he is undoubtedly as good a specimen of the breed as can be produced. Count Bendigo is also a well made, powerful dog, and well deserved first, place. Barney, Jr., was out of condition, although of fair form and markings. Do Comnor is a bit leggy, and lacking in top-knot and coat. Black spaniels, large size, had only three representatives, but all were good ones. Benedict, who was placed first, is a rare good one, his make-up is almost perfect, he has a good flat coat, and a wonderful eye, and gets around in a gamy style that is very taking. Bob III., although he has taken many prizes, is a trifle too short in the body and neck to compete with Benedict. We thought him better than Black Prince, who is only seven months old and not yet mature: but the judge thought otherwise, and we shall not quarrel with him as the youngster is a capital one and will no doubt make his mark, if he lives. In the small class, Black Bess was rightly placed first, as she is a grand one. She was shown too fat, which detracts from her appearance. Beatrice is also a good one. If the animals shown are fair samples of the Black Spaniel we don't wonder that they have become so popular. Cocker's were some of them very fine. Princess we think exceptionally good. She has as good a head and neck as we ever saw; her body is also first-class. Pansy and Pith II.we thought very close together, and Rose K. only lacked a little better, lead to be even with them. The spaniel uppois were not numerous, but a very good lot. We thought were not numerous, but a very good one. If the nick as a rough oad. Minnie Warren is also a good one. Fourty make and the sevent.

one.

FOXHOUNDS—Roxey came in first with Rover a good second.
If these two are as good as they look, we cave their owners and would go many miles to see them east off on a red hortest.

and would go many miles to see them cast off on a red portrail.

BEAGLES were a good class, ao loss than three whe,'s were given, and all were deserved. We fancied Music for first place, as she has lots of quality and for capital form. Melody is very close to her, and also of good form, but she is just a trifle behind Music in head and coat. Both of them are first-class and good enough for any company.

BENCH-DEGGED BEAGLES were properly placed, as were the beagle puppies.

DAGISHUNDE were'not so good as we had hoped to see. Waldien II. was the best one, but she was heavy in whelp and grossly fat, which, we prosame, induced the judge to give the blue to Waldman III., a very good one, in prime condition, although he is but seven months old.

PON-TERMERS.—Oly one entry in each champion class, but they were both good ones and worthy the honors bestowed. There were only three in the open class for dogs. All were good ones and rightly placed. The same may be said of the birch class, except that only two were present. There were only two in the puppy class, and both were poor. Brittle, the winner, is low forward, with body much too long. She also lacks in quality. We think that the prize should have been withheld, as she is not the type that should be encouraged.

GREYHOUNDS were not good, although the winner was a fair animal.

winner, is low forward, with body much too long. She also lacks in quality. We think that the prize should have been withheld, as she is not the type that should be encouraged. Generalcours were not good, although the winner was a fair animal.

MASITEFS.—Gurth was the only mature animal present. He is a grand one and worthy the prize he won. The others were all of one litter, and very good ones for their age.

St. Bernards trough enated).—Prium the magnificent missed connection at Buttalo and was absent, and Rover Lion the only other entry, had a walk over. He is a noble-looking animal, and attracticed much attention. In the class for smooth coated, Snowball, the only entry, was not in good condition.

Newpoundlands.—Pluto, a fair animal, was awarded first. Collies.—In the champion class Rose weily penned the prize. He is very stylish and moves gracefully; he was also in good condition. Asyrshire Laddie is a grand made one, but a trifle heavy. Isle is also of goof compand the winner. He is a grand one, as less for longs Marcus was the winner. He is a grand one, as less five weil, although Juno is perhaps a trifle the best all these years well, although Juno is perhaps a trifle the best all the servery well, although Juno is perhaps a trifle the best all winpen by Blister, who is undoubtedly one of the best in the cumbry. Hero is also a very good one. BLLEBREES were good one. BLLEBREES were good one. BLLEBREES were good one. BLLEBREES were an uneven lot, and the prize was divided between Lady (a small-sized Scotch terrier, a very good one) and Kelpic, a good Dandy Dinnont in poor condition. Since the prick-carred variety, and, of course, handicapped by his shorter, more wire coat. We think that two classes should be made of the skye, as these dogs, although more serviceable, stand un chance to win over their more handsone competitors.

Young and deservedly placed first. An unnamed one, exhibited by Mr. Le channa, of Cleveland, O., we liked very well was defined as perial first for her good looks. In the light we

CLASS A.—For the best kennel of five English setters.

There were five entries in this class and not a poor animal in the lot. Mr. James H. Goodsell is the fortunate owner of the winners. Petrel III., Petrel III., Fairy II., Plantagenet and Don Juan. We doubt if twenty-five better dogs ever before competed in one class, and it will be long before we see them excelled. Very noticeable in this collection were the five Racket-Kelp puppies only ten months old. They are of good size and nearly alike, and are a grand lot, and were very well shown for their age.

CLASS P, for the best kennel of five cocker or field spaniels, had but one entry by the Hornell Spaniel Club, of Hornells-ville, N. Y. They were a capital lot, and shown in good condition.

shown for their age.

CLASS F, for the best kennel of five cocker or field spaniels, had but one entry by the Hornell Spaniel Club, of Hornellsville, N. Y. They were a capital lot, and shown in good condition.

CLASS H, for the best English setter, brought a dozen good ones, for which there should have been at least half a dozen prizes, but as there was but one. Thunder deservedly won it. CLASS H, for the three best English setters bred and owned by exhibiter, was won by the Detroit Kennel Club, a decision that we could not indorse. The dogs were handsome and well-matched, but they lacked the quality and good form that was apparent in the entry of the Laverack Kennel Club, who should have been placed first. Class M was but a repetition of this, as two of the same dogs were placed over Petrel II. and Don Juan. The wording of the prize list is as follows: For the best matched pair of English setters, fregardless of sex) color and quality to be considered. Although St. Julian and Royal Sultan were a trifle the nearest alike in marking, the pair of Mr. Goodsell were far superior in quality, and clearly entitled to the award.

Class N., for the best English setter dog under two years old. Plantagenet scored another victory.

Class P., for the sporting dog axhibited in the best bench show condition, brought out a rare lot of shining coats, but Berkley outshown them all and was justly awarded the prize. This class should be a prominent one at all bench shows, as nothing adds more to the attractiveness of a show than well-kept, well-groomed animals.

Class B., for the best English setter brood bitch, was won by Fairy II., shown with Thunder and Fairy Prince, a trio hard to beat.

Class B., for the best pointer puppy, was won by Yam. Class KK., for the best collection of non-sporting dogs was won by Mrs. Thomas Harrison's black and tan terriers Tiney, Topsy and Bessie. Messers. Rutherford's entry of fox terriers not being eligible.

Class S.K., for the best pointer puppy, was won by Yam. Class KK., for the best collecti

ited on the stage, George received quite an ovation. He was the recipient of a very handsome basket and a bouquet of flowers, and smiles and caresses were showered upon him without stint.

CLASS PP., for the best Irish water spaniel bred and sold by the Excelsior Irish Water Spaniel Club, was won by Barney, Jr., Count Bendigo having been purchased by his present owner before the Kennel was formed, was pronounced incligible.

owner before the Kennel was formed, was pronounced in-eligible.

Class QQ., for the best Llewellin dog puppy, was awarded to Blue Stone, who was protested as not being a pure Llewel-lin. The committee referred the matter to the National Ame-rican Kennel Club for their decision.

Class SS,, for the best kennel of sporting dogs, was won by Mr. A. H. Moore, with Thunder, Berkley, Lass O'Gowrie, Raleigh, Bob, Ludy Rapid, Darkie, Leo H., and Banjo.

NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THE show which is to be held on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of next month gives promise of being a grand success. Every day a large number of applications are received from all parts of the United States and Canada as well as some from England and Ireland. The entries so far exceed those of any previous year and the indications are that they will greatly exceed last year's. A great number of the prize winners at littsburg will come here; all of these will have to be entered in the champion classes.

The following list of special prizes have been offered since the last published: L. B. Wright, Esq., of this city, will give a very handsome silver cup for the best fox-terrier puppy under twelve months.

Max Wenzel, Esq., of Hoboken, offers a silver cup for the best Irish setter, any age, sived by Chief, donor does not compete.

Alax Wenzel, Esq., of Hoboken, ofters a silver cup for the best Irish setter, any age, sived by Chief, donor does not compete.

W. H. Beadle, Esq., offers twenty-five dollars cash as a prize for the best pug on exhibition at the show.

Williams & Powell, of Liverpool, Eng., have written to Mr. Lincoln, donating one of their fine guns.

The club have decided to offer a special prize to the best pair of trained dogs for field purposes of any age; the handlers of these dogs will be allowed the use of live quall which must be placed in the ring in cages so that a dog can point them as in the field. They then will be required to show their traing as field dogs, such as retrieving, backing, quartering, dropping to hand, etc.

The judges have all been appointed and are: For English setters, J. O. Donner, Esq. For black and tan and Irish setters, Major J. M. Taylor, of Lexington, Ky. For pointers, grey-hounds, deerhounds, foxhounds and beagles, Hon. J. S. Wise, Richmond, Va. For fox-terriers, bulldogs, bull-terriers, fixey-hounds, deerhounds, black and tan terriers and other kinds of terriers, G. deForest Grant, Esq., New York. For water spaniels, field and cocker spaniels, Thomas Orgill, Esq., of Brooklyn. For mastiffs, St. Bernards, berghunde, New York. The entries close on the 3d of April, and should be made as

foundiands, collies, dachshunde and pugs, James watson, Esq., New York.

The entries close on the 3d of April, and should be made as early as possible so as to give ample time for the preparation of the catalogues.

The Great Western Railway of Canada have issued an order for the free transportation of dogs to the show when accompanied by their owners or attendants. Exhibitors coming by the Birle Railroad can obtain passes for their dogs by applying to the general ticket agent, Mr. John N. Abbott. New York. Those who come through Jersey City should there take the Twenty-third Street Perry and from their take express wagon to the American Institute Fair Building, which is on Third avenue between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.

A VERY important meeeting of the members of the Eastern Field Trials Club was held at Delmonico's, 2!2 Fifth avenue, last Thursday evening, the lith inst. The following gentlemen were present: Mr. J. O. Donner, Presidents, Mr. James H. Goodsell and Dr. H. F. Aten, Vice-Presidents; Mr. James H. Goodsell and Dr. H. F. Aten, Vice-Presidents; Mr. F. N. Hall, Sceretary: Mr. W. A. Costar, Treasurer; Messrs. John G. Heckscher, H. N. Munn, Max Wenzel, Geo. T. Leach. Dr. Monroe, Major G. B. Watkins, Dr. Green, Robt. C. Cornell, A. E. Godefroy, E. E. Hardy, (Boston), J. Von Lengerke, H. W. Livingston, H. T. Danforth, H. E. Hamilton and J. E. I. Greinger. After the reading of the minutes the treasurer's report was called for. While it was being read the members crowded around the table, depositing their dues for the current year until there was a pile of crisp bank notes and shining gold displayed that was very cheering to the hearts and gratifying to the pride of the gentlemen who have so freely given of their time and money to promote the success of the association, which is now assured. After adding the amount thus received to the funds on hand and deducting the indebtedness, the very gratifying amountement was made that there still remained in the treasury a handsome surplus. As an example eminently worthy of imitation we would mention in this connection that the treasure has received as a donation to the club, checks of fifty dollars each from Mr. Chas. H. Raymond, Mr. James H. Goodsell, Dr. H. F. Aten and Mr. Geo. T. Leach. Mr. John G. Heckscher also donated the prize of one hundred dollars, which was won by his Ferida at the tate trials. Others have expressed a willingness to subscribe, and we hope to soon be able to announce that a fund has been established sufficient to meet, the expenses of the year, and warrant the offering of prizes for the next relats that shall be worthy the club and well worth the winning. Mr. Goodsell, of the committee of ways and means, reported progress and as I. Grainger. After the reading of the minutes the treasurer's report was called for. While it was being read the members crowded around the table, depositing their dues for shining gold displaced that was very cheering. The control of the control of their time and maney to promote the success of the association, which is now assured. After adding the findebtedness, the very grainfying cumulement was nande that there still remained in the treasury a handsome surphus. As an example embendy worthy of initiation we would member that there still remained in the treasury a handsome surphus. As an example embendy worthy of initiation we would member that there still remained in the treasury a handsome surphus. As an example embendy worthy of initiation we would member that there is the control of
allowed to read extracts from a letter without putting the allowed to read extracts from a letter without putting the entire letter in as evidence. There were doubtless large portions of such letters irrelevant to the question, but it was always desirable, and especially so in this case as the writer was dead, to distinctly understand the context. Mr. Liewellin undertook to furnish the committee with attested copies of all the letters. Mr. Buckell stated that he was in Mr. Laverack is house in 1872, and Mr. Laverack had on that occasion informed him that 'he (Mr. Laverack) had crossed his breed for the last forty years." He had taken notes of the exact words used at the time, but could not now find his note-book. The whole of the afternoon was then taken up with reading extracts from letters received by Mr. Llewellin from Mr. Laverack, and from Mr. Robinson. The inquiry was adjourned until the next committee meeting.

Mr. Llewellin has also submitted to the committee the following:

Mr. Llewellin has also submitted to the committee the following:

To the Consulter of the Keynel Club:
Gentlemen—I maintain that the definition of "pure Laverack," for the purpose of this inquiry, is not that which shall be in future agreed upon by the K. C. for their own satisfaction, but that which was regarded and accepted as "pure Laverack," at the time when the class in which Comet won was instituted, and thus before the time at which my protest was entered.

The term "pure Laverack" was given by general consent of

but that which was regarded and accepted as "pure Layer ack" at the time when the class in which Comet won was instituted, and thus before the time at which Comet won was instituted, and thus before the time at which Comet won was instituted, and thus before the time at which Tomet won was entered.

The term "pure Laverack" was given by general consent of setter breeders, for many years past, in virtue of the fact that every dog sent out of Mr. Laverack's Fedigree Tables, page 21 of his book (which pedigree he forwarded with every dog sold by him), and in addition to all dogs in the possession of other persons who also traced their origin on all sides to the same pedigree. The fact that the Kennel Club did not at that time even him at any other definition, type facto, proves that they themselves accepted this commonly received definition, and therefore. I maintain, are bound by it.

The idea of Pride straining back through a fifty years' pedigree, in which his color (liver and white) was conspicuously absent to a sincle cross with the Edmond Castle breed, as asserted by Mr. Robinson, is ridiculous, and also disproved by the dates given by Mr. Laverack and Mr. Robinson. Mr. Robinson states (The Field, Jan. 14, 1882)—"It is now forty-three years since the blood was 'infused' into Old Moll (that is, in 183)," Mr. Laverack states he got Old Moll from Mr. Harrison in 1825, makes her to have been fourteen years old at least, at which age it is gravely asserted she produced whelps! Mr. Laverack states here been proved to have tried crossing his breed with Edmond Castle and other breeds on six or eight occasions, as indervals during a period of forty years; also that he got rid of the produce of those crosses.

If has been proved that Mr. Laverack stated that Pride of the Border was the produce of those crosses.

If has been proved that Mr. Laverack, during the time he thought it possible to keep up the "pures," made a distinct difference between Pride and them.

By an attempt to alter the always accepted definition of

I am glad your correspondent "Mont Clare" has posted "East" a little as regards color. I wish to say that Victress has been in this city for nearly two years, and it is well known that her markings are lemon and white (not liver and white.) I speak of the Victress, own sister to Countess, Nellie, Daisey, etc., by Dash II.—Moll. III., which old lady I would be happy to show "East" at any time.—Sportsman, (Lancaster, Fa).

organization, and I always like to "keep an eye on" such in all dealings with them.

I hope all lovers of the dog will be ready to present "an embattled front" against any legislative body that in any way essays to rob the poor man of his friend, and to amony the rich man in the full enjoyment of his pet and co-worker by fireside and in the field.

"The best part of man is the dog that is in him."

O. W. R.

A DAY AND A HALF WITH THE BEAGLES. BY DORKIN.

A DAY AND A HALF WITH THE BEAGLES.

BY DORKIN.

It had been arranged that Hawley and his friend, the cashier, should celebrate Washington's birthday by a rabbit hunt in the vicinity of Granby, with the well-known beagle breader, N. Elmore, and a draft of the necessary dogs from his extensive kennel.

Now the cashier had notified his friend Elmore that it would be agreeable to have him meet Hawley and himself at Tariff-ville, a station several miles from Granby, but not to be on hand if there should be a "blizzard." The morning of the 21st of February opened with a cutting storm of hail and sleet. This being the day to set out for Granby, the two fellows in question anxiously read the weather report and indications, carefully scanned the clouds for signs of a change, pumped old weather prophets for hopeful prognostications, but still it stormed. They hoped for some let-up before 4 o'clock, the time they intended to start. About 3 o'clock the storm was at its height, and the anxious hunters held a council in Hawley's office. To go or not to go, that was the question. Would Mr. Elmore be at Tariffville? They hated to have him go there an i not find them, and again they hated to go and not find him. There seemed but little doubt but what the storm was a "blizzard;" still it might be different twenty miles to the eastward. One argued that Elmore would be in as great a quandary as they were and would probably go to the station, the other said he would not if he were in Elmore's place. The hail came against the windows with renewed fury about that time. Finally it was left with the cashier to decide whether they go or stay at home. He, who may be considered a trifle impetuous and always terribly anxious to go anywhere when once he gets his mind made up, decided. Andrew Jackson like, to take the responsibility and go whend. As they set out for the railroad depot leading a dog, carrying gun cases and other baggage, their friends were inclined to smile at their courage.

Upon boarding the train, Hare Belle, the dog, was

a pair of immense fur gloves
"Something of a storm," said the cashier.
"Well, Bushy Hill is as good as any other place in a storm," responds Elmore.
"Might be termed a blizzard," ventured the cashier.
"I should think so," says Elmore. "I should not have been here if I should think so," says Elmore. "I should not have been here if I had not written you that I would."

It is necessary to say the above epistle had not been received by those for whom intended.
The party soon loaded themselves and their belongings into the sleigh, and after one stop for a supply of meat for the kennel, set out for Bushy Hill. A lad from a Massachusetts State charitable institution was taken aboard at Granby depot. He was stowed, with his carpet bag, between the cargo in the back part of the sleigh.

It was dark when Bushy Hill was reached and the snow flying in all directions. All hands fell to unloading, guns, meat, bags, dog, boy, etc. No sooner was the delegate from the State primary school on the ground, than he sprawled over a mound in front of the house and plunged headlong into the snow, slinging his grip-sack in one direction, his hatin another and filling both sleeves full of snow. He did not say much, at least nothing was heard, for by the rules of the institution from which he came, speaking above a whisper is not allowed. After the demoralized youth had gathered himself, the procession moved toward the house. Supper was soon at hand, and a ceaseless flow of talk followed until the time arrived for feeding the dogs. The guests then with Mr. Elmore sallied forth to go the rounds of tac kennel.

The first pen visited contained Mr. Elmore's pair of pointers. Gay by Snapshot and Grace by Sensation. They were looking finely and showed plenty of life. The next enclosure contained a handsome lemon and white six months old bitch pup by Gay and Grace that is sold to be delivered next fall after some handling; a couple of Gordon setter setter pups, a gift from Dr. Rehwinkle; also several beagles, among them, little from Dr. Rehwink

country.

As the feeders and spectators left the dogs and returned to

country.

As the feeders and spectators left the dogs and returned to the house, they noticed that the last snow which had fallen was light and feathery, and that the stars were beginning to show themselves through the thin breaking clouds, all of which augured well for the morrow's sport.

At an early hour on the morning of the 22d, the anniversary of the birth of him who was first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen, our hunters were up and about. Dogs were cared for, horse and sleigh made ready and lunch prepared. The place decided upon for the day's hunt was known as Wild Cat Mountain, and as the depth of snow was unknown in that locality, a pair of foxhounds—froop and Meta—and a pair of beagles—bucy and Bess—were taken. The young gentleman heretofore mentioned as halling from Massachusetts and spreading himself over the mound, did not necompany the hunting party.

On the way to the mountain, several persons noticing the four dogs in the sleigh, asked if the party was after foxes, one wanted to engage a bear when they returned. All were told that white rabbits were the game for that day's business. When the field was reached the snow was not so deep but what the beagles could work as well as the hounds. All four were cast off, and away they went circling the whole region.

Not long after Lucy gave tongue and the whole pack followed her example, as they crowded the hare to her lively pace. The hunters string out and took places where there was a probability of a chance for a shot. The cashier got the first sight and let go one harrel of his Parker without effect, ditto the other barrel. Mr. Elmore's ten-pound, 10-gauge gun was ready for action a few rods away, but he saved his live drachms of powder that time, as Hawley pointed his little Bonehill at the approaching hare, and sent an ounce of No. 6 where it would do the most good. Score one for the senior partner.

Bonelhill at the approaching hare, and sent an ounce of No. 6 where it would do the most good. Score one for the senior partner.

The dogs came in, received whe, for their labor, and started out again. The base of operations was moved a little to the south near a swamp, where the beagles soon got up another white hare, which was run for an hour or more without any chance for shots. As the hounds and beagles went out of charing, the cashier took occasion to sample his lunch which he was enjoying with considerable relish, when all at once the dogs opened with full cry close upon him. He crammed his sandwich into his pocket and ran a short distance below to a spot where he thought the chase would cross a cart path, but the hare got there first and his snap shot did not stop him. "What are you firing at?" inquires the senior partner.

"Firing salutes in honor of the day," responds the cashier. This willy courser gave the dogs a long chase afterward and finally got away. Later in the day the third one was started, and that one proved a stayer, for the dogs had business until the party decided to start for home, and they were with difficulty gotten off the trail and secured.

When it is considered that the white rabbit or great northern hare does not take to earth or wall, and will run nearly as long as a fox, it will be seen that when it takes the entire day to run three, the securing of one is a fair proportion, but if the cashier's salutes had been a little more in the right direction, the lunters might have taken a majority of the game.

The sportsmen returned to the farmer's barn, where their team was quartered. A small boy appeared on the seen that fell in love with the beagles. He inquired the price of Lucy and Bess, and not getting a satisfactory reply, he finally offered to trade a brace of cats for them, but his offer was not accepted. The ride homeward was pleasant, the sleighing being excellent. Three of the dogs curled down in the straw in the sleigh and went to sleep, but Meta trotted along behind as fr

fered to trade a brace of 'cats for them,' but his offer was not accepted. The ride homeward was pleasant, the sleighing being excellent. Three of the dogs curled down in the straw in the sleigh and went to sleep, but Meta trotted along behind as fresh as a daisy.

The evening was spent in cleaning guns, discussing beagles and nodding before the fire.

Thursday morning, the 23d, after again looking over the dogs, it was decided to try the gray rabbits near the house. Lucy and Bess were again brought out, together with Flute. Lucy and Bess were again brought out, together with Flute. The first rabbit that was started, unfortunately for itself, ran in range of Mr. Elmore's heavy ten-bore and was tumbled over. After considerable hunting the beagles got up another which ran in close proximity to Hawley, who was reclining against a rail fence in such a position that he could not make a shot. He fired both barrels, but was only rewarded by a tuft of hair. Backward toward the house the party next took their way. One more rabbit was started from a brush heap that has occasion to thank its lucky stars that one of the men tried to shoot without cocking his gun. As it was, the gun was at last fired, but like the sonior partner's shot, only a tuft instead of a whole "har" was secured.

After dinner the two started for the railway station. Time was short and the party anxious to make the connection, honce the urging of "Cub" to his best paces; but the feat was accomplished with two minutes left for buying tickets, answering the numerous questions of bystandors, and lighting up a Connecticut Valley seed leaf regalia. When Hawley & Co. got settled in the car, they ran over the events of the past few days, and voted that they had what may be considered more than a good time, and that Bushy Hill and its dwellers were altogether pleasant.

GORDON DOGS.

GORDON DOGS.

Editor Forest and Stream;
As a lover of the Gordon I am glad to see such well-known names as Messrs. Niven and Malcolm calling for a new standard for this dog.

It seems to me that the great trouble has been the bench show. We all of us remember how such great calves as Kupert, Grouse, and even Bob, continued to carry all before them, while the lighter and cleaner built dogs were invariably turned down; indeed, the first judge who dared to break away from this old-fogy notion in any degree whatever was Mr. Wise, last year, in New York, and yet he scored Bob.

No, Mr. Editor; give the Gordons a Gordon judge, just at the others have. Let such men as have written to your paper serve as judges, and a standard will be set at once which will convince everyone that this dog is neither clumsy nor beefy, but a clear, clean, all-day dog, with qualities equaled by few and surpassed by none.

Let New York lead in this matter in April.

Let New York lead in this matter in April.

ISAAO NORRIS,

A DOUBLE FOX CHASE.—Macon, Ga., March S, 1882.—I send you herewith a scrap from our daily paper—notice of a "fox hunt." It is, in my judgment a very rare occurrence. A Mr. Haskill, of an adjoining county, caught two crows at one time in a small trap, such as is usually set for quail. Isn't this also rare? Our season is about over, and was one of the poorest in our experience as to game and sport. The fox hunt report is as follows: Yesterday the old Macon fox hunter, Emanuel Hunt, accomplished a feat seldom done in fox hunting—that of running two foxes together and capturing them. Emanuel has been engaged in hunting foxes, opossums and coons for nine years. He has a pack of fourteen hounds which he is ready to match against any other pack in the South. It is composed of the July, Red Ball and Birdsong breeds and one genuine English fox-hunting hound, which he declares will clean up anything that gets before him. Yesterday morning Emanuel gathered a crowd of men and, taking his hounds, started out on a big hunt for foxes. They jumped two, and they sprang forward together and kept so for about three hours. The race was exciting, the dogs keeping up with the procession, Emanuel drinking in the music of the far-away velping. When about ten miles from the starting point, and in the vicinity of Bolingbroke, the foxes parted company, and then the dogs piled in on one of them. Some of the hounds who had followed the other fox heard the squall of the captured and came up, but when he was killed the English dog. Jake, led off after the other, followed by ten of the hounds. They soon closed in on him, and the race was over. The skins were brought into town and exhibited as trophics of the double capture. Emanuel is a drayman for Geo. S. Obear, and when the takes a notion to go hunting puts some one on his dray and takes to the woods. During the fall he hunts possums and coons, and in this way makes a living. He is proud of his dogs, and to go hunting buts some one

BROOKLYN.—Mr. Ralph Chaffee gave a reception at his residence, 134 St. Felix street, on the 16th inst. to the members of the Young Men's Kennel and Gun Club. Mr. Chaffee was in the best of spirits and succeeded in inspiring his guests to a degree most extravagantly youthful. The supper, which was the main feature of the reception, was very "necherche," prepared to the most appetizing manner, and well calculated to satiate even Epicurus himself. It was bountiful and the boys did as full service as though they had just returned from a long tramp through hill and vale. After supper numerous jokes were cracked and served to keep the spirits flowing till the club was called to order by the president, when the following

officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. Porter; Vice-President, Edw. Russell; Treasurer, Bassett Keep; Secretary, Geo. Lewis. After thanking Mr. Chaffee for his liberal hospitality and bidding him a hearty good-by, as he is about to leave our city, the revellers returned to their respective homes to wonder if they ever had so good a time.—Geo. S. Lewis, Secretary.

THE ESSEX COUNTY HUNT,—The spring meets for 1882 are as follows: Saturday, March 25, 4:30 P. M., Bloomfield; Wednesday, March 29, 4:30 P. M., Watsessing; Saturday, April 1, 4:30 P. M., St. Cloud; Wednesday, April 5, 4:30 P. M., main entrance, Llewellyn Park; Saturday, April 8, 4:30 P. M., Verona; Wednesday, April 12, 4:30 P. M., Mountain House, Montclair.—J. H. KNAPP, Master.

"TRAINING vs. BREAKING."—This series of papers, published in these columns, will be issued in book form early in April. To the ten chapters on training Mr. Hammond has added one on rearin puppies, and also two pleasant sketches of sport in the field. The book will contain about one hundred pages, and will be bound in cloth. Price, postpaid, one dollar.

FOSTER MOTHER WANTED.—Wanted to purchase or hire, a healthy bitch of any suitable breed to act as foster mother for part of a litter of English setter puppies, due April 3. Address, D., 47 West Forty-second street, New York.

KENNEL NOTES.

We wish to impress upon the minds of those who send us items for our Kennel Notes, that to avoid mistakes all names should be written in PRINT LETTERS, as we find it very easy to make mistakes where this is not done. We also would like to be informed whether the animal is male or female, and to know the date of birth and the breed to which it belongs, whether pointer, sotter or other. A careful study of the notes in this number of the paper will show just what is wanted.

[INFORMATION WANTED.]

Can any of our readers give us the pedigree of Belle, a setter bitch resented to the late Mr. Charles Gassert, of Brooklyn, N. Y.?

presented to the late Mr. Charles Gassert, of Brooklyn, N. Y.,

NAMES CLAIMED.

Beckey D. By Mr. E. A. Spooner, New York, for orange and white native setter hitch puppy by Dickson's Dummy out of Dickson's Nell.

Fotomac, Hal and Jasper. By Mr. Fred. H. Loudon, Rock Hill, S. C., for orange and white native setter dogs, whelped Feb. 27, by Mr. J. R. Loudon's Frank out of owner's Helen.

J. R. Loudon's Frank out of owner's Helen.

Larry, Jr. By Mr. F. H. Jones, Bellevuc, O., for black and white Gordon setter dog, whelped Nov. 27, 1881, by Grouse out of Storm (Dach) Franking and Bessie Duity. By Mr. John Nickerson, Redding, Conn., for white and orange ticked and black and white ticked English setter dog, whelped Dec. 10, 1881, by Pride (Pride of the Border—Nellie) out of Fan (Zip—Bell).

Bluff. By Mr. John Nickerson, Redding, Conn., for orange and white ticked English setter dog, whelped Dec. 10, 1881, by Pride (Pride of the Border—Nellie) out of Fan (Zip—Bell).

Pride H., Jake and Duke. By Mr. John Nickerson. Redding, Conn., for liver and white ticked English setter dog, whelped Dec. 10, 1881, by Pride (Pride of the Border—Nellie) out of Fan (Zip—Bell).

Vitef, Jr. By Mr. Edward Griffith, New York, for red Irish setter dog, seen months old, by Max Wenzel's Chief out of same owner's Doc. (Jr. R. W. R. L. R. L

Doc. Flirt. By Mr. A. T. Bond, Medford, Mass., for red Irish setter bitch, whelped Sept. 26, 1881, by Copeland's Shot (Dash—Dr. Greenough's bitch) out of imported Rock (Bob—Fairy).

Judge. By Mr. A. Brett, Toronto, Ont., for liver and white cocker spaniel dog, whelped Sept. 15, 1881, by Col. Stubbs out of McKoon's

Judge. By Mr. A. Brett, Toronto, Ont., for liver and white eocker spaniel dog, whelped Sept. 15, 1881, by Col. Stubbs out of McKoon's Pet. Phys. By Mr. C. C. Davis, Portsmouth, Va., for cocker spaniel dog, whelped Bee, 29, 1881.

Strathmore, By Mr. Geo. H. Everall, New York, for lemon and white pointer dog puppp by Rocket out of Gertrude.

Frince Bisnarck. By Mr. N. Palmer, Baltimore, Md., for black and an danshand dog, whelped Dec. 24, 1883, by imported Erdmann out of imported Waldine.

Frinch. By Mr. Clyde W. Preston, Jamestown, N. Y., for lemon setters of the property of the prope

Suble Queen to Queen II. Mr. Burr Hollis, Hornellsville, N. Y., wishes to change the name of his black and tan spaniel bitch, whelped April 20, 1881 (Baron—Queen) from Sable Queen to Queen II. Ltdy Macbeth to Ledy Strathmore. Mr. George H. Everall wishes to change the name of his liver and white pointer bitch Lady Macbeth (Don—Ell) to Lady Strathmore. Gregor L. V. Tyler, West Newton, wishes to change the end of his pointer bitch Eady Macbeth (Don—Ell) to Eddy Strathmore. Gregor L. V. Tyler, West Newton, wishes to change the end of his pointer bitch Rita (Croxteth—Little Nell) to Rita Croxteth. Belle to Belle of the Glen. Mr. J. Henry Krey, Brooklyn, N. Y., wishes to change the pane of his liver and white pointer bitch Belle (Rush—Gip) to Belle of the Glen.

wishes to facility of the titen, air, J. Henry Krey, Brooklyn, N. wishes to change the namo of his liver and white pointer bitch Belle (Rush.—Gip) to Belle of the Gle. IRED.

May—Gard. Mr. E. L. Seely's (Stamford, N. Y.) red Irish setter bitch Mag (Max Wenzel's Chief.—Pierce's Gussie) to owner's Gard (Rony o'More—Queen Bess), Feb. 21.

Lant—Dake of Lacust Valley. The Borstall Kennel's champion Gordon setter blitch Lou to Duke of Lacust Valley, March 1.

Bye—Bye—Drayon. Mr. H. Clay Ewing s(Jefferson City, Mo.) Scotch deerhound blich Dye-Rye to Prof. H. B. Roney's (East Saginaw, Mich.) in the Changer, Mr. H. W. Ganse's (Wilmington, Del.) Llewellin setter blitch Olle (Dan—Petrel) to Roger (Rob Roy—Belle). Helphan (Buth—Gloramark. Mr. R. T. Greene's (Jersey City Heights, N. J.) pointer bitch Girl (Maryland—Tell) to Mr. W. P. Steel's Glemmark (Rush—Romp).

Sal—Bob. Mr. George W. Armory's (Boston, Mass.) imported pointer bitch Sal to owner's imported Bob (Price's Bang—Princess

Sal-Bob. Mr. teeorge m. pointer blich Sal to owner's imported Bob (Price's Bang—princess Kate.

(Berfrude—Prince. Dr. P. E. Day's (Bristol, R. I.) red setter bitch Gertrude (Don—Tip II.) to Mr. J. M. Clark's imported Prince. March II. Daisy Lacerack—Prince. Mr. J. H. Goodself's (New York) Laverack setter bitch Daisy Laverack (Thunder—Peerress) to his Laverack dog borothe,—Donble Skot. Mr. L. F. C. Lotz's (Cheago, III.) imported Dorothe,—Donble Skot. Mr. L. F. C. Lotz's (Cheago, III.) imported greyhound bitch Dorothy (Roi du Combat—Sciatica) to his imported Double Shot (Riot Act—Sunflower), Feb. 27.

Arrow—Dandy, Mr. A. R. Heyward's (Rock Hill, S. C.) pointer hitch Arrow (Bow—Sleaford's Maid) to owner's Daudy (King Philip—Adla).

hitch Arrow (Bow—Sleaford's Maid) to owner's Dandy (King Philip—Ada),

Belle—Montagne. Mr. Burr Hollis' (Hornellsville, N. Y.) black and
an spaniel bitch Belle to his black spaniel Montague, Feb. 15.

Petert—Montagne. Mr. Burr Hollis' (Hornellsville, N. Y.) liver and
white spaniel bitch Petri to his black spaniel Montague, March 3.

Psyche H.—Stripe. Mr. J. Coughlin's (Springfield, Mass.) lemon and
white pointer bitch Psyche H. (Munn's Tsyche—Cal) to Dr. F. C.

Plunkett's (Lowell, Mass.) Suipe, on Feb. 23.

Finnie—Brag. The Fiverside Kennel's (Claremont, N. H.) cocker
spaniel bitch Fannie to Brag. March II.

Either Brag. The Fiverside Kennel's (Claremont, Cocker spaniel
bitch Fig. 18. H. H. H. H. B. (Bern, March II.

Fill—Brag. Dr. H. R. Wygant's (Peelsskill, N. Y.) cocker spaniel
bitch Fly (Sam—Flora) to Riverside Kennel's (Claremont, N. H.) Brag.
Feb. 23.

Belte H.—Greely. Mr. Fred. H. Loudon's (Rock Hill, S. C.) black

onen ray (Sam—Flora) to Riverside Kennel's Claremont, N. H.) Brag, Feb. 23.

Relle II.—Greely. Mr. Fred. H. Loudon's (Rock Hill, S. C.) black and tan setter bitch Belle II. (Glen—Belle) to Mr. T. F. Taylor's Greely (Rupert—Fan), March 14.

Gracia—Beau. The Riverside Kennel's (Claremont, N. H.) oocker spaniel bitch Gracia (Snip—Zuletta) to imported Beau (Bob—Nell) March 11.

Riackia—Raga. The Size—State.

Blackie—Bean, The Riverside Kennel's black cocker spaniel bitch Blackie (Roly—Belle) to imported Beau (Bob—Nell), March 17,

Vick—Bow. Mr. John G. Watrous' liver and white pointer bitch Vick (Ranger—Pearl) to Mr. Edward Odell's (New Orleans) champion Bow, March 10.

Alumson's Queen—Bow. Mr. Edward Odell's (New Orleans) lemon and white pointer bitch Musson's Queen to owner's Bow, March 14.

Gipesp—Hero. Mr. R. M. Livingston's (New York) imported bull-bitch Gipesy to owner's imported Hero, March 17.

blein clipsey to owner's imported frero, March 17.

WHELPS.

Flirt. Mr. Andrew J. Ward's (Boston, Mass.) Llewollin setter bitch

Flirt (Rock—Starlight) wholped Fcb. 21, seven—six dogs and one bitch

—by Mr. F. B. Fuy's (Join (champion Leicester—Rose).

Loo. Mr. C. Sewell's (Tarrytown, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Loo

whelped March 13, soven—five dogs and two bitches—by owner's

Gness.

ess.

29. The Imperial Kennel's (Tom's River, N. J.) Jemon and white Inter blitch Peg (Lord Dufferin-Minnie) whelped Dcc. 29, 1881, three ches by Rover (Net Glover's Fly).

19. The Prod. H. Loudon's (Rock Hill, S. C.) untive setter bitch elped Feb. 27 ave dogs by Mr. John R. Loudon's Frank. Two have ce died.

since died.

Dora. Mr. Burr Hollis' (Hornellsville, N. Y.) liver and white cocker spaniel bitch Dora whelped Feb. 27, five—four dogs and one bitch—by Black Vic.

Black Vir.

Kirsty, Mr. George Laick's (North Tarrytown, N. Y.) collie bitch

Kirsty (imported Duncan—imported Lippey) whelpel Feb. 15, six—
four dogs and two bitches—by Mr. Robert Hoe's imported Baldy.

SALES.

rursu; (umported Duncan—imported Lippey) whelped Feb. 15, six—
four dogs and two bitches—by Mr. Robert Hoe's imported Baldy.

Chandos, Fawn greyhound dog, whelped June 20, 1881 (Baron Walkden—Prairie (firl), by Mr. L. C. F. Lotz, Chicago, Ill., to Mr. R. B.

**Williams, Central City, Control Sitch, whelped June 20, 1881 (Baron Walkden—Prairie Girl) by Mr. L. C. F. Lotz, Chicago, Ill., to Mr. Will.

**Lowis, Hydre Barth, W. Mr. L. C. F. Lotz, Chicago, Ill., to Mr. Will.

**Lowis, Hydre Barth, W. Mr. L. C. F. Lotz, Chicago, Ill., to Mr. C. A.

**Church, Greenville, Mich.

Nellic, Brindled greyhound bitch, whelped June 20, 1881 (Baron Walkden—Prairie Girl), by Mr. L. C. F. Lotz, Chicago, Ill., to Mr. C. A.

**Church, Greenville, Mich.

Nellic, Brindled greyhound dog, whelped May 5, 1881 (Spring—Mand II.), by Mr. L. C. F. Lotz, Chicago, Ill., to Mr. George Druke of Same city.

Findex, Black, white and tan Llewellin setter dog (Frince Royal—Ylc), by Mr. F. H. Andrews, Charlotte, S. C., to Mr. A. R. Heyward, Rock Hill, S. C.

Lady Macbeth. Liver and white pointer bitch (Don—Elf), by Dr. A.

**McCollom, New York, to Mr. theorge II. Everali, same place.

Lady Macbeth. Liver and white pointer bitch (Don—Elf), by Dr. A.

**McCollom, New York, to Mr. theorge II. Everali, same place.

**Low Mr. Edward Thisley, Hamilton, Ont., to Mr. Wells, Tilsonburg, Ont.

Searcher, Beagle dog, twenty months old (champion Lee—Mand).

Bolyon. Backward Tasley, Hamilton, Ont., to Mr. Wells, Tilsonburg, Ont. 19th. Edward Tasley, Hamilton, Ont., to Mr. Wells, Tilsonburg, Searcher. Beagle dog, twenty months old (champion Lee—Maud), by Mr. W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O., to Mr. C. E. White, Cleveland, O. Dick—Little Pet whelp. Pig dog, eight months old, by Madam Gelstinger's imported bick (from Queen Victoria) out of owner's Little Pet, by Mr. E. F. Mercilliott, New York, to Miss Marie J. Kemp of same place, for 8430. Count Truy. Red Irish setter dog puppy (Elcho—Norcen), by Mr. George S. Tucker, Peterboro, N. H., to Mr. Grenge W. Leavitt, Boston, Mass. Belle's Pride. Blue belton English setter bitch, fifteen months old (Parisa-Belle), by Dr. Allen B. Clayton, Chatham, On., to Mr. H. Balley Harrison, Tilsonburg, On. PRESENTATIONS.

Dummy—Nell whelp. Mr. MacDickson, Newburg City, N. Y., has presented to Mr. E. A. Spooner, New York, an orange and white native setter bitch puppy by his bummy out of his Neslar, Flatbush, L. Don Kogal—Tubby abelin. Mr. Washington A. Costar, Flatbush, L. Bon Kogal—Tubby are properly and the properly of Pariser's Tabby. Blossom—Adollie whelps. Mr. E. Tinsley, Hamilton, Ont., has presented to Mr. T. W. Smallman, London, Ont., a black and tan setter bitch, whelped Jan, 17, by Dr. J. S. Niven's Blossom out of owner's Mollie.

atome.

Bloss. Mr. E. Tinsley. Hamilton, Ont., has presented to Dr. McCollmin the black and tan setter dog bloss, whelped Jan. 17 (Blossom—Mollio).

ollie). DEATHS.

Beauty. Mr. Charles Bills' (Springfield, Mass.) black and white fox-bund Beauty, three years old, Feb. 12.

Belle. Mr. Jacob Stiner's (brooklyn, N. Y.) Euglish setter bitch

hound Beauty, three years old, Feb. 12.

Belle, Mr. Jacob Stiner's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) English setter bitch
Belle. Mr. J. O. Donner's (New York) crange and white English
setter Belle, three years old (kanger II—Mallard's Belle), March 3, of

pneumonna.

Gipsey. Mr. W. F. Duerr, Orange, N. J., has lost his black and white pointer bitch by Cal out of Psyche, Jan. 1.

Dachting and Canoeing.

SHIPS.

THERE is among Americans a great deal of common-sense, sound "horse sense," and no observer of the times will doubt that the curtor is in consequence destinated to constitute a very large fraction of united in consequence destinated to constitute a very large fraction of prefer to go sailing in dangerous "slobs" rather than in safe ships unless the slabs offer some especial advantage not to be obtained in the safe boat, especially if the latter may claim, in addition, greater accommodations, cooler cabins, singger and better arranged sails. It has hitherto been supposed that light draft and the great beam in duced by it were innispensable to speed, and that deep boats, what ever their other chains night be, were of necessity slow. Hence the cramped headroom, encumbering deel-houses, and towering spars and big sails. Forest and start and the great beam in duced by its belief, but in view of conservative perjodices for the existing order of things and patriotic aversion to learning from other nations, little headway had been under among the masses. Now that the Maage has shown the light-draft faith to be theory unsupported by the continuous of the continuous decided in their favor, the main objection to adopting safe, able, roomy, cool, handy models and rigs has disappeared. We, at least, give Americans credit for common-sense enough to drop the old love shorn of its attractions, and to consort with the new slower of the arrange of the two. The transfer of popular favor from the Monayus, Sophius, Eras, and their whole for to boats of more credition of the deep loads and the safe should be added in their favor, the main objection to safety favor from the Monayus, Sophius, Eras, and their whole for to boats of more creditions of the two. The transfer of popular favor from the Monayus, Sophius, Eras, and their whole for to boats of more creditions of the creditions of the transfer of response of the credit south flay, Albemarle Sound, and there is in minety-nine cases out of its attractions, and to consort with the

We are indebied to the New York Herald for the following particulars of the two largest now building by Piepgras at Greenpoint:

Mr. Henry Piepgras has commenced the construction of a large cutter yacht at his yard, foot of Franklin street, Greenpoint, L. L., for Mr. Archibald Rogers, of the Seawanhaka Chub, from lines furnished by Messrs. Harvey & Pryer, of London. She will be build and cquipped in the best possible manner, the stern to be elliptical and the hull to be sheathed with copper. Her dimensions will be as follows:

Length on deck. Length on load water line

mainter by Messis. Intrivey & Fryer, of London. She will be eblighted and the best possible manner, the stem to be elliptical and the best possible manner, the stem to be elliptical and the best by the stem of the best possible manner, the stem to be elliptical and the best by the stem of the same material. The best is of this white oak and the stem of the same material while at the forefoot is will be moulded him. The stem of the same material while at the forefoot is will be moulded him. The stem of the same material while at the forefoot is will be moulded him. The stem of the same material while as the forefoot is will be stem of the same material while as the forefoot is will be stem of the same material while as the forefoot is will be stem of the same material while as the forefoot is will be stem of the same material while as the forefoot is will be stem of the same material while as the forefoot is will be stem of the same material while case, sided 7½ in. at the head and tapered to siding of the dead and sight at the heed, while its moulded dimensions will be sin. at the downtal plates holed through with coppen one keep with grant and and the same of the same and and sight at the heed, with the same of the same stem of the same and and the same and same and the s

and aft, the inner skin to be of red cedar or teak, throughout lintheks, and tree-nailed to the frames and bent timbers. The outer light, thick when finished, forming a flush wake, the centre plank of which will be 2½nt. Thick and the garboard strake 3½nt, thick in the centre. The outside plank to consist of American elm from the keel to 2ft. 2in. below the load water line; American oak, stak or red cedar wake of channels and tackle plates, and red cedar for fore and aft hoods, all to be well secured to the frames; bent timbers and inner skin, with patent dump boats for the frames and copper bolts driven through and clinched on rings for the bent timbers and inner skin, with patent dump boats for the frames; then timbers and inner skin, with patent dump boats for the frames; bent timbers and inner skin, with patent dump boats for the frames; bent timbers and inner skin, with the control of the frames and copper bolts driven through and clinched on rings of the same wider, where the planking does not exceed bin, in, width while the number will be hereafted where the planks are wider, we enging a distance apart of about \$2\chin\$ in a vertical line; all butts and the state of the same metal. A sister keelson, 5 by 5\chin, tapering to 4 by 3\chin, at the after end and 33\chin, by 4\chin, and the property of the same metal. A sister keelson, 5 by 5\chin, tapering to 4 by 3\chin, at the after end, and 3\chin, by 4\chin, at the force end, will be of American oak or teak, in one length, extending 6tf, before the mast and 6tf, abaft the tackle lower deek beams, and continued through and aft with red cedar or red pine of the same scantiling as the oak or teak, tapering to 3\chin, and the six and silver the same scantiling as the oak or teak, tapering to 3\chin, and the six and silver the same scantiling as the oak or teak, the pine or cedar running past the but end of the oak for at least two sets of frames. Will be for American and \$\chin, \text{sit} \text{ prine} \text{ prine} \text{ prine} \text{ prine} \text{ prine}

WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING.

WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING.

That all we have written against "mean length" and in favor of a necasurement by size is sound to the core, has recently found a most pertinent illustration in the East River Yacht Chib. Their rule has hitherto been to measure by mean length. Recently a cabin yacht with a square stern, similar to the Henry Ward Beecher of the Atlantic Y. C., made her appearance in the E. R. fieet. The members were not slow in discovering the fallage of mean length, for though the square sterned yacht had no greater "mean length" than another several feet shorter on the load line, but supplied with an overhang, estern without an allowance. Now, wherein lay the point of their objection?

the members failed to see the equity in same are separated to their objection?

In the fact that, though of the same "mean length," the square sterned yacht was a larger boat than the rest. Almost without knowing or intending it, a confession of the fallacy of the mean length non-sense was drawn unanimously from the club by a single practical illustration with which they were brought face to face. The club denied their former fact in a twinking. They saw ut a glance that is soon truth for practical purposes, the bottom dropped out of the whole business.

So, to include the real size of yachts more nearly, they resolved upon adopting load line length for the future, "because it more correctly estimated the size of the boats." This is a virtual admission of all we have charged in these columns against measuring by length, that, though fair enough in boats of strictly the same type and style, the rule possesses no equity where applied to boats of different types or styles, and inasmuch as it discriminates against all but one type without any show of reason or justice, ordinary intelligence seems to determine setting aside what has been weighed and been found wanting.

The Larchment Y. C. in adopting the report of their committee.

ng actual size and not fictifious size, would have rendered their report an impossibility.

The immediate effect of this and all other length rules, is the control in the immediate effect of this and all other length rules, is the control in the immediate effect of this and all other length rules, is the control in the immediate effect of the same to have the same the same that all aft, or when such a beat is haunched on one own shores, the washowls will receive a threasing to windward videl will probably do more to awaken the Lauchmont Y. C. and others to the absurdity and superficially of the recent "investigation," which has unfortunately filled the property of the same to have the same that the same that have the same the same that
SMALL YACHT STOVES.

SMÁLL YACHT STOVES.

Elitor Forest and Stream:

I have been much interested in the several communications in regard to proper cooling stovers for small yachts, as I have personally experienced the objections to any of the coal-oil articles now in use. The dirt, smoke, smell and danger are too evident. But what better substitute has yet been offered? It is evident from Mr. Danforth is letter to Forest and Stream, and the state of t

and curr up missing at breakfast—die, like Villikins, from "cold pizen,"

Any adaptation of the charcoal furnace to the use of yachts' forecastles must, as a sine qua non, involve the use of a pipe to carry off and outside the products of combustion, which cannot be called smoke, as they are colorless. To be sure the pipe could be small and unobtrasive, but pipe there must be. Can you not, the faller, get and galvanized, if possible so as to stand our damp little forestables—with a suitable pipe and the necessary culinary fixtures? It would start with so many good traits—safety, cleanlines and spleadid cooking qualities—that I think it would be progress in the right direction. You know, Mr. Editor, how much we are suffering until the ideal has been found; so I pray you will gontinue your good help until our relief comes in the shape of a stove, safe, clean, strong, easily lighted, free from smoke and smell and with good cooking qualities.

Saucepax.

ONE-GUN STARTS.

WE are glad to note the increasing favor with which one-gun starts are being received. It is thue the boy's play of strong-line across like a flock of skeep pare way to something more manly and wide-awake. Seamanish among both canticurs and professional wide-awake Seamanish among both canticurs and professional center crews up to the standard exhibited aboard the Madge. Suart-one-gun starts would do much to make live men out of the skeepy heads now at the wheel of most racing crafts. Commodore Lee broached the subject at the last meeting of the Seawaniaka Yacht Club, and for this he has the thanks of all who wish to see yachting here brought ont of the leading strings imposed by children and barnacle custom. Those who white-set the intensely exciting 'get away' of a cry pap served out to the skulfull in the skape of "ten minutes in-creval" to stop and think or to eath a fulter to begin with. Smart men want smart starts. Sionehy fellows who never saw a thorough-related in their lives, don't know what racing really is or what it can be made, are those who show such itender regards for the last poor devil who comith't read his watch ciose enough to lit for the gun and sallors.

The same the same start aget left will sharpen their wils for the second occasion.

THAT TRACT.

FOUR months ago, several gentlemen, desirous of converting their brethren to better ways, and removing from their club the stigma of being the only cabin yacht club in New York still, adhering to the simpleton's method of measuring by "mean length," did us the honor to compile a "tract" from our articles on the subject. This they distributed among the club, with what cleer transits to be seen in the future. Recently there appeared in a contemporary over tract. This strong is the subject of the subject tract of the subject of the subject tract of the subject
"REAL" YACHTING.

"REAL" YACHTING.

"IS Wanderer schooner, E. D. Morgau, Jr., N. Y. Y. C., has arrived I. safely at Bernauda, and will proceed to the Mediterranean. The Norsenian schooner, Ogden Goelet, N. Y. Y. C., is cruising in Southern waters. The Nokomis schooner, W. W. Stewart, S. Y. C., and the Oriva entire, Commodore Lee, S. Y. C., will soon put to sea for warmer climes. This is a bit of "reel" yachting which will knock slab holbies out of our yachtsmen at a stroke. Fancy Fanny, or even Mischlef undertaking to accompany the rest on a voyage with a fair chance of capsizing, tossing sticks over the side, straining or doubling up altogether! We all recollect the fazie Vision and Wats made when they got it a trille nasty outside in a would-be match some years ago of the Blook. Yet there are persons so deliciously green as to deem our light drafts "the finest sea boats in the world sir, yes, sir."

THE TIMES.—Step by step progressive ideas are making their way. Antipathy to depth in yachts has been overcome. Keels are more than a fair half of the iteet. Few yachts are built any more without ballet outside. All here housing topmants. Many have doubt ballet outside. All here housing topmants. Many have doubt ballet outside. All here housing topmants. Many have doubt ballet outside. All here housing topmants. Many have doubt ballet outside. All here housing topmants. Many have doubt ballet outside. All here housing topmants. Many have doubt ballet outside. All here housing topmants. Many have doubt ballet outside. All here housing topmants. Many have doubt waters. Plain to exceed the property and the second outside are receiving more attention. Yachts are venturing to sea. Displacement is growing larger year by year. Square-headed topsails are appearing both here and in Boston waters. Freeboard is receiving just recognition. Mainsails loose on the foot are being essayed has lead the way, and others are now tardly following, driven into has lead the way, and others are now tardly following, driven into we have all diskingly the force of experience, the results of which we have all diskingly the force of experience, and selection we have all diskingly the force of experience, and the second we have all diskingly the force of experience, and selection we have all diskingly the force of experience, and all the day and others are now tardly following and the feat and all the day and others are now target of the fines. What was ridiculed as a craze of FOREST AND STREAM a year or two ago is now looked upon as settled beyond controversy. It is the old school who thought we could sail round cutters "as though they were anchored," who still question the "good authority" it is the old school who thought we could sail round cutters "as though they were anchored," who still question the "good authority" this four and time is bearing so ut, ever where we differed most widely with the ancient ways of thinking we found so d

that due is bearing as our even where we interest most widely with the encient ways of thinking we found so deeply rooted when a few years ago the heliu passed into our hands.

FANITA.—Under her new owner, his fast sloop is to be improved in several respects. She has shed her bargey single jib and will show the state of the property
a certain class of old logios kick gaginst everytain experience more involentately than ever. Forest and Strakan has neither patience nor sympathy with such.

THE EVA.—Editor Forest and Strakan has neither patience nor sympathy with such.

THE EVA.—Editor Forest and stream; Some years are when the New York Yacht Club left Glen Cove for New London, the wind came cast and staid there "with the nine lives of a cat, and the staying power of a woman in a millinery store." As afternoon came on and topmasts were housed, and some of the boats began to long for a harbor, the Vindex had housed heretopmast, and was down to the deadlights. But the guests were cating their dinner as usual. There was a nice breeze for her, and everyone was in high glee. At this very as the owner said afterward nor foresail, and at last had to run backfore it could get out, along came another one, and we had to give it.

As the owner said afterward nor foresail, and at last had to run backfore it could get out, along came another one, and we had to give it.

But we had not be the dead powerful boats, and Dra was one of the most powerful of her kind; but, poor thing, he has played Mohawk at last, and gone to the bottom. For a smooth-water boat she was unrivalled. Think of the day when she beat the Magic, how she did go. Now for the moral. Do not sagrifice all for speed in smooth water, but put in less beam, and more depth.—Viritax.

BULK WAYTED.—In "Hunt's Magazine," for March, we find the following editoria But though the new Y. R. A. rule has been established to be a some plan devised whereby the depth of a veen called the considered as a factor in the calculation of size, and therefore of stability and speed, and should undoubtedly be considered as a factor in the calculation of measurement. Until this looked-for change takes place we accept with hankfulness this improvement upon the old system and this small instalment of future favors.

SEE-SAW.—First it was mean length, then it was one-third overhang, then it dwindled down to one-fifth o

ished forever.

HORSE SENSE.—The New York Herald is never ancient in bit ideas. It lives in the day, hence its recent editorial indorsement of the new cutters building in directipoint. Yes, there will be a whole feet of them before long.

YAWLS.—A continuation of the series on yawls, with illustrations of sabel, James, and Caprice, is left over till next week, with numerous letters from the public, which will be published at earliest opportunity.

Rifle and Tray Shooting.

FOREST AND STREAM TOURNAMENT

FOREST AND STREAM TOURNAMENT FOR THE SHORT-HANGE GHAMMONSHIP OF 1882.

The above tournament will be shot at the Zettler Rife Gallery, 207 Bovery, commencing Monday evening, March 37, at 8 o'clock. A meeting of the captains, to draw for shooting positions and to make final arrangements, will be held at the Zettler Gallery, on Saturday evening, March 23, at 8 o'clock.

MILITARY REVOLVER USE.

MILITARY REVOLVER USE.

THE importance of the revolver as a military arm is becoming more appreciated every day in European military circles, and several large contracts have recently been made for the supply of the convenient little weapons. An officer would be little better than a foot weapons and on the weapons which we will not one of these indispensable weapons and or weapons. An officer would be little better than a foot weapons and or weapons and weapons and weapons and or weapons and the latter of the latter of the supply into action with nothing but his swood to defend himself. It has been proposed several times to establish some matches for pistol shooting at Creedmoor and to make the conditions such as to encourage the use of a service ann, one which is heavy enough to do good work, and one which is so built as to be loaded readily under the various circumstances which may surround an officer mounted or atoot. It does not appear that the officers of the militia have any holster pistols, forecratually no one ever heard of the use of any, but the officers of the regular army have such arms and any practice individual officer. This is not as it should be. The arms have been issued at much expense to the officers, but beyond occasional stories of wonderful shots and chance hits there are no returns or records in connection with them. The arms seem to be capable of good work, for when they fall into the hands of the bush-whackers they make very formidable arms; but what is needed is a scries of figures showing just what these heavy single-handed weapons are capable of. We have looked in vain for intelligible accounts of what work these revolvers for but their principal function seems to be the filling of a line of the late of the weapons are capable of the late of the l

cow and Toula contractors for 100,000, to be issued to the artillery and Caurcasian Cassacks. The Ontario Rillo Association are therefore to be commended for heir efforts to reader the volunteers, especially the commended for heir efforts to reader the volunteers, especially the commended for heir efforts to reader the volunteers, especially all the readers of the connection with this matter which must be definitely settled on an early date so as to give those who wish to enter for the match an opportunity of practicing, and these area A minute description of the weapon to be used, which shall include its weight, calline, length of long burnel, nohme of cartridge, whether "long" or "short," and whether rim or central fire, also the "pull oft."

1	THE PARTIE ALTER	CIPD	- 11:1	TOTALWHEE are the sco	TCS IOI	, the
•	first series of precision	shooti	ng. 31	shots each shooter:		
	M Dorrier		250	Herm Woher		191
	A G Hellwig		248	CHatimann		101
	S Buzzini		993	T Hular		183
	R Weidmann		910	L A Amonroux		105
9 1	M M Hellwise		218	CF Runge		160
t	Dr Chas Groveh		1215	R Roethlisberger		151
e	A G. Genez		919	J Backer.		151
t ;	L. Drever		011	Cl'Lutz		100
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	R Faner	.9	50	A G Genez18	10	41
	C Hattmann13	11	115	R Weidmann18	13	55
	Dr Chas Grosch 12	10	53	L Dreyer21	15	82
	Dr Chas Grosch 12 C F Runge	- 0	41	M M Hellwig21	15	52
ì.	March 18, 1882.—Firs	t day o	i seco	and series precision sho	oting:	
٠.	TO CHARLES THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN THE COLU		3.10	LeA Altourous		1111
s	M M Hellwig.		.200	A Grenez		190
	S Buzzini		201	C E Rumen		455
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1 1	T	ime Sh	odina	z (2 minutes)		
1	Shots.	Hits. Po	ints.	Shots	Hite Pe	vinte
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ì	Chas F Runge 13	70	69	A.C. Gernov 18	19	2077
1	Shots. LA Amouroux. 9 Chas F Runge. 13 F Doerr 10 A G Hellwig 15 Dr C Groseb. 14	3	13	M M Hellwig 21	18	86
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	Dr C Groseli 14	12	752	is or civilianilli,,,,,,,	MI	200
ı	0 010000411111144	1.00	1~			
7	BOSTON, March 18.—(conside	nng i	the very disagreeable w	eather	con-

Bosrox, March 18.—Considering the very disagreeable weather of diffions that existed there was a goodly number of gentlemen pres at Walnut Hill. The sun was obscured by clouds, producing a vacoul light, but the wind blow from the northerst, celd, disagreen and very crutic, despite which, however. Mr. Bixby succeeded making a clean score of ten bink, thereby qualifing the score in by Mr. Adams the week previous.

Creating of the product of the bink of the production of the bink of the previous of the bink
H B Bixby B G Harris. A C Adams. T Baxter . . E Burleigh.

Badge Match. Archer. B Anson, C C Sedgwick,

GARDNER, Mass, March 15.—The last weekly meeting of the Gardner Ciub at Hackmatack Range was well attended. Mr. A. Mathews made an unusually good record. The conditions were the same as on former occasions, distance 25 yards, off-hand, using maching and Creedmoor targets combined. The score will tell the story of the work done:

of the work done:

G F Ellsworth.

32 48

A Mathews Ai 44

S Leon Walker 89 47

S B Hildreth 79 47

G R Pratt 73 43

G L Gordon 76 43

C Shumway 67 45

C O Merritt 55 48

F Kimball 55 42

*Handicap.

STRING*IELD, MASS.—The Rod and Gun Club of Springfield, Mass., have organized a team for glass-hall practice, and have creeted a commodious house upon their grounds, which is fitted with every requisite for the comfort and convenience of the shooters. On the north side of the bullting the traps are arranged in a pit some 5th deep, which not only conceals them from the view of the shooter, but deep, which not only conceals them from the view of the shooter, but deep, which not only conceals them from the view of the shooter, but haustive trial, the club have selected the Hoblen trap, as requiring a greater degree of skill to make a good score with than any that they have tried. They meet once or twice a week, and we shall expect to record some good scores after they have had a little practice. The following season matches have been arranged and will no doubt be sharply contested, as many of the members are capital shots. The first, or "Good-fellowship" match, is at 340 bulls, commencing April 1, 20 at each weekly meeting, highest scores to win. The first prize is a 12-gaugo Colt club gun, presented by Mr. E. S. Bradford, The

second prize is a silver-mounted, 33-cal, revolver, presented by Mr. M. B. L. Bradford. The third prize is a sole-leather gun-case and jointed cleaning rod, presented by Mr. L. H. Mayott. The second is a handle prize are \$10 to first, \$7.50 to second, \$5 to third, and \$2.60 to ourth. The third match entitles the one who makes the highest score to the exclusive right to sit in and use, at the next weekly meeting, an easy chair, presented for the purpose by Mr. E. T. Houghton. That the cube will have a very enjoyable season we are well assured, and expect to be called upon to record some remarkable scores. There will probably be quite a number of friendly contests with other clubs during the summer, as there are many well-known associations in their vicinity, and we shall confidently look to see the colors of the Spring-field boys well to the front.

LYNN, Mass., March 17, 1882.—The Lynn Central held their regular

field boys well to the front.

LYNN, Mass, March 17, 1882.—The Lynn Central held their regular shoot the 14th. They had a gale of wind to contend against, which made it almost impossible to make good scores. There was a very good attendance, considering the unfavorable weather. The first on the list was the team shoot of five men in the clay pigeon match. After that was three sweeps with clay glass balls, five each. The following scores were the result:

Pigeons	Glass Balls
	4 Moore
	13 Webster
	13 Schaefer
Moore	18 George
Randall	12 Johnson
	2 Thomas
Thomas	2 Hatch18
	1 McFarland
Webster,	
Hatch	11
McFarland	10
Armstead	10

will be represented.

SHADY SIDE GUN CLUB.—A meeting of gentlemen engaged at a pigeon match held at Shady Lake Farm, Corona, L. I., March 10, was organized by forming the Shady Lake Gun Club, with the following officers; President, Geo. Ott, J.; Vice-President, Fredl. Opperman, Jr.; Secretary, Geo. A. Lambrecht; Treasurer, Jacob Carevein. At the match, Opperman silled 9 out of 10 pigeons; Geo. Jantzer, also, Among the members are such crack shots as Herman Clausen, Henry Schwallenburg, Peter Harringer, Jacob Winter, Ed. Arnold, Peter Stocky, Phil Rochler.

LYNN CENTRAL SHOOTING CLUB, Lynn, Mass., March 14, 1882.

Match No. 5. -Editor Forest and Stream: The scores made in the

above match	were	as	fol	low.	s:														
E W Webster	c					 	 	 .1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	-8	
H W George.								. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	ï
J P Randall.																			ı
J H Frost						 		 . 1	1	()	1	1	1	0	1	()	1	7	ı
F A Johnson						 ٠.		 1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	8	i

THE CLAY PIGEONS.—Capt. A. H. Bogardus has been testing the Ligowsky clay pigeons, and writes to the Forest and Steram that he considers them wastly superior to the glass balls. He thinks that the clay pigeons form an excellent-substitute for live birds, and gives it as his opinion that with five or six traps, with use of one barrel and Byds. rise, the shooting would be as hard as live bird shooting. He says:

clay pigeons form an excellent-substitute for live birds, and gives it as his opinion that with five or six traps, with use of one barrel and flyds, tise, the shooting would be as hard as live bird shooting. He says:

"I am now preparing 'Bogardus' new continued rules for Clay Pigeon Trap-Shooting,' which I will send you for publication shortly. I am having made thirty medals in the shape of a watch charm for distribution to clubs. The medals are to be shot for once a month for twelve months by the members of the clubs to whom each is given at least ten members of club to shoot at each match at fifty Ligowsky clay pigeons each man, and the shoot at each match at fifty Ligowsky clay pigeons each man, and the says that the standard of the sta

EVERY SPORTSMAN'S LIBRARY should contain the books which are advertised elsewhere as published by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company.

N. A. K. C. STUD BOOK.—Gentlemen who wish to register their dogs in the second volume of the stud book, should bear in mind that the entries will positively close April 1. See advertisement.

Answers to Correspondents.

C. M. S., New Haven.—The address is Rochester, N. Y. J. B. D., Charleston, III.—The address is Defaware City, Del. H. G. W., Ithaca, N. Y.—The average weight of snipe is about 3½oz. C. W. T., Philadelphia, Pa.—Please send your address to this office. Subscriber, Montgomery, Ala.—Write to Currier & Ives, Nassaustreet, New York.

street, New York.

R. S. W., Elizabeth, N. J.—You can procure the powder from any of the New York dealers.

R. S. W., Eduzabeth, N. J.—100 can proceed on potential of the New York dealers.

J. B., Thomsonville, Ct.—For a shot gun is a 23-inch barrel as good as a 30-inch barrel? Ans. Yes.

W. L. M., Lynn, Mass.—There is no book on the subject. We will give directions in an early issue.

J. H. W., Corning, N. Y.—Mr. Steele's new book, "Paddle and Portage," has not yet been published.

Vernavan S. Ferra, Taylor county, Wis.—We do not know the bounty. Write to the Governor of the Territory.

Merwin, Geneva, N. R.—For a rubber cushion write to the firms dealing in rubber goods. See their cards in our advertising columns. K. B. R., Amherst, Nova Scotia.—The Allen duck caller is a good thing. It is not a "genuine duck call," but is the next thing to the real article.

real article.

W. T. N., Cincinnati, O.—You will probably find a good summer camping place in the Adirondack region, or perhaps somowhere in the St. Lawrence River region.

A CAMPER, Franklin, N. Y.—We know of no waterproof ground sleeping blanket better than a rubber one. There is nothing else that will effectually resist the dampness.

W. H. D., Baltimore Md.—There is no such firm in Birmingham known to us. The name is, we believe, a trade name used by the American agents. The \$80 gun named is a fair, safe arm.

American agents. The \$80 gun named is a fair, safe arm.

J. E. H., Gravis Mills, Mo.—I put lung un into a vise to whe it out, and one of the barrels gave in. Do you think I should pay for a new one, or should the maker supply it? Ans. You should pay for it.

E. T. B., South Bend, Ark.—I. What kind of feed is best for young pupples just weaned? 2. Is butter-milk good for them? Ans. I. See article on raising pupples in Forest And Stream of Nov. 3. 2 Yes.

G. A. W., New Orleans, La.—A gentleman in this city is now preparing a colored plate giving correct delineations of the different tites. This will suit your purposes. Its publication will be announced in due time.

paring a colored plate giving correct delineations of 'the different files. This will suit your purposes. Its publication will be announced in due time.

E. C. P., Hampshire, Ill.—The Boston firm mentioned is not reliable. We have refused their advertisement. Of the other firms we know nothing. Should not advise you to purchase the rifle, as there are better ones in the market.

L. T. M.—At No. 29 East Eighth street, this city, Dec. 20, 1870, Capt. Bogardus shot at 5,556 glass halls sprung from a Bogardus trap at Egards distance. He broke 5,550 of them. Time of shooting was 7 and 5 glasses, and the street, the street of the street of the control of the street of the

ritle.

Eis House, Andover, Mass. Is the coach dog a distinct breed cross. Ans. More than three hundred years ago a dog greesenbling the coach dog was brought from India to Spain. The authorities agree that the present breed is from this dog, probable with the pointer.

crossed with the pointer.

Anxious Ingoirrer, Fall River, Mass.—My setter dog has got over the distemper, but is very week; can hardly walk, shivers, and does not desire to move at all. He needs some kind of strengthening prescription. What shall I do for him? Ans. Give him a tablespoonful of cold line that one grain of sulphate of iron twice a day, and

occasionally a teaspoonful of port wine. Let him remain quiet keep him in a warm, dry place, where he will have plenty of fresh air.

fresh air.

E. T. P., Washington, D. C.—If the barrels were pronounced defective by the gunsmith they should have been returned before they were used. If you accepted the barrels and used them, you cannot recover for them, now that they have burst. The firm is square-dealing, and we think you will find them disposed to do whatever is right.

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It isn't the day to be taking a nap on; The yellow leaves whirl in the pale, slanting sun:
And see, I have put my corduroy cap on,
And am snapping the locks of my breech-loading guu.

All day we will roam through the mild autumn weather, And find in the gloaming the bouny brown broads Of dappled-wing quail, as they huddle together;
For I know that my beauty delights in the woods.

At the whirr of a partridge you'll half lose your senses, And when the moon rises, hungry and wan, We'll eat the raw turnip on ancient stone fences— At least, I will eat it and you may look on.

You'll prove yourself worthy the bright silver whistle You took at the show; but I can't understand Why you don't come a-dancing, like down of the thistle, And leaping around me and licking my hand

Come out of your kennel! You'll find that you'd better, Or the whip in my pocket will cause you to wail; Oh, Kathleen Mavourneen my red Irish setter, I'm off for the uplands to knock down the quail.

THE BISBY CLUB.-The fourth annual report of the Trustees of the Bisby Club for 1882, is before us. The club is situated on the Bisby lakes, Herkimer county, in the State of New York. The fishing has not been as good the past year as previously, the cause of which is unknown. The club has continued its operation in fishculture with success, and last summer the brook trout could be seen jumping every evening and the young fish might be seen about the shores, while in the inlet they fairly swarmed. The large fish, how ever, seemed to prefer the natural food of the lake, and it was on his account that the catch was poor. In August a rainbow trout, from the stock deposited in June 1879, was taken, which weighed one pound. After the ice disappeared in Woodhull lake several land-locked salmon were taken. The planting of this fish was accidental, a lot intended for Bisby in 1879 became weak, and as the weather was hot they turned into Woodhull, without much expectation of ever hearing from them again. Deer have been plenty on the grounds of the club. The officers are: R. U. Sherman, President; C. Roby and W. W. Snow, Vice-Presidents; Henry H. Thompson, Secretary; Sanford F. Sherman; Treasurer.

SICILY ISLAND FOR SALE.—We call special attention to the notice of Sicily Island in the Susquehanna River at Lan-caster county, Pa. It is a fine location for a club, and will, we presume, find ready sale.

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TIME TABLE IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 19, 1882

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE LINE.

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Train 52. Leaves New York 18:39 a. m. Limited Express, 10:00 a. m. Philadelphia 11:50 a. m. Ballimore 19:30 p. m. Philadelphia 11:50 a. m. Ballimore 19:30 p. m. Philadelphia 11:50 a. m. Ballimore 19:30 p. m. There connects b. m. No. 25 below. Fullman There connects b. m. Daville, 22:7 This train connects Richmond to Danville, 22:7 This train connects Richmond and Capacity and Fridays from Ballimore at 4:00 p. m. diffect via York River Line for West Point and Richmond and connecting there with Train 50. Train 52. Leaves New York 12:30 p. m. Philadelphia 11:50 a. m. Baltimore 18:30 a. m. Arrives at Lynchburg 22:00 a. m. Danville 4:40 a. m. Cholate 11:50 a. m. Baltimore 18:30 a. m. Arrives New York to Washington, Washington to Charlotte and Charleston Arrives at Columbia 4:18 p. m., and Augusta 8:40 p. m. Savannah 10:45 p. m., Charleston 9:00 p. m. Leave Columbia 4:18 p. m., and Augusta 8:40 p. m. Leave Columbia 4:18 p. m., and Augusta 8:40 p. m. Reivanod 1:45 p. m. Charleston 9:00 p. m. Merives at Columbia 4:18 p. m., and 20:45 p. m. Reivanod 1:30 p. m. Thiladelphia 19:30 p. m. Reivanod 1:30 p. m. Philadelphia 19:30 p. m. Reivanod 1:30 p. m. Philadelphia 19:30 p. m. Reivanod 1:30 p. m. Philadelphia 19:30 p. m. Reivanod 1:30 p. m. Atrives at-ville 40:00 p. m. Reivanod 1:30 p. m. Atrives at-ville 40:00 p. m. Macon 40:55 p. m. Montgomery 19:00 p. m. Mobile 55:14 a. m. New Orleans 10:22 p. m. Mobile 55:14 a. m. New Orleans 10:22 p. m. Mobile 55:14 a. m. New Orleans 10:22 p. m. September 19:40 p. m. Macon 40:35 p. m. Montgomery 19:00 p. m. Mobile 55:14 a. m. New Orleans 10:22 p. m. September 19:40 p. m. Atrives Columbia 5:43 s. m.: Augusta 9:32 a. m.: Sayannah 3:45 p. m.; Jacksonville, 5:00 a. m. Pullman Sleeper Greenboro to Augusta 4:30 a. m. Philadelphia 10:40 p. m.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE,

Train 40. Leaves New York 439 a. m. Philadelpin 47:15 a. m. Baltimore 49:45 a. m. Arrives at Richmon 43:05 p. m. Wilmingros 40:50 p. m. Arrives at Richmon 40:50 p. m. Train 40:45 a. m. Jackson 40:50 p. m. Train 40:45 a. m. Jackson 40:45 a. m. Jac

to Charleston.

Train 48, Lea-res New York *9;00 p.m. W. Philadelphia *12:30 a. m. Baltimore *4;20 a. m. Arrive at Richmond *11:30 a. m. Wilmington *9;55 n. m. Charleston *6;55 a. m. Savannah *10:45 a. m. Jacksonville *50 p. m. Columbia *6;10 a. m. Augusta 5:30 p. m. Golumbia *6;10 a. m. Augusta 9;38 a. m. Macon *6;45 p. m. Savannah 8;45 a. m. Jacksonville *50 p. m. Columbia *6;10 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars New York to Savannah

Sleeping Cars New Tork to Savannab

BAY LINE.

Leaves New York † 3:40 p. m. Philladelphia †5:45 p. m. Ballimore †8:16 p. m. Arrives at Portsmouth †9:00 a.m. Leave Weldon †8:37 p.m. Raleigh †7:56 p. m. Wilmington *9:55 p. m. Charleston *6:50 a.m. Savannah *10:55 a.m. Jacksonville †5:30 p. m. Columbia *6:10 a. m. Augusta 9:52 a. m. Savannah *4:53 a. m. Jacksonville †5:30 p. m. Philladelphia †6:10 a. m. Augusta 9:52 a. m. Savannah *10:54 p. m. Jacksonville †5:30 p. m. Philladelphia †6:10 a. m. Augusta 9:52 p. m. Savannah *10:55 p. m. Jacksonville philladelphia †5:50 p. m. Philladelphia †5:45 p. m. Philladelphia

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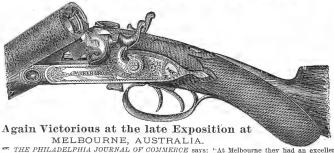
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CONT.

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Another Trout Season.
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Notes from Spirit Lake.
Care vs. Cob.
Manuel Cobb's Island.
Notes from Spirit Lake.
Care vs. Cob.
Manuel House of the Black Bear.
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Habits of Woodpeckers.
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Fox Seent on Ice.
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Watts and Wadding. Fox Scent on Ice. Extermination of Large Game, EA AND RIVER FISHING. The Dead Fish. How is Your Fishing Tackle?

ENTS.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
The Trout Opening.
First Trout of the Season.
Trout Fishing at Spokan Falls.
Laws for the People.
Epistle to Trout Fishers.
Badly Tied Hooks.
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Boston Dog Show.
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New YOR DOF SHOW,
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ACHTING AND CLAYDEING,
THE YAWI in America,
An English Opinion,
Standard Freeboard,
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Match,
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANOTHER TROUT SEASON.

NCE more the agile fish, which wears the motley, leaps into the ring with a cheerful "here we are again" which stirs the blood of the veteran more than that of the angler of but few seasons. The first day of April opens the season on which our fish may be legally taken in the States of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Minnesota and California. Wisconsin permits it on April 15, and Vermont, Maine, Michigan and the Province of Ontario forbid it until May. Rhode Island and New Jersey allow it in March; North Carolina in January, while in Iowa and the Province of Quebec they may be taken in February.

Within the State of New York the only portion where trout-fishing is at all likely to be a comfortable enjoyment is on Long Island, and about New York city. Even there the winds are apt to be chilling, and we have seen blue noses and aching fingers on those whose enthusiasm impels them to wet their lines on the opening day. For ourselves we prefer to wait a month and enjoy nature, pleasant weather and trout at the same time. From New York city probably two hundred anglers will go to the Long Island streams on the first day, no matter what the weather may be, and if it should promise to be pleasant the number will be doubled.

It is a common fault to sneer at people whose tastes differ from the speaker; and we have heard uncomplimentary epithets bestowed upon those enthusiasts who brave the storm to fish on the first day. We have a high regard for them, although we do not enjoy fishing unless perfectly at case and comfortable both in mind and body. The enthusiasm of first day anglers in spite of weather is certainly a source of enjoyment to them, and that is a good and sufficient reason, if any be required, why they venture forth in overcoats and mufflers to brave the gales that March sometimes bequeaths

In Virginia and North Carolina the first of April often brings enjoyable weather for angling, but in the Northern States it is often of a chilly character, which is worse than the severe weather when the hardy northern fisher cuts holes in the ice to take the savage pike, or pickerel. Still it is a cheerful sight to see the veteran don his overcoat and, favoring his rheumatic leg, which he is certain will be worse on

the morrow, start forth with rod and creel to get the first cast at the fish which have been growing undisturbed all winter, in the hope of capturing one which will beat the record for size on that particular stream. He cares not for east winds, nor rheumatic legs; his coat will moderate the one, and a hot stove at night and plenty of linament will alleviate the other. He is cheerful and contented if a few trout are still in the stream, and enjoys himself under circumstances creditable to his manhood. Long may he live to enjoy the opening seasons, and may the poachers never invade his sanctuary.

The opening of the trout season in the city is an event which has been enjoyed for the past few years, not only by anglers who can't, or do not desire to get out so early, but by others who are interested in fishculture, natural history, or a love of the beautiful. Their headquarters is at Black ford's in Fulton Market, a notice of whose opening display will be found in another column. This display is a valuable one to those who wish to compare the appearance of trout from different parts of the country, and has grown in popularity yearly. We will content ourselves with that opening of the season and will try to give such an account of it as will picture its beauty and usefulness to those of our readers who cannot attend it. We will be pleased to meet you there at any time in the day.

THE CHOICE OF RANGE.

THE Committee of the Directors of the National Rifle As sociation charged with the preparations for the meet with the British riflemen in September next is busily at work. Circulars describing just what is expected on the part of the National Guardsmen of the several States, have been sent out to officers throughout the United States. There is at least a determination that the existence of the match shall be known to all who might assist in conveying it out. All this is very well, and while this activity of preparation is going on, the gunmakers are not idle. In several of the more prominent armories some very excellent weapons are in the course of construction, intended to fall within the "Military Breech Loader" class under the Wimbledon rules, They may be very far from being a service of course. weapon in the ordinary meaning of that phrase. hardly be proper to call a 90 or 100 grain cartridge service ammunition and the match will no doubt be shot with charges The new Remington .42 calibre rifle, sighted for a mile, will have a test in the preliminary trial at least in connection with the match. Other rifle making firms are working to produce a rifle better than any now in use, and the match promises to bring out some excellent ideas in longrange military weapons which it would be well if our regular ordnance officers would take note of.

There seems to be some uncertainty as to the target to be used in the match. Our readers will remember that in speaking of comparisons of records we pointed out the variations which exist between the shot and mid-range targets in use at Wimbledon and those employed on this side. The programme of selection issued from our American office requires the use of the Creedmoor targets. The British challengers undoubtedly effect to have their targets used in the match. So long as it is definitely understood which of the two systems are to be employed in the final test, there is little objection to having the practice take place on another target. Comparisons are impossible, but they are of small moment at best, and provided that our percentage of ability is well up in the nincties we have little to fear.

A real difficulty which the committee ought to look fully in the face is that of range. The committee owe a duty to the public, who will wish to come in no inconsiderable numhers to become spectators of the match. It is to the interest of the association as well to gratify that desire. done at Creedmoor? As Creedmoor is at present situated, and with its present facilities for getting to and from the ground. we answer emphatically no! It will be the duty of the newspapers to warn the public away from the mercy of the Long Island R. R. Co., from the hardship of being dumped down upon the wilds of Hempstead Barrens, a mile or more from the gate at Creedmoor, from finding itself exposed all day to a broiling sun or downpour of rain, and then from considering itself lucky to find a chance to get home the same night. even though the return trip is nothing more than a suffocating stand-up crush into ill-smelling freight-cars, dragged along at the rate of five miles per hour. All this is certain to happen if the Creedmoor of the present day is selected as the theatre for the match. Sentiment will urge this range with all its associations as the spot for the match, but common sense will dictate the selection of some other range, or the immediate taking of steps to render Creedmoor at least not more than an hour from the city.

There is no difficulty in making a good choice of range. There is no Hobson's choice in the matter at all. The match can be shot within a half hour of New York on a perfectly appointed range, which will have the advantage, too, of being a neutral range, and cut off the excuse for the to-bedefeated Britishers that they were handicapped by the familiarity of the home-team with the range. No doubt other problems will suggest themselves to the committee as the date for the match draws near, but this question of a range can be met at once. It can be known at once what may be expected in the way of making Creedmoor at least as accessible as it was at the time of the matches of 1874 and 1876. Upon the answer to that will depend the task of the committee. Creedmoor should be abandoned without hesitation if the present arrangements for transportation are to remain unsupplemented up to the day of the match. An entirely new range can be fitted up at desirable points, perhaps, for less money than it will take to make Creedmoor accessible. it is to be a match fought out in the presence of the public, then that public should be decently treated in the matter of accommodations of travel, which certainly is not the case with those who have occasion to go to Creedmoor at present. Of course it may be made a private match, shot out before a small party of invited guests. Such a procedure would not be out of keeping with the conditions; but on the assumption that the public is to lend its support, it is plainly one important feature of the committee's work to see that the public have access to the scene of battle.

To Anxious Enquirers.-It frequently happens that we receive letters from correspondents asking for information on various subjects, which are signed only by the initials of the writers, and sometimes by a pseudonym merely. ceive no attention, and are usually followed, at longer or shorter intervals, by complaining epistles asking why the information sought has not been furnished. At other times we receive letters containing checks, money orders, or bank bills, without any name, sometimes without even the name of a town or State. Of course it is quite impossible to do anything about such letters, and we can only hold them, trusting that in the fullness of time, the sender will write again, giving information which will enable us to identify him. It would scarcely be thought necessary to impress upon people the importance of signing their names to their letters, but it appears that we must do so. We cannot take any notice of letters that come to us without full name and address. We have no desire to print any one's name, but must have it for our own protection.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SMALL BIRDS, to which we alluded last week, is not fully appreciated, except by those who are in the way of knowing-through their acquaintance with taxidermists and professional shooters—how large it really is. We feel that all working ornithologists will sympathize with us in our desire to have the song birds adequately protected, and within the past week we have received a number of letters expressing interest in the topic. No one should be allowed to shoot small birds without a permit, or license, and care should be exercised that such permits should be issued only to proper persons.

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY.—The fifty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design opened last Monday. The pictures exhibited are many of them of a very high order of merit, but there is as usual considerable dissatisfaction manifested at the decisions of the hanging committee. Many of the paintings will attract the eye of those who spend much of their time out of doors, and will call up pleasant memories of days afield.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that some of the great dailies are giving their attention to the preservation of the large game of the West. We copy elsewhere a sensible article on this topic from the Sun.

THE COMING BENCH SHOW in this city promises to be fully the equal of the Westminster exhibitions of the past. There will be many new dogs on the bench, and among them some clegant specimens of fine stock.

WE UNDERSTAND that the draft of the proposed new game law for this State has been sent to Albany, but we have been unable to obtain a copy of its provisions, and must therefore defer any remarks upon them,

PORTRAIT OF MR. BANKS.—The very wide circle of warm friends of the late Mr. T. C. Banks will be pleased with the portrait which we give herewith. The drawing was made from a photograph taken at a time when Mr. Banks was in good health, and shows him as most of our readers, especially those in the West, remember him.

OUR NATURAL HISTORY COLUMNS are always open for the record of observations in nature. The amount and value of the information contained in these from year to year, is well illustrated by the book, "Forest and Stream Bird Notes," which Mr. H. B. Bailey has compiled, and which has just been issued.

BACK NUMBERS OF FOREST AND STREAM, -Owing to the constantly increasing demand upon us for back numbers of the Forest and Stream, and the fact that our supply of certain issues is very limited, we shall be obliged to charge, from this time on, twenty-five cents each for numbers more than two and less than four years old, and fifty cents for those more than four years old.

THE Archery and Lawn Tennis News is a monthly publication devoted to the sports named in its title. The editors, Messrs. A. G. Constable, A. S. Brownell and A. H. Gibbes are well-known authorities in their respective fields; and they certainly succeed in making the News an entertaining and valuable paper for archers and tennis players. They merit a substantial success, and we trust may have it. The address is No. 206 Broadway, New York. \$1 per year.

The Sportsman Tourist.

THE WHALE OF COBB'S ISLAND.

THE denizens of Cobb's have lately had a sensation beside The denizens of Cobb's have lately had a sensation beside which the largest wreek ever driven by westward winds upon the banks and shoals sinks into insignificance. It is something that will furnish them food for gossip for nine years to come, an unfailing topic for talk when conversation lags and silence becomes oppressive. Hereafter all dates will be fixed by the occurrence, and years hence the questions and answers will be something like this:

"Annue Maria, how old is young Elkenny Anderson Krumpy"

Krump?"
"Well, I don't know prezactly; somewhere going on three

"Yens, I guess."
"Oh, I remember now. He is three years and six months; born the day before Captain Spady tackled that whale. There's the date on the rafters where I put it with a piece of chargeal."

charcoal."

About that same period Albert Cobb goes over the island on business, for he farms on the mainland, and tells the boys that a ship has run ashore on the bar about ten miles away, and proposes for them to go and try to save the cargo. "Count me out," growled out old Captain Cornell, "what's the sense of saving it? Them owners is going for to beat us out of our price, and if the crew's safe let her sink."

"Them's my sentiments exactly," put in Warren Cobb. "I'll be club-hauled fore and aft before I risk my life and work myself to death to save a cargo that won't be paid for. Here I is, and here I stays."

Hore I is, and here I stays."

"I swore," said Captain Spady, three years ago, "if I wasn't paid for the last job I'd throw up my hands, burn my boats, and let them that owns the cargo save it."

"How long ago was it that we saved that vessel off Shell Island."

"How long ago was reason."
and."
"Somewars 'bout four years," spoke up one.
"Not over three," said another.
"I'll tell you, boys, it was only four days 'fore Captain ady tackled that 'ere whale."
"'Lord, Lord! them was rum times," spoke up Nathan bib who was setting in a corner. "It was three years

"Lord, Lord! them was rum times," spoke up Nathan Cobb, who was setting in a corner. "It was three years and a leetle over six months ago. How time do fly."

The true history of the fight with the great Arctic whale, as near as I can get at it, and as told without contradiction by the different members of the attacking crew is as follows:

It seems that about three o'clock one afternoon in the first at seems that about three o clock one attention in the print of February of this year, Jack Andrews, a resident of the place, was gathering oysters, when, casting h's eyes carelessly around, he saw a huge black spot, like the bottom of a long boat turned upside down, on the bar about two miles from the island. He gave the alarm, and Nathan, scanning the object with his field telescope, said with an intense excitement that rarely found lodgment in his phlegmatic

nature:

"Boys, it is a big sperm whale stranded on the sand-bar, and is worth a cool thousand if we can capture it."

The effect was electrical; the island was in an uproar. Tom Spady, who was sitting down with a twin, aged two years, on each knee, surveying their features with paternal pride, and trying if he could tell one from another, as soon as he heard the news jumped to his feet, and the twins fell to the floor and on their heads, but as they inherited their cranium from their father—which was the hardest part of the Spadys old and young—each little chip of the arcient block. num from their father—which was the hardest part of the Spadys, old and young—each little chip of the ancient block only sat up a rival solo, which speedily brought Mrs. Spady to the scene. In one swoop she gathered the pair in her lap. "Poor little dears; don't cry, both will be well before you're married;" and she rubbed the bumps. Oh, magical words! that have been used with effect by our grandmothers' great grandmothers. In those simple combination of letters how much cogent puissant power lies hid; infant tears are dried, infant sobs are checked, and the new tooth just cut is displayed in an infantile grin.

infant sobs are checked, and the new tooth just cut is displayed in an infantile grin.

"Mr. Spady," indignantly, from the matron, "you ought to be ashamed to treat your own flesh and blood so."

"Oh, bother; there's a while on the coast." And forgetting wife, baby and twins, Tom Spady rushed to the wharf. A motley crowd, roused from their avocations, was there. Bill Johns, just bolted from a quiet game of draw, held in his paw a full hand, that he hadn't time in his excitement to call and claim the stakes, when the news came, and which he had forgotten to leave behind. On Captain Crump's arm was a long hank of yarn, showing that he had been helping his spouse.

In a few & ef minutes the large lifeboat was manned by a

half dozen volunteers, and with Nathan Cobb and Captain Spady as joint commanders, who sat in the bow, the craft was soon speeding towards the place where the whale lay, like the armored back of some deadly Merrimac or iron

half dozen volunteers, and with Nathan Cobb and Captain Spady as joint commanders, who sat in the bow, the craft was soon specding towards the place where the whale lay, like the armored back of some deadly Merrimac or iron-plated monitor.

Now there are three kinds of whales; one the Balænido or baleen, of which there are two species, the fin-back and the trior the Delphinidae which last comprises the grampus, dolphins and porpoises and marwhals. The first two are of vast size, averaging between seventy and eighty feet; their mouths are fifteen to eighteen feet long and from six to eight feet wide, and ten to twelve feet high, presenting a semoid curve when shut. Their ordinary rate of speed is four to five miles an hour. They swim not far beneath the surface, and sometimes throw themselves in sport entirely out of the water. They usually come up every ten minutes, but can remain down half an hour or more. They generally keep on the surface about two minutes, during which time they blow eight or nine times and then descend. They feed just below the surface with their mouth wide open. The baleen whale has two blow holes.

The sperm whale is smaller but is more valuable. Both kinds are found in all seas, but the former are most abundant in the waters of the Pacific and the Arctic Ocean, and especially along the shores of -8pitzbergen. They are very valuable; as much as eighty to ninety barrels of oil being taken from a single individual, besides the spermaceti which often weighs a ton. In addition is found in the whale that precious porfume known as ambergris, for which wholesale druggists often pay five golden dollars an ounce. This is science and facts, reader, and though the wreckers didn't know all this, yet their intuition told them that a rich prize lay helpless on the reef, and they determined to get him if they could. And so the willing crew sprung to their oars and made the boat fairly if brough the water. They soon reached him and then they took in the situation of the captive at a glance. It appeared

head of the Prussian Ziethen's columns appear.

Unless the whale was killed before the flood tide he was lost.

Nathan Cobb began the fight. Standing up in the bow of the boat, he put the muzzle of his heavy gun within two feet of the back, and pulled trigger. Two thundering reports echoed across the waves. The mighty leviathan of the deep merely waved his tail like a dog when his ears are scratched, or as a cat when its fur is rubbed. Again, again and yet again did Nathan send the buckshot into the mass; but the blubber, which was some four feet deep, absorbed the shot, and probably did not worry him any more than a sand fly would a hippopotamus.

Next Tom Spady's device was attempted. The sharpened stake was thrust in the spout hole, but the united force of three men could not hold it in. One breath of the huge fish was like a blast from a volcano, and mocked the puny strength of man; the stakes would be hurled twenty feet high. Stop his breath—as well try to stop a woman's tongue, as easy, indeed, for three Lilliputians to attempt to close the nostrils of the mighty Gulliver!

"Hurry up, boys!" sang out Cornell; "give it to him with the axe." And the steel sank deep in the blubber that was as soft and white as hog's lard. Like the shot, the stroke only seemed to give pleasure, and the broad tail gently fanned the water.

"Let's get on top of its back." said the Captain. "TII follow," said Spady. "TII risk it," put in Nathan, and "I guess I won't be backed out," said Warren Cobb, gave a hitch to his breeches and took a fresh bite at the plug of tobacco. Bill Johns "allowed that he would go," too, so preparations were made and all hands got ready to board the strange craft, though no boatswain's whistle was heard. But that whale's time hadn't come, and neither of the Cobb's or Spady was fated to play the role of Jonah, for the tide flooding in, had risen a couple of feet, and the great fish floated off and started at a slow, leisurely gait up the channel; the boat getting on the outside, kept up with him, Nath sun dipped below the ocean's rim, and giving a gentle flirt with his tail, he sank out of sight and was seen no more.

The third and final scene ends the history of this whale. It is five years hence. In the year 1887, the good ship, The Dancing Sally, from Nantucket, a staunch whaler of 500

tons, lies off on the coast of the Arctic Ocean. The misty tons, les oil on the coast of the Arctic Ocean. The missy spectral light shows that the night of the polar winter is not far off. It is a calm but intensely cold day, the rigging of the ship choked with ice makes spars, masts and ropes look as if they were manufactured of pure silver. The ocean, of deep blue, gleams like steel and reflects with marvelous idelity the color and outline of the Dancing Sally, that gracefully rises and falls in the smooth undulating billows. Afar

deely once, greams like steel and rehects with marvecions fidelity the color and outline of the Dancing Sally, that gracefully rises and falls in the smooth, undulating billows. Afar off, gleaming in immaculate white profile against the cerulean sky are towering icebergs that take the form of moated castles with turreted towers and postern gate. The sun shining upon it all, makes it gleam with the iridescent hues of opal. A whale has been captured after a long chase and the whole ship is in a state of bustling activity. A dozen men with their cutting spades as sharp as razors are severing the blubber in huge cakes; another dozen are securing the carcass to the ship by the means of chains. A third detach ment are rigging a derrick from the mast to be used as a crane to hoist up the immense pieces of fat, some thirty or forty feet long, when suddenly all the work is suspended, the busy hands stop, and a half a hundred eyes glance inquiringly towards a sailor who, crushing a handful of blubber between his horny flippers, starts, and then with his eyes protruding from his head, gives a loud hello and looks at the contents of his hand.

It is a handful of Nathan Cobb's shot!

"Smash your toplights, what's the matter?" roars the skip-

"Smash your toplights, what's the matter?" roars the skip-per stepping on the platform.
"May I be blowed," said the whaleman holding out his paw with the lead in it, "if somebody hasn't been a hunting this ere fish with a shot gun." "May I be blowed," said the whaleman holding out his paw with the lead in it, "if somebody hasn't been a hunting this ere fish with a shot gun."
"That's so," said the skipper, examining the buckshot. "Shiver my timbers if I can account for it. I have followed

the sea man and boy for forty years and never seed the like

The cutter scratched his head, while the crew in sympathy scratched theirs also. All at once his weather-beaten bronze face lighted up and he called:

"Cap'en!"

Avast there, what is it?

"Avast there, what is it?"

"Avast there, what is it?"

"What was the craft that was lost somewheres near the North Pole when they were trying to get to the open sea?"

"The Jeannette you mean, commanded by De Long."

"The same," was the reply. "Now this here whale must have blowed his flukes close along that ship, and the crew not having her irons handy and being jammed up in the ice-flows, just pulls at him with a gun, d'yer see?"

"That's it Jack, but look ahead; lively, men, and stop that palaver," shouted the skipper, "this carcass will yield ninety barrels of oil and is worth a thousand dollars if its worth a cent. So lively, my lads, pitch in, my hearties. Loft shoy! keep a sharp lookout," and then the skipper hummed, as he looked in his pocket for a match, that ancient song of the whaler:

Jack Darling was a landsman bold, Who would a whaling go,

COBB'S ISLAND, Va.

CHASSEITR.

NOTES FROM SPIRIT LAKE.

PRING is spring, ducks and geese have commenced their flight. Prairie chickens are very plenty and very fat even now. Should we have a good season for the chicks, there will be countless numbers for the season's sport. We have had a very open winter, some mallards have not left at all; a pair have been in the outlet of my hatchinghouse all winter. I expect every day that some vandal will that they have have accorded so far.

even now. Should we have a good season for the chicks, there will be countless numbers for the season's sport.

We have had a very open winter, some mallards have not left at all; a pair have been in the outlet of my hatchinghouse all winter. I expect every day that some vandal will shoot them, but they have escaped so far.

Parties here are making all possible arrangements for coming visitors; buildings have been going up all winter. Hotels are being enlarged, boats are being built. Thousands of dolars will be laid out for accommodations for visitors; new men are coming in every day; lots and lands are going up, up; we are having a real "boom." Three railroads will be in running order to this place by the Fourth of July, 1882, just in time for the summer rush.

The sporting here is of the best at present, fishing especially. I was out late last fall about three hours with Gov. Gear, of this State, and a friend of his; we caught one hundred and nine pike, pickerel, perch and bass, could have got more, but our bait ran out. A catch of one hundred pounds a day per man is a common occurrence, and not overdrawn either. But when the fish run in the spring is the time to see fish; the stories told about them seem "fishy" to an outsider, but they are generally trullful. I have seen wagon loads taken out with pitchforks, and hundreds, yes, thousands of pounds thrown out and left to rot. I have tried for several sessions of our Legislature to get a stop put to such waste, but our "Solons," I regret to say, have as yet made no laws of much account. "Tis true some feeble attempt has been made, but what has been done is set at naught by a good many.

There is now a hope that some steps will be taken to remedy this cvil, but you are well aware that laws amount to but little unless public sentiment goos with them, and I am glad to say that the people here are awakening, and will, no doubt, take a different course for the future. As yet there is plenty, and if all those interested would put forth an effort, the evil would be

CARE vs. COOT.

PART II.

SOME time ago I told the story of our search for sounder sleep and better digestion while we tarried at Good foround, passing the time "in battery" or out of it, but enjoying each moment to the full.

I ninted that later I might furnish your waste-basket with rejected manuscript, which should tell something of our subsequent cruise around Gardiner's Bay and the Sound.

It is doubtless a fact that many might go through the same experience and find but little recreation and profit, much less discover any satisfaction in rehearsing the story or listening to it from another.

But there is a class for whom the open page of nature has an endless charm, who never tire of the wonderful revelations of the great "outdoors," who find "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything."

You, my friend, I know are of this good fellowship; and knowing also, as you do, what an opportunity such as this really means to many of us, who through the major part of daily life are tied down to close application and the sedentary habit of office work, it may be that you may get a whilf of the salt breezes through these lines—a refreshing dash of salt brine—even if afterward you toss these pages into the aforesaid basket.

It was in October of last year—October, not midsummer.

said basket.

It was in October of last year—October, not midsummer.

the salt breezes through these lines—a refreshing dash of salt brine—even if afterward you toss these pages into the aforesaid basket.

It was in October of last year—October, not midsummer. A time of clearer atmosphere, fresher breezes, more invigorating influences than in "the heated term." A time when the blood courses through the veins with vigorous flow, and when each breath drawn, charged with life-giving ozone, is better than a draught of sparking champagne.

We left the cars at Sag Harbor one Saturday noon, and after gathering gun cases and traps in one conglomerated pile, and placing in charge thereof a possible future President of this great Republic, we sallied out to look up the Nahma.

Great Boreas! how it blew!

The wind had shifted during the preceding night, and after getting itself settled into exactly west-northwest, and by dint of some extra brace seemed to have entered into the spirit of self-competition and was doing things up lively, each hour showing more "laps" than its predecessor.

Jamming our hats down on to our heads, and streking forward one shoulder well into the wind, we laid our course to the dock. The blue water, rolling along in heavy seas, was flecked with foam, while the crest of each wave was caught up by the laughing gale and whipped into what Oscar Wilde has so poetically called "unravelled lace," and scattered far and wide.

Riding at anchor were eraft of every 'longshore description, most of which had sought harbor during the night. Some were snugly moored, while other shad dropped anchor where they were caught, and where a second anchor had been dropped to hold fast against the dreaded drag. The driving mist from the water shut out the low line of the other shore across the bay; while above we observed ducks, singles and in hunches, scudding on the wind to the shelter of inland coves.

As we reached the foot of the pier, on which no living thing was visible, we saw the old, familiar rig of the Nahma sweeping with graceful motion as she bowed her acknowledgment to the bo

slippers followed, when we jumped aboard, locked hands and took command.

It seemed as though the old yacht herself acknowledged old acquaintance with a gentler dip than usual, and yielded her allegiance with willing spirit. It was out of the question making any start until the wind went down, and so we took things easily, getting traps aboard and well stored, looking over the ship's stores, adding a few things in way of "fresh provisions," purchasing oilskin overalls up town—and getting our "bearings" generally.

All this afternoon we were unconsciously perhaps, taking on sea airs, and drifting into nautical slang. A certain spreading of the legs was giving our walk the roll of an "old salt," and we gave the stem of our briar-root an extra shove into the corner of our mouth, while "northeast" became "no"theast," and "starboard" or "larboard" covered everything that did not lie too many points "ahead" or "stern."

The wind still blew with unabating force and we took a stroll up into the town before dark and before supper, and our first night again aboard the yacht.

This good and staunch old boat deserves a word of special mention. Built some years ago for safety, speed and context and the suppers of the statements of the statements.

our first night again aboard the yacht.

This good and staunch old boat deserves a word of special mention. Built some years ago for safety, speed and comfort, she is in these respects, of perfect model. With good "waist," pleasant lines, and, to our eyes, a comfortable "sheer," with a snug and comfortable cockpit, ample deck and everything aloft sound and well bent, her appearance outside is winsome and satisfactory.

Down through the companionway into her cabin, one gets a view of pleaty of room and jolly, jolly quarters. Twenty feet in clear length, full breadth of boat and height enough to clear the tallest commodore's chapeau, with good, clean berths and all the appointments and fittings essential to every comfort during a cruses, nean a jolly good time for two such light-hearted land-lubbers as now were in possession.

But clever old boat as this Nahma is, she owes half of her charm to old "Capt. Bill," who knows her through and through, from stem to stern, from peak to keel, and every changing mood that she may ever indulge in. Capt. Bill, who treats her with loving care, who at any and all hours is alert to anticipate her lightest whim; Capt. Bill, whose idea of heaven would be incompleted id it not include some shadowy. Nahma and etherial eel chowder; Capt. Bill, whose word is fual and square everytime; old frizzled-topped, gray-haired, honest Capt. Bill, all hail!

Sixty years have dashed and washed their briny waves about him; have blown that hair about his weather-beaten.

face only to make the children love him more, and to crys-

Take only to make the children love him more, and to crystalize his truthfulness into changeless shape.

We had learned never to doubt him or his barometer. Each working backward by some mysterious and inexplicable methods of their own, they came out right, blackguard them as you might, argue as you might, reason and differ as

them as you might, argue as you might, reason and differ as you pleased.

If to us the barometer was falling and warning us in no uncertain tone to make things snug and look for different weather, Captain Bill's cheery and confident tone came to the rescue. "That 'ere barometer was out of the ship Italy, and was made in London, England. She knows what she's about; it's going to be fair, boys."

Useless to call his attention to the fact that painted right across the face of the thing, stared the letters, "New London Spa, New York'—useless to insist that when barometers go down, "it means business" the world over—the same confident reply came solemnly forth, after rolling his quid from one check to the other: "Can't help it boys, that 'ere barometer was made in England—in London town—took out of the ship Italy, and knows her business. I tell you when she goes down it's going to be fine, and that's just the size of it."

And the wonder of it all was that it always did as he said, give it time enough. But he is a jolly old salt, and he knows his business just the same, and we love to think over all the pleasant days we have sailed together, in storm and calm, and to look forward to the days to come, which we trust may be filled for us with like pleasure and delight.

Lamps lighted, a good square supper eaten, (no sait junk and hard tack) led the way to books, talk, "seven-up," and finally to turning in and sound sleep till about "five bel's" in the morning.

Sunday morning! Bright, glorious and clear. The wind

the morning

Sunday morning! Bright, glorious and clear. The wind still blew hard, but not so like a gale as the day before.

T. C. BANKS.

It was decided to make sail comfortably during the day (the cussed old barometer having begun to fall), and lie that night under the shelter of "Gibson's Neck."

Our old friend O. H. Fordham, having heard of us over night, came down in the morning to board us, and learning that he was proposing to take a little stroll over to Greenport (his legs will carry him anywhere), we insisted on his starting with us, agreeing to lund him over on the Island or at Montauk, according as he felt the need of exercise.

Final preparations all completed, and everything being in readiness, we only waited for the appearance of Fordham. As he jumped aboard, the mainsail crippled to a double reef and flapping noisily in the wind with jib "unseized" and ready to run up, they cast off our hawser, and instantly, like a bird released, we left the pier with a swoop to leeward, caught her with the tiller, and we were off.

Not "a life on the ocean wave" exactly, but a close approach to it. Much of the poetry and but little of the prose. To go where we pleased, as we pleased, we almost wished we were pirates—good pirates of course.

We had discovered a brass cannon aboard, and it was somewhat in our minds to rig it up and challenge every passing craft; to compel obedience or blow them out of water.

Our first run was across the bay, and before coming to anchor we cruised hither and thither, as our sweet will bade us, fairly revelling in the freedom which a free wind gave us, dancing over wave top or cutting through some briny billow, whose dashing spray thashed bright in the morning sunlight, and bathed us with foaming, sparkling shower.

The gulls, with their heavy but powerful wing-beat, kept us company, hanging over our wake, or dipping ever and anon to scize some floating "id-bit" thrown out by us, or swooping in wide circles to pick up drift from other sources.

White clouds rolled up against the dark blue background of a clear sky, lighted everywhere by the all glorious sun, hung like a canopy over us. Captain Bill at the helm, with

"Ready about," and 'hard-a-lee," gave us new and changing views, and we changed our songs as often.

And so we passed this Sunday at sea, not unmindful of the day, and perhaps with as truthful worship as that of some werry worshipper in some temple made of hands, whose drowsy nod or wandering thought were only arrested by the benediction. benediction.

benediction.

Toward dusk we drew in under "Gibson's Beach" and found good anchorage, made things taut and fast for the night, while we had the small boat manned and pulled ashore to look the blinds over for a morning with the ducks at daybreak.

While walking over the neck we sent our boat down the

ashore to look the blinds over for a morning with the ducks at daybreak.

While walking over the neck we sent our boat down the shore to a runway, where we had noticed some wicked siners of fishermen overhauling their nets, that we might have somewhat of fish fry for supper. As darkness came on we were back at the yacht, lights were set in the rigging and in the cabins, and supper found us at our common board again. As we paced the deck in the evening with a fragrant Havana as a sort of grateful "burnt offering," the glory of the heavens stood revealed with new wonder. The immensity of space, the overpowering vastness of university, awed us into silence, broken only by the swash of the waves breaking on the yonder beach, and we could but ask, "What is man, that Thou art mindful of him?"

"All hands, ahoy! Tumble up!" woke us in the morning with a cherry ring, and up we tumbled "fresh as roses and ready for business."

First business—breakfast. This we attended to strictly, No fooling nor "soldiering." "Bills receivable" of fried fish, baked beans, baked potatoes, were "accepted" and "discounted" without hesitation. Whole invoices of bread and toast were taken in, and storage was at once found for a small line of sausages, while shipments of tea and coffee were taken aboard as fast as offered and no "rates" asked.

After this we were pulled ashore, Fortham rigged out with the trusty thirty-four-inch ten-bores.

Snugly hid in blinds of favoring bushes or long sedge grass, we lined along the Neck and waited for anything to fly over! Two little black specks away beyond the yacht, flying low, settled us well hid in blinds, and the writer, with that characteristic unselfishness which marks him, prayed they might come to him.

But no; mounting to clear the Neck, they swerved to the left, and Fordham's salute bade them "good speed," which they ackneveledged with quickened flight, and were soon lost—"to memory dear."

Standing up to chaff the unfortunate man, our brother's gentle cry, "Get down, you tool, you," came dow

self, in a veritable tangle of ulster, gun, legs and bushes.
But this bird was to be ours. Heading right for us, unconscious of the deadly arm and unfailing aim, came a pair of broadbills. Steady, now! Bang! bang! And these two ducks, unlike Ford-ham's duck, took their course onward, a little more "sou-west by nothe," we judged.

We never could understand it, and shall not attempt to explain it, but, as you must know, there eas some good reason for the miss. Either our catridges had no shot in them, or the wind, you know, for which we made no allowance, changed at that exact moment, or else they were spectre ducks, or something, we never

allowance, changed at that exact moment, or else they were spectre ducks, or something, we never could tell what, was wrong.

Any way, the other two men rose up, howled in an altogether needless manner, as though something was a very good thing indeed, and then dropped in to "blind" again."

Each hour was so filled with a variety of constant enjoy-ment, the temptation now is to amplify and cover each detail of the week.

But evi bonof. You have the picture of the start. Can you

plify and cover each detail of the week.

But eut beno!

You have the picture of the start. Can you not imagine the Nahma and her party? Can you not imagine how, after Fordham leit us, we made sail again—how we passed out into the open bay by Cedar Island Light—how, as the fog shut us in, we ran by "bearings" and compass, as it liftedtaking fresh observation.?

Can you not hear the animated discussion as to whether it was really too late for hook and line fishing? You certainly feel no surprise to know that we pulled off in the small boat and made fast to "Old Rodney," and tried in vain to hook something or anything, while the yacht stood off and on, awaiting our signal of victory or defeat.

"Cela va sans dire," that we sailed by "Fireplace Point," where we stepped ashore to replenish our stock of wood, almost reached the shores of "Promised Land," and for harbor, lay snug in the shelter of "Nappeague."

One night while here the wind again blew for twelve hours a perfect hurricane, and our brother, who had ventured ashore with one of the crew in a crazy search for geese, barely made the yacht, when pulling to her, broadside to the wind, and that only by dragging the boat a quarter of a mile to windward before shoving off.

Thousands upon thousands of ducks were in the bay, and as we sailed them down they often rose in clouds, while the whistle of their wings seemed like a merry laugh at our expense.

Many a venturesome bird, however, waiting just too long.

Whiste of their wings scales and an expense pense.

Many a venturesome bird, however, waiting just too long, met its fate and swelled our load. The loons this year were too quick for us and we failed to secure one, and their macking cry as they arose from their flash-like dive, was the only response to our guns, save the echo which sometimes came back to us from the distant hills or the sides of some passing steamer.

We cruised to the eastward and the westward hither and thither as we pleased, finally darting across the sound, run-

We cruised to the eastward and the westward hither and thither as we pleased, finally darting across the sound, running between Old Silas and Little Gull, and so by the Lightship and into New London.

Leaving the Nahma and Capt. Bill until we again shull hail them, we came out of rooms at the hotel, metamorphosed from flannelly nauticusses into ordinary landsmen and sober citizens, but with a brown and ruddy glow, a healthful and hearty appetite, and a restful spirit, that gave promise of better work and more of it, in office life again.

B.

"THE SECRET OF WING SHOOTING," which has been copied into about one thousand papers with credit to a California journal, originally appeared in these columns.

"Belay all!"

Hatural Distory.

WINTER HOUSE OF THE BLACK BEAR.

WINTER HOUSE OF THE BLACK DEAR DEAR DEAR OF TO.

TO a recent issue of the Lake City (Linn.) Review, Dr. D.

C. Estes, with whose pleasing writings all old-time readers of Forners And Stream are milliar, gives a very interesting account of a curious nest of the black bear which once came under his observation. This nest was discovered by the doctor at the close of a long hunt, which he can be all the black of the control of

BAY RIDGE, L. I., March 24.—Song-sparrows are here in full force accompanied by numerous bluebirds, a few fox-colored sparrows and numbers of robins. I have also seen two pair of brown creepers. To-day I saw four wild geese passing North. They were not very high and answered a call, but would not stop. Have seen one red-winged black-bird.—A, L. T.

SPRING NOTES.

SPRING NOTES.

Nova Scotta, March 18.—February and March to the present date have given us one incessant continuance of winter in its severest forms—bitter cold northeast gales and snowstorms always accompanied by high winds, which piled up highways and railways with huge drifts. Whole townships have had to turn out to try and make a way for traffic, and the snow-ploughs have been shovelling away in some cases wholly without avail, the drifts having been frozen hard and inpenetrable, save by the spade of manual labor. No trains have reached here for three days at a time. Every vessel that arrives at Halifax from the North reports great fields of ice and icebergs all over the banks of Newfoundland, while in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the ice king reigns supreme. Such a winter, at least from the commencement of February, has not been known in Nova Scotia for years. As a natural consequence, not a single migratory bird has appeared in this neighborhood as yet. The goese, which usually pass over us on their way North, some years as early as the 11th of this month, could not face such weather as this, and the song-sparrow, due usually on the 15th, has delayed his departure from the latitude of New York State, where I see he has arrived ten days ago, by the latest accounts in Forest AND STREAM. A few robins have stayed with us all the winter, but the migratory host has yet to arrive. The crow and blue jay are our most common winter birds, and have been abundant even during the severest weather. On taking a walk on the 12th inst., as cloudy day with westerly wind, and every appearance of a change to milder temperature. I observed the snow nearly the whole distance of my walk, to be specied over with a small insect which, on examination under the lens, proved to he a species of neuroptera, with six addominal joints. Some specimens had perfect lengthened wings with numerous cross veins, while others were destitute of these appendages. The genus is unknown to me. I hope another week will bring a change, and let us hear on

lass blocked the roads and generally impeded travel].

IOWA.—Coralville, March 21, 1882.—I notice that an IOWA correspondent in the last issue of FOREST AND STREAM desires information in regard to the Bohemian waxwing in this State. Lost April a boy near this place shot into a flock of waxwings, killing nine of them; the birds were in the orchard very close to the house. Four or five of them were brought to me, and I mounted three of the finest ones, and have two of them in my collection, where there beautiful crests and wings tipped with the coral red wax are much admired. Some of the specimens were without the wax on the wings, and I think a little larger than the others; those I supposed were the females. I have a few spring notes that I will give. February 11th, ducks, geese and wild pigeons are flying; 12th, heard the first bluebirds; 13th, first robins. Yesterday (March 20th) was a warm, showery April like day, and great numbers of geese, ducks, cranes, etc., were flying North; but to-day we are having a genuine Westen blizzard, and it is ludicrous to see them hastening back with all possible speed. One fancies that they are soundly betating their leader for taking them off on such a "wild goose clase," such a hawking and quarking is heard. I have occasionally written for the Foness AND STREAM above the signature of W., but as W's are so numerous, and nom de plumes are being objected to, I have concluded to adopt my own name, though it is with some repidation lest (being a woman) I may be excluded from the columns of this very nice gentleman's paper.—Violet S. Williams.

Hounellsville, N. Y., March 26.—Bluebirds arrived February 16th; robins the 19th; blackbirds the 24th; kingstishers and meadowlarks have been here all winter. Saw the first swallow to-day.—J. Otts Fellows.

HABITS OF WOODPECKERS.

HABITS OF WOODPECKERS.

I HAVE noticed and read with pleasure many articles in the Forest and Stream about the red-headed woodpecker. But he has one accomplishment which I have not seen mentioned, and I hesitate about giving it, fearing it may excite incredulity in the minds of many who have not observed it. Yet it is a fact that the red-headed woodpecker is one of the most expert fly-catchers to be found among the fly-catching birds. When a boy I have watched him for hours, and admired not only his skill, but his sound judgment. In early summer, before the sap has stopped flowing in the birch and maple, he will select a number of these trees and pick in the south side of them, where it is exposed to the sun, some fifteen or twenty holes, through which the sap will flow, knowing the flies will readily be attracted by the sweet liquid, and when they have well settled upon the place. Mr. Redhead will, noiselessly and still as the flight of a bat, light upon the side of the tree just opposite where he has set his trap for the greedy fly, and then with his long tongue reach round and gather in—I can't say how many flies, but certain it is that he is well satisfied with his success, for I have watched him run half a dozen trees in this way for an hour or two at a time.

Mantox, Mass, March 18, 1882.

The habit referred to by our correspondent has not, so far the way hear absyred in the red-headyle woodpecker.

hour or two at a time.

Marios, Mass, March 18, 1882.

The habit referred to by our correspondent has not, so far as we know, been observed in the red-headed woodpeeker; Dr. Merriam, however, in an interesting communication to the Natlett Bulletin (IV., p. 1, Jam., 1879) noted the same habit in the common "sapsucker," or yellow-hellied woodpeeker, Sphyarapieus varias. He says of this species: "In the central district [of the Adirondack region] they really do considerable mischief by drilling holes in the bark of apple, thorn-apple, and mountain ash trees, in such a way as to form girdles of punctures, sometimes two feet or more in breadth (up and down), about the trunks and branches. Whether in like manner they affect trees (excepting occasionally a young elm) pertaining to other genera than the one (Typus) to which the above belong, I am unable to say; but the fact of their destroying some of these, notably the apple, and especially in the West, has often been recorded. The holes which are sometimes merely single punctures and sometimes squarish spaces (multiple punctures) nearly half an inch across, are placed so near together that, not unfrequently, they cover more of the tree than the remaining bark. Hence more than half of the bark is sometimes removed from the girdled portions, and the balance often dries up and comes off. Therefore it is not surprising that trees which have been extensively girdled generally die, and mountain ash are much

more prone to do so than either apple or thorn-apple trees, due, very likely, to their more slender stems.

"The motive which induces this species to operate thus upon young and healthy trees is, I think, but parily understood. It is unquestionably true that they feed, to a certain extent, both upon the inner bark and the fresh sap from these trees, but that the procurement of these two elements of sustenance, gratifying as they doubtless are, is their chief aim in making the punctures I am inclined to dispute. As the sap exudes from the newly-made punctures, thousands of flies, "yellow-jackets," and other insects congregate about the place, till the hum of their wings suggests a swarm of bees, If now the tree be watched, the woodpecker will soon be seen to return and alight over that part of the girlle which he has most recently punctured. Here he remains, with motionless body, and feeds upon the choicest species from the hosts of insects within easy reach. Therefore it is my firm belief that their chief object in making these holes is to secure the insects which gather about them.

Some time ago Mr. C. L. Bagg called my attention to a clump of mountain ash whose leaves had turned yellow and were fast falling off. Here a pair of these birds, with their young, had established an unfailing food supply, and at almost any time of the day several of their dark, motionless forms might be seen adhering to the trunks and branches of the young trees. Evidently this had been their headquarters for several seasons, for all the main stems in the cluster were for several seasons, for all the main stems in the cluster were form the ground), and most of the branches of any size were fixed by the summary of the sum of the young trees. Evidently this had been their headquarters for several seasons, for all the main stems in the cluster were fixed by the sean adhering to the trunks and branches of the young trees. Evidently this had been their headquarters for several seasons, for all the main stems in the cluster were fixed fo

THE NEW CHECK LIST.

Washington, March 24, 1882.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have read with interest Mr. Everett Smith's article in the last number of Forrest and Stream:

I have read with interest Mr. Everett Smith's article in the last number of Forrest and Stream, and hearfily agree with him in the general drift of the complaint he makes that our nomenclature of birds is so incessantly shifting. The evil of which he speaks has grown almost intolerable, and I can only hope it is not an insuperable one. I have long been convinced of its magnitude, and have attempted of late to do what I could to lessen, if not remove it, by offering a system of nomenclature of our birds, based upon recognized rules for the tenability of names, and tending, as I trust, to a degree of fixity we have not hitherto attained. To place the names, determined upon good grounds to be tenable, entirely within the grasp of all who have not made the subject a special study, I have moreover undertaken to explain and define each one of them. The little treatise to which I allude is so nearly ready for publication, after a delay of nearly two years in passing the press, owing to my long illness and absence from my desk, that I feel at liberty to enclose to you a portion of the introduction, explaining the character and objects of the work. I shall be amply rewarded for the pains bestowed upon its preparation, should it have any good effect in correcting existing abuses, in lessening the difficulties Mr. Smith adduces, and in contributing to the fixity of our nomenclature.

ELLIOTE COTES.

ENTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

In 1873, shortly after the publication of the author's "Kay to North American Birds," appeared the original edition of this "Check List," which was almost immediately reissued in connection with the same writer's "Field Ornithology," in 1874. That list reflected the classification and nonnenclature of the "Key" with much exactitude, although it included, in an appendix, a few species additional to those described in the "Key," and made some slight changes in the names. Excepting some little comment in foot notes and in the appendix, the original "Check List" was a bare catalogue of scientific and vernacular names, printed in thick type on one side of the paper.

Meanwhile, the science of ornithology has progressed, and our knowledge of North American birds has increased, both in extent and in precision, until the original list, faithful as it was at the time, fails now to answer the purpose of adequately reflecting the degree of perfection to which the subject has been brought. A new edition has therefore become necessary.

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The list has been revised with the utmost care. The gratifying degree of accuracy with which it represented our knowledge of 1873 is exhibited in the fact, that it is found necessary to remove no more than ten names. On the other hand, the progress of investigation has resulted in adding one hundred and twenty names to the list, and showing the necessity or expediency of making many changes in nomenclature. The exact analysis of the differences between the two lists is given beyond.

In revising the list for the main purpose of determining the ornithological status of every North American bird, the most scrupulous attention has been paid to the matter of nomenclature.—not only as a part of scientific classification determining the technical relations of genera, species, and varieties to each other, but also as involved in writing and speaking the names of birds correctly. The more closely this matter was scratinized, the more evidences of inconsistency, negligence, or ignorance were discovered in our habitual use of names. It was therefore determined to submit the current catalogue of North American birds to a rigid examination, with reference to the spelling, pronunciation, and derivation of every name—in short, to revise the list from a philological sas well as an ornithological standpoint.

The present "Check List," therefore, differs from the original edition in so far as, instead of being a bare catalogue of names, it consists in a treatise on the etymology, orthography and orthoepy of all the scientific and many of the vernacular words employed in the nomenclature of North American birds. Nothing of the sort has been done before, to the same birds. Nothing of the sort has been done before, to the same

extent at any rate; and it is confidently expected that the information given here will prove useful to many who, however familiar they may be with the appearance of these names on paper, have comparatively little notion of the derivation, signification, and application of the words, and who unwitingly speak them as they usually hear them pronounced, that is to say, with glaring impropriety. No one who adds a degree of classical proficiency to his scientific acquirements, be too latter never so extensive, can fail to handle the tools of thought with an case and precision so greatly enhanced that the merit of ornithological exactitude may be adorned with the clarm of scholarly elegance.

The purpose of the present "Check List" is thus distinctly seen to be twofold: Pirst, to present a complete list of the birds now known to inhabit North America north of Mexico and including Greenland, to classify them systematically, and to name them conformably with current rules of nomenclature, these being ornithological matters of science; secondly, to take each word occurring in such technical usage, explain its derivation, significance, and application, spell it correctly, and indicate its pronunciation with the usual diacritical narks, these being purely philological matters, affecting not the scientific status of any bird, but the classical questions involved in its name.

THE SCARCITY OF GROUSE.

THE SCARCHY OF CROUSE.

THE laborious efforts at ridicule borne to us on the northern breeze in your issue of Feb. 16, are so clearly of a suicidal nature, that we resign them to their inevitable fate, merely observing that the cause of wing-shooting from its first inception has only been strengthened by the envious assaults of the pot-hunter.

It was with pleasurable emotions that I perused the confinuitieation of "Nessmuk" in your last issue.

It is evidently one of "nature's noblemen—born, not manufactured"—as expressed in his manner of worshiping at her shrine.

munication of "Nessmuk" in your last issue.

He is evidently one of "nature's noblemen—born, not manufactured"—as expressed in his manner of worshiping at her shrine.

However, is not his philosophical manner of disposing of the "scurcity of grouse" question quite as illogical as any theory previously advanced, in view of the fact that not only the grouse, but also all of our other game and fish have shared the same fate wherever exposed to the onward march of our peculiar civilization. In short, wherever the same cause has exhibited its baneful influence that is to-day accomplishing the rapid extermination of our large game at the West.

I can point to large tracts of formerly fine grouse country in New England where the "treer" and snarer have wrought practical extermination within a space of time covering only a few years. And similar reports reach us from every direction. "Adirondack" writes that in Northern New York thousands of grouse are shamefully slaughtered every season and sent to market by parties making this their sole business at certain seasons of the year. He also states that one man potted seventy grouse over a little treeing cur in a short time, and shooting only at odd intervals.

"H. L. G.," writing from Brookfield, N. Y., in your issue of December 30, 1880, states "that of all the rulfed grouse that are killed during the month of December in the central and northern counties of this State, nine out of every ten are killed by market-hunters, pot-hunters, and the like, and, worst of all, eight out of every nine are killed sitting on trees, where they have been seared by the traditional 'yaller' dog,' whose idea of sport is about as exalted as the man who owns and hunts him," and "that unless immediate steps are taken to arrest the slaughter that is going on among the feathered tribe, our children will have no use for the costly guns and implements which we leave behind us, save to look at them and curse the stupidity of the men who did not protect that which God provided for the recreation of

Therefore, as we sweat over our task of restocking with quait, let us reflect on the fact, that if ever reduced to the same exigencies with the wary, determined grouse, the rigor of our task will be multiplied many fold. Shall we indolently neglect our fleeting opportunities for the preservation of our sadly decimated stock of grouse?

RUFFED GROUSE.

Asiffield, Mass.

Ruffed Grouse.

Ashfreld, Mass.

Proceedings of the Philadelphia, which comprises the received Part III. of the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, which comprises the records of the meetings and the papers read at such meetings from August to December, 1881. An idea of the varied and interesting contents of this part may be had from the contents, which we give below: Revision of the Palæcerinordea, by Charles Wachsmuth and F. Springer; Revision of the Cis-Mississippi Tertiary Pectens of the U. S., Remarks on the Molluscan Genera Hippagus, Verticordia and Pecchiolia, Note on the Approximate Position of the Eocene Deposits of Maryland; Revision of the Tertiary Species of Arca of the Eastern and Southern U. S., all by A. Heilprin; On Hieracium aurantiacum, and Note upon Plantago clongata (Pursh.), by S. II. Redfield; How Orb-Weaving Spiders Make the Framework or Foundations of Weaving Spiders Make the Framework or Foundations of Webs, by Rev. II. C. McCook; On the Nature of the Diphtheritic Contagium, by Dr. H. C. Wood; Notes on Mistletore, Dimorphism in a Willow, Color in Autumn Leaves, On Movements and Paralysis in the Leaves of Robinia, On Pilobolus crystallinus, and on the Varying Influence of Heat on Flower Buds and Leaf Buds, by Thos. Meelhan; Occurrence of the same species of Protozoa on both sides of the Athanic, by John A. Ryder; The Genus Carterella vs. Spongiophaga Pottsi, by Edw. Potts; On a Feetal Kanagaroo and its Membranes, by Dr. N. C. Chapman; Reports of various officers; Elections during 1881; Additions to the Museum and the Library. The proceedings of the Academy are published at \$5 per annum, payable in advance, and are important to all naturaliets.

The Rose-Briested Grosbeak in Captivity,—The rose-breasted grosbeak—the bird that I have before written about as being so useful a destroyer of the notato-break—is easily kept in confinement, if captured when it is young. A

family near this place kept a pair of them for some time. The birds were taken when very young, and soon became so tame that they were allowed their liberty through the day, and they invariably returned to their cage at night. When spring came they made some preparations toward building a nest, but seemed disgusted with the undertaking, and tore it to pieces. They were finally sold to Mr. J. A. Pickering, of lowa city; and the melody of that beautiful songster is poured forth as clear and sweet from the confines of that gentleman's store as it ever is by his more fortunate brethren of the woods.—Violet S. Williams.

Albino Muskrat.—A Hornellsville (N.Y.) paper says "Mr. S. W. Owens brought into our office last evening a veritable curiosity in the shape of a white muskrat, which had been trapped by Fred. Wombull in the river at Canisteo yesterday morning. His ratship was of usual size and while his fur was of a cream color outside, upon the blowing it apart it was found to be nearly a pure white. The tail was broader and flatter than the ordinary muskrat and more closely resembled that of the beaver, and in color was a pure white." This specimen was a true albino having plnk eyes.

Game Bag and Gun.

AN ARKANSAS BEAR FIGHT.

PART II,-TO BE CONCLUDED.

AN ARKANSAS BEAR FIGHT.

PART II.—TO BE CONCLUDED.

WHEN they came opposite the scene of action they tooted their horns and encouraged the dogs. After a time the bears started again slowly, the old bear apparently keeping the dogs well back. After going about a half a mile there was another halt, the hunters came up and encouraged the dogs for some time. Bill wanted to go in again and shoot the bear, but Jim would not hear to it. Jim could see the top of a dead tree over the cane in the direction in which the dogs were barking. He climbed up on the roots of a great upturned tree, and from there could see the cub up in the tree, about one hundred yards away. He told Bill to hand him up the rifle. "You couldn't hit a barn that far," said Bill. Jim insisted and the rifle was handed up. Jim cracked away but no baah dropped. "Git down outern that and let your dad come up," said Bill. Bill loaded her up for 300 yards, climbed up, drew a very fine bead on the cub and out it tumbled, and then there was a fearful "muss." After some little time things became more quiet, and Judge Bill Jones insisted on going in and shooting the old bear, but Judge Barker urged him to keep cool. He insisted, and as a compromise they concluded to consult Judge, smith, so they went back a short distance to a thin place in the cane, forced their way through, found the old Judge, and held a council of war. Judge Smith, having been away from the flask all day, was perfectly cool.

After listening intently for some time and encouraging the dogs, and getting run of the movements of the old bear, Judge Smith, having been away from the flask all day, was perfectly cool.

After listening intently for some time and encouraging the long, and getting run of the movements of the old bear, Judge Smith said, "It won't do, Bill, that old she devil has got her grift up, and she would chaw you up quickern you could say Jack Robinson, you could not get near enough to her to see to shoot; and if you will listen you will here her bear but he same way.

Bill in

two dead dogs.

On consultation they concluded as it was getting late in the day that Judge Smith should follow up the chase on the old mare, call off the dogs, and that the other two should take each one of the cubs and return to camp. This plan was carried out and all reached camp before dark. A muster by companies of the dogs that evening only found seven on deck, and nearly all of them somewhat injured. Old Tige was among the missing. Old Lark had a splendid supper ready, to which all did ample justice. Lark also had an ample and savory mess for the dogs. After supper, and after the lining of their nests had been warmed up by a careful mixture of spiritus fermenti, they carefully looked over the wounded dogs, and made them as comfortable as possible. the hing of their nests and been warmed up by a carcing mixture of spiritus fermenti, they carefully looked over the wounded dogs, and made them as comfortable as possible. While this was going on old Tige crawled into camp. The old veteran was in a bad fix; they found on him no flesh wounds, but one shoulder was badly swollen, and opposite hind leg entirely useless. Lark bathed his wounds with some "liminent" that he had prepared during the day, made him a nice warm bed, and gave him some warm gruel. When the hunters sat down to enjoy their pipes, Jim undertook to joke Bill about fighting and whipping a bear bare handed. But Bill did not take it very kindly. He said, "Blast you, if you had let me gone in and killed that ar old bash at first, our dogs would not all have been spiled, and we could go on with our hunt to-morrow. It's a purty scrape we have got into away out heah on a bash hunt, and no dogs left good enough to catch a rabbit." Judge Smith chimed in with Jim a little, but they soon found that Bill was in dead carnest, so they changed the subject, and soon all were in bed sleeping soundly.

most of them in a sorry condition. Our hunters consulted on what they should do for the remainder of the week. "We cannot do anything here at present," said old Sol, "for all the best dogs are in the horsepital." "I'll tell you what we'll do," said Jim. "Bill you go out and kill a deer, and I and the Judge will go down to the deep place in the lake and catch some trout, (loss) and to-morrow we will put the sorest dogs into the wagon and start for the mountains, (hills) and by the time we reach there the dogs will mostly be well." All agreed to this as being the best course to pursue, so our hunters started off in their several ways. Sol and Jim were not burdened down with jointed rods, creels, reels and other tomfoolery; they each had a stout linen cord in their pockets, securely tied to a strong clumsy hook; they cut some strips of fat with the skin attached from the young bears, and started for the lake. When they reached it they went into the cane break and cut a couple of long straight canes for poles, tied on their lines, baited their hooks and went to fishing. Their manner was to throw the bait as far as they could from them and then twitch it along just under the surface of the water. They did not have to do much twitching, for the bass were ravenously hungry, and often had the bait as soon as it struck the water. When they hooked a fish they made a vigorous jerk and generally, if the fish was a small one, threw it over their shoulders on to the ground behind them. These bass range in size from two to seven pounds, and in this clear, bright water are very game. When they hooked in extra large fish, they drew it up on the bank by "main strength and awkwardness." In this way they would catch from one to six in a place and then move on to another. They soon had all they ould carry and returned to camp.

Bill did not come in, "I I hearn him shoot wunst, after he'd bin out a little while," said Lark. They waited until

strength and awkwardness." In this way they would catch from one to six in a place and then move on to another. They soon had all they could carry and returned to camp.

Bill did not come in, "I hearn him shoot wunst, after he'd bin out a little while," said Lark. They waited until near dark. It was nothing very strange that Judge Bill was not in early, yet all the party were uneasy, "You don't think he can be lost, do you, Judge?" said Jim. "Bill Jones get lost in this neck of woods! No, sir-ce. Did he take a flask along with him, Lark?" "No, sah, not as I knows on." said Lark. "Lark, look around and see if any are missing," said Jim. "They be all heah, Massa Barker."

Just as the curtain of night was being lowered there was a great commotion among the dogs; they all rushed off barking through the woods, with a half-whining bark. Directly Lark's old possum dog Cesar came rushing into camp, hair on end and tail between his legs, and took up a position in the farther corner of the tent from the door, where he crouched, an abject picture of fright and cowardice. Soon the voice of Bill was heard, scolding, and kicking the dogs, and he came in with a long yellowish brown something on his shoulder reaching nearly to the ground on each site. He threw it down, and the dogs fiercety whined and growled around it. It was the skin of an immense panther. "Give me some peach and honey, Lark, and get me some gruel quicker 'n lightning, for I am nearly famished," said Bill, and he took in out of the wet a square pint of the "critter." Lark soon had enough grub on the board for three men. Bill pitched into it, or, rather, pitched it into him, and was soon heard to growl at Lark, "Lark, old man, your samples are first-rate, in fact, splendid; now please give me my supper, old man." Old Lark looked at him with a silly, dazed kind of an expression on his countenance. "What are you standing there gauping at me for, you blarsted old hulk! Give me some supper." Lark drew a long breath and replenished the board with double the first

sore you the same way.

Bill insisted that be 'could whip any baalt that ever lived' with the help of his kaife, and keep of insisting on going in. They got into a pretty hot wrangle, and the probable result would have been that bill would have 'theed' both of the was coming over the battle in the cane. While the men were taking and the cone out, generally badly wounded, and the noise in the cane showed that but very leave the forest the cone of the dors had come out, generally badly wounded, and the noise in the cane showed that but very leave the dorse to the olders. Pretty soon old They cancelly badly wounded, and the noise in the cane showed that but very leave the dorse to make one grand final effort to drive the old bear away from the dead cub, so that they could get it, but it was no use: the dogs had all had coneyl of it. So they called then all off, and sat down on a log to cat their down the cone of the con

old Betsy as quick as possible, seen that primin' was up, and cautiously stepped toward where the racket was going on, for there was a fearful floundering in the switch cane. [Switch cane is young cane two to cight feet high]. When I got within about twenty yards of the fracas I stopped, ready to shoot instantly. Soon all was quiet. I waited some little time, then cautiously stepped up, when I found them both stone dead."

'Oh, Bill! oh, Bill! that's too thin; entirely too thin," said

"Oh, Bill! oh, Bill! that's too shan,
"Gentlemen, what do you take me for?" roared Bill. "Do
you mean to say I have lied about this thing? Dod blast
you! just step out of doors and I'll show you who's a liah by
licking you both tur wunst quickern lightning, old Lark and
all the dogs thrown in. Come on, you blarsted tadpole
catchers, you."

all the dogs thrown in. Come on, you blarsted tadpole catchers, you."

The other judges saw that Bill was in dead earnest, so they quietly tried to soothe him into good humor again. After they had got him "onto his base again," old Sol asked, "Both stone dead, Bill? How do you account for that?"

"Why," said Bill, "I suppose when the buck raised his head that that was what the painter was waiting for. I shot very qu ck, and just as the ball bursted his heart all to pieces, he sprang for the deer's throat, fastened his fangs into it, and died with them there, and if you smartles will go out to whar I hung up that ar buck, you will find that ar painter's head still hanging to his throat. He had taken so deadly a hold, that I could not get his jaws off, so I thought I would leave them there to show such smartles as you something you had never seen before. Rot it! I've a notion to lick you both anyway."

anyway."

Bill still kept a little mad. He was not satisfied that the other men had not let him go in and shoot the old she-bear. "If you fellers had let me gone in and shoot that old baah when I wanted to, our dogs would not have been killed or all chawed up," said Bill. "The next time I want to font a baah I'm gwine to do it, whether you white-livered critters say I may or not."

After giving Bill another "snort" of peach and honey and quieting him down a little, the company retired for the night. The next morning all started out for Bill's deer. They found everything just as Bill had said, with the panther's head yet hanging to the buck's throat. They "toted" the deer into camp, struck tent and started for home. Old Tige and some of the other wounded dogs were comfortably fixed in the wagon, and all reached home by midnight.

CROCKETT'S BLUFF, Arkansas. CROCKETT'S BLUFF, Arkansas,

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

The southeasterly weather of the 20th and 21st of this month, brought an additional flight of snipe to the meadows south of Philadelphia, and it will only require a few days of mellow sunlight to render the birds much less restless than they now are. The meadows never were in better condition for snipe, a little wet, however, for the drawing room and rubber-boot sportsman. Every day some of our local gunners return from their trips showing good results. Very many of the old Philadelphia sportsmen's club are strongly in favor of the griving up of summer woodcock shooting, in fact without a law preventing them, I know of several who have determined this year to allow them to remain unnolested until October 1st.

Quite a number of Philadelphia gentlemen in the past ten or twelve years have crected boat houses along the shores of the Delawara River on the Philadelphia, Delawara and New Jersey sides. These houses are used as a general rendezvous by their owners in rail shooting time as storage places for their skiff, and frequently as sleeping quarters when an early tide is to be caught, or a morning start for ducks is to be made. At present they are being visited for the purpose of getting ready for the shad season, many of the owners being very fond of gilling, and own pleasure nets of this character. New gill nets are now being hung, old nets mended, and in a week or ten days at farthest, we shall hear of the work of these amateurs. It is at these boat houses that planked shad can be enjoyed in all its busciousness, and it is generally the staple diet of the amateur giller, whose fish never go to market. Every boat house is provided with one or more stout oaken planks on which the split shad is nailed inner side out, placed before a fire of hot embers, broiled and hasted with good butter from a neighboring farm until nicely browned, when with a cup of coffee and home-made bread a meal ift for a king can be had, but it must be eaten on the river shore, for nowhere else is it planked shad. So t

AN EFFECTIVE SHOT.

AN EFFECTIVE SHOT.

TROM time to time there have appeared in the columns of the Fordst and Stream statements of wonderfully effective shots made by some "brother sportsman."

Sometimes I have been constrained, when reading these marvelous records, to cry in Scripture language, "I believe, help thou mine unbelief," and at other times the recoil has been so tremendous that I have been hurled into the position of a "doubting Thomas." Henceforth, however, my faith will be undimmed, no matter how many ducks, geese, quail or other game some member of the fraternity claims to bag at a single discharge of his trusty gun, for I, too, have made a wonderfully effective shot, and perchance am the "noblest Roman of them all." In telling the story of this effective shot I shall confine myself strictly to facts, neither expanding nor economizing the truth, for, at all hazards, my ministerial veracity must be, like Cæsar's wife, "above suspicion."

Last fall I was called to go nine miles into the almost unpicion."

Last fall I was called to go nine miles into the almost unbroken wilderness, to see a sick woman. The messenger gave it as his opinion that it would be utterly impossible for me to get through with a horse and buggy; yet I decided to make the attempt, and had Kitty, my high-mettled mare (by the way, she is decided) regun shy") harnessed to a light open carriage. It took me four hours to make the nine miles, frequently having to unharness and make a road through the dense wood or build a bridge over a quagmire. On my return, and when three miles at least from the near-est house, Dan, my dog, flushed a flock of pigeons which alighted in a large oak tree a few rods ahead of me. Of course my favorite "Clabrough" was in the buggy, for I never ride into the woods without it, and, hastily slipping in a couple of shells, I alighted, tied the mare to a convenient tree, and went forward. When I reached the oak I could see but one solutary pigeon (this is the truth), and that upon the very topmost bough, though I had no doubt that more birds were hidden from my sight by the thick leaves upon the tree,

Raising my gun, I fired up through the branches at the one pigeon. Almost simultaneously with the report of the gun, I heard a sound which caused my heart to go pit-a-pat, and I ejaculated "Goodness gracious! but I must have killed two or three thousand pigeons, and they are all coming down through the leaves."

But ("'deed, it's the trufe") only one falling bird greeted my strained vision. The noise, however, continued, and I distinctly heard and distinguished the sound of breaking wood (fact), and like lightning the thought flashed through my mind, "You've killed so many birds that they have lodged and are breaking the tree down upon yon. Run!" I turned to flee, but even as I came to the right about face the mystery of the sounds I had heard was explained.

I saw the mare streaking it through the woods like all possessed: I saw the buggy wheels; saw that the buggy was following after the mare, and yet the wheels were not revolving; there was no very dense mystery about that, though, for the buggy was "tother side uppermost." I followed on. I found the mare wedged in between two trees and unhurt, but the harness was as badly demoralized as a torchlight procession after refreshments. The fender, whiffletree, crossbar and other portions of the buggy were minus. I extricated the mare, bitched her, and sat down on a log. I said, "This is surely the most effective shot I ever made. I feet the need of food; I will return and get that pigeon, roast and eat it. I returned to the oak, but Dan had been thinking also, and only a few, a very few of the bird's longest tail feathers were left.

Whether I shouldered the mare and led the buggy home now how it was, I am not quite clear, but I do know that I frequently dream of that shot, and never without having the

or how it was, I am not quite clear, but I do know that I frequently dream of that shot, and never without having the nightmar

I've had it to-night.

J. FRANK LOCKE.

PILLSBURY, Mini

A SHOT NOT SHOT.

A SHOT NOT SHOT.

MANY years ago the undersigned had millions of sport lunting and fishing round about the town of Terre Haute, Indiana, and while much could be written and told in reference to game killed and fish caught, much might also be said of times when game was not killed and fish were not induced to take hold. I am inclined to think there is studious effort on the part of sportsmen who write and talk (the few who are so disposed) to mention only the brighter side of their experiences, and to ignore the incidents and trials that exasperated their souls.

Talk about songs that are never sung, of kisses that are never kissed, of immense sums of money that might have been made—they are as nothing compared to the big fish we have hooked and lost, and inopportune occurrences that have kept us from bagging magnificent game.

You probably know of the great depression of spirits that has followed the discovery that your powder-flask was lost—in the muzzle-loading days—when pigeons were coming over in myriads; you know how thoughts of immeasurable disappointment arise with the view of a man on horseback between you and a flock of wild geese to which you have been groping your way on hands and knees; you probably know how soon life becomes a burden by seeing intervening footprints in the virigin snow when you have been tracking a deer for hours, and near by hear the report of a gun; you possibly know the desolation of spirit that comes, after going ten miles to a favorite fishing-ground, to find that some "Tural roosters" have just hauled a hundred yards seine and raked out every living thing. These are the tooth-aches of memory; but thank the Lord they are only here and there.

The good times are the brightest, and grow brighter, while the misadventures and disappointments serve their purpose, perhaps to point a moral and adorn a tale, to teach us to be more careful, more observing, more expert.

Speaking of turkeys, I was coming down to town from a friend's farm on Otter Creek where I had spent several days hun

field. I had never killed a wild turkey; in fact, had seen but few alive.

"What a splendid shot," I said to myself, "if they were only wild!" Raising my rifle I took sim, and further commented on the beautiful shot I could make, thinking of the likelihood of bringing down two at one fire, and what a jolly thing it would be to take home a nice, fat wild turkey.

They ran along in the position I first saw them two or three hundred yards, showing some distress at my near approach, as some tame turkeys are wont to do, but evidently eager to get into the corn. Three times I raised my rifle and took good aim, wishing I could have such a shot at wild turkeys, and regretting that I had not been able to find any the two or three days before.

Finally the "gang" crossed the road within fifty yards of me and disappeared in a strip of dense woods up the creek. Before I reached the mill a man came up to me and asked with great seriousness:

with great seriousness:

"Why, what's the matter with your gun?"

I held up my pet rifle with some show of pride and spectral "Nothing."

"Why, er—is she loaded?"

"Yes," I replied, a little piqued at the man's peculiar

manner.

"O! you're not after game?" the man continued.

"Yes, I have been, but on the way down to town I don't expect to see much, a prairie chicken or two perhaps, below here. I killed a lot of squirrels yesterday."

"Don't care much about big game?"

"Yes, sir," I said, emphasizing the latter word.

Just then two men crossed the road back where I had seen the turkeys belt armed and intent on business.

Just then two men crossed the road back where I had seen the turkeys, both armed and intent on business.

"Reckon you haven't hunted round here much—haven't practiced much on turkeys and things?"

"No, squirrels have been my best holt."

"Well, that's curious; well, why didn't you give 'em a twist anyhow?"

"Say, mister," I almost gasped, as I heard a crack of a rifle, "were those wild turkeys?"

"In course they was, and busters, too. Bill Gartrell's got one of 'em now, I reckon!" it was too late to repair my loss, and I trudged on home with a regret that twenty-five years have softened but little.

JEROME BURNETT.

A GOOSE AT 750 PACES.

SHOT WITH A REVOLVER.

SHOT WITH A REYOLVER.

I HAVE been for several months an eager reader of the Forest and Streem, and am much interested in several subjects under discussion in its columns, notably the scores of rifle and pistol experts and the comparative merits of breech and muzzle-loading rifles.

I am not ambitious to make my debut before your readers in the character of champion liar of the country, and have taken precautions, as the subjoined depositions will show, to avert it, but the annexed performance, which is substantiated by three persons of reliable character, is so truly won-tiated by three persons of reliable character, is so truly won-tiated by three persons of reliable character, is so truly won-tiated by three persons of reliable character, is so truly won-tiated by three persons of reliable character, is so truly won-tiated by three persons of reliable character, is so truly won-tiated by three persons of reliable character, is so truly won-tiated by three persons of reliable character, is so truly won-tiated by three persons of reliable character, is so truly won-tiated by the persons of reliable character, is so truly won-tiated by the persons of resolvent interesting to sportsmen, and is worthy of record.

The story is this: Mr. Ralph Neasham, Jr., a young man of about eighteen years, a resident of this place, saw in the leid a long distance away two wild geese. He immediately opened fire on them with a .38 calibre, five-shot, double-acting Smith and Wesson revolver, holding the weapon in both hands without rest, and aiming, he thinks, about fifty or sixty feet above the birds. At the first shot one bird flew a few yards and be fired four more shots at it, when the mate flew away and the latter bird began to flutter. An examination of the bird showed it to be shot clear through the body. The distance was paced, and found to be by actual count seven hundred and fifty (750) paces or yards. That this is one shot in ten thousand will hardly be denicd.

For Bidwell, Cal., March 11, 1882.

Personally appeared be

FORT BIDWELL, Cal., March 11, 1882.

For Bidwell, Cal., March 11, 1882.

Personally appeared before me, this day, Mr. Ralph Neasham, Jr., who being duly sworn, deposes and says: "That on March 6, 1882, at Fort Bidwell, Modoc county, California, he shot and killed a wild goose with a .38 calibre Smith and Wesson, double-acting, five-shot revolver, at the distance by actual count of seven hundred and fifty (750) paces. And further that the bullet passed entirely through the body of the goose. [Signed] Ralen Neasham.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of March, 1882.

JOHN M. SMITH, Notary Public.

This is to certify that each of us witnessed the feat of Mr. Ralph Neasham, Jr., in shooting with a pistol a wild goose at seven hundred and fifty (750) paces. The fact as set forth in Mr. Neasham's deposition of this date we know to be correct

[Signed] A. I. Spalsbury, George Wilder.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of March, 1882.

JOHN M. SMITH, Notary Public.

NOTES ON BAY BIRDS.

NOTES ON BAY BIRDS.

MUCH has been published in the columns of Forest And Strieman of great interest regarding show birds, but little if anything has been given relative to the change of feeding grounds and growing screety of the numerous variety of all species of wading birds in sections where the sportsmen a few years since found them numerous, and sought spring and summer enjoyment in their quest. Beginning at Barnegat, where good shooting was once to be had, both during the spring and late sammer passage of all the species, and ending at Grant Egg Harbor, on the salt meadows and bars of which large bags a few years ago could always be made, we find the intervening old haunts and feeding grounds are gradually being deserted by them—not on the account of the scarcity of food, but by their incessant harrassing by greatly increased numbers of market shooters, who take advantage of their first arrival in the spring and the ready sale they have for shipment to the large cities of New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn.

This warfare is causing the flock in their vernal migration to the north and their return with their young in a very great measure, to pass by unvisited the Long Island, Barnegat, Little Egg Harbor, Atlantic City and Great Egg Harbor feeding grounds, and it is seldom a stoppage is made with a determination of settling down, short of the isolated and unfrequented regions of Townsend's and Corson's Inlets, northward of Cape May. It is known that the beaches south of Peck's are but sparsely settled or built upon, while from Barnegat to Great Egg Harbor the entire line of ocean water front is taken up here and there with summer watering places with their accompanying huge buildings and cottages. These resorts have added their part in driving the burne, migration while standing on the beach of any of the watering places with their accompanying huge buildings and cottages. These resorts have added their part in driving the burne remains the places with their accompanying huge buildings and cottages. These

some of the Captain's sons or sons-in-law for pilots, fine sport would be assured. A letter to the postment of some of the Captain's sons or sons-in-law for pilots, fine sport would be assured. A letter to the postmaster of Berlin, Md., asking for particulars and names of the proprietors of both hotels would, no doubt, secure a reply, as Capt. Coffin might be now either dead or removed. Many of the bay birds to be found at this latter region of late years have passed by the New Jersey grounds without deigning to stop for even aday.

WADS AND WADDING.

WADS AND WADDING.

On the subject of wadding, there is a great deal more importance than is generally supposed. A good many persons seem to think if the powder and shot is all right, it does not matter much what is put between or over them. The difference between shells loaded with good wads and had are easily apparent to any one who has used both kinds. Cartridges loaded by gunsmiths as a rule are very carelessly done, the powder, shot and wads are put in by boys and clerks, who do not know or care how they should be charged. I once cut open some of these which were sold to a friend, and said to be loaded for ducks. They had in them three drams of common FFF rifle powder and one onnee and a half of shot. Over the powder was one paper wad, set so crookedly that shot and powder could touch, while a felt wad on the shot had the paper shell turned down on it fully half an inch. Just imagine hitting or killing a duck at any distance with this load. The usual way is to put two pink two pink edge are the least that should go over the powder, as black edge wads over powder and one over shot. I think two pink edge are the least that should go over the powder, as black edge are not as thick or hard, or three of them should be used. Probably the best of all though is to put on the powder, first a thin grease proof and then an Eley's extra-best white compressed hair wad. This is a much more expensive way, but it will pay in the end. If the cheaper thick hair wads are used a light wad must be put over them to prevent the shot sinking in, as they are not so hard as the extra-best ones. Always have the wadding if tightly, in a twelve-bore one size larger than the guage for paper shells, and two sizes larger for brass. In the larger gauges, such as ten and cight, one size difference in the bore is a good deal, and this rule will not apply to them. In England some of the wads are made in half sizes to make up for this. Over shot a thin wad should be used, especially when the shell is turned down, because if otherwise then the

FOX SCENT ON ICE.

FOX SCENT ON ICE.

THE assertion of "Sancho Panza," in your issue of Feb. 2, that foxes leave no seent on ice is contradicted by "E. A. R." in your issue of March 2. "Sancho Panza" is correct. It is the experience of all observant fox hunters, that dogs can get no seent on crystal ice, unless the day be so mild as to create a dampness or moisture on the surface of the ice. The assertions of "E. A. R.," wherein he states he was eyewitness to scenes of hounds pursuing a fox in full cry over crystal ice for a distance of near half a mile is easily explained in this way. The wind was most likely in their favor, and they took the scent from the air, or possibly from the track on the opposite shore, which is by no means an unfrequent occurence, with a good lead dog, if the wind is wafting the scent back from the direction in which the animal is leading. To illustrate this fact I will cite a few instances: Several years ago a friend and myself made an appointment for a fox hunt and while the dogs were being conducted across the valley to the ridge designated, they became suddenly very restless and uneasy, pulling on their chains and crying pitifully to be released. The valley was composed of open fields, and we could see far in all directions, but could not notice anything that should attract their attention; we attempted to move onward but the dogs would not be comforted; at last we concluded to let them go. As soon as they were released, they ran rapidly to the windward to the distance of a third of a mile where they began trailing a fox track, at least several hours old, many places partly drifted shut.

Some years ago I passed by the roadside an "uccampment of gypsics," and noticed a fine hound chained near the tents. I inquired if she was trained for game and gould be bought. They condidently assured me of her fine qualities for fox chasing and remarked that she had been winding one all day which appeared to be on the hill opposite the camp, between which there was a large mill dam intervening. I assured them I w

I have seen trusty dogs hunt the banks of ice-bound streams for miles on either side to get the place where foxes came off the ice; but never in my long experience in hunting did I ever see a dog able to get any scent on crystal ice when the thermometer stood at the freezing point. It is a fact also proven by observation, that dogs will scent the track farther then they will scent the animals. We have all frequently heard say of dogs cutting on game. They do not cut on the scent of the animal, but the scent of the track, I could cite various instances where I bave seen dogs drop out of the pack and cut diagonally for some other point on the track when the fox was circling, but in every instance they were attracted by the scent of the track and not by the scent of the animal. I know this, for I have seen the fox at the same time that the dogs left the trail and cut for some more adjacent point. When tramping thickets for rabbits, I have frequently found them sitting unconcealed, where dogs had passed close by without scenting them, and although the dogs might be a considerable distance away at the time when the the dogs from its bed, the dogs would be at once attracted by its scent and begin hunting for the track.

It is customary to hear of game holding its scent. This is an impossibility in the sense in which it is mostly understood. An animal may prevent dogs from scenting them, by crouching close, and laying heavily on their feet. Also

as an impossibility in the sense in which it is mostly under-stood. An animal may prevent does from scenting them, by crouching close, and laying heavily on their fect. Also, birds by flying into cover and making no tracks. The seem is emitted from glands in the fect in either case, and that is the secret of no track or little seent. Scent.

HARRISBURG, Pa.

Harmsburg, Pa.

Sanling for Coots.—New York, March, 1882.—Editor Forest and Stream: One provision of the proposed new game law of this State prohibits sailing for coots. Among the objections to such a law are these: I. Most of this shooting is done on Long Island and in Connecticut waters, and the people of Eastern Long Island annually derive a revenue of thousands of dollars from sportsmen who go there for this sport. This law would cut off that revenue.

2. There are very many men who have neither time nor means to go off on Long Island expensive shooting excursions. This coot shooting island expensive shooting excursions. This coot shooting island expensive shooting excursions. This coot shooting is the best, and indeed the only recreation of the kind left for them. It is surely unjust to deprive us of this sport.—J. W. B. [The reason given for prohibiting the sailing for ducks generally—the provision does not apply especially to "coots"—is that by chasing them continually with boats, they are permanently driven away and forced to desert waters where they would otherwise remain until forced away by the ice. The usual way of shooting coots and the most legitimate is, to our notion, line or point shooting, which is not a particularly expensive form of the sport. Sailing for ducks, it is alleged, and truly so, is even worse for the waters than where it is practiced, than battery shooting. In the latter the birds can alight and rest away from the feeding ground, but when sailing is allowed they have no rest. The boat can follow them everywhere, and if a bunch of birds are seen on the water, whether they be coots, oldsquaws, broadbills, blackduck, redhead or geese, the boat will try to run down on them, thinking that possibly "thistime" they may wait long enough to give the gunners a shot. So the birds are harried and at last driven away.]

Wuy Ayunda C. The Beliver Forest and Stream: The Herald of March 18 says: "An unusually large number of woodcock have come on from the South this season and located in the grounds adjacent to the ordinary summer shooting covers in this latitude. There they will remain until they have hatched out their young. Reports from Connecticut and New Jersey state that more birds have commenced nesting than for many years back, and the outlook for good shooting is most promising. It would be well, however, for the country sportsmen to keep a sharp lookout for lawless pot-hunters from this city, a number of whom make yearly radis into the country about this time, induced by the high prices paid them by the game dealers for these delicious birds." This will startle sportsmen who thought we had a live game protective society in this city. Is there a game dealer in this city who would dare to buy, or offer for sale, woodcock in March? And are there hotel or restaurant keepers who would offer these delicious birds even to millionaire customers? If fas the Herald reporter seen or known of a woodcock for sale? If the above be true, the days of Philohelu minor are indeed numbered. I am assured by a prominent restaurateur in Liberty street, that there are no woodcock in market.—John Aventy. [We cannot answer all of our correspondent's questions. There is, however, no reason to doubt that woodcock are served in New York in March, or, for that matter, in any other month of the year, provided that anyone wants to cat them].

Wild Animals in the Flood.—A merchant living at New Texas Landing told a Herulit correspondent "that he had purchased nearly one thousand coon pelts within the past three weeks at ten cents each. They were all killed upon an island opposite his residence, upon which the water is only a few inches deep, and every morning the air is still musical with the echo of the hunters' guns. Driven out of the swamps, where the coons' usual food is berries, grapes, etc., they come there at night to fish for crayfish, which are so plentiful in that locality as to form a staple article of food with the people. From the stunted trees and willows they put their paws into the water, which are at once seized by the crayfish, who catch a Tartar every time. Your correspondent dared not doubt the story, as it was told by an old veteran of sixty-five, who stood high in the community and whose integrity was vouched for by the officers of the boat. The deer are everywhere flocking to the uplands, and in the neighborhood of Vidalia and Natchez herds of thirty to forty are frequently seen in the neighborhood of the river bank. The negroes are killing them by dozens, although their slaughter is contrary to the laws of both States. They are in very poor condition, worn out by lack of food and chilled by the cold water. Several herds have swam the river to the hills in the neighborhood of Natchez. But few bears are seen, as they can yet live and find sustenance in the trees. Snakes are driven up to the mounds and highlands of Mississippi in thousands. The cottonwood logs swarm with them. Moceasins, king and black snakes abound. The negroes are in great fear of them and are very careful to give them a wide berth. One very serious result of the flood is anticipated in a pest of mosquitoes which generally multiplies under such circumstances in frightful proportions, seriously interfering with labor and endangering the lives of live stock. The pest of the buffalo gnat has already become a serious annoyance, and should sickness follow in the wak

Look Out for Him.—In October, 1877, a man giving the name of T. W. Studer, representing a New York publishing house and canvassing for illustrated copies of "Birds of North America," visited this place and obtained a number of orders. The work came in parts, and among those who already had them were Messrs. I. D. Ferry and Col. Walter Cutting of this town. Mr. Ferry received a call from Studer, and the latter took thirty-one parts of the work belonging to Mr. Ferry to bind, giving him in return a receipt. The books were to be bound in one volume, half morocco, price §6, payable upon delivery of the book. He left town, after having visited Mr. Cutting and obtaining his numbers for the same purpose, and since that day nothing has been heard of the man or books. Numerous letters sent to the New York firm were unanswered. This morning Mr. Ferry met and recognized the man on the street and had him arrested at once. He was taken to the District Court for trial. He gave his name as T. W. Crowley, and said that on his trip in 1877 he used the book of another agent for the firm, named T. W. Studer, therefore he used that man's name. He was charged with embezzlement, and Special Justice Filley held him over for the July term of the Superior Court in the sum of \$500. He went to jail in default, and has telegraphed for assistance to the publishers who employ him. On his present trip he is soliciting orders for "Animals of North America," published in parts by Henry J. Johnson & Co., 508 Broadway, New York.—Pittsfeld, Mass., Evening Journal.

DEER IN THE LOUISIANA SWAMPS.—Few persons, we imagine, had any idea of the vast number of deer still left in the swamps of Louisiana, until they were driven from their fastnesses by the high water of the present season. In the immediate vicinity of Natchez there have been hundreds, and we may probably be speaking within bounds when we say thousands, of these beautiful animals, which have crossed the river within the space of a few miles above and below this city. Worn and exhausted us they have been, after their long swim across the swollen river, they would have fallen an easy prey to the pot hunters who only hunt for profit, had it not been for the extraordinary exertions of the true sportsmen of the county, and humane people who despise wanton cruelty. On Sunday last, several gentlemen in their Sunday rambles found a number of deer that had fallen into a ravine, from which they found it impossible to get out. With true humanity they went to work and dug a pathway by which the little animals could find their way out of the ravine, helped them to mount to the top of the bank, and sent them on their way rejoicing to the green woods of the country. on their way rejoicing to the green woods of the country. Instances of the same kind of humane feeling have been, we are glad to say, the rule with the people of this vicinity while the disposition to capture and kill the deer has been the exception.—Natchez Democrat.

New Hampshire Notes.—Colebrook, N. H., March 24.

—The winter is with us; snow three feet deep in the woods. Deer wintering very well; none killed by crust hunters. Ruffed grouse abundant; fifty would be a fair estimate of the number that have escaped all hunting within two miles of this village. This area comprises the sunny side of Mt. Monadnock in Vermont, that skill and endurance can climb. I have taken three barred owls from it within four weeks, the last one to-day. After shooting him at long range with No. 7 shot, I set my gun against a tree and started up the one to which the owl was clinging, tut he let go and sailed away down the mountain side, alighting on a beech in fair view. I could not extract a charge of dust shot before I had learned of a new arrival in the form of a butcher bird. Then the fun began. The two rival poach as were trying to settle up their last difference. Only for the noise I should have lost my specimens. When they at last rested, the butcher bird gave vent to a piercing shrick, shaking himself in evident pleasure, almost saying as he turned toward me, "Ain't we having a deuce of a time with him? I think we did; but gave the butcher bird the first charge.—Nep Norton.

Broadbills on Long Island Waters.—"In all my experience," said Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt to a **Ilerald* reporter one day last week. "I have never known of more broadbill visiting the waters of the bay. I have just had a letter from a friend who describes the sport as being wonderful." "What is the cause of this?" was asked. "Principally because the scarcity of oysters in the bay has driven all the boats and baymen to other localities. This is the first time to my knowledge that this state of things has occurred, and the ducks, brant and geese left in quiet possession. When they are undisturbed they bed on the feeding grounds and become quite gentle. Nothing tends more to make ducks really wild fowl than to have a fleet of boats continually driving them up from their resting places. The weather was unusually mild during the winter and the foul did not seek extreme southern waters, as they are obliged to do when we have long and extremely cold weather in this latitude. The result is that the ducks have congregated in the Great South Bay before going north to breed."

A Kansas Resort.—A correspondent of the Topeka, Kan., News says of the Baxter Springs in that State: Spring River has its source in the Ozark Mountains and its whole contour to the mouth partakes of mountainous characteristics. Its waters abound in fish of the fluest quality. Mountain trout, black and speckled bass, salmon, pike, croppie, buffalo and catfish are abundant. The stream is about one hundred feet wide, and very clear and deep. Its current is swift, and it was known to the Indians all over nearly the whole of North America as "Swift" or "Fast" river. The scenery along its banks is really enchanting, and the woods on either side abound in all kinds of game, such as deer, turkey, black-tailed rabbits, weighing ten pounds, pinnated grouse and smaller game. This is a popular place for pleasure hunters and tourists. The climate salubrious, the scenery unsurpassed, the drives pleasant and full of interest, the fishing eplendid, the hunting fine. The Indian Territory is but a mile south of Baxter, and contains many points of interest to the ordinary pleasure hunter.

New York Woodcock Season.—Hudson, N. Y., March 16.—I have been much pleased in reading the arrivals of the different migratory birds, and do not remember seeing our old friend the woodcock mentioned any farther north than New Jersey. We have had the robin, bluebird, and duck with us since the 10th, and on the 4th Mr. Samuel M. Miller picked up a tine large woodcock that had been killed by striking the telegraph wire. Ruffed grouse were not plenty with us last fall. In the early part of the season could go out and start

an old hen with chicks most any day, but by the 1st of September could not find them, and they were not found (at least by the sportsman). What the foxes, hawks, and woodcock-shooters got while they were just old enough to fly upon a raspberry bush will never be known. I am in favor of making the close season on woodcock and ruifed grouse September 1, and tbink by doing this we will have more birds. Hawks, owls, foxes, red squirrels all may kill some, but these are nothing compared to the army of pretended woodcock-shooters that shoot grouse all through the month of August.—H.

Poaching in Caylea Lake.—The Seneca county (N. Y.) Courier says: It is currently reported that a large number of fish are daily caught in an illegal manner from Caylea Lake and the outlet and shipped, both from this station and at Caylea, to New York. The lake near the railroad bridge is full of fykes, and the same is said to be the case in the outlet. It is about time a stop was put to this. If the law is defective, so that our officers are powerless in this matter, it should be amended; but we believe that under the present laws much of this kind of fishing can be stopped. Parties in this village would take measures to have the lake stycked with fine game fish if the above practice was discontinued, but until it is done our local Laak Waltons, who fish in legitimate manner, will have to go to other waters in order to be successful in any degree. It does not speak very well for our two local sportsmen clubs that they do not make any more effort to prevent all illegal fishing in this section of the State.

Winchendon Explains.—Winchendou, Mass., March 20.
—Eittor Forest and Stream: In your issue of March 16 inst., your correspondent "K." takes the Winchendon Gun Club to task severely for shooting partridges out of season, viz. on Feb. 27. That would be all correct if the Winchendon Gun Club were guilty, as alleged. But they are not; therefore his virtuous indignation is all wasted. Whoever gave that item to the Forest and Stream of March 2 did not, for some reason, give it correctly as to game or numbers. The only game to be killed and counted were rabbits, squirrels and foxes, and no partridges were counted and none brought in. The count for my side should have read, "twenty-three rabbits and two squirrels;" nor were there any partridges killed by the other side. The club know what the law is, and mean to help enforce it, not break it.—James Sutherland. SUTHERLAND.

THE MISSISSQUOI MARSHES.—Montreal, March 24.—A few friends here have leased part of the Highgate marshes for six years, with the option of buying at the end of that time. The club has taken the name of the Mississquoi Gun and Pishing Club. They hope to control the greater portion of the marshes later on. At present arrangements are being made to have a small club house built, sow wild rice through their portion of the marsh, and employ a watcher, through the close season at any rate, and probably throughout the whole season, and if arrangements can be made with the other clubs, have barbed wire strung across the bays and mouths of the rivers and sloughs. There is no reason why, if properly protected for a few years, it should not become one of the finest fishing and shooting grounds for miles around—Mississquoi. around—Mississquot.

A Veteran Deer Hunter.—We have received from our well-known correspondent, "Antler," a dressed doe skin, with a pleasant note accompanying it. "Antler" says: It is taken from a doe, one of the last deer of my own killing, and is also one of the last skins of my own dressing, and as I am on the wrong side of 70, it is quite likely to remain the last. The deer was shot with a Spencer rifle, and you will readily see by the bullet holes that two shots were made. The second shot was an act of superogation, (as the lawyers would say) but the deer was shot while running, (not chased by dogs, however) and I never have been quite smart enough yet, to know just how hard a deer is shot while on the run, until he falls. until he falls.

The Texas Convention.—McKinney, Tex., March 18, 1882.—Please say to the readers of your journal that the annual meeting of the Texas Sportsman's Association, will be held at Austin, Texas, from May 29 to June 2 inclusive. A liberal programme will be offered, and plenty of shooting will be had at birds, balls and clay pigeons. Please invite all sportsmen, either in or out of the State, to be present and participate, and we would like for all that desire the protection of fish and game to be there and co-operate with us, as we want to make this the paramount object of the association.—G. A. Foote, President of Texas Sportsman's Association.

West Medford Shooting Club.—The annual meeting and election of officers of the West Medford Shooting Club, West Medford, Mass., took place on Monday, March 20. The following were elected: C. M. Barrett, President; C. F. Jordan, Vice-President; J. E. Ober, Treasurer; W. T. Morse, Secretary; Executive Committee: E. G. Morse, W. F. Symes, J. A. Rockwood. The past year has been a successful one, both in point of increase, in membership and finance.

REPORTS OF FIELD EXCURSIONS, stories of adventure and misadventure in camp, notes on the haunts and habits of game, hints and instructions drawn from practical experience, narrations of the thousand and one new, strange or odd things which the sportsman comes across in his travels—all these are to be found, indexed, in the Seventeenth Volume of the FOREST AND STREAM.

Dunraven's Nova Scotia Troubles.—Halifax, N. S., March 25.—Lord Dunraven has brought a suit for \$5,000 damages against the magistrate who issued the capias under which the Earl was arrested while hunting in the woods of Queens county without a license. His companion, Mr. Jennings, has also sued for a like amount.

EVENING SHADE, Arkansas.—There are some deer and once in a while a bear. Lots of fish and turkeys here. The quail are scarce. I have a pointer bitch, lemon, which is a daisy among the turkeys.—J. G. S.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

CAMP CHARS.—Mr. Thos. H. Chubb. Post Mills, Vt., is advertising a very serviceable and important article in the shape of folding camp chairs. They are neatly packed in crates, one dozen in each, at a long price and are undoubtedly very handy to have ground. Mr. Chubb also pace the real place and ore the control of the properties of the real place and ore the control of the price.

Sea and River Hishing.

It is affecting to see a distant mountaintop, whereon you camped for a night in your youlh, still as blue and ethereal to your eyes, as is your memory of it. It lies like an isle in the far heavens, a part of earth unprofused, which does not bear a price in the market; is not advertised by the real estate brokers.—HENRY D. THOREAU.

THE DEAD FISH.

DURING the first half of the week ending March 25 several vessels arrived at New York and other northern scaports, and reported having sailed through acres of dead fish which were floating on the surface. These accounts came from over a wide stretch of ocean, and seemed to show that a belt of dead fish extended from George's Bank, off the coast of Massachusetts, as far south as Barnegat, on the New Jersey coast, some 300 miles, and from thirty to fifty miles wide.

wide.

The fish were called salmon, shad, red snappers, codfish, and a half a dozen other species, but no skipper had been enterprising enough to bring in specimens, and the knowledge of species possessed by the average sallor is not such as to warrant a belief in his judgment on this question. Throwing aside the question of species the fact remains that a great mortality had taken place among one or more kinds of our sea fishes, and it became a question of more importance to know which fish, or fishes, had suffered, than to attempt to ascertain the cause. Mr. Blackford left no stone unturned to gather what information he could, and Professor Baird's interest is shown by the following letter:

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND

interest is shown by the following letter:

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND
FISHERIES, WASHINGTON, March 24, 1883.

MY DEAR MR. BLACKFORD: I wish very much you would
gather up all the information you can in regard to the occurrence of the dead fish, and also any indications observed
which may lead to a definite conclusion as to what kind of
fish they were. So far as I can judge from Boston and New
York papers they, in part at least, were tile fish. It is possible, their appearance being almost concurrent with, or but
slightly subsequent to, the great storm off George's Bank,
that the commotion of the waters may have killed the fish
by concussion and started them shoreward. It is a thousand
pities that fishermen and others have not sufficient intelligence or curfosity on such occasions to bring specimens home
and have them carefully examined. The fact that there was
no evidence of disease, but, on the contrary, the fish were
palatable and sound, would suggest that the cause of death
was rather a mechanical one.

** Yours very truly.

Speccer F. Baird.

All kinds of theories concerning the cause of this whole-

All kinds of theories concerning the cause of this wholesale destruction were advanced by fishermen, newspaper reporters, and others, from the changing of the gulf stream to
submarine volcances and the upsetting of fishing smacks,
but these were, of course, mere guesswork. Mr. Barnet Phillips, the accomplished Secretary of the American Fishcultural
Association, in company with Capt. John H. Mortimer, the
well-known sailor-maturalist, started out to interview a skipper who had just come in, and thus relates the result in the
New York Times:

"Gaing on hoard of the lawly Elizabeth Octo, Cantain O.

ins, the accomplished Secretary of the American Fishcultural Association, in company with Capt. John H. Mortimer, the well-known sailor-naturalist, started out to interview a skipper who bind just come in, and thus relates the result in the New York Times?

"Going on board of the bark Elizabeth Ostle, Captain O. Lamb, just from Calcutta, moored in Brooklyn, near the Wall street ferry, the commanding officer having reported the presence of such fish, a series of interrogatories were presented to him. Captain Lamb said that on the 21st of March, when about sixty-five miles off shore from Barnegat, he sailed for forty miles at least through waters filled with these dead fish. Having been asked if he could describe the number of fish in a given area, taking his ship's cabin as indicating the space, Captain Lamb replied that "there would be fully fifty dead fish within that space. The sea was quiet and we were going about from four to five knots an hour, and we sailed for some seven to eight hours, say forty miles, with these dead fish alongside of us. There were milions of them. From my log 1 find that the exact locality was 39 deg. 7 min. north latitude, and the longitude 73 deg. 10 min. west. We had been sailing all the morning north by west, and were well inside of the Gulf Stream. The temperature was 45 deg. We found these fish when we could not get soundings. Captain Lamb had not enten any of the fish, having caught two of them, the man was questioned. "The fish was a curious fish,' the carpenter, who had partaken of the fish, having caught two of them, the man was questioned. "The fish was a curious fish,' the carpenter said. "He had never seen the like before. There was in the crew a Nova Scotia man, and he did not know what kind of a fish it was. I took two, and they were fresh and sound. The gills were red and they bled when opened. The head was curions—different from what I had ever seen on a fish before. One thing I took notice of was a certain lot of yellow spots on the sides of the fish. They would wei

"The back fillow, at Boston from Cardenas, reports in lat. 40.

lon. 71, sailed for ten or twelve miles through large quantities of dead codifish floating upon the surface of the water. The fish were of large size and were visible on both sides of the bark as far as the eye could reach. The barkentine Henry Warner, from Buenos Ayres, also reports sailing for six hours through quantities of dead codifish in lat. 37, lon. 71. Later arrivals report witnessing the same phenomenon, with the exception of the fact that the fish were not codifish at all. Mr. Daniel O. Marshall informs us that a vessel at Philadelphia brought in some of these fish, and that he saw one of about ten pounds weight. The body was motited and the head resembled a bluefish more than that of a codifish. A shipmaster at Boston also reports picking up several of the dead fish, resembling codifish in size, but having a head like a dolphin, with large scales on their sides, and weighing from eight to twenty pounds. The crew of his vessel having gathered a considerable quantity on deck, one was put into the pot and boiled, and it was found to be very sweet and palatable. When taken it was nearly as hard as a rock. The crew continued to use them for food for some time. The creption of the death of the firsh were indigenous to the warm waters south of the Gulf Stream, and were probably driven by a strong current into a colder climate, where they were chilled to death by the cold waters. The fish were found to be in a fresh condition, no decomposition appearing among any that were handled."

It will be seen from the above accounts that the fish were found to be in a fresh condition, no decomposition appearing among any that were handled."

It will be seen from the above accounts that the fish were found to the intervence of the fisher men, on account of its small mouth not admitting a hook, until dredged up by the United States Fish Commission. The surmise of Professor Baird made the suggestion in his letter to Mr. Blackford that they were the tilefish, Lepholatilus chanacleonticeps, a flat fish which is found in 1

by the United States Fish Commission to occur in incredible quantities along the western edge of the Gulf Stream in from 75 to 150 fathoms. The professor thinks that they have been killed by the terrific storm which has lately raged along the south coast of New England, especially off the Georges and Nantucket shoals. All those who have tasted the fish taken when the terrification of the commission of the under the circumstances mentioned pronounce them excel-

HOW IS YOUR FISHING TACKLE?

HOW IS YOUR FISHING TACKLE?

THE other evening I was doing, what all lovers of the rod and reel should do occasionally, that was, looking over my stock of rods, reels, lines, flies, hooks, and all the useful and useless apparatus in that line.

These things want overhauling when you have time to go over them carefully and in detail. You take up a rod, for instance; you remember that when last in use it was too stiff in certain parts and did not spring right. Well, if you are at all handy at such things, you can reduce the stiff part of the rod by the use of a little glass. Scrape it carefully and evenly, and when about right, finish off with saudpaper. In doing this your guides will want to be renewed or fitted on anew, and then the rod will want coloring and varnishing.

Another rod might have been broken in some tussle with one of your gamy friends, or by some stupid blunder on your own part, at which time you felt mad enough to pitch the whole thing into the river, and then throw yourself after it; wiser counsel, however, prevailed, and with the consoling remark that "there's just as good fish in the sea as were ever caught," you went to work and patched it up, so that you managed to get some good work out of it afterward. Well, that rod wants to be properly fixed; and do it now, for when you get ready to go a fishing you will have no time to do any repairing. I can excuse a man for using a roughly patched or mended rod when it is broken "on the tramp," but after that rod has been home all winter, I should call him "is stouch" to start out with it again in that shape.

The lines that were your pride in the past, how are they now? Look them over, run them through your hands; if you strike any rough spot or kink, try if there is not something weak there; then go over the whole length of every line, foot by foot, and test their strength. It is a great deal better to find out now that they are roften finan to learn it to your cost when you are reeling up a handsome fish and see your line snap off when "the trand

Now you have your reels to attend to. Get each one (but only one at a time) firmly in your left hand, then tip the handle gently. How does it run? That one seems to stick! I should think it did. Now get out your serew-driver and pincers, take the reel apart, get a saucer and put some kerosene oil in it, and then with a rag get to work and soak all the portions on which there has been any oil; in a short time you will flud the old gummy oil getting soft. Take a few pieces of soft pine wood, sharpen the ends, and with these go through every cog and socket and clean them out thoroughly, take dry rags and polish every part till they shine like glass, but don't use any gritty substance like punice stone or whiting—nothing but oil and elbow grease.

Now apply a small quantity of fine machine oil where needed, put your reel together, see that everything is in the right place. Now try how it goes. Ah! that is just the ting! She spius like a top. No sticking now, and no rattle to that.

regist place. Now try how it goes. Ah! that is just the thing! She spins like a top. No sticking now, and no rattle to that.

Go over every one the same way. Don't put any more oil on than is necessary to make things run smooth. A little is good; any more is "flippers dappers," as the girl said when she tried to say superfluous.

Now, brother angler, I have probably told you nothing that is new to you. If you are a careful man you have doubtless attended to all these matters; but in my own experience I have found good fellows, fine fishermen, who are sadly negligent in regard to these things, and to this class the foregoing soggestions are offered. But I cannot lay aside all the apparatus of our art without a few thoughts—pleasant memories of pleasant hours enjoyed with them in the past.

Why, there in the corner stands my "Old Reliable" rod. I made it myself; rough looking it may be; no shame to it, for it has done a great deal of work in its day, and is good for more of the same. It has been to the funeral of half a dozen other rods, and will outlive more of them still. In one day, yes, ninety minutes, I took on that rod sixty-two weak-fish and never missed one. I have had dogfish that, when once in the boat, I could hardly hold; have had bluefish away up the scale in weight, blackfish, scabass, kingfish, and burgals of all sorts and sizes come up the line on that rod.

There is my flyrod, made to order for me and sent home while I was lying on a sick bed very near death. When it came I was so feeble that I could not lift it, but it did me as much good as my medicine. It was haid near my bed where I could see it; and often my good wife, while watching beside me, would at my request put it together, just to let me see how it would swing, and then in my ingratitude I would mutter, "Women ain't any good in fixing fly rods."

There's my pet bait rod, good and true every time; what a folly fight I had with the first trout I got on it. I was fishing on South Branch of the Moose River from a ledge of rocks ten or tw

THE TROUT OPENING AT BLACKFORD'S.

THE TROUT OPENING AT BLACKFORD'S.

THE openings of the trout season at Blackford's, in Fulton Market, New York, have become famous the world over. Each year he has exceeded the previous one in the beauty of the display and the extent of country from which le has drawn his exhibit. This year he will reach the climax, in the line of beauty at least, because he has the new market, and will devote his whole space to trout, while carrying on his regular business in his temporary quarters outside.

Among the features of the show this year will be the elegant display of 500 live trout by the South Side Sportsman's Club of Long Island, in large aquaria. The club will also have a live rainbow trout of three or four pounds weight on exhibition, as well as many dead fish. The Suffolk Club, also of Long Island, will make a large display. Mr. Armistead, a famous trout-breeder of Scotland, has promised fishes from that country. Mr. B. B. Redding, Fish Commissioner of California, will send Dolly Varden trout, Satrelius mature, also "McCloud river" trout (rainbow?), Carson river, and Tahoe trout. From Mr. J. Ostreicher, Elcho, and Meacham and Blakesly, Hunboldt, Nevada, will come "Humboldt river trout," Satmo clurkti, and quinnat salmon. Of the S. clarkti Mr. Redding writes that they are the best trout he knows of, and hopes that Mr. Blackford will take pains to display the fish, so that people at the East will know the fish by sight at least. Specimens of fish are expected, also, from the works of the New York Fish Commission at Caledonia. Mr. James Annin, Jr., of Caledonia, N. Y., will, in addition to his display of trout, show trout eggs in process of hatching. The United States Fish Commission will exhibit salmon fry from a week to six weeks old in hatching fars; these are from the lot now being developed at Mr. Clapham's hatchery at Roslyn, L. L., under the care of Mr. Fred. Mather, with which Professor Baird intends to stock certain waters in Now York.

The invitations to the trout opening this year are elegant chroun li

You are cordially invited to inspect all the procurable varieties of trout which I shall have on exhibition and for sale on the first day of April at my new establishment in Fulton Market.

Fulion Market.
The exhibition will be under more auspicious conditions than formerly, as it will not only celebrate the commencement of the trout season, but will be the occasion of the opening of our magnificent stalls in the new market building.
Examples of fishculture from all the leading fishculturists and Fish Commissioners of the United States will be distinguished.

and rish Commissioners of the United States will be dis-played.

On the cover is a hand-which is distributing fish to the waters, and is emblematical of fishculture.

Ladies have heretofore thronged the "trout openings," braying the dangers of the old rickety market and its filth; and with the new building and its clean asphalt floors we expect to see a larger number of them than ever this year to "the heautiful combinations of trout and flowers."

THE FIRST TROUT OF THE SEASON.

THE FIRST TROUT OF THE SEASON.

WHAT an indescribable charm there is about the first trout of the season. What on awakening to the true inwardness of life rests upon that initial fish, be he big, little, or the fruit of worm or fly. The first grouse, or quail, or woodcock no more compares with him than rayless midnight with the vernal noon. It is the epoch of the sporting year in which the soul leaps from the pent up confines of the winter into the glorious freedom of a new day and a new life.

After a long, busy season of inanition—excuse the paradox—in which life has been made up of work and so-called amusement, when the gun and rod hang idly on their hooks, how delightful to have suddenly thrust home the fact that in a few days the trout season will open. What a shaking off of wintry associations—how everything is made ready, even to the smallest details, nothing is forgotten: the split ishot so essential in bait-fishing are stowed away in the little pocket of the old shooting-coat; the drinking-cup is tucked in its accustomed place; the extra leaders, snells, and flies are carefully unraveled and looped ship-shape in the fly-book—and the angler, having arranged everything to his satisfaction, waits in a dreamy, contented (never impatient if he be a true disciple) sort of way for the opening day. On April 1st, at early dawn, we find him with trembling fingers adjusting a fat grub to his hook; before him ripples the stream whose waters have paid tribute to his skill for many years. Still, in spite of past experiences, he has the same old trouble getting ready for the first cast he did twenty years ago. But at last the tackle is satisfactorily arranged, and with beating heart the lure is carefully dropped into the same old 'rifle' and goes dancing down to the head of the same old pool, and quick as a flash, as has happened of before, is seized and borne beneath the overhanging bank. It is but the work of a moment to land him, for there are no big fish in the stream—and the first trout of the season slips into

TROUT FISHING AT SPOKAN FALLS

INTEND to have a time with the two pounders in the Spokan in a few days, and after we move camp will tackle the prairie chickens, as there are flocks of them where the new camp is to be. I have seen a few ducks in the Tule Lakes about here, and the old settlers say there will be more of them later on.

the new camp is to be. I have seen a few ducks in the Tule Lakes about here, and the old settlers say there will be more of them later on.

"Gustavus Snooks" has a near relative living here in the person of a storekeeper. His first exploit was to select the finest rod and tackle in the store, walk to the river, slap his line into the water and immediately hook a two-pound trout. As soon as he felt the fish he gave one tremendous yank, broke his line, snapped his rod in four pieces, and then both feet slipping he violently assumed a sitting posture, demolishing a large silver tobacco box in the back pocket of his breeches, the presence of which saved him from becoming a total wreek, by breaking the force of his sitting down.

Two days after he selected another rod and sallied forth, this time accompanied by his dog, and bound for a beautiful place for casting, which I had pointed out to him. On his arrival he put his tackle together, braced himself firmly, (after, as a wicked man in town avers, carefully folding his coat and placing it on the ground so as to break his fall in case of another two-pounder) and prepared to make his first cast.

In the meanwhile the dog had scated himself a little ways

case of another two-pounder) and prepared to make his first cast.

In the meanwhile the dog had seated himself a little ways behind him, with both ears cocked up and with an intensely inquiring expression of countenance, was closely watching the proceedings. "Gustavus" having "a good ready on," gave a grand flourish with his rod which threw the line back of him, and drove with his forward motion for a big cast one of the hooks in the ear of the dog, who immediately set up a loud ki-yi, and bolted frantically back to town, dragging line and rod after him. "G." was utterly astonished by this unexpected disappearance of his rod, and for an instant starod intently at the cloudless sky above him, probably thinking "it was angels!" When realizing what had occurred, he filled the surrounding atmosphere with big, big ds, and started after the dog. He found portions of the rod and line along the road, and on reaching town discovered the dog on the top of a lumber pile with one hook in his ear and another in his back, wildly pawing his head and howling for relief. ing for relief.
"G." has since very much improved, owing to my able

"G." has since very much improved, owing to my able (ahem) tuition, and now brings in as good a basket as any of his fellow townsmen. Occasionally the memory of former days arise and he mourns the loss of two good rods, and in an absent-minded sort of manner refers to himself as dinged fool and mumbles incoherently about a dinged dog and a dinged hard rock, and is thrown into violent fits of anger if some one innocently asks him how he dented his tobacco

LAWS FOR THE PEOPLE, NOT FOR PIRATES.—The Baldwinsville, N. Y., Gazette recently said: "But there is another thing that affects many, and that is a feeling that the game laws exist, not for the people, but for a party of city sportsmen, who will descend on all our trout streams on the first of April, and carry home all they can eatch of fish of a finger's length or under—mostly under. There is a deep-rooted but unwise feeling among our rural population against all game laws, and this will not be overcome by violent acts. Those whom the city papers sometimes denounce as pirates and roughs, telling baseless stories about their terrible deeds, simply exercise what they regard as a natural right. We helieve still, that if they could test the advantages of some restrictive measures, they would in time be found among the intelligent and strong supporters of laws even more beneficial. Prof. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner, makes friends of the fishermen, and they help instead of opposing him. We recommend his reports to the autention of the Journal, and his example to the Syracuse Fisherman's Club." To this the Syracuse Journal, always the friend and champion of law-abiding sportsmen, replies; "Our friend is mistaken in his first conclusion. The game laws are for the people and opposed to the phrates who with nets would rob the people. Every man, woman and child has the right at proper

times to catch fish with hook and line, and if some do not choose to avail themselves of the privilege, they ought not to find fault with those who do. Is the Gaz-tle a better friend of the outlaws who with fist and pistols have defied the law, than of the 'city sportsmen' who observe the laws, harm nobody and secure a little needed recreation? And does it suppose that Prof. Baird 'makes friends' with such fishermen as attempted to take the life of George Crownhart at Oneida Lake? Not much! We believe in laws which provide for an equal distribution of fish and game, that is, one which gives all the people an equal chance, and permits none to rob the majority of their rights. The contest with the pirates can scarcely be caught with a hook, was long and some of the time desperate, but in the end they were beaten, and nany of them are now going to the shores of Lake Ontario to continue their nefarious work. Are these men to be invited by the Legislature to return and continue their robbervited by the Legislature to return and continue their robbervited under the authority of law? If net fishing is to be legalized, it is time to abolish hatcheries and all means for stocking lakes and streams. We cannot believe that either of the three sportsmen's clubs of this city have given Mr. Alvord's bill countemance, and we are equally sure that the Gazette has been greatly misled." times to catch fish with hook and line, and if some do not

bill countenance, and we are equally sure that the Gozette has been greatly misled."

How a Two Pound Pickerel Chased a Young Ladder Forty Rods on Dry Ground.—Several years ago, when recovering from a long and dangerous illness, I went home to my father's, in Maine, for a visit, and to be "nussed up" by the dear old mother. One day I wanted to go down to the Saco River, a quarter of a mile away, and try for a fish, but the nurse said no, I could not go unless some one would go along to pull me out-if I tumbled in. I, had been to the river two days before, and in consequence of a sudden attack of vertigo had fallen into the water and nearly perished. Finally I coaxed my sister, a young lady of seventeen, to go with me, and off we started, each equipped with a bamboo rod. My sister had never caught a fish larger than a fingering trout, and was withal somewhat inclined to be nervous and easily frightened. Reaching the river I sat down on a log to rest, having first put a frog on my sister's hook. Down the bank she went and gallantly made her first east; almost instantly she cried out, "Oh! I've got a bite!" (Pull then," I answered, and pull she did, bringing the open countenance of a two pound pickerel above the surface. Frightened at the appearance of the monster she gave one tremendous shrick and precipitately fied up the bank, forgetting, however, in her alarm to let go the rod, which she dragged behind her with one hand. Of course the pickerel followed right after, for he was securely hooked. As she careful the log where I sat convulsed with laughter, she gave one "lingering backward look of sadness," saw the pickerel coming on at a hand gallop, gave another terrible shriek, and "lit out" for home, still unconsciously clutching the red. Once in about every ten jumps she would look behind, see the fish "faint, yet pursuing," secram, and redouble her endeavors to escape. As best I could I followed on, now alarmed myself, fearing evil effects to the pursued. On the side of the hill, forty rods away, I found the f Locke (Pillsbury, Minn.).

An Epistle to Trout Fishers.—Now, as the season draweth nigh when the disciples of the "Gentle Art" go forth with rod, red and creel, "to entice the mountain trout on engulph into their denticulated nostril a barbed hook, on whose point they have affixed a dainty allurement." Listen to the voice of wisdom speaking from years of experience. When thou goest forth take with thee a variety of bait, for the trout, of all fishes, are the most undecided as regards their diet. When thou casteth thy bait upon the waters, and it should come to pass that instead of falling like a snow-flake where thou intendest it to fall, thou discoverest it dangling from a grape vine on the opposite side of the stream, be not weary in well-doing. And I beseech thee that in thy percgrinations through the rhodocladrous that line the banks of the stream, when thy hook taketh hold on everything within reach, and a great many that are out of it, when thy lancewood tip be broken, and thy line like a fly nct is woven among the underbrush, to remember the third commandment. But if peradventure too much of a sameness in this line should occur, then shalt thou be privileged to say Roully, and when thou sayest it, mean it. Now I exhort you, my brethren, that you do not unnecessarily enlarge either the size or the number of thy catch that thy days may be long in the land and thy end peaceful. Neither angle thou for numbers lest thou be tempted to take those that are good for naught except to count; always bearing in mind that a basket half filled with fair-sized trout is preferable to one filled with fingerlings. And I enjoin upon thee never to catch trout to sell lest thou bese thy self-respect. "Then art thou poor indeed," And finally, my brethren, if you have not already done so, subscribe for the Fonest And Stream, that thou mayest learn what flies to use in the different mouths, and where to purchase the finest tackle, then shall thy children rise up and call thee a second Izaak Walton.—Sancho Panza.

Badly Tied Hooks,—Mill Springs, Ky., March

Walton.—Sancho Panza.

Badly Teed Hooks.—Mill Springs, Ky., March. '82.—The morning of the 4th inst, was so delightful, cher and warm that I readily assented to my little son's proposition that he catch a bucket of minnows and we would go a-fishing. At noon he reported bad access, but at one o'clock, when the mercury indicated 80 deg. Fah, in the shade, we started on our eight miles' jaunt to the river with but half a dozen good minnows in a bucket containing eighteen or twenty. The first cast was made at four o'clock, and when the last good minnow was mangled we had five pike-perch strung, two of which weighed respectively eight and cleven pounds. The roe from the larger weighed 241bs. Two large fish were lost by the abominable indifferent manner in which the hooks had been tied to the gut—and they were purchased of one of the boss establishments of your riparian village. What can be more exasperating than to see that you have a whale, and when landing net is brought to the front and you feel that the fish is almost as good as strung, to experience a general relaxation and discover your lead and float flying through the air as if fired from a catapult? I confess that my feeble disquisitions under above circumstances would not be the proper thing for a member of a Y, M, C, A. And "just to think," that after last year's experience i could be fooled into

trusting one of the darned things when I had a lot of sproats in the same pocket which old Opoldildoc had tied to gimp for me years ago, and tied them to stay. It does seem that the heads of some dolts must be cleft before an idea can find lodgment, and "I'm one on 'em." Next morning the Delugo, which has had a run here equal to the "Black Crook" at Niblo's, was on, and we came in dripping, but with enough fish for all the neighbors, and determined to go again the first favorable day. Just when that will be is considerably mixed, for the night after our return the highest water-marks were submerged, and while I write, three days later, rain is pouring in sluices.—Kentuckian.

pouring in sluices.—KENTUCKIAN.

THE SHAD SEASON.—There is a prospect for an early run of shad on the rivers. In the Potomac it is predicted that eggs will be taken as early as the 10th of April. The U.S. F. C. is preparing for a big season's work on the river. The eggs will be hatched in the old armory building and at the mavy yard, in Washington. The first shad in the Connecticut River is thus recorded by the Hartford Times: The first shad taken from the Connecticut River this year, and the earliest probably for many years, was taken from the pound of Mr. Pease at the mouth of the Connecticut Monday afternoon, March 20, 1882. It proved to be a fine roe shad, weighing 54 pounds and was bought by Mr. Van Vleck, of Blackford & Co., New York, the price being \$1 per pound. The shad was served at breakfast at the Pease House at Saybrook Point, on Tuesday morning, Mr. R. Cornell White, of White's Line to Saybrook, J. J. Dickenson, agent of White's Line, Gilbert Thompson, of Essex, Captain R. R. Miner, of the Columbia, R. Van Vleck, of Blackford & Co., of New York, and Captains George Holton and Westey Pierce, of the stemer Columbia, who were on their way to attend the sales of steamers of the old Hartford line at New London to-day, were at breakfast, and pronounced the shad of fine flavor. They concluded that it betokened an early season.

SIELLING OUT.—"There's going to be a big revolution in the fish business," a Fulton Market dealer remarked to a Sun reporter. "Perhaps you have heard of the Nutritive Society? It's a lot of advanced thinkers that believe in only paying for what they use, and propose putting it into practice. One of them dropped in here the other day and wanted to buy a good fresh cod. I picked out for him a good one at twelve cents a pound. "Now, my friend," he commenced, 'you are making me pay for the head, the backbone, the skin, and two-thirds of the weight of the fish in water at so much a pound, while I only want the nutritive portion." But I didn't see it in that light, and the old chap went off with the fish, swearing that he had been cheated. One of the men here knew him, and said that he kept a grocery in Third avenue, and the next night I walked in and gave him a call. I ordered a quart of peanuts, and as he was measuring them out, I said, 'Don't put in any shells; I only pay for the nutritive portion." He recognized me, and saw I had him, but he stuck to it that meat and fish should be sold on a nutrition basis, while no allowance should be made for egg or peanuts shells."

Enforcing the Pennsylvania Laws.—Hollidaysburg, Pa,—Just after the breaking of the old canal reservoir near this place, warrants were issued for the arrest of several persons charged with the eatching of black bass out of season, and as a result two of the oftenders were convicted and fined each ten dollars and costs. Shortly afterward another man was arrested for taking eight trout from Blair creck, a beautiful mountain trout stream which joins the Juniata above our town, and being unable to pay the fine of eighty dollars imposed, was committed to the county jail for eighty days. A few more examples like this will finish the pot-fishermen around here. The winter here has been so mild that all kinds of game wintered well. While taking a short walk recently I flushed a bevy of quail and one ruffed grouse, who went off like a rocket. Woodcock have begun to arrive, several having been seen in the country, and one was flushed yesterday evening near the market-house, in the center of the town.—T. D.

INCREDILE TALES TOLD BY ANGLERS.—A paper quoting from the Detroit Vive Press, gives numerous fish stories under the above title, among them one of a fisherman in East Florida, who, with half a mullet on a shark hook, eaught a bass after an hour's fight which weighed fifty-three pounds, and was scaled with a grubbing hoe, the scales being as large as silver dollars. The other stories were like those of our old friend Baron Munchausen; but this incident may be seen any day almost on the Florida coast, even to the grubbing hee part of the story. The grouping of these stories under one title reminds one of the old lady who believed the tales of her sailor son about rivers of rum and mountains of sugar in the West Indies, but refused to credit his statement that he had seen flying fishes. The ignorant newspaper man and the ignorant old lady were alike unable to discriminate between the true and the false,—S. C. C.

A GIANT SQUID.—The Sacramento, (Cal.) Bee, says there has been on exhibition for a day or two past, at the stalls of D. DeBernardi & Co., K street, between Third and Fourth, a monster "devil" fish, which was captured in San Francisco Bay. As it lay on a table on the sidewalk in front of the store it attracted much attention, and large crowds collected to view the "critter." It resembles a mass of jelly, with a head about the size of an ordinary washbowl, and from this protruded nine tentacles with suction openings at intervals of an inch or two. The longest of these arms measured fourteen feet. The fish is considered rare eating and was sold to Marreo Maina. teen feet. Th Murco Maina.

Good Ground for Bass.—A capital fishing ground for black bass was discovered last season by Mr. Charles Yogel, of Philadelphia. Knowing bass were plentiful on the Upper Susquehanna, he surmised they might be caught lower down. He made the experiment directly above the bridge at Havre de Grace, with minnow bait, and took numbers—on one day forty odd pounds, the largest weighing six pounds.—Homo.

Lost A Big One.—Mr. A. H. Powers, Fish Commissioner, and party returned yesterday from a week's trip fishing in Canada, on Magog and Massawhippi Lakes. They had cold weather but report fair success. Their largest fish was a maskelunge of fifteen pounds, but like the boy, they "lost a whopper."—X., Plymouth, N. H., March 23.

NEW FISHES IN CHESAPEAKE BAY,—The U. S. Fish Commissioner's steamer Fish Hawk, recently went down Chesa-

peake Bay, and while no shad were taken. many interesting fishes were found. Among them were fitty dogish, Squalus Americanus, and many of the young of the spotted codling, Urophycis regius, which were not previously known in the

Hishculture.

THE DEUTSCHE FISCHEREI VEREIN.

THE DEUTSCHE FISCHEREI VEREIN.

THE reports or circulars of the German Fishery Association are issued as often as circumstances require, and usually number from eight to twelve in a year. They are handsomely printed in quarto form and unbound. Circular No. 1, 1882, dated Berlin, February 10, is before us. This circular is accompanied by fourteen handsome quarto lithographic plates of the fishways of Great Britain, making it a valuable work for reference on this subject. The text opeus as follows:
"As in the pust year giref at the death of President Garfield has encircled the earth, we are impelled by our friendship for Professor Baird to say a few words of condolence." Here reference is made to correspondence between Mr. von Behr, the president of the association, and Professor Baird, which is given in full in the appendix devoted to correspondence. In order to obtain more current knowledge of English fishways, Mr. Brussow, an eminent engineer and member of the association, was sent to that country by favor of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The fruits of his journey, with the thanks of the society, are laid before the readers of the circular in his report, and the chart before mentioned. The question of fish lad ers is one of the most important ones for the future consideration of the society. Our friend, Fred. Mather, writes us: "You know that for a long time! was in doubt about the practical value of the Mic Donald fishway, and that I sought proof of its capacity. Now I consider it the best one which has been invented, and it is rapidly growing into favor." We wish Mr. Mather would give us further particulars.

Our thanks are due Professor Baird for presents of eggs of

offer which as ober interest, and is the particulars.

Our thanks are due Professor Baird for presents of eggs of salmonoids. He will shortly send 20,000 eggs of the lake trout, a valuable species of America, which sometimes reaches fitty pounds in weight. Lately there has been some opposition to our importation of fish eggs, by those who are strangers to the subject. The only influence such opposition has, however, is that perhaps we should be less liberal in distributing such eggs in such multitudes with our willing hands, those which have not been proved to be of value to Germany.

With our best thanks we acknowledge the receipt of 300,000 eggs of the whitefish from Professor Baird, which we will place in the Alpine lakes only in great quantities. These eggs came to Geestemunde in the very finest condition, fine beyond comparison, while among the above mentioned 20,000 lake trout eggs, only 100 were dead.*

The zander (pike-perch, wall-eyed pike, Stizosthedium) we recommend to all our esteemed co-workers in fishculture. The fishery society of Coblentz reports great numbers of large zanders in the Khine, as well as in the Bodensee (Lake Constance). Perhaps the society in Augsburg will distribute these fish, and it is possible that we may have the eggs and fry given to us.

Who wishes from us, before the next spawning time, the im-

given to us.

Who wishes from us, before the next spawning time, the impregnated eggs of the grayling and the hucho (salmo hucho, the hooked salmon of the Danube)? Or who offers to sell us

pregnated eggs of the 'prayling and the hucho (*almo hucho, the hooked salmon of the Danube)? Or who offers to sell us such eggs!

Thus far we have quoted the report proper, which is followed by much correspondence. We have noticed that between Mr. Von Behr and Prof. Raird concerning the death of President Garfield, and this is followed by a report of Engineer Brussow, of Schwerin, on his journey to England to inspect fishways. This, as we have said, is illustrated by fourteen plates, and we may in future translate his report, which would be marred by extracts.

From a report by Prof. Nitsche, Thurand, we learn that on the morning of April 13, Mr. Eckardt, of Lubbinchen, mailed 200 eggs of the pike, Esox havis, which arrived by post at Tharand the next morning with only one dead egg. These eggs were impregnated on the 25th of March and the first fish appeared on April 17. The sac was absorbed by the 24th of May, at which time the greatest mortality took place, and ninety-three were turned out. Mr. von dem Borne also sent eggs of the young fry, which were received in good order.

This circular is one of the most interesting ones which this very active and useful society has issued, and it is pleasing to see that the fishculturists of Germany are not content with being the foremost society of the kind in Europe, but are continually showing evidences of progression. Those who wish to follow their progress further are commended to their circulars. We have extracted only those points which might be of interest here.

*The eggs mentioned were brook, not lake trout; the latter were too far advanced to send and were only a small lot at that. They were hatched the next day after arriving in New York and placed in a New Jersey lake, as mentioned in another place.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the association will be held at the rooms of the Fulton Market Fishmonger's Association, in the Fulton wholesale ish market, on Monday and Tuesday, April 3 and 4. This building stands next the ferry house and is between South street and the river. The meeting is usually opened about 10 A. M. each day. The only way in which the valuable reports of this association can be obtained is by joining it. It was at one time proposed to offer them for sale, but afterward it was decided not to do so. The membership costs three dollars per year, and those wishing to join it can consult the treasurer, Mr. E. G. Blackford, Fulton market.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

April 18, 19, 20 and 21—New York, Sixth Annual Bench Show of the Westminster Kennol Club. Entries close April 3. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

May 9, 10, 11 and 12—Boston, Mass. Third Bench Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent; E. E. Hardy, Secretary Exhibition Committee, P. O. Box 1793, Boston. Entries Close April 22.

FIELD TRIALS.

FIELD TRIALIS.

September—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens. Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Tenn., Secretary, December—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quall, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

BOSTON DOG SHOW.

THIS show will be held at Music Hall, Boston, Mass., on May 9, 10, 11 and 12.

The judges will give the following awards: First, second, third, very highly commended, (or v.). For which the certificate of the club, handsomely engraved, and duly signed, will be given. No other prizes or awards will be given. In the champion classos only one award will be made.

Following are the classes: 1. Champion English setter dogs. 2. Champion English setter bitches. 3. Imported English setter dogs. 4. Imported English setter bitches. 5. Imported English setter dogs. 4. Imported English setter bitch puppies. 6. Imported English setter bitch puppies. 7. Native English setter bitch puppies. 7. Native English setter dogs. 8. Native English

setter bitches. 9. Native English setter dog puppies. 10.
Native English setter bitch puppies. 11. Champion Irish setter dogs. 12. Champion Irish setter bitches. 13. Irish setter dogs. 14. Irish setter bitches. 15. Irish setter dogs. 14. Irish setter bitches. 15. Irish setter dogs. 14. Irish setter bitches. 17. Champion Gordon setter bitches. 19. Gordon setter dogs. 20. Gordon setter bitches. 19. Gordon setter dogs. 20. Gordon setter bitches. 19. Gordon setter dogs. 22. Gordon setter bitches. 19. Gordon setter bitches. 21. Gordon setter bitches. 22. Gordon setter bitches. 23. Champion pointer dogs, over 55lbs. weight. 24. Champion pointer dogs, under 55lbs. weight. 27. Pointer dogs, under 55lbs. weight. 27. Pointer dogs, under 55lbs. weight. 28. Pointer bitches, over 55lbs. weight. 28. Pointer bitches, under 50lbs. weight. 28. Pointer bitches, under 50lbs. weight. 28. Pointer bitches, bitches. 54. Irish waterspaniels. 35. Spaniels, over 28lbs., other than black. 36. Cocker spaniels, under 28lbs. over 28lbs., other than black. 37. Black spaniels, over 28lbs. under 28lbs. any color. 40. Foxhounds. 41. Beugles. 42. Duchshunds. 43. Champion fox-terrier dogs. 44. Champion fox-terrier bitches. 45. Pox-terrier bitches. 45. Pox-terrier dogs. 46. Fox-terrier bitches. 47. Fox-terrier bitches. 59. Mastiff bitches. 51. Mastiff bitches. 51. Mastiff pupples. 53. Champion mastiff dogs. 53. Mastiff bitches. 54. Mastiff pupples. 55. Champion month-coated St. Bernard bitches. 57. Rough-coated St. Bernard bitches. 58. St. Bernard bitches. 63. St. Bernard bitches. 64. Champion bull-terriers, over 25l

BENCH SHOW AT CLEVELAND, O.

BENCH SHOW AT CLEVELAND, O.

We have received a letter from Mr. L. G. Hanna, of Cleveland, O., stating that there will be a bench show in that city in June, and that in addition to the \$500 subscription at the meeting the full amount of the guarantee fund has been raised and that liberal prizes will be offered. A Cleveland correspondent says:—"A number of gentlemen, including Mossrs, L. G. Hanna, Thomas Axworthy, J. T. Wamclink, George W. Short, J. T. Dawley, C. M. Munhall, Charles Gatlenz, A. E. Sterling, J. H. Dalliba, James Wood, G. W. Batler, J. C. Mvers, Frank Robinson, John A. Teal, L. O. Rawson, S. H. Wilson, H. E. Hill, John J. Wightman, and Henry Zinnerman, met at the Weddell parlors, March 2nd, and formed an association, with the following officers: President, L. G. Hanna; Secretary, C. M. Munhall; Treasurer, A. E. Sterling, A soliciting committee consisting of the following gentlemen was also appointed: J. T. Wamelink, J. T. Dawley, Charles Gablenz, J. H. Dalliba, James Wood, G. W. Baker, J. C. Myers, and Frank Robinson. The above committee gave evidence of the fitness for the work assigned them by raising a guarantee fund of \$500 on the spot. A desire to be represented with other cities in this particular interest has prevailed with a number of the above-named gentlemen for some time, and she great success of the recent bench show at Pittsburg acted as a strong inducement for the action taken last evening. The hearty manner in which the call was responded to, and the generous subscriptions to the call was responded to, and the generous subscriptions to the call was responded to, and the generous subscriptions to the call was responded to, and the generous subscriptions to the call was responded to, and the generous subscriptions to the call was responded to, and the generous subscriptions to the call was responded to, and the generous subscriptions to the call was responded to, and the generous subscriptions to the call was responded to, and the safe to say that the above association will be eitee i

AMATEUR TRAINING.

AMATEUR TRAINING.

A FRIEND and I went up the river duck hunting the other day. We had along an Irish setter bitch pup. Last sumers he was taught to retrieve sticks from land and water, which was about the only experience she had received. Arriving at our destination, we built blinds and had the good fortune to drop a number of ducks which Nan retrieved nicely. But the water was very cold and, getting chilled through, she went more reluctantly and finally refused to go into the water at all. Coaxing availed not, whipping only made a bad matter worse. What was to be done? A question of authority had arisen between the dog and her master, the decision of which would probably be the ruin or the making of the pup. Nan crouched shivering and whimpering at my feet, awaiting my next move, knowing what was wanted of her but determined not to go into that cold river again. I hastily revolved all the patent methods of making a dog retrieve. I had read in the Porbers And Struban, but none would fit this case. Suddenly a bright idea entered my mind. I seized the pup by the nape of the neck, and tossed her into the water beyond her depth. As I expected she immediately turned and swam for shore. I shook the whip at her and repeated camphatically "go fetch." She paddled around a few moments, just beyond reach of the whip, and then suddenly wheel ing about started for that duck, which she retrieved in finstyle. A happier dog, when she got to land, you never swe

the humanity not 'to send her in again that evening. Of course it is cruel to send a chilled dog into the water but when one, whose success as a sportsman is not great, drops a fine mallard, he wants that duck and wants it bad, and if he is not able to afford a boat or a Chesapeake Bay dog, why, he must retrieve it with the means he has at hand. I would like some of my brother sportsmen to try the above plan, in a similar emergency, and see if it will not work.

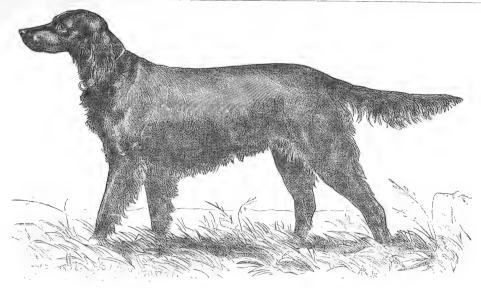
Fonce taught an old and very stubborn dog to retrieve, after other methods failed, by tying him up without food several days, then letting him see me wrap a piece of meat in a paper and attaching it to a float, which thrown into the water. Telling the dog to "fetch," he immediately swam out and brought the float with meat attached to the shore, when the meat was given to him.

I should like to inquire of the dog trainers why a dog shoul be taught to "drop to shot." I have not learned my bitch to drop, and, when a covey is flushed she will watch until the birds go down; then, when the dead birds, if any, are retrieved, she will immediately set off in the direction they have flown, and rarely fails to mark them down more correctly than the sportsman can. A dog with the hunting instinct strong in him, wants to see the game as long as he can. To deprive him of this is to take from him half the pleasure of the hunt, and acts about the same upon him as it would upon the sportsman to envelope his heat and an agumy sack immediately after it ing. Give the dog all the pleasure in the sporty ou can, and he will make a better and more intelligent dog, in my opinion.

For this country my preference is the red Irish setter. The

you can, and ne will make a service in my opinion.

For this country my preference is the red Irish setter. The



DR. WM. JARVIS'S RED IRISH SETTER BITCH "ROSE!

dogs are sometimes rather headstrong, but the bitches are just headstrong enough to make spirited and courageous hunters. They are tractable, make a beautiful appearance in the field, and are trieless workers. When the other dogs seek the shelter of the wagon from fatigue, the red Irish is just beginning to feel in good hunting condition.

I have been interested in reading the voluminous correspondence upon the gun measles. It is my opinion that the guns so afflicted have the measles when they come from the maker, but do not show them owing to the high polish on the inside of the barrel. I have never seen but one gun without the measles, after it had been in use a short time, and that was a Parker, which had been re-bored by hand. My Colt is thus afflicted, but I keep it clean and it shoots as well as if it was spotless. I have tried putting the gun away in a dry place without cleaning, but it rusts. I clean with kerosene, wipe dry and oil with best sewing machine oil. Amateurs.

Manhattan, Kansas, March 14, 1882.

ENTRIES FOR THE NATIONAL DERBY.

THE following entries have been received since my last re-

port:
Fan Carlisle (Bill Carlisle-Nell Carlisle), liver and white ticked English setter bitch, whelped May 24, 1881. Owned by Mr. D. C. Plumb, Nicarar, Canada.
Nellic Buruco-Lit), blue belton English setter bitch, whelped June 18, 1881. Owned by Mr. W. A. Ellison, Ortoka, Temp. Reliable, Gludetone Counter Kern, bluek, and white Pacific.

Mr. D. C. Plumb, Niagara, Canada.
Nellie E. (Bruce-Litb, blue belton English setter bitch, whelped June 18, 1881. Owned by Mr. W. A. Ellison, Ortoka, Tenn.
Pink B. (Gladstone-Countess Key), black and white Raglish setter dog, whelped May 13, 1881. Owned by Mr. W. B. Mallory, Memphis, Tenn.
Prince Al. (Leicester-Dodge's Rose), white, with lemon ears, English setter dog, whelped April 26, 1881. Owned by Mr. A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.
Prairie Wonder (Prairie Joe-Prairie Queen), lemon and white English setter dog, whelped April 2, 1881. Owned by Mr. A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.
Prairie Wonder (Prairie Joe-Prairie Queen), lemon and white English setter dog, whelped April 2, 1881. Owned by Mr. R. B. Morgan, Canton, O.
Pegzy Belton (Belton-Bramble), black, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped May 6, 1881. Owned by Mr. Geo. P. Jones, Florence, Ala.
Countess A. (Dashing Lion-Amada), lemon and white English setter bitch, whelped Aug. 10, 1881. Owned by Mr. J. M. Arant, Hickory Valley, Tenn.
Bers A., litter sister to Countess A. Same owner.
Caddy (Ruke-Phyllis), black, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped Aug. 30, 1881. Owned by Mr. A. Branshaw, Dallas, Texas.
Glean (Dush HI.-Countess H.), black, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped April 9, 1881. Owned by Harvard Kennel Club, Boston, Mass.
Sioux (Dash III.-Khoebe), black, white, and tan English setter bitch, whelped July 12, 1881. Owned by Harvard Kennel Club, Boston, Mass.
Sountess May H. (Drake-Countess May), black, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped Spril 12, 1881. Owned by Harvard Kennel Club, Boston, Mass.
Greenwich (Paris-Dawn), black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped July 3, 1881. Owned by L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Canada.

— Owned by Mr. Herbert Imman, New York.
Bizora (Biz-Born), red Litish setter bitch, whelped July 8, 1881. Owned by Mr. Chas. Tucker, Stanton, Tenne Herbert Imman, New York.
Bizora (Biz-Born), red Litish setter bitch, whelped July 8, 1881. Owned by Mr. P. H. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn.

Thank that we will ha

Flease state that entries positively close April 1. The Trials begin Dec. 4, at Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

As the time approaches for the closing of the entries for the Westminster Kennel Club's show, there is a perfect rush of applications for blanks, and for the first time in the distory of the club the large supply was exhausted, and they were obliged to order a second edition. The entries are coming in from all parts of the country, and there will also be a number of foreign celebrities present. The celebrated bench show champion and Field Trial winner Gladstone will be on exhibition, as well as many other animals of renown. A large number of ladies' pets will be shown, and the management have taken extra care to provide for their comfort, and will turnish large cages for them that will show their good points to the best advantage. The usual arrangements have been made with the express companies, who will transport dogs for the show free one way.

The following special prizes have been offered in addition to those already published: Mr. J. M. Tracy offers a series of his pictures of field scenes; a member of the W. K. Club offers a special prize for the best poodle over 10ths. weight; Mr. G. & F. Grant will give a silver flask, value \$75, a member of the W. K. Club \$25 for the best setter; Mr. F. R. Hitchcock offers a silver flask, value \$75, for the best fox-terrier; Mr.

John Aspinwall offers \$10 for the best foxhound; a member of the W. K. Club offers \$25 for the best Irish setter dog or bitch entered in the open classes; a member of the W. K. C. offers \$25 for the best pointer dog or bitch entered in the open classes. Many other specials are promised which will be duly announced. announced.

ROSE.

classes. Many other specials are promised which will be duly announced.

ROSE.

WE give our readers this week a cut of the celebrated red Irish setter bitch Rose, imported and owned by Dr. Wm. Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H. She was whelped in 1874, and bred by Cecil Moore, Esq., Ullardmore, Dalkley, Ireland, Her prize winnings are as follows: First, Belfast, Ireland, 1876; second, Cork, Ireland, 1876; first, Bristol, England, 1877; second, Detroit, 1879; first, St. Louis, 1879; first special for best Irish bitch, St. Louis, 1879; one of winning Irish Kennel, New York, 1881.

Rose is full sister to the following "cracks:" O'Brien's Kate, O'Brien's Kitty, McHaffie's Mina and McHaffie's Bella, all noted prize winners. She was sired by the celebrated Palmerston. Rose is undoubtedly the best Irish bitch in this country and as a brood bitch has been remarkably successful, and of the puppies she has produced, thirteen have appeared before the public with the following results, viz.:

Raleigh.—Second in all-aged stake when only nineteen months old: Eastern Field Trials, 1879, second, open class, Pittsburg, 1881.

Lorna.—Vhc., open class, special with Nøreen, for best brace, Irish setters in open class, special with Nøreen, for best brace, Irish setters in open class, special with Nøreen, for best brace, Irish setters in open class, New York, 1880.

New York, 1881.

Lorna.—Second, open class, New York, 1880.

Syren.—Second, open class, New York, 1880.

Syren.—Second, open class, New York, 1880.

Meg.—First, puppy class, New York, 1881, and vhc., open class, Pittsburg, 1882.

Of the remaining three, Nora was once exhibited when only twelve months old, in open class at New York, 1873, and got a c.; and Claremont and Acho were shown in imported puppy class as the Soton, 1879, and got a c.; and Claremont and Acho were shown in imported puppy class as the soton, 1879, and got be a complete a six month's search wrote: "At last, I have got the thing to suit you, and am well repaid for waiting. I have purchased Cecil Moore's Rose,

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.—There was a very important meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenne, last Thursday evening. After discussing the advantages of several localities for the holding of the trials next fall, Dr. Aten stated that he had recently had a conversation with Dr. S. Fleet Spier upon the subject, and there was a probability that the club could have the use of Robin's Island for the purpose. This was indeed cheering news, and the matter was postponed until the next meeting. The Derby and all aged stakes were opened with \$250 to first, \$150 to second, and \$100 to third for each event. These are very liberal prizes and will no doubt bring out a grand lot of entries. The Derby is open to all dogs whelped on or after Jan. 1, 1881. This is quite an innovation, and is most decidedly a step in the right direction. Hitherto the dogs whelped previous to April 1 have been obliged to compete in the all-aged stakes or remain at home, and as the first three months of the year are generally very prollife in purpose, it is but an act of justice to their owners that they should have an opportunity to show their quality in a class where they will stand some chance of success. The entries for the Derby close duly 1, when the content of the period of the members' stakes was postponed until a future meeting. Upon motion of Mr. Leach the running rules were changed so that the withdrawal of a dog should not jeapodize the chances of any other dog in the stake. Mr. Costar thought that the values should be so amended as to require that the handlers should shoot at every bird that they were ordered to flush, using blank cartridges, unless ordered to kill. Dr. Aten moved that score cards should be used at the trials. After some discussion the matter was deferred

until the next meeting. Mr. Chas. P. Stokes and Mr. T. F. Taylor, of Richmond, Va., were unanimously elected honorary members. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the meeting, and after adjournment hearty congratulations were exchanged upon the brilliant prospects of the association.

DISTEMPER.—"Occasional" writes that he has met with good success in treating this disease by feeding finely-chopped onions fried in grease of any kind. Two medium-sized ones are a dose. He also speaks highly of the "tan vat" remedy are a dose. for mange.

DOGS POISONED.—Mr.F.D.Wright, of Auburn, N.Y., writes that his valuable setter dog Sentry was poisoned a short time ago, and that over a dozen fine dogs of that city have since met a like fate. The person who wifully does so dastardly an act would not hesitate with sufficient provocation to take the life of his fellow man. It some of these scoundrels could be made to pay roundly for their work it would perhaps deter others from committing the crime, for the assassin is ever a coward, and the possibility of punishment would exert a restraining influence upon his brutal instincts.

A FOX TALE.—The Toronto Globe gives us this: Miles Steadman, a farmer who lives on the Kingston road, came to market yesterday with a load of general produce. When he was approaching Scarboro' Heights early yesterday morning, his little dog, which was about twenty yards in advance of the wagon, commenced barking furiously. Presently, from the underbrush on one side of the road, two foxes darted. The dog bounded toward them, and just as it made a snatch at the nearest fox the other turned around and attacked it with great energy. Before Mr. Steadman could run to the rescue the foxes had killed the dog.

TT PAYS.—Granby, Conn., Feb. 11.—Editor Forest and Stream: It may be gratifying to you to know that every beagle I have sold through advertising has been from advertisement in Forest AND STREAM: also that every dollar received for stud service has been for dogs advertised in FOREST AND STREAM. That at least 15 per cent of all my sales are made by the few advertisements I have inserted in FOREST AND STREAM, and no stock has been advertised for over a year. Am selling on old advertisements yet, and when the large number of beagles I breed (had nearly fifty beagle pups on hand at one time) is taken into consideration, it is truly surprising and shows the value of FOREST AND STREAM to breeders. Please state to your readers that I have but one price; and time and postage can be saved by bearing this in mind.

mind.

STEALING AN UNREGISTERED DOG.—Michael Eckert was convicted before Judge Hare, in Philadelphia, March 1, of the larreny of a black and tan Gordon setter, valued at fifty dollars, the property of Byron Bromley. It was in evidence that the dog had not been registered, and counsel claimed that the court could not impose sentence upon the defendant, because an unregistered dog was not the subject of larceny, although it could be recovered by an action in the civil courts. In support of his claim he quoted a decision of the supreme court, in which it had been decided that an action of slander could not lie in a case where a man had accused another of stealing a dog, because the dog had not been registered and was not the subject of larceny. The judge said he did not think a man could appropriate a dog because it was not registered, and, in the absence of a decision directly bearing upon the case at issue, the judge said he would dispose of the matter on moral and common-sense principles. The man expected to receive a reward for the return of the dog. Instead of being a gainer he should be made a loser, and the court would therefore order him to pay a fine of forty dollars and costs.

LAVERACK IMPORTATION.—We clip the following from the "Kemnel Gossip" of the Stock-Keeper: "Our American Cousins" ever to the fore in discovering something spley or out of the common, have, I think, during the present week done an uncommonly good stroke of business in the setter line. Mr. W. Graham, of near Belfast, a well-known and highly esteemed exhibitor and frequenter of our dog shows, has purchased for Mr. Goodsell, of New York, the Laverack setter puppy Belthus from his owner, Mr. Hogarth, Kendal. Belthus is a "blue Belton," and though barely twelve months old is over sixty pounds in weight; all round a very fine dog indeed. I have no hesitation in saying he is the cheapest setter which has yet crossed the Atlantic. He has plenty of pace, an excellent nose, and on the show bench will make the best of them take a "back seat." For my part I am sorry he is lost to the country, for his great size, bone, and general frame must have made him a great success at the stud. He is by Fletcher's Old Rock from a sister to Flash, who is dam of the Birmingham winner at last show, and Belthus was bred by Mr. J. B. Cocketton, of Cartmel Pell, whose kennels have produced many excellent examples of the modern setter.

Belthus won first in the puppy class at Edinburgh in January. Mr. Goodsell informs us that he will not come to this country until after the forthcoming Crystal Palace show, whore he will be exhibited.

HUNTING SCENE.—George Inness, Jr., the well-known artist on animal subjects, has just finished for the spring exhibition of the New York Academy of Design, a spirited and well executed painting of a hunting scene taken from one of the field days of the Essex county hunt. Mr. Inness is now engaged on a similar subject for one of the members of the hunt.

We wish to impress upon the minds of those who send us items for our Kennel Notes, that to avoid mistakes all names should be written in PRINTLETTINS, as we find it very easy to make mistakes where this is not done. We also would like to be informed whether the animal is made or female, and to know the date of birth and the breed to which it belongs, whether polaries, setter or other. A careful state of the nature of the paper will show just what is wanted.

ne notes in this number of the paper win single makes wared.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Tripey and Flirt. By Mr. A. T. Bond, Medford, Mass., for brace of trish setters (dog and blitch), whelped Sept. 28. 1331, by Shot beland's Shot—Dr. Greenough's blitch) out of imported Rock (Bob

NAMES CLAMED.

Barney and Flirt. By Mr. A. T. Bond, Medford, Mass., for brace of red Irish setters (log and blitch), whelped Sept. 26, 1381, by Shot (Copeland's Shot—Dr. Greenough's blich) out of imported Rock (Bob Faint).

Fainty.

For the Mr. C. H. Lounsbury, Providence, R. I., for the white and lemon ticked English setter dog, whelped Aug. 10, 1881, by imported Rowland out of Gipsey (Tom—Bess).

Fock Dale. By Mr. C. H. Lounsbury, Providence, R. I., for the white and lemon ticked English setter dog, whelped July 7, 1881, by Grouse Dale out of Lady Thorne.

Thorn Dale. By Mr. C. H. Lounsbury, Providence, R. I., for the value of the white pointer of the Mr. C. H. Lounsbury, Providence, R. I., for the crange and white ticked English setter blich, whelped July 7, 1881, by Grouse Dale out of Lady Thorne.

Holmes, Rome, Ga.), for liver and white pointer dogs, whelped Tybel, S. 1883, by champion Sensation out of the Westminster Kennel Club's Flirt (Capt. Grafton's Jim—Dr. Webb's Whisky).

Forest Belle. By Mr. C. C. Iffland, Peoria, II., for liver and white polinter blich, whelped Oct. 13, 1881, by King Bow out of Grace.

Nellie Brier. By Dr. W. E. Johnson, Keyport, N. J. for blick, white and tan setter blich, whelped Leb. 5, 1861, by Landson, Keyport, N. J. for Mr. C. H. By Mr. J. A. Smith, New York, for pointer dog puppy by Banifield's Saipe out of Ruly (Silek-Fawn).

Snow, Scanip, Cracker, Ida May and Leda. By Mr. N. Elmor, Scanip, Cracker, Ida May and Leda.

By Mr. A. K. Nichols, ever dispared Rigowood (Ranter—Beauty) out of Collette (imported Chanter—Beauty)
hitch Mag (Chief - Gussie) to owner's Sartt (Rory O'More - Queen Bess), Feb. 21. II.—Sensation. Mr. Philip Lumbreger's liver pointer bitch Dell II. (Duke-Queen) to the Westminster Kennel Club's champion Sensation, March 3.

Fanny - Doud. Mr. E. F. Mercilliott's (New York) setter bitch Fanny Jersey Duke - Jersey Daisy) to Mr. E. A. Spooner's Bould (Jersey Duke - Spooner's Busly), March 20.

Skip - King Dusk. The Superior Kennel Club's (Alleghany City, Bould of the Country of the Cou

Jersey Luss—Americe Landie. Mr. D. H. Harris' (Franklin, N. Y.) collie blich Jersey Luss (Rex Topsy) to owner's Ayrshire Laddie, Mr. D. H. Harris' (Franklin, N. Y.) collie blich Maida (Tweed H. Lassko) to Mr. J. Lindsay's (Jersey City, N. J.) Ayrshire Laddle, March 16.

Belle-Rer. Mr. G. W. Evans' (Allegheny, P.a.) collie bitch Belle to Mr. J. Lindsay's (Jersey City, N. J.) champion Rex, March 10.

Prin-Bob III. The Hornell Spaniel Club's (Hornellsville, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Prin (Witch Princess) to their Bob III. (Buccleuch—Vell.) Jan. 2.

V. Locoker spaniel bitch Prin (Witch Princess) to their Bob III. (Buccleuch—Vell.) Jan. 2.

V. Locoker spaniel bitch Curlew (Wim's Jack—Fannie) to their champion Benedict (Bachlor-Negress), March 12.

Nelly H. -Ben Lachine. The Hornell Spaniel Club's (Hornellsville, N. Y.) spaniel bitch Nelly H. to their ben Lachine, March 20.

Bettrice—Benedict. The Hornell Spaniel Club's (Hornelsville, N. Y.) imported black cocker spaniel bitch Beatree (Nigger—Belle) to their champion Benedict (Ba. M. Owers' (New York) cocker spaniel bitch Glaysey (Brag—Fannie) to Horsell Spaniel Club's Bob III. (Buccleuch—Nell), March 1.

Mignon—Bob III. Mr. Eugene Powers' (Cortland, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Mignon (Dart - Daisy) to Hornell Spaniel Club's Bob III. (Buccleuch—Nell), March 18.

Chiotilla—Sensation. The Roberts (Spaniel Club's Bob III. Bunnie—Rangwood. Mr. N. Elmore's (Grauby, Conn.) beagle bitch Bunnie (Ranger—Lucy) to owner's imported Ringwood (Ranter—Beauty, Feb. 14.

Bunnie (Ranger-Lucy) to owner's imported Ringwood (Ranter-Beauty, Feb. 14.

WHELPS.

Zip. Mr. L. G. Hanna's Cleveland, O.) Skye teyrier Zip (Dan-Flora) whelped March 23, six, by owner's Judge (Castor-Jen D.)

Kate II. Mr. E. A. Herzberg's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) English setter bitch Rate II. Mr. E. A. Herzberg's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) English setter bitch Rate II. Mr. B. A. Herzberg's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) English setter bitch Red. B. Mr. J. II. Goodsell's (New York) red Irish setter bitch Red. Brose) whelped six—four dogs and two bitches—by champled the Brooklyn of
Reauty).

Lill. Mr. Fred. Billings' (Bridgeport, Conn.) liver and white pointer bitch Lill (Sensation—Grace) whelped March 9, nine—four dogs and five bitches—by Strong's Pete (Phil—Prudence). Five since dead.

1831, and with insolutionly of one nearly from again, as she is a rare good and any midial whelp. White, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped Oct. 7, 1831, by King (Victor-Lucy) out of Maida (Victor-Lucy), by Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., to Mr. D. F. Willer, Brocton, Mass.

PRESENTATIONS.

Footler. Mr. T. T. Pholyar, Pearlsburg, Va., has presented to Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., the Virginia foxbound Fowler.

Mr. John P. Barngrd, Jr., of Boston, Mass., has recently imported a bull bitch, bifreen maints old, by Benjamin's Blunder out of Fridget (King David-Baves) 8,6(6); weight, 2008.

Nachting and Canoeing.

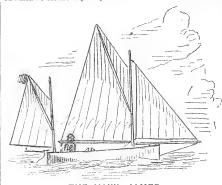
THE YAWL IN AMERICA.

THE YAWL IN AMERICA.

[COSTINUED.]

The Caprice, as the first New York built yawl, has become a boat of so much interest to cruising yachtainen that we publish herewith an original illustration of her appearance under plain sail, and her log of the cruse to the Yorktown celebration last year.

"Kemp's Yacht Sailing gives a table of the highest speed attained by yachts of different lengths. This table shows seven and a half knots as the highest speed of a thirty-ixx foot yacht. On the only day on which we carried a jib topsail we made at one time over seven



THE YAWL JAMES.

knots, and this without either balloon jib, club topsail or spinaker. Under fore-staysail and mizzen we have the record of five and three-fourths knots. I do not suppose the Caprice will be as fast under some circumstances as she was as a sloop. The English estimate is that this rig comes half way between the cutter and schooner; but that the first comes half way between the cutter and schooner; but ber from fffty-four, in 1804, to 283, in 1873, while the figures for schooners are 207 and 232, and for cutters 574 and 574, showing that the increase in yawls is almost as great as that of cutters and schooners combined.

the increase in yawis is almost as great as that of cutters and schooners combined.

I enclose an abstract of our log on the Chesapeake. It should, however, he remembered that this was a simple cruise for pleasure, and that we could many times have gone further than we did had thero been any motive for go doing. We had no sphaker nor any light sails on board.

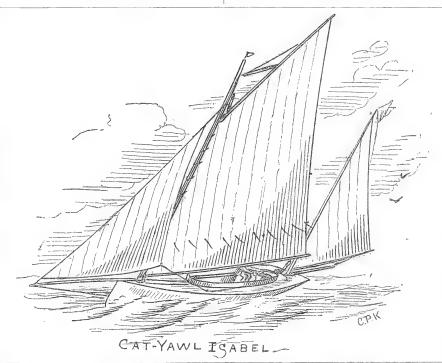
that we could many times have gone further than we did had there been any motive for so doing. We had no spinaker nor any lights alls on board."

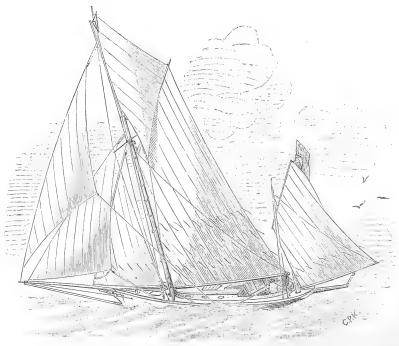
ABSTRACT FROM LOG.

Monday, Oct. 10, 1881.—4:29 P. M. We locked out of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal and took our place at the rear of a tow of about a dozen working schooners to go down Back Creek to Elk River. After going about half a mile some of the schooners got aground, when the tugboat left us and proceeded with half the tow. After taking down these boats she returned for the remainder, which, the the having risen, were by this time all afloat. 8 P. M. Reached, the life having risen, were by this time all afloat. 8 P. M. Reached, The wind, which was very strong, being from the northwest and favorable, we concluded to proceed under fore-staysail and mizzen. 9:29 P. M. Passed Turkey Point light; wind unchanged.

Tuesday, Oct. 11.—3 A. M. Wind having moderated, set mainsail, beating up to Baltimore. Up to this time had carried nothing but fore-staysail and mizzen. 4:30 A. M. Distance sailed 42 nautical miles of which 31 running free under fore-staysail and mizzen and 9 to windward with mainsail. Time, 8½ hours. Anchored at Baltimore. 2:30 P. M. Weighed anchor and sturied down the Patapseo in a light southwest wind, which soon diled away completely, except occasional southers are some string in strong from southeast, we soon got under way and heat over 10 Rock Point, where we anchored about midnight. Bistance from Baltimore 8 nautical miles.

Wednesday, Oct. 12.—3:45 A. M. Got under way for Annapolis, Wind strong southwest, being dead ahead. Heavy sea, which several times covered bowsprit, completely hiding if from view. All hands wet from spondaift. 1:40 A. M. Rounded buoy off Greenbury's Point. 12:08 1: M. Anchored of Maral-Academy, Annapolis. Distance from Baltimore spondaift. 1:40 A. M. Rounded buoy off Greenbury's Point. 12:08 1: M. Anchored of Maral-Academy, Annapolis. Distance from Baltimore spondaift. 1:40 A. M. Rounded buoy off Greenbury's Point. 12:08





THE YAWL CAPRICE,

Thursday, Oct. 13.—6:15 A. M. Got under way with light westerly winds shifting soon to south-southeast. 9:48 A. M. Possed Thomas Point in range. Light halling head winds. Making but little progress. 6:15 makes graph and the progress. 6:15 makes graph and the progress. 6:15 miles from Annapolis. 6:40 P. M. Wind conding in from northwest got miles from Annapolis. 6:40 P. M. Wind conding in from northwest got miles from Annapolis. 6:40 P. M. Wind conding in from northwest got miles working northward. 1:125 P. M. Making & knots. Friday, Oct. 14.—12:40 A. M. Furled mainseil; wind north by east blowing a gale and sea running very high. 2 A. M. Moking 63 knots mader fore-staysail and mizzon. Point Lockout Light just in sight. Distance from Plum Point 9:45 nautical miles; time 8 hours 5: nlimites. From Cove Point 29:5 nautical miles in 4 hours 17 minutes, mostly under fore-staysail and mizzon. During the day we went ashore to see the country and get provisions. Our anchorage being exposed to the southwest wind, which was strong all the afternoon, we ran up about a mile beyond Cornfield Point, where we unchored in a place almost as exposed, but with more was tree lowward.

Manufay, Oct. 15.—255 A. M. Got under way; who senth. 7:23 A. M. M. Smitt's Point Lights in range. 11:15. Rounded buy of Fleet's Point, and ran into Great Wicomiles River for harbor 12:55 P. M. Anchored in Cockie Creek, near a little settlement of Northern fisherimen engaged in the fish-oil bushless. Distance from anchorage in Potomac 21 mantical miles, time 6!5 hours.

k, hear a little Sections.

k, the problem of the little l

thorage in Cockle Creek 31 nauthral mues. Trune, 14 nours, 85, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 17th to 20th, 16 for a Vorktown, October 31, -0.33 A.M. Wind northeast, got under way to run hesspeake, C55 A.M. Passed Too's Point light, 9.39 A.M. cadwind. Housed topmast, 10:10 A.M. New Point Comfort reswest 7 miles; passed wreek of a schooner, 1:09 P.M. Sghted p light. Wind having become very light, we were unable to hill after the furn of the tide, 5:15 P.M. Nearly calm; passed p light one mile to the castward. 7:42 P.M. Stingray Point 8. Rappabanmock Light northwest half west; what from each Rappabanmock Spit light bears west-northwest half west, bects on course north half casts. 8:33 P.M. Mathy 5 knots. L. Wind working toward the southward. 12:00 Midnight; thwest,

Which working toward the southward. 1200 Managati, west, here 22.—11.55 A.M. Smith's Point light being west, and Lookout Eight hearts west. 613 A.M. Gove Foint Help to 15 into 15 int

"Ay up the creek in the darkness with hardly wind enough for "Set Northcoven to Ruppelnamock, 38 mantical miles, in 44 minutes; Expelnamock to Turkey Point, 181 mantical miles, in 56 minutes; Turkey, Point to Chesapeako city, 11½ mantica, in 3 hours 19 minutes."

In a sours 19 minutes."

In meanting Mr. Philip Little, of Boston, essayed the on a small boat and reported favorably of her performance. In Merrill, of Boston, had a 15-ton flush deck yawl built by of Chelsca, Mass., from designs sent over by Rutsey. This week herself an excellent craiser, remarkable for both congreat stowage room below, the crew agreeing that they could forecastle in the fleet to compare with their quarters. The fluid speech in moderate winds, but too full in body to be 4 me Baglish idea of a critical risk sessed altogether divorced but abidity and accommodations. These have been attained ith under a flush deep for a greeken degree than in our own

During all this time our cousins across the border had not been idle, he old Alacm of the five had rounded as a five periment of the yawl right. During all this time our cousins across the border had not been idle, he old Alacm of the Royal Canadian Y.C. had cruised a number of easons on the lake, as a yawl, and several other yachts had been middry rigged in spire of the strong-sloop inthenees naturally finding the properties of the mizzon with much satisfaction. A new yawl of 15 tons papeared last year in Belleville harbor, and Toronto Yachtsmen were stonished to see their sloops and luggers handsomely beaten by the tile Trixie of whom we have spoleto on a former occasion. In Halitax a yawl came out in 1879, we believe, and made a cruise about the Lawrence that, her sating being highly spoken of in an account hierarch of the properties of the pr

growth their home waters, being too distant to point a moral way yound their home waters, being too distant to point a moral way yound their home waters, being too distant to point a moral way Last spring hie schoomer Violet, of Boston, we believe, essayed the water was the second of Maine, though how the change agreed with her we do not wo. Then Mr. David Hall Riee, of Boston, a gentleman much given experiment and always open to promising innovations, brought out schooner White Cap as a yawt, this being the largest yacht in nerica which has yet ventured upon the change. Hitherto only opps had sought greater handless in ridding tennestves of overpoor of the mizer of the part of the part of the water handless in ridding tennestves of overpoor to have established a much water field of usefulness for the wit. While no experienced mariner could well question the advanges of the mizzen to a sloop, it was not so clear to most people that isomers ould be benefited by the change quite as much. We have gramintained that, with the yawl in mind, small schooners were ogether a mistake and had really no business to exist, for the yard the equal if not the superior of the schooner in point of handiness, begin with, mut's faster chesper, and safer mor the bargain, as begin with, mut's faster chesper, and safer mor the bargain, as begin with, mut's faster chesper, and safer mor the bargain, as decred a scrivie which is should go om record to his credit. The extrinent he made has year has been found such a success that see-cliourester falkermue contemplate following suit, so that, for one casion at least, yeartismen have set the example to "the trade" and taken the initiative in the introduction or a feature we believe see very generally followed in the lishing and coasting fleets of the taken of the trade in the high of the proper of that dilocit ride which always characterizes fourhous see no further than the end of their own noses; and when, last

I however, completely off the course, to, we can be expected in a yawl, as the rig is, in her owners' estimation, a very decided overment upon the schoener.

Rice's opinion is entitled to weight since he is a practical sailor judges a novelty strictly upon the merits it is shown to possess, viles: "I much prefer the yawl rig to the cutter for handiand economy and think you will hever regret advising its adoption over in schoeners of considerable formage. It was with a fedinave in schoeners of considerable formage. It was with a fedinave in the property of the provider a failure of the provider a failure.

White Cap last full had proved a failure.

White Cap last full had proved a failure.

White Cap last full had proved a failure.

White the past full had proved a failure.

White Cap last full had proved a failure.

You have the facts it seems to me that to allow so incorrect a stement of further uncontradicted would perhaps deter others, who desire yan improvement from doing so. In the first place let mo say the short trial which pressing business ongagements allowed me mike of the yawl rig last October, were so satisfactory as to wara a completion of the original plan of rigging the yach in full the ent season of the plan of the plan of the first words and the steering and had been allowed that only the riguing the to stee the full that the total was the steering and had been allowed to the original plan of rigging the yach in full the figures that it is steering and had been allowed to be decided that only the riguine that is steering and had larged of the expected in the light of the province of the province of the condition of the original plan of rigging the yach in full the form to see that the steering and had larged the original plan of the original plan of right and the steering and had larged the could be expected in the light

weather which as a rule provailed upon the days on which she was sailed. Upon one occasion only did we have anything approximating to the chop sea for which Boston Bay is noted, and then nothing alarming.

satisf. Upon one occusion only the two was carryining approximating to the chop sea for which Boston Bay is noted, and then nothing alarming.

The White Cap was schooner rigged, and while good to windward and a fine sea boat, failed to run free as her model seemed to indicate she ought. My first improvement was fitting her with an iron keel of 14,000 pounds. Next I added to her light canvas, and soon became convinced that her lower spars were sot wrongly to render this of much if any advantage in going free.

The white Cap was not discovered that part of the annusement of sea and weather, I soon discovered that part of the annusement consisted in calling all hands to reef the mainsail in a blow, or furl it when damp after a long day's sail, its dimensions being as follows: on boont 5Mt., hoist 12ft., gaff 24ft. Sometimes the annusement became vigorous. Simply as an experiment if drafted a new sail plan upon the general design of the San Francisco yawl rig, so called, i.e., with a Bermuda driver. The new mainsail of the yawl contains about the same amount of canvas as the former one, not quite. Its boom is a Bermuda driver. The new mainsail of the yawl contains about the same amount of canvas as the former one, not quite, its boom is constituted to the contains of the force of the force of the force of the force and lift.

On the foot, and the jib 27ft.

Now, as to results. I find that my effective lower sail area is diminished, while that of the light sails will be correspondingly increased. Under the four lower sails, with which she has been tried, and, it ought to be said, made up out of the old canvas for the experiment only, and, of course, ditting badly, we find that she will work to washand under all of them, or without the jib, or without the vorce and in the schooler before. The yach is caster on her felm than before, especially going free, and handles as perfectly and holds as colose to the wind when going to windward. It is now all inboard, and three men can reef or furl it nore existly than is a colo

four men at least under the schooner rig. I ought to say that the new mainsail, owing to the long gaff, does not boist any more casily. Some yachtsinen may consider these results a failure in a cruising yacht. I have not yet seen it so, and it shall continue to complete the experiment, and test it fully before conceding that they are correct, is all made some dopartures from yawl rigs of whell I have seen it so, and it is all continue to complete the experiment, and test it fully before conceding that they are correct, is all made some dopartures from yawl rigs of whell I have seen indicated and the seen and connecting it by a stay with the main telephone above the main gaff and gaff topsail. There will be provided also a driver topsail heid in place by, what for want of a better name, I term a gaff spril. It is true that numerous prophets and marine philosophiers and sesthetes have made their predictions and speculations and ideas of beauty heard upon this yawlving since it has appeared in our waters, and so far as I can learn, all adverse to it. It is, therefore, semewhat satisfactory to have so enterprising a journal clinded. I may give the further results, if of valuor meanwhile you may be assured I shall enjoy trying it as quietly as I may be allowed, satisfied if I may not be set down for other than I am, a sailor who enjoys blue water and the practical knowledge of his ship which her practical management can alone give."

In the fall of last year Mr. Clapham, of Roslyn, fitted one of his nonparcials with a yawl rig of his own device, as illustrated in a prevailed that the practical management can alone give."

In the fall of last year Mr. Clapham, of Roslyn, fitted one of his nonparcials with a yawl rig of his own device, as illustrated in a prevail and the second content of the second content of the production of the Roslyn and have one we want device in the independent of the Roslyn of the second content of the seco

THE FIRST YAWL.

Bostons, [If memory serves us right the Caprice was changed to a yawl in the spring of 1881. In that case the Boston yawl was one year ahead and is the first American-built yawl on the Atlantie. But another correspondent reminds us of Mr. Eaton's little three-tonner Coquette imported from England in 1873, as the first of the rig in our waters After experimenting as a sloop she has settled back to the cutter will all the ofhodox kinks.]

all the otherox sums.;

Editor Forest and Stream:
In your history of the rawl you have omitted to mention the little Coquette, brought from England in 1878 by Mr. It. W. Eaton. Stream:
Coquette, brought from England in 1878 by Mr. It. W. Eaton. Stream of the stream of

A YAWL IN A PIPER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

This is how several sloop men were converted to the yawl. Your readers know what a regular old sait our worthy commodore is, am his yacht Frolic has figured often in your columns. That she is yawl—well, ca ra sons dire. Only a short time ago the commodore is, and the yacht Frolic has figured often in your columns. That she is yawl—well, ca ra sons dire. Only a short time ago the commodore is, and the she was the she with a few friends aboard. Instead of coming to off San Quentin as proposed, the lovely evening enticed is further. By unanimous vote we set gaft topsail, gave her the fly ing jib as a spinaker, and kept away for Vallejo. During the night he wind flew round to the eastward and blew strong, and by the valuing and blowing in earnest. We got underway with one reef tied down in the mainsul, a reef in the jib and our small jigger or mizzer as you call it in the East, and proceded to beat out of Mare Island Straits. In San Pablo Bay the wind freshened, and before we reached Pinole Point it was evident more reefs would be wanted, se we concluded to the down while the water was still smooth. Now came the eye-opener for our shoop friends aboard, for you know even this point with a southerst gale you know were the summer of the proper should be wanted to the bound of the water was will single the judgest and the same mast, lauled out the earing and tied the points at our less ure, working entirely inboard in the cockpit and on the house top for ward, and the yacht all the time bowling along on her course at a very slightly diminished rate. Before all tan points of the second reef index on the same mast, hauled to the points aft our less ure, working entirely inboard in the cockpit and on the house top for ward, and the yacht all the time bowling along on her course at a very slightly diminished rate. Before all tan points of the second reef muzzle and the sea and wind we wanted.

BIG YAWL.—We learn that a prominent yacht will try this rig is summer, of which more anon.

unis summer, or which more abon.

BIG LOAD.—We have on our desir nearly seventy letters, three plans for yawls, two for cutters, three for lead keels, a can of paint to examine, photographs sent by thoughtful triends, patent row locks, but a dozen cuts for illustrations, and a stack of material, all of which is valued at full worth and will receive attention as early as a press of business will permit,

LAST OF THE AMERICA CUP.

IT is immaterial who is to blame. It is enough to know that the America Cup is no longer a trophy in good repute abroad. It has, to speak plaintly, sunk in the estimation of foreigners out of sight altogether, and no one seems to care a rush who holds the Cup or how often fresh deeds of gifts are served up to a somewhat nativeated

mongenner, and no one seems to care a rush who holds the Cup or how often fresh deeds of gifts are served up to a somewhat nauseated public.

In the language of the London Field, no British yachtsman with be "soft" enough to honor the Cup with a challenge under the funny proclamation recently issued by the New York Y. C. as the custodians of this much abused and bedraggled old grouple of London smithery. One of the very first denands of a challenge of any sort is equal terms to both sides. It requires no extended argument to show that in reserving for one side the right to name a competing yacht a few minutes before the start, according to the weather, and at the same time compet the other side to take his charces without any sucception of the start of the weather, and at the propage is a start of the start, according to the weather, and at the propage is a start of the start of the condition of the deed of gift. We are not inclined to think the club has too such as the New York Y. C. has part forth in fathering this latestedition of the deed of gift. We are not inclined to think the club has passed to a vote without due consideration. We believe that the small knot of gentlemen in the club who understand something about such matters, were either absent or gave the motion to accept no special concern, while the mass of voters, estimable gentlemen enough in their way, but neither sportsmen nor ynchtsmen in any sense of those terms, quietly assented, to get the thing off the docket and pas to more familiar topics and occupations.

So much the worse for the club, and so much the worse for the Cup report of the contractment of would cloud the whole thing in such a mixture that people abrance and near the deep reaches and interpretations attaching. Some time ago we had intimations from the owner of more of the small section and an anisture that proper and occurred to the open of the small section and the such care and basides, yet mother promoceaned to would cloud the whole thing in such a mixture that proper almost

Sandbag haterine, massing as the bound of the hold, or what passes for a hold in such skinning dishes! Is it a wonder the deed of gift provokes adverse comment?

But, shall international racing come to an end because the Cup is without honor abroad? Let us hope not. We suggest that the New York Yacht Club might show it spood faith by adding to the amount of \$5,000, generously offered by the dag-officers, the sum of \$5,000 aking a purse of \$10,000, a prize which might tempt some stranger to try his chances. The pot may seen large to some, but it will take a liberal inducement to attract british yachts three thousand miles away from the rounds of their own country's coast and the pleasant enticements of Nice and other French ports, where more profit and as much glory is to be reaped.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

Editor Forest and Streun;
You are handling the cudgels right manfully against skinnning dishes, and we wish Forder and Stream every success. How anyone can have the face to praise them the dishes up we in Liverpool can't see, and we only wish to eatch them at their best in a heavy nor west breeze from the "Forminy" to the Dar Ship here. I guess the crew would see the wonders of the Lord. You know the sort of wall-sided sees we get here at times. The last now thing in rading tendomers easily see the wonders of the Lord. You know the sort of wall-sided words we get here at times. The last now thing in rading tendomers water. Name, Katie. Builder, Inman of Lyanington. I don't think there is any chance of the Americans seeing a big English cutter or schooner out there this summer. The cup is not worth competing for under the terms as they stand at present. The idea of naming the competing boat on the morning of the race is simply bosh. No man with any sense would accept such a condition. The Madge showed up the frying-pans, but they must remember that she is only a second rate ten-tonner now. Both Buttercup and Neptune can knock Madgo into a cocked hat.

STANDARD FREEBOARD.

THERE are many who think a bulk rule tents to cut dot board. We have no feur in that direction, helieving the cure itself upon further experience. The Tital Wave is often an example of this tendency. It is overlooked, however, trecord has been made in races saided seldom against a yacht size and often as mere "sails over" for want of critries in h The Tidal Wave is a very indifferent performer to windward as

NEW HAVEN YACHT CLUE.—Edilor Forest and Stream: On new club is prospering. Seventy members are on the list, and whope for a full hundred before the season is over. The officers to published in a previous issue, but as your paper is always ready! give credit where due. I blink the names of the incorporations ough give credit where due. I blink the names of the principal yeaching fourmat of the principal yeaching fourmat of America. They not solutions of the principal yeaching fourmat is always ready. The principal yeaching for the principal years and years and years and years and years are principally always and years and years and years and years are principally years and years are years and year

cruise is set down for May 3), and the annual regatta for June 21. Also a two weeks' cruise in August. Signal, blue burgee, with white cross in centre. The club bood will be sent you in a few days—

cross in centre. The club book will be sent you in a few days—
H. W. V.

TO ABOLISH MEAN LENGTH.—A gentleman proposes to build a
square stern sloop, sift, load line. Upon our recommendation, the
nose will tumble home ram fashion about if, bin., and the stern 2ft.
Sin. above water. Her mean length will be 38ft. Tygin. She will race
with yachts of the usual style, about 36ft. load line. Assuming files
with yachts of the usual style, about 36ft. load line. Assuming files
of overhang in beam and depth, two such boats will compare in size
as the cube of their lengths, or as 6f to 46, roughly allowing for saving
of overhang in one. As sloops will have to sail on even terms with
the new boat one-third larger, where will mean length be then? And
why will it not work fairly between the two? And it it does not sufficiently correctly measure their relative size, will it not be an admission that buk indulively forces itself to the mind as the true basis of
comparison; How will the small sloop like mean length and how
long will trake to converse her owner to the side of Forast axp
Syneam; Abolish the quackery. It is unworthy of intelligent men.

SAN FRANCISCO YACHT CLUB.—Mr. C. G. Yale's lecture on

STREAM? Abolish the quackery. It is unworthy of intelligent men.

SAN FRANCISCO YAOHT CLUB.—Mr. C. G. Yale's lecture on
sharpies, read at the last club meeting, was received with much
favor, as much information was clicited from letters from Mr. Clapham and the experiences of old stagers who remembered having
sailed such craft in their younger days in the East. Mr. Dickey, the
guide such craft in their younger days in the East. Mr. Dickey, the
the power, well could be obed grounds against such boats, as they lack
the power, well could be obed grounds against such boats, as they lack
the power, well could be obed grounds against such boats, as they lack
the power with their favor. Dr. Merritt, of Oschand, is midding a small
however in their favor. Dr. Merritt, of Oschand, is midding a small
however in their favor. Dr. Merritt, of Oschand, is midding a small
cone of 28th length for Lake Merritt, according to the San Francisco
Call. An iron centreboard has been proposed as likely to add to ther
safety. The club is taking energetic measures against the obstruction
of the channel by fishernen's nets, and the discnarge of coal far fato
the harbor. Chispa was beached at a big tide for cleaning, and had
to be floated off by Isahing barrels to her side.

LLOYDE, SURVEYOR,—Mr. Thomas Congroup has succeeded Mr.

to be floated off by hashing barrels to her side.

LLOYDS' SURVEYOR.—Mr. Thomas Congdon has succeeded Mr. Leary as principal surveyor for the United States. His office for the present is at 75 William street. We hope that inspection by Lloyds the street of the United States are succeeded by Lloyds and tree-milling garboards and from fasterings in large yeards, such that the present is at the present of the superincended by some expert. They would then get something like their money's worth at a more nominal outday for supervision. Our so-called "inst-class build" of yachts is shiftless and often attended with danger in sea cruising, and the vessels deteriorate rapidly in consequence.

consequence.

WHAT THEY THINK.—Three letters reached us from England last week in relation to the puerile clause in the America Cap dead, claiming the right to select a yacht the morning of the race according to the weather. This clause should be wiped out or the Cup once more returned to the surviving donor. The clause is a disgrace to those fathering it and an outrage upon American reputation for fair play. Out with it. The likes was never seen in sporting annals. If we can only retain the Cup by such technical chicanery, melt the pot and sell it for what it will oring. The clause is unworthy of a candy sucking babe. Plain talk perhaps, but true as gospel.

sucking babe. Plain talk perhaps, but true as gospel.

A CLOWN AT THE WHEEL —The London Field very truly remarks that the latest edition of the deed of gift of the America Cup contains a stipulation reserving the naming of our yacht till the morning of the race, the same as when Mr. Ashbury challenged, whereupon a stupid New York contemporary nails the statement in plain Eaglish as "a lie," and then a few lines below adds: "For this one race (the race for the cup) the Now York Yacut Chibr can name a yacht on the morning of the race," Can the writter of such contradictory bosh be considered sober?

dictory nosh be considered sober?

CORRECTION.—Mr. A. Cary Smith was not the chairman of the Seawanhaka measurement committee, as reported by error, but Dr. Fiffard, who read the paper explaining the new rule of the club, which was published in a previous issue. The list of tonnages in our contemporaries was wrong. That in these columns was the only correct one. Our contemporaries copy from the Hertutla—'steal' is the real word—and the Hertutla divided by 5,000 instead of 4,000, esteened bottom as following a week later with the same error as a brand of their literary theft.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—Mr. Daniel Cook, owner of the Tidal Wave, has presented the club with a \$1,000 cup, adding another to the growing pile of unclaimed silver at the club's disposition. The memorial cup voted to the Mischief for her victories over the Canadian sloop Atdanat has been presented to Mr. Busk.

FOR CHICAGO.—Mr. Griggs, of Chicago, has bought the English choner Myrtle, 170 tons, and will take her to the lakes after a cruise New York via Madeira and Barbadoes. She is now fitting out at oves.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—Mr. J. Fred. Tams has been appointed fleet captain by Commodore Lee.

Answers to Correspondents.

- D. B., New York. -See last week's paper.
- C. H. S., Manchester, N. H.—Write to Mr. Chas. Zimmerman, St. aul, Minn.
- S. S. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Manton's Taxidermy," price 50 cents. We can supply it.

- S. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Manton's Taxidermy," price 50 cents. We can supply it.

 J. J. A., Phillipsburgh,—For tent write to S. Hemmingway, Wall Street Ferry, New York city.

 Yorxo Fornessas, incoming the control of the Dogs' is the book you want. We can furnish it; price \$3.

 G. L., Washingron, D. C.—Where can I get a fancy dog blanket? Ans. The Medford Pancy Goods Company, 60 Duane street, New York. J. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Can you give the pedigree of the Gordon setter dog Romeo, owned by Dr. S. Fleet speir. Ans. By Gypsun out of Dalsy.

 F. S., Erooklyn, N. Y.—Where can I get a book that tells about all dogs and their nature? Ans. We can send you "The Dogs of Great Britain and America," price \$2.50.

 A. C.—What method is employed by rod-makers to fasten on the ferules? Ans. They heat them over a spirit lamp, and nelt gum shelac in them and put them on while hot.

 H. M. F.—Are collie dogs supposed to have as good noses as the various other kinds of sporting dogs? 2. Are they naturally as intelligent and tractable? Ans. I. Yes. 2. Yes.

 Spoarssaw, Portsmouth, Va.—I wish to break my cocker spaniel for field use. What is the best book on the subject. Ans. Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson on "The Dog," price \$3.00. We can send it.

 G. B. C., Camden, N. J.—Do you know of a setter dog known as Young Laverack' Can you give his pedigree? Ans. Young Laverack's by Old Blue Prince out of Fairy, and is owned by Mr. J. H. Goodsell, of New York.

 O. I., Boston, Mass.—The books "Sporting Notes in Newfoundland," by Capit. W. K. Kennedy, we are advised have been shipped to us from

- O. I., Boston, Mass.—The books "Sporting Notes in Newfoundland," by Capt. W. K. Kennedy, we are advised have been shipped to us from St. Jonn, but we have not yet received them. Will fill order immediately upon their arrival.
- tely upon their arrivat.

 J. M. S., Dakota, Ia. —1. I have an Irish setter bitch. Will it im-rove the stock or not to breed her to an English pointer? Please vice address of dealer in bird skins. Ans. 1. Most decidedly not. 2. ddress John Krider, Philadelphia.

- address of dealer in bird sking. And English pointer? Please Address of on Krider, Philadelphia.

 L. T. Red Hook, N. Y.—Will you please inform me through your journal, what is the best kind of a muzzle for me to got to put on a terrier while he is being washed to prevent his biting of the proper patent wire-muzzle. Bulwin S. Harris, 177 Broadway, New Cock.

 J. A. W., Cannon, La.—I am desirons of purchasing a pair of A setters. I would like to know what breeds you would give the preference to. Ans. There are several well-known strains from which you can choose and not go amiss. Decide just what you want and purchase those that come nearest to your standard.

 S. M., Huntington, Pa.—Where will a party which is prepared to rough it find the best trout fishing, in Maine, Michigan or Mionesotary We want to find the largest trout and the most of them. Ass. The largest trout are found in Maine, and next comes the Saut Ste Marie in Michigan. We do not think that you will miss it if you decide on the latter, or the Rangeley Lakes.

 H. D. T., Columbus, O.—Will you kindly publish a full description of the toy terrier and give address of a reliable party of whom I can obtain one? Ans. There are several kinds of toy terriers. The black was not the latter, or not be not be needed in the Susquehanna River? Ans. There are several kinds of toy terriers. The black was not been always and the same general characteristics, only of much smaller size. We know of no one who breeds then.

 W. P. M. Baltimore.—What yeur were black bass placed in the Susquehanna River? Ans. The report of the Fish Commissioners of Pennsylvania for the year 1870, p. 17, says: "Some gentlemen in Harrisburg lot loose just five dozen of them, These are increasing,

At Newport, in Perry county, last spring, as has been stated, the boys discovered a number of their dead fry in the fish baskets near there, and brought them up to the village as writes the state of the village as writes the state of the village and brought them up to the village as writes the worder for which genthemen will like this, having paid about a dollar nipece for their progenitors." This is as far back as our information goes.

Cocker, Woodstock, Ont.—I. Is there any work published treating exclusively of the cocker spaniel? If so, where can I obtain it and at what price? 2. If there is none such, which one of the many publications on the dog gives the most extensive treatise on this breed as to points for judging, system of training, etc., and what is the price? Ans. I. There is no such work. 2. "The Dogs of Great Britain and America," price \$2.50. We can furnish it.

America, "price \$2.50. We can furnish it.

Occasionally, Stony Cross, Va.—I am a fox-hunter and would like to breed one of my foxhounds to a beagle bitch in order to improve my pack, by giving them a better nose and more energy, which I am told the beagles possess. But a prominent Northern breeder informs nee that beagle hounds are not to eatch foxes. Will you please inform me way not? Am. The beagle is much too small and short-legged to possess the speed considered necessary for a foxhound.

- L. T., Red Hook, N. Y.—1. In what numbers of Foiest and Stimena are the lists of awards at the New York Bench Shows of 1877, 1876 and 1879; 2. What is the pedigree of Mr. John T. Lawlor's Irish ter-rier Nelly, which was "commended" at the last New York Bench Show? 3. Has the berghund ever been described in the Foiest and Show? 3. Has the berghund ever been described in the Foiest and Show? 3. Has the berghund ever been described in Ans. 1 May 17, Personal 4. What are the points for Judging them. Ans. 1 May 17, 1 Decription of the Property of the Prope
- judging them.

 J. F. M., Brooklyn, E. D.—I have a pointer pup, two months oldcolor, tan, with tinge of brown; nose brown, chest and feet tipped
 with white; has car's paws. Will he change color as he grows of pher
 it. I have your book on "Points for Judging Dogs," but do not know
 the meaning of the word "value." 3. Are there any points by which
 I can judge pup? I do not know his pedigree. 4. What is the best
 I cond for him at this age? Ans. 1. Probably. 2. Value, in this connection, means that when a dog is perfect in any point he is allowed
 the full value of that point; when not perfect he is grated accordingly. 3. Study "Points for Judging." 4. Well-cooked corn or out
 med and sour milk.
- ingy. 4. Study "Foints for Judging." 4. Well-cooked corn or our meal and sour milk.

 W. J. H., Hartford, Conn. 1. Is there anything published on the subject of dog breeding; if so, where can it be obtained and at what price? 2. How can I keep my dog from eating her pups? She now has her first litter, and has eaten one and part of another—would have eaten the whole of it, but was discovered and prevented from so doing. 3. Can pups be raised on a bottle? I have tried it on five, and lost them all; whether I falled to feed them right or they were too weak when I began with them, I don't know. If some of your theans, I would be got at the continued to the property of the continued
Bifle and Tray Shooting.

FOREST AND STREAM TOURNAMENT

FOR THE SHORT-RANGE CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1882.

FOR THE SHORT-RANGE CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1882.

A T a meeting of the captains of teams entered for the above tournannent, held at Zichler's Gallery, it was decided to postpone the match one week, until Monday evening, April 3, at 8 o'clock, as it was impossible for some of the teams to be ready to shoot this week. The entries were therefore left open until Saturday evening, April 1.

No. 1—First team Zettlers.

No. 2—Luzdow Rifle Club.

No. 3—First team Seppenfeldts.

No. 4—Second team Seppenfeldts.

No. 5—Sescond team Zettlers.

No. 6—Second team Zettlers.

No. 7—Frelinghuysen Rifle Club.

No. 6—Second team Zettlers.

No. 7—Frelinghuysen Rifle Club.

Any other teams wishing to compete have a week longer to send in their entries.

SINNISSIPPI RIFLE CLUB.—Oregon, Ill., March 21, 1882.—I see in issue of March 16, 1882, a so-called "remarkable score" of a rifle club—10 shots, 2wyds, artificial rest. I think we can "ilsy over" that just a little with the following score of Simissippi Rifle Club, made at clien Range, March 16, 1882—15 shots, 40yds., artificial rest—butt of tifle against shoulder.

Match for Sitzer Match

Match for Silver Medal,

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 25.—The scores appended were made by the Brattleboro Short Range Club at practice, Saturday the 25th which we think are very good for amateurs. The score tells the story.

200 yards, off-hand, Creedmoor target.
5435545355—18 Daley. 45445455—44
5554545355—18 Kinchis 55444545—44
5555354415—47 Kinght. 455444444—42
445535554—46

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

THERE are signs of bustle from the other side on the matter of the international match. A London despatich of March 18 says that Major Waller, treasurer of the American committee for arranging an international shooting match, appeals for subscriptions from volunteers, so that expense will be no obstacle to forming the best team the country can produce. He invites qualified volunteers team the country can produce He invites qualified volunteers that the produce of the control of the con

HEADQUARTERS, FOURTH BRIGADE, N. G. S. N. Y.,
No. 49 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.
GENERAL—My attention having been called to March 1822.

GENERAL—My attention having been called to March 1822.

GENERAL—My attention having been called to March 1822.

GENERAL—My attention and the stream of the British Volunteers and our National Guard, and having been assured that competition will occur, permit me, on behalf of this brigade, to offer your association an earnest support, and if we can in any way assist in carrying your project to a successful conclusion, you will find, I sincerely yours.

General E. L. Molineux, President National Rifle Association.
In connection with the question of the selection of the American team the annexed table will prove of interest as showing what the field of selection in this country is and what it might be. It should be borne in mind that in the majority of the States the organized strength exists on paper only, and that only a moderate per cent, of the men have had any instruction in rifle practice. The years given are those from the report of which the figures are taken, and the lable is one prepared by the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army:

States.	Year,	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Aggregate.	Number of men available for military duty (unorganized).
Maine	1881	153	1,556	1,709	97,510
New Hampshire	1881	118	1,361	1,479	33,768
Vermont	1881	69	624	693	41,366
Massachusetts	1881	348	3,818	4,166	245,035
Rhode Island	1881	150	1,242	1,392	42,599
Connecticut	1881	169	2,172	2,841	79,209
New York	1881	1,264	18,272	19,536	457,455
New Jersey	1881	257	3,284	3,541	223,914
Pennsylvania	1881	567	7,517	8,084	452,778
Delaware	1881 1879	81	349	383	29,311
Virginia.	1879	185	1,164	1,245	89,314
West Virginia	1881	59	2,450 508	2,635 567	*215,200 *100,000
North Carolina	1879	262	2,521	2,783	*200,000
South Carolina	1879	993	10,812	11,805	95,856
Georgia			10,012	11,000	*180,000
Florida	1880	455	6,261	6,716	25,903
Alabama					*170,000
Mississippi	1880	60	850	910	135,178
Louislana	1881	258	1,931	2,189	188,151
Texas	1881	189	1,637	1,826	*150,000
Arkansas Kentucky	1877 1881	953 62	15,424 704	16,877	*100,000
Tenessee	1876	63	704	700	240,000
Ohio	1881	418	6,934	7,352	*289,564 500,000
Indiana	1880	101	1,713	1.814	320,546
Michigan	1881	122	1,740	1.862	*300,000
Illinois	1880	535	7,381	7,919	*350,000
Missouri	1881	139	1,733	1,772	*800,000
Wisconsin	1881	124	2,316	2,440	*250,000
Minnesota	1881	30	407	487	*120,000
Iowa	1881	213	2,090	2,303	214,823
Nebraska	1879	38	638	696	46,000
Kansas	1880				103,872
Nevada	1881	77	663	740	16,527
				5,002	120,000
	2010		0.07	1000	- 60,000
Grand aggregate		8,822	114,524	123,346	6,471,787
Oregon	1878 1881 1879 d in A		582; 8,427; 520; 114,524 Jeneral's c		14,871 120,000 +30,000

ALBANY, N. Y.—The match at Rensselaerwyck, Saturday, was well attended and the shooting was very fair. A subscription match was shot, five shorts in each score, and the three least scores to contain. The match was won by J. I. Miles, of Greenbush, with 74 out of a possible 75. The best scores wero as follows:

Subscription Match—200 Yards.

(5 5 5 4 5 - 94) (5 5 5 5 5 - 95) (5 5 5 5 5 - 95) (5 4 5 5 5 - 92) (5 4 4 5 5 - 92) (4 5 5 4 5 - 93) (5 4 4 5 5 - 93) (5 5 4 5 5 - 93) (5 5 4 5 5 - 93) (5 5 4 5 5 - 93) (5 5 4 5 5 5 4 - 93) (5 5 4 5 5 5 4 - 93)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 14.—I send you a score of the shooting of six rounds of 10 shots each, between my wife and Mr. F. S—I give you the names, but my wife requests that names be not pulshed, using only initials. This was shot in the evening, by gaslight, the first four rounds at 15yds., the fifth and sixth at 17yds.; rifle used, Remington, 23-cal. You will see that in the 69 shots here were made 278, possible 330, and 241, possible 330. I also send a sample of the target used.

Mrs C.....

AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.—The Amateur Rifle Club has been reorganized by its recent consolidation with the Empire Rifle Club, The latter body includes many of the leading short-range and military rifemen of Creedmoor fame. Among its short-range riflemen are T. P. White, D. F. Davids and J. H. Brown, and among its military riflemen are Sargeant Johan and J. L. Paudids, of the Twelfth Regiment. Before the two clubs were united the Amateur Club was every few long-range marksmen in the Empire Club. The officers for the ensuing year are Col. II. F. Clark, President; G. Livingston Morse, vice President; J. W. Told, Secretary; A. Alford, Treasurer; Dr. J. Habirshard, Thomas Lamb, F. H. Holton, Homer Fisher and N. D. Ward, members of the Executive Committee.

The club will hold its opening match at Creedmor on Saturday, April J. It will be a context for three prizes, open only to military ranges to be covered in the international military rifle match, and its designed to afford practice to members of the Lub for places on the American team. Other matches to be contested in April are a short-range match at 300, 900 and 1,000 yards; and a diamond badge match on the same ranges. There will be the competitions for the champion's match, The winners of two of the competitions with be called to shoot in an extra competition which will determine to whom the four prizes are to be awarded. A season match is included.

T W Duffintan

of a contest which will be shot at intervals during the season at 1,000 yards distance, twenty shots per man. The trophies will be awarded to the makers of the highest aggregate scores in all the competitions. The club has opened a correspondence with Major A. Blementhaset Leach, of Dublin, Ireland, who successfully arranged the first international properties of the contest of t

scheme,
FALL RIVER, Mass.—The Fall River Gun Club held its first semimonthly shoot for an elegant silver cup, Thursday, March 23d, open to
ill residents of Fall River and vicinity, at ten glass bals, eighteen
rards, and ten clay pigeons, fifteen yards rise. Cup to become the
roperty of the first person winning it five times. The following is
the score: Balls. Birds. 4414410111 0

E W Dullinton		111111111111111111111111111111111111111
J B Valentine	101101111118	11111111111-10-10
W J Braley	11101111111-9	1111101111- 9-18
W H Sheldon	1111111110-9	11111101011 8-17
JM Wood	11110111110—8	0111011110-7-15
H B Curtis	0010101110-5	1011110110- 7-15
H V Blankenship	0010000000-1	1100001111- 6- 7
E. W. Buffinton wins cup for the	first time.	
Sweep, five balls and f	ive birds, three p	rizes.
W J Bradley1101111111-9	Miller	0100111110-6
Valentine	Curtis	1000011001-4
Buffinton 100111110—7	Wilbur	00000011000-2
Bradley, 1st.; Valentine, 2d.; Buf	finton, 3d.	

Bradley, 18t.; Valentine, 2d.; Buffinton, 3d.
HOOSHCK FALLS, March 27.—We organized a gun club here known sthe Hoosick Falls Central Gun Club, organized with twenty-five nembers. The officers closted for the easing your were John Iolton, President; Caas. H. Young, Vice-President; Cans. C. Clevend, Secretary; Chas. Palmer, Treasurer. The club had its fixtonthly shoot saturday. March 25, 1882; there was a goodly number f gentlemen presont. Card's rotary trap was used; some of the base ever before shot from a rotary trap, and Veteran Holton did renarkally well at the trap. being sixty versa old.

markably well at the trap, being sixty years old.	
P Carney	
L W Sanders10101110-5 W Haley, Jr00011010-3	
C Palmer	
C C Cloveland01011010-4 C Walker01001010-3	
J Holton	
Robt Kilony	
C H Young	
The alub hide fair to went with the first in Department of any	

ane cano bus sair to rank with the first in Rensellaer county at our ext monthly shoot, which takes place April 27th. G. V. S. Young; to que-arm shot gives an exhibition of skill. MATTAWAN, New Jersey, March 16, 1882.-The third regular con

test of the Midway Shooting Club for three prizes, one barrel,	- 1
J Lamberson 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 5 G Geran	1 1-4
W Hughes	11-3
D Hyer 1 1 1 1 1 1—5 W Holmes 1	1 1 -3
S Lamberson 1 1 1 1 1 1—5 K Warren 1	1 1-3
W Dunlap 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 T Riddle 1	11-31
J Ivans, Jr	1 1-3
W E Johnson 1 1 1 1—4 L Campbell 1	1 1-3
C Warren 1 1 1 1 4	- 1
Shoot off, miss and out. Ties of 5: Dunlay 0; Hughes 2; J Lamb	erson

Shoot oil, miss and out. Tres of 5: Dunlay 0; Hughes 2; J Lamberson 5: Hyer and S Lamberson tie again on 4. Second shoot off: Hyer 1; Lamborson 2 and wins first. Ties of 4: Geran 1; Warren 2; others miss. Ties of 3: Campbell 1; Britter 2: Riddle 3 and wins. March 16, 1882—Second contest of Midway Shooting Club for two wires. The Second Scott of Midway Shooting Club for two wires.

prizes. Ties, mis	s and o	ut.							
• '	Yds.				Yds.				
J Lamberson	29 1	111	15	L Campbell	28	1 1	1	0	1-4
A Heritage	26 1	111	1-5	W Hughes	29	11	0	1	0 - 3
K Warren	26 1	111	0-4	J Ivans, Jr	24	1 1	Ü	1	0 - 3
W E Johnson	23 1	101	1-4	T Riddle	22	1 (1	1	0 - 3
J Beadle '	23 1	111	0 - 4	S Lamberson	29	1 1	. 0	0	
W Holmes	25 1	111	0 - 4	C Warren,	26	11	0	0	
W D Dunlap									
Shoot off. Ties	of 5: I	Terita	ige 0;	Lamberson 1; wi	ns fir	st.	1	ľie	s of
A. Clamantall D. D.	milan a.	TT ola	arna fir	Tohnson 9, Bondl					. 1

4: Campbell 2; Dunlap 2; Holmes 2; Johnson 3; Beadle 4; wins second. COLFAX, lowa, March 21.—The monthly shoot for the club badge of the Spring City Rod and Gun Club, took place yesterday, at twenty glass balls cach, thrown from Card's rotary traps, with screen used and trap revolved. The weather was in poor condition for shooting: a heavy fog lung over the grounds, and the smoke from the guns made it very difficult to see a ball. The members of the club were all present except G. C. O'Reall, who was in Chicago; Capt. Richards, who was unable to be present; Jesse Slavens, who was on the sick list. The boys did nobly owing to the weather; below is the score:

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JRF	todge	ers.																01	0	11	10	Ø	11	Ø,	Ж	01	11	11	1-	-1	8
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BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—On Fast Day, April 7, the Bridgeport Gun Club of from 5 to 10 in a team, will shoot the New Haven Gun Club of the same number for a purse. The challenge came from the New Haven G. C. and was accepted by us. Ton clay pigeons and ten glass balls each; Pigeons, Byds.; glass balls, 21yds. rise, to be shot on the Bridgeport Gun Club Grounds.—J. W.

Horougepor cum Cromogram, J. W.

Horougepor cum Cromogram, J. W.

Horougepor Charles and Contest for a sharps military rifle has final
terminated at Rohdenberg's Range, Hoboken. The gun was put
the hands of Mr. Rohdenberg, by Mr. B. F. Hard of Hoboken, Priva
D. W. Beardsley of the Admirals Rifle Association, of Hoboken, w
the victor, shooting 32 out of a possible 35. The target was a 25y
target, Creedmoor, reduced at a distance of 135ft.—A. ARMENT.

target, Creedmoor, reduced at a distance of 135ft.—A. Arment.

CLAY PIGEONS.—Cheboygan, Mich, March 20.—The Cheboygan
Gun Club held their weekly snoot on Saturday March 18. The wind
blew word their weekly snoot on Saturday March 18. The wind
blew word in the state of the state of the state of the state of the state
rain, which made it very southeast, accompanied by a fine drizzling
rain, which made it very good soores were made, as the
clay pigeons have only lately been introduced into Cheboygan. They
give good satisfaction, and the majority of the club prefer them to
glass balls, as they resemble more the flight of a bird. When they go
with the wind it is a question, sometimes, whether the shot will overtake them or not. The prize for the best score was won by I. S.
Cooper, the vice-president of the club, who made a clean score of
fifteen birds. The scores made in the shoot were as follows: Fifteen
clay pigeons, by arafis rise. First prize, 23bs. shot; second prize,
dbs. powder; third prize, 500 primers.

[Richelmer of the club prize of the prize of th

Kitchen 111111111111111111111111111111	ı
Cooper111111111111111111111111111111	
Ford	
Errett010010011111111—10 Perrin111111110111111—14	1
Smith	1
Ties for second and third. Miss and out.	
Kitchen	
Hodge	

THE EXTERMINATION OF GAME.

[Editorial in New York Sun, March 27.]

THE EXTERMINATION OF GAME.

[Editorial in New York Sun, March 27.]

THE day when our buffalo, or bison, will become extinct seems to be near at hand. The coming generation is likely to know the animal only as we know the mammoth and the great auk, by seeing preserved specimens in natural history museums. Nor is the buffalo alone passing away. All the other large game of the Western Territories is now slaughtered at such a rate by sportsmen and men who make a business of selling the hides and meat of the animals that they must before long become as rare at the far West as they now are at the East.

Large game is at present most plentiful in Montana and Wyoming. Consequently, the hunters for pelts have made those Territories the scene of their operations, and amateur sportsmen, domestic and foreign, are to be found there in considerable numbers throughout the open game season, which lasts from the first of August to the first of February or March. It is lawful then to kill the game, provided their meat is utilized. But, as matter of fact, the slaughter is done chiefly in order to secure the pelts, and these now being comparatively high in price, the incentive to destroy the buffaloss, deer, elk and antelopes is greater than ever. In the closed season under the law, too, the work of destruction goes on with few checks. The region is so vast and thinly populated there is so little vigor in enforcing the law, and the cost of its execution is so great, that it is almost a dead letter. Even at the East, despite the most strenuous exertions of sportsmen's associations, it has been found impossible to altogether prevent the killing of game out of season, or by methods which are illegal and outrageous. In Wyoming and Montana, of course, the difficulty of protecting it from wanton slaughter, or that done from motives of pecuniary greed, is far greater.

During the shooting season, the Adirondacks are overrun with sportsmen of one sort and another. That mountain region has become of late years the seat of many resorts whic

The poor migratory birds have a hard struggle for life. As a correspondent of Forest and Strueam remarks: "From the time the ducks and gesee cross the forty-ninth parallel in September on their way South, and their return again in May, they are under a constant fusilade, the badly wounded numbering about as many as those bagged; and so with the snipe." The grouse are going the same way. "The work on them is of shorter duration, but fare more effective, for every sportsman of the Eastern States is dumped out on the prairies of the West, and there is a constant banging heard in every township for several months." The amount of game has much decreased in the Mississippi Valley within six or severy years, and soon the condition with respect to it will be the same there as it is in the Northern States to the east of the Alleghanies.

As to the large game, the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad drove it out of Colorado, there being no efficient laws for its protection; and now the Northern Pacific promises to do the same for Montana and Wyoming. Two or three years ago the price of deer and antelope skins there was less than iffecen cents a pound, and of elk skins less than twelve cents. As a consequence, the motive to kill the animals was not great, unless they were wanted for food. The business of gathering pelts was not profitable enough. But since then deer and antelope pelts have risen to twenty-five and thirty-five cents, and elk skins, which had before been of little value, rose last spring to twenty-two and twenty-five cents a pound, \$2.50 to \$7 a hide. Accordingly, it has become profitable to destroy the animals. The writer from whom we have already quoted gives figures to show the rate at which the slaughter goes on since the price of pelts advanced. From the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers there were shipped in 1880 and 1881 the following number of hides:

Buffalo. 1880. 27,700 Deer and antelope 167,000 Elk.	1881. 116,000 143,000 5,200
Total194,700	264,200

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" balance " no "		.75		,90	1.00	1.15		_ }
" crank " with click	.90	.95	1.00	1.10	1.20	_	_	- 1
" hard rubber, crank handle, with click		_		2.25	2,50	2.75	*****	_
(Abbey pattern) "	_	_	_	8.00	8,00	9.00	· 10.00	11.00
" second quality,								2
with click	_	_	_	4.00	4.50	5,00	_	_
Polished brass, crank handle, with drag		1.30	1.40	1,50	1.60	1.80		_
balance " extra quality, (if with	41	1.70	1.80	1,90	2,00	2.25	2,50	-
drag an extra charge)	66	2.25		2,40	2.60	2.75	3.25	4.00
Polished G. silver, balance handle, extra quality, (if							01.00	*100
with drag an extra charge)	8 E	4.50	_	5.00	5.75	6,50	7.25	· 0 .00
Polished hard rubber, balance handle, extra quality,								
(the celebrated Imbrie pattern)	44	-	name.		11.00	_	12.00	14.00
A gammlata line of gamman neels alous-		A 1 C 31	, ,		111 61 11 1	1 7.0	1 70 1	

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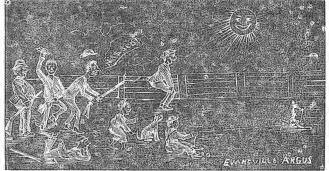
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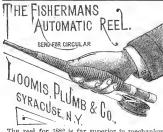
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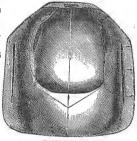
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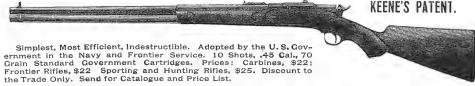
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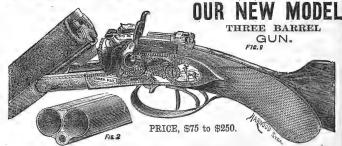
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CONT

EDITORIAL.
Spring Fowl Shooting.
The Black Bass in England.
The Fishcultural Association.
The Spring Fowl Shooting.
The Sportsman Tourist.
Lost on the Raton Mountains.
"Podgers" in Florida.
Ground.
Longfellow (Poetry).
Memories of a Favored Domain.
Walton Falls and Bluff Mountain
Natroral. History.
The Drumming Grouse.
An Interesting Race.
Monkey Trains and Game.
Game Bao and Gun.
An Arkanasa Bear Fight.
Logic From Ohio.
Transplanting Quail.
Buffalo Legislation.
Wolves in Virginia.
Philadelphia Notes.
Air Gun for Small Game.
The Corn on the Cobb.

Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row.

Spring Duck Shooting,
Destruction of Large Game.
Sea and Ruver Fisein,
Easy Reading Lesson,
Lasy Reading Lesson,
Among the Black Flies.
The Trout Opening,
Our Trout Season.
What Fish Laws Are For.
Researchers. FISHCULTURE.
American Fishcultural Associa

HOD.
THE KERNER.
Laverack Pedigrees.
Sheep and Dogs.
Red Irish Setter Biz.
New York Dog Show.
YACHTING AND CANGEING.
THE FIRST YAWI.
Measurement.
The Stella Maris.
America Cup.
Type. Type.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Matches and Meetings.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SPRING FOWL SHOOTING.

THE mild weather of the winter just past has had a widely different effect upon the fowl shooting in the various localities on the Atlantic coast. Along the New England shore and that of the Middle States, the fall shooting in many places lasted longer than usual, and although the birds were not especially plenty, the shooting was fair. On the Chesapeake and in the mouths of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, the shooting has been unusually good. The fowl collected there in great numbers, and were not obliged by the freezing of the waters to leave for their usual feeding grounds further to the south. For the same reason, the shooting south of Virginia was very poor. In Back Ray and in Currituck, Pamplico and Albemarle sounds there were comparatively few fowl, scarcely any canvas-backs and but few redheads, geese, and swans. Brant, however, were numerous along the Virginia shore and a portion of North Carolina.

From this same cause it results that in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois the ducks were abundant in February and March, the waters in many places being free from ice weeks earlier than usual.

Last year almost exactly the reverse of this was the case. The early and severe cold closed marsh, lake and stream in the Northern states, and the fowl were forced south before the advent of winter. The cold was long and severe, and many of the waters where the birds are wont to feed for most of the winter were closed to them. So it came about that the shooting that year on the Chesapeake and its tributaries was unsatisfactory, while, on the other hand, on the waters of North Carolina the birds were very numerous. Never, the gunners say, were there so many canvas-backs in Currituck Sound and to the southward as in the winter of '80-'81, and never so many geese and swans. Next year another good season is expected.

The time is coming, if indeed it is not already here, when some measures must be taken to protect our fowl more efficiently than is now done. From the time the birds reach our shores in the early autumn until the survivors have winged their way in spring to their breeding grounds in the North and West, the boom of the shot gun is ever in their ears. They are shot over decoys and from points, sailed after, slaughtered from batteries anchored on the feeding

grounds, and sculled up to at night with lights. They are fired at with rifles, when bedded out in the broad-water "to keep 'em movin' " and are in every way harassed and persecuted. They have no rest. All this lasts from October to May.

We have for a long time advocated the abolition of spring snipe shooting, and are inclined to take the same ground with regard to ducks. There appears to be no good reason why any fowl, with the possible exception of brant, should be shot after March first, and there are excellent reasons why shooting should cease with the end of the winter. The season when the birds are preparing to undertake the rearing of their young is not the one at which they are most desirable for food. Every female killed at this time lessens the supply of next season's fowl by ten or a dozen birds. The farmer does not kill off his ewes just as they are about to produce their lambs. The sportsman also will be wise if he spares the ducks in the spring.

We have observed that within the last few years a very noteworthy change of sentiment has taken place among the older sportsmen on the subject of fowl shooting. In the olden time it used to be said that you never could destroy or drive away the ducks and geese which then swarmed during the winter in such countless numbers in the bays and river mouths along our coast. But those whose memory can carry them back twenty or twenty-five years can see now a vast difference between what has been and what is. of shooting grounds along the North Atlantic coast, which have been deserted by the fowl, whose bays and flats, once resounding to the gabble of the loquacious throng, are now silent, except for the long-drawn wailing cry of the seagull, bear painful witness to the diminished numbers of the birds. We cannot but fear that a continued policy of slaughter as long as the fowl are with us will be bitterly regretted at some day in the not distant future.

Our Canadian cousins have set us an example in this mat-ter which we would do well to follow, for, in the Province of Quebec at least, certain ducks are protected from January to August, although others, as well as geese and swans, may be shot up to May. In other portions of Canada, the shooting closes March 31.

We recommend this subject to the thoughtful consideration of our readers, and hope that something may be done about it before long. We do not like to look forward to a day when people will be wondering what has become of the ducks, as they are now speculating in regard to grouse.

BLACK BASS IN ENGLAND.

THE question of introducing black bass into England is now being agitated across the water and is argued pro and con. in the sporting papers. The main questions appear to be concerning their gaminess and their rapacity. It is charged that they are not game, and our bass anglers will smile as they read the following from "R. N." in the London Field. He says:

Last autumn I took a three months' run through Canada and the States, and being fond of fishing, and having my interest excited about States, and being fond of fishing, and having my interest excited about biack bass fishing from reading the various accounts of sport in your contemporary, the Forest And Stream, I went fully prepared to give the above fishing a fair trial, and shortly after my arrival in 'tanada I got a party of four up to go with me on a bass-fishing excursion. We chose the Suable river where it joins Lake Huron. We found plenty of bass, running about 1lb. to 2lbs. weight; a green color as they came out of the lake, and black up the river. They would not take the fly, but were easily caught on the worm and minnow. I considered catching them to be poor sport, as the tackle had to be strong, owing to them either having a soft mouth or walloping about, getting rid of five hooks at once. There was one man who caught in three days over four hundred fish, but he never played an inch, had a strong rod, or pole, as they call it out West, strong line, about three feet gut, and a fair-sized worm hook. At each cast he hooked a fish, lowered his rod, and stepped back with a tight line, and trailed the fish out on the flat beach. I consider bass-fishing about equal to pike-fishing, inferior to perch-fishing, and not to be named the same day with trout-fishing. beach. I consider bass-fishing about equal to pike-fishing, inferior to perch-fishing, and not to be named the same day with trout-fishing. I should certainly not advise any one having a good trout stream, or even a good pond, to bother with the cultivation of the bass. In a sluggish, deep river, where trout would not frequent, or in a dam, deep and still, with muddy bottom, they might be worth cultivating. They would certainly give more sport than roach, carp or dace. During my stay in America I caught several hundred, and I never saw a single one leap clear of the water. I had splendid sport in Lake Superior among the great lake trout, catching them up to 14bs. I also got speckled trout weighing about 1lb., pickerel, maskalonge, and suckers, but I came away with a decided impression that there are no fish in America equal, for gameness or sport, to our brown or and suckers, but I came away with a decided inpression that they are no fish in America equal, for gameness or sport, to our brown or white trout. I had not an opportunity of fishing for the latter, but I understood they were the same as ours, and very numerous in the rivers, at Bay Chalcurs, St. Johns, etc. If the bass would feed on the "American weed," they would be worth their room, if they never

Another writer in the same paper, who signs himself

"Koorb," says: I fished at Alexandra Bay, on the river St. Lawrence, some four

years since, for black bass in September, and I must say I thought years since, for black bass in September, and I must say I thought the sport, like everything else American, "all cry and little wool." To my mind they played very similar to a pollack in the sea, and had nothing like the dash of a trout. I had a very intelligent fisherman, and from what I gleaned they rose to the fly in the summer when heavy in spawn. Is this so? If it be, then, like other coarse fish, they are in best condition in winter.

are in best condition in winter.

I caught several very game sporting fish, which the fisherman called the warlike pike. It was superior to the pickerel both in sport and for the pot; I took it to be some kind of cross with the pickerel.

This, coming as it does from men who talk of the pleasures of angling for bream, barbel, and dace, is exceedingly good. The fish mentioned are such as would never be noticed by an American angler above ten years of age, and yet, outside of salmon, trout, pike and perch, are the main fishes angled for by the English angler. Even so good an angler as Franicis Francis thinks the perch may be better than the black bass. We would call his attention to the fact that we have the identical perch, Perca fluviatilis, called "yellow perch," to distinguish it from others, which grows with us from half a pound to a pound and a half, and it is hardly mentioned as a game fish. Our boys angle for it; and in ponds where no other fish are found, we have taken it with a moderate degree of satisfaction, but it no more compares with the black bass in game qualities, than the fierceness of a house cat does to that of a Bengal tiger.

If English anglers are content to sit in a punt and fish with worms for grovelling bottom fishes and call it sport, they have the privilege; but the American demands fight, and a fish that does not test his tackle to the utmost, is pronounced tame and uninteresting. Izaak Walton is not the type of the angler of America. He enjoyed to sit quietly in the shade and watch his quill go down and contemplate nature and moralize on its beauties. We have tried to make Americans take this view of the pleasures of angling, but they do not seem to care for it. Many rush from business to the lakes or streams and want a shark-like fish to strike within thirty seconds, or they find it dull. Of course, all are not so; but this is characteristic of the people. Even "R. N." acknowledges that the black bass is superior to roach, carp, or dace, and this, from one who looks with disfavor upon everything American, is surely a slight commendation.

Concerning the fishes of the two countries, we can say that

we think that the English angler knows but two first-class game fishes. These are the trout and the salmon, and but few are so situated as to enjoy their taking. Therefore they magnify the lazy pike, which we only esteem for his avoirdupois, which offers some resistance, and the perch, which we perhaps undervalue because it is a small fish.

Our English friends may or may not introduce the black bass into their waters; it is a matter which does not materially affect us either way, but, leaving out the salmon and the trout, they have no fish to compare with it.

THE FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

ON account of the time of our going to press, we are unable to give your till able to give more than a synopsis of the proceedings of the first day of the eleventh annual meeting of the American Fishcultural Association. The meeting was rather small in numbers, but the papers read were of great interest, and the proceedings were as important as at any previous one. A change in the mode of election of officers was made, and in future the two chief ones, which are largely honorary, will be held by one person for one year only.

The new President, Mr. Geo. Shepard Page, has long been identified with fishculture and with the association. He was one of its first members, and to him is due the honor of first suggesting that the National Government appoint a Fish Commissioner. Not only did he suggest it to the association, but he went to Washington and urged it.

The association honored itself in placing the names of some prominent foreign workers in fishculture on its small list of honorary members. Mr. Page named Prof. Thomas H. Huxley, Inspector of Salmon Fisheries of England. Mr. E. G. Blackford named Mr. John D. Jones, of Cold Spring, L. I., who has so generously donated the use of his valuable grounds to the New York Fish Commission. Mr. Fred. Mather named His Royal Highness Fredrick William, Crown Prince of Prussia and of Germany; Herr von Behr, President of the Deutsche Fischerei Verein, and Herr von dem Borne, of Berneuchen, Germany, all of whom were elected.

The Executive Committee decided to hold the next meeting in Boston on the first Wednesday and Thursday in September next. Prof. Baird was invited to arrange for a general meeting of all fish commissioners about the same time. This, if fully attended, would add much to the influence of the association, and broaden its membership.

The Sportsman Courist.

LOST ON THE RATON MOUNTAINS.

LOST ON THE RATON MOUNTAINS.

To show you that life here in this corner of Colorado is not a perpetual Fourth of July excursion. I will try to describe a little experience that I had hast January. It had been snowing a little every day for a week, I had hunted white-tail deer every day, and was sated. One afternoon I sat alone by the fire in my big adobe sitting-room, wishing that I had an American to talk to, when the dogs commenced to bark in that peculiar tone that means "men coming." I went out, and in a few minutes Messrs. Fulton and Garret Roberts rode up, brothers who live on the Purgatoire River, and who have been till lately engaged in the cattle business. They, like most tanchmen, are quite eccentric. Fulton is a great talker, and tells long stories, interlarded with shocking oaths, but always ascribes this profanity to some one of the characters of his story. Garret is a quiet, stern man of fifty, and was one of the California '19-crs.

The two men veined in their steaming horses, and I, after calling a man to take the ponies, led the way into the house; and produced a small kep holding about three gallons. A friend gave me the 'barrelitio' when he returned from a trip down into Old Mexico. It was filled with wine from the Rio Grande Del Norte. A goblet full will cheer but not incluriate, and it is said that even an excess of the fluid will leave not a pang behind. My cook soon called supper, which consisted of venison, "chile con huevas" (red peppers with eggs), "to'tillas", (thin bread cakes), potatoes and coffee. My present cook is Mrs. Inez Trebinia, a Nauvoo Indian lady who was stolen by the Mesteans while small, and raised by them. She is at least fifty years old, is the color of an old saddle, and has no nose. She is very fond of me, and always calls me padre (father). As I am thirty and she on the shady side of fifty, it seems queer, but I make no remonstrance. monstrance

nonstrance.

After supper Fult, went to the door, and, gazing up at the mountain, said: "I am going over to Waters' ranch to-morrow; won't you go with us and show us the best path across?" I hated to say yes, for I knew that the snow was deep, but the Roberts men are my friends, and I could not

rows, won't you go with us and show us the best path across?" I hated to say yes, for I knew that the snow was deep, but the Roberts men are my friends, and I could not refuse.

The next morning at daylight we were up and had the horses. I saddled a tough little Mexican pony, slung my rife scabbard to the saddle, shoved in my Winchester, the best gun that man ever carried for excursions on horseback, and away we went, up, up, with the snow two feet deep on a level. When we came to a hollow the snow was three or four feet deep, and we had to get off and walk, as the crust would bear us up, but not our horses. They had to wallow across the best they could. Just as we came to the final secunt, a band of white-tail deer ran across the slope in front of us, and I fired with the Winchester as they bounced across the path at about 200 yards off, and down came a flag—the white-tail deer generally puts his tail between his legs like a whitpped dog when hard hit. It was a big doe. She turned down toward us, leaving the band, and after a few bounds I brought her down with another shot. We skinned her, and taking a hindquarter to carry over to Waters, I hung the rest of the meat in a tree enveloped in the hide to await my return, and off we went. In a few minutes we struck the last ascent, and struggled up on foot, with the snow up to our waists. Once on top of the mountain we had an easier time; snow was only two feet deep on the ridges, in the "arroyas" (gullies) it was about five feet. We kept the high-est ground as well as we could, and after a tedious walk reached the path that descends into the Unio Del Gato Park—park of the cat claw bushes—a park of 10,000 acros of the fairest land of New Mexico. Thence we struck a bee line for Waters' house. When we were still a mile from the house we met Waters going to a turkey roost. He told us to go to the house, and said that he would be back in an hour or two. We soon reached the ranch and unsaddled our tired horses with an admiring audience of dogs—foxlounds, shepherd and ou

a sing liftle property within the last four years, and will be rich before four more are past. It is a thorough sportsant and a good fellow generally, as all sportsmen are.

After a night's refreshing sleep and some breakfast, the Roberts men started again on their journey, thanking me for my services; and George and I decided to go hunting. There is a splendid hunting ground on the side of the mountain above the house; so off we went afoot, up hill and down, wading in snow and at times fairly wallowing along. We finally decided to separate, and I went slowly down the side of a deep ravine that furrowed the mountain side. I had not gone far before I saw the track of deer, fresh. I knew they must be near, and cautiously receping along, I soon saw they must be near, and cautiously receping along, I soon saw they must be near, and cautiously receping along, I soon saw they must be near, and considerably below me. They did not suspect my presence, and I slowly sank down build not suspect my presence, and I slowly sank down build not suspect my presence, and I slowly sank down build not suspect my presence, and I slowly sank down build not suspect my presence, and I slowly sank down a flat of and only laif and eyes poked over the edge of the boulder. Three with so the far below me and off to the right, and I knew he must be far below me and off to the right. There was nothing to scare them, and I knew I could ital to my time. The big buck stood facing down hill, and if I shot I might hit him in the rump, and I hade to spoil the house one. Love to lie and watch them when I get a chance. One of the small ones lay down. The big buck stance with his hind foot and turned broadside to my. I should be sooned to be small ones lay down. The big buck stood facing down hill, and if I was nothing to sear them, and I knew for head of the proposition of the mountains rang with the old fellow jumped once and fell. I first two shots at the old fellow jumped once and f

one dead and the other was badly wounded. We searched for him a while, but couldn't find him, and after hanging up his deer whole in a cedar tree, we went home, intending to come up for the meat after dinner with horses and fetch the hounds along. After dinner we were soon on the ground and turned loose Ring and Bell. After a few preliminary circles, Ring pointed his nose straight up in the air and announced that he had found a nice trail with that long-drawn howl that I love to hear so well. In twenty minutes they had deer number three in a tight place. We found him at bay with his hip broken. George ended the performance by killing the deer, and in five minutes both dogs were full of liver and didn't care a cent for deer.

Packing all three on the ponies, we went home and spent the rest of the day playing cusino and swapping yarns.

I heard the monotonous grind of a coffee mill and woke slowly, with aching hones from yesterday's tramp through the snow. It was dark yet, but when Waters poked his head into the bedrroom door and remarked—'Breakfast is ready and it is a splendid day to hunt; four inches of snow fallen during the night," I began to feel better right off; and when I had drank two cups of coffee and eaten a pound of venison steak, I was ready to travel.

"Let's go over to the knoh and kill blacktails," said George. He didn't say hunt, for it's a sure thing that when George Waters, of Unio Del Gato, goes out after a snow that he brings home meat. And off we went on horseback across the valley, steering for an enormous pillar of rock that stands on the mountain slope in plain sight from the ranch door. There are always blacktail deer who use these, as the Texans say; and if you doubt it, go to Waters's ranch and he will help you kill one within half a mile of it any time, and he'll be glad to see you, too. We rode to the first bench of the mountain, and dismounting, pickceted the horses in a bare spot and up we went afoot, along the side of the arroya (rayine), where the deer generally lie under the s

shoot off-hand standing if I shoot now, for if I squat her head will be out of sight. Well, here goes; I aim between her ears and slowly drop the gun a little, see hair before the sight, touch the trigger, and as the gun cracks the arroya is alive with deer; a dozen jump up from behind scrubly cedars and little bushes and bounce around, and I pump the lever at the old buck as he runs straight away up the hill toward where W. is concealed; crack, and his hind leg breaks above the ankle, two more shots and he disappears slowly up the path.

I hear one shot from W. and I know that the buck is disposed of or I should hear more, and so I scramble down one side of the arroya and up the other. I wade up to where George is—about a quarter of a mile. He is sitting on a rock, his feet on the dead buck to keep them out of the snow, and is enjoying a snoke. "Well, I have got him, Dick." We went back to the horses, loaded on our deer and went home. Talk about being tired, every joint in my body ached. My hunting has mostly been horsebuck, while Waters generally takes his afoot, and he seemed surprised when I said I was tired.

When we got home, Parker Johnson, a cowman from Toxas, was at the house, and he and W. had a hunt fixed up for the next day in ten minutes. I inwardly resolved I wouldn't be there, and the next morning at breakfast said that I thought I would stay at the house and help Mrs. W. for the day, as I was tired. Waters grinned and went off with Parker. The clouds settled from the Ratons into the valley, and the snow began to fall by nine o'clock, and I read an old paper and wondered what kind of legs W. had that could stand a week of such work just for pure love of sport. And, occasionally, as the time went by, I regretted that I hadn't gone too, when in came Harley, Waters' son, a boy of thirteen, and said: "Oh, Mr. Dixon! come to the door and hear the houwds yell. They are running something on the hillside across the valley." I went to the door, and clear and sweet came the cry of the old dog and the yell

down and risen again and my back track was obliterated. But I traveled on in the course that I hoped was right. The thermometer goes down to 40deg, below zero up there quite frequently, and there is but little wood. I knew that two Mexicans had frozen to death up there in a storm in May, 1877. It was growing colder every minute, toward night it partially cleared up, and I found myself near one edge of the Mesa. I left the mare on the ridge and went down to the edge, where there is a precipice 200 feet down; and when it cleared a little I could see the Trinchara Valley and Carter Temple's ranch far below me.

I was about three miles out of my way, and ten miles from home. I could hang up my saddle on a scrub oak, leave the mare up there to freeze or wander off and die, clamber down somewhere and get down to Temple's before bettline, or I could stay up on the mountain, find wood, build a fire, and go on next day. No, I would not give up the mare. My heart came back and I went up to where she stood, and started up the mountain toward the going down place.

Just about dark I came to a little canyon, with a sheep corral and a deserted but that was built something like a bird cage, more cracks than house. The corral would give me plenty of wood. The snow was not over a foot deep on one side of the canyon, and the mare could get a little grass by pawing, so I camped. Getting most of the snow out of the but and banking it outside on two sides, I started a big fire on the ground inside, pulled the saddle off the mare, and prepared to put in the night. The little mare would paw around for grass awhile and then come across to the hut and get close to the fire with her lead inside the hole that answered for a door. I alternately froze one side of my body and scorched the other. The wind rose. I made a hollow in a little log, and melted snow by heating stones in the fire. The wind rose, I had hollow in a little log, and melted snow by heating stones in the fire. The wind rose is the bottom of the precipie the sound prepared

"PODGERS" IN FLORIDA.

II.-AT JONES'S ON THE HOMOBASSA.

MONDAY morning found me fresh as a lark after a good night's rest and a splendid breakfast, and ready for the

MONDAY morning found me fresh as a lark after a good night's rest and a splendid breakfast, and ready for the fray.

The gentlemen composing Mrs. Jones's family, consisting of about lifteen enthusiastic sportsmen, began to make preparations for the occupation of the day. Some were going to fish, some to shoot, and some to indolently enjoy a book and a lounge under the shade of the orange trees or in hammocks on the wide piazza. Each sportsman was provided with a boat and a 15th amendment man to row and do the laborious part. Guns, rods and lunch-baskets were passed aboard, and one by one they departed, some up the river, some down, some for the creeks and bayons for ducks, and some over on the island for deer.

I being a new-comer and not familiar with the best ground, Uncle Peter, the most reliable and trustworthy of contrabands, was called from his work to the orange grove and assigned to me as my man for the day. Nothing loth for a change, Uncle Peter soon had the boat ready, and rods and lunch-baskets having been passed in, he took the sense of the meeting by inquiring what kind of fish the boss wanted to catch. It was voted that anything would do, but sheepshead would be most desirable, to which Uncle Peter answered, "All right, boss, sheepshead it is." My rod, a good one, changeable from a striped-bass to an elongated one, was rigged, and a feathered spoon for trolling was soon skipping on the surface as Uncle Peter propelled the boat adong at an easy gait. We had not got two hundred yards from the wharf before there was a strike and fish No. 1 came in "What is it, Uncle Peter?" "Dat ar a black bass, boss." In two minutes I had No. 2. "What's this?" "Pat ar a trout." He was a beauty—symmetrical, spotted, and with a large, round, black spot on his tail, reminding me of the round ball of the olden time painted on the fore topsail of the Liverpool packet ships. Reckon this fellow belonged to the old black ball line. The next was a channel bass; the next a skipjack, and so on, seemingly a different variety an

of the dolphin.

For an hour I continued to haul in every variety, mostly sheepshead, as long as the crab batt lasted. I was ashamed

of the wanton destruction and reeled in my line. Under the patter pulled the boat under the shade of an overhanging moss-draped only, and we drew upon the ample resources of the lunch-backer, after which came the soothing pipe. A delightful breeze, just energia to fast once's face, gently rustled the beaves, and the one so wayed gracefully to rustled the beaves, and the one so swayed gracefully to rustled the beaves, and the change from crowded Broadway, the transition of the bear of the property of the seven of tropical indolence, so speedily accomplished, seemed a dream and difficult to realize. But there hay half a hundred noble fish in the bottom of the boat, there was Uncle Peter dozing and nodding, and there was—Jeruslaem! what a big skeeter getting in his work just on the very tip end of my jolly red nose. "Dead for a ducad" was the verdict on his carcass. With a pocket magnifying glass I examined him anntomically. He had no brickbat under his wing, and therefore was not a migrator from Jersey.

I drew Uncle Peter into a discourse on the incidents of his life. He had lived just there on the Homosassa nearly the whole of it—fifty-one years. The plantation was before the war and during it the property of Senator Ulce, and was then highly cultivated, producing splendid crops of sugar cane and tropical fruits; but during the war, while the Senator was lending all his energies in aid of the rebellion, his cracker neighbors made a raid on his well-filled warehouses, first taking all they could carry off. The family was absent, but Uncle Peter was there, and described his splendid louse, and burned it and the warehouses, first taking all they could carry off. The family was absent, but Uncle Peter was there, and described his seasations when he saw their approach. Hastily gathering the women and children together they escaped into the hammock, where after depositing them the men mustered up course to return to try and drive the banditti off, but they were received with a volley of builds and a return and the re

ARIZGNA AS A HUNTING GROUND.

ARIZCNA AS A HUNTING GROUND.

This section has been entirely overlooked by hunters. It thus far; but I beg to assure you that there is no spot in the United States that offers a better field during the winter months.

The Santa Rita, the Patagonia and the Santa Catalina mountains, all easy of access to this place, are full of deer and bear, and the latter also contains wild turkeys of almost gigantic growth. There are three kinds of bear—the brown, black and cinnamon. The Santa Catalina mountains, which are only ten miles north of Tueson, contain mountain sheep, and, as I have been informed, the ibex; but I cannot vouch for the truth of the latter statement. It also abounds with musk hog, or the Mexican pecarry, California lion and wildeat. The deer in the mountains are the whitetail, such as are common in the Eastern States, though much smaller. The large blacktail and 'burro deem' frequent the table lands, and never go into the high mountains, which as you are no doubt aware, is exactly the reverse of their cousins in Colorado. There the blacktails go in the mountains and keep at the very edge of the snow the year around, while the whitetails seldom venture to the mountains unless driven there. There are two kinds of blacktails, one which in size and looks corresponds with the common blacktails of the Rocky Mountains; the other, the burro deer, as it is called here, is much larger and weighs from two to three hundred pounds. There are also plenty of antelope on the table lands. There is at times very good duck shooting along the Santa Cruz River. There are four species of quail, the "Bob White," the fool quail—so called from its stupid habits of sitting until stumbled over—and the California quail, both the mountain and valley species. The latter are in great abundance.

The winter climate of this portion of Arizona is delightful. Tueson may be reached via the Southern Pacific Railrond from East. Those who desire plenty of game for winter lunting cannot find a more inviting field. Plenty of grass and water fo

LONGFELLOW.

 $D^{\rm EAR} \ {\rm Longfellow, deep \ sorrow \ fills \ my \ heart} \\ That thou, my life-long friend, hast pass'd away; \\ That in this mortal life thou hast no part; \\ All domb the poot's song and lyrisl's lay! \\$

And, lingering still, I conjure up each sceno When we were young, and all of life was new, When in the shade of Brunswick woodlands green Or college-walks I wander'd long with you

Twas in those haunts that first the flaming dart of possy divine sank deep into thy heart;
Then first was swept thy sweet, immortal lyro,
And the young minstrel's hand first struck the wire

That summer day screne I call to mind,
When we our tributes to the dead Past paid,
Numbering those gone, those who remain'd behind, While at our feet thy happy children play'd.

Poet of nature! who so lov'd to paint Earth's fairest scenes—the wind-swept hill, the plain, Heroic virtue and angelic saint, Arcadian haunts and Indian's wild domain,

The flowing river, the majestic woods.

The purpling skies, the lake's cerulean space.
The tossing seas, the pouring forest floods.— Ah! who may seek thy absence to replace?

With reverential step we place thy dust
In Nature's fairest scene, where trees may weave
Their garlands o'er thee, and sweet songs may burst From choiring birds at day-dawn and at eve

Far, wide, for thee, there shall be sad lament In humble but and in palatial dome—
Thro' Old world and thro' New there shall be sent A sorrowful wail from every earthly home

GREENPORT, L. I. ISAAC MCLELLAN

MEMORIES OF A FAVORED DOMAIN.

MEMORIES OF A FAVORED DOMAIN.

Less than twenty years ago, there lived about nine miles southwest of the town from which I am writing, a gentleman named Harrington, who was extremely fond of field sports, and having ample means devoted a good deal of time to their pleasures. He had a good pack of dogs, and could indulge his love for the chase without leaving his own domain, being the owner in fee of more than ifficen thousand acres of land. This large estate bordered for about three miles upon the Pee Dee River, and extended back, in some places, for more than double that distance. The bulk of it was in original forest, of pine, oak, hickory and blackjack, and the dense thickets of the back lands and the close cover which the hill sides near the river afforded, were the favorite breeding places of deer. Indeed Col. H., the proprietor, was often heard to say, that there were raised on his land, annually, fully two hundred of them. Regarding his land as his own, under the law, he vindicated most fully his rights to its sole use and control, by excluding all hunting upon the premises, unless his permission was given. Poaching was occasionally done without the knowledge of the proprietor; but in many cases his keen gamekeeper caught the trespassers in flugrante delicte, and they paid the penalty "by the law in such cases made and provided." Notwithstanding his determination to preserve his game, no gentleman was ever refused permission to hunt, if he asked authority to do so; and when the health of Col. H. permitted, he accompanied the party to the woods and engaged in the sport Indeed, he often invited his friends to meet at his home at breakfast, on a given day, and be his guests during the continuance of the hunt; or if the numbers were likely to be larger than his bachelor quarters would accommodate, they were allowed all the privileges of ample camping ground, near one of the running clear springs which abounded on his estate. The writer has often enjoyed his hospitality, in both ways, and had the pleasure of

estate. The writer has often enjoyed his hospitality, in both ways, and had the pleasure of seeing many a fine deer brought in, some of which were the trophies of his own skill.

For his own convenience in hunting Col. II, had cut numerous straight roads in the back kands, dividing a considerable territory into convenient "drives" of from fifty to two hundred acres. These and the woodland which was inclosed in the outside planatation fence, constituted the hunting grounds, where host and guests often "heard the cry that thickened as the chase drew nigh," and the deep boom of the gun which betokened that some one of the party had been properly located for a shot at the fleeing deer. Unless the game was brought down after a short chase, it took to the river, and thus escaped further pursuit. It was not at all uncommon for the deer, especially if far alhead of the dogs, to swim out into the stream and then down the current for several hundred yards, coming out on the sameside it hadleft. But whether it took one course or the other, there was no further pursuit—the traces of the flight were lost. Years ago the deer were so plentiful in that locality, that good dogs never were known to fail to "start" in many of the drives; but as the woods were thick and the chances only snap-shot chances, it was not always that game was obtained. Besides all this, the deer often exercised their independence of the conventionalities of politeness by refusing to be seen by the anxious "stander," and taking some other direction to make his escape from the dogs.

I recollect one occasion, when a considerable party of us met by appointment at a camping ground on the estate, as well prepared as men could be, with muzzle-leading shot guns, for success in the purpose which had brought us together. We had good guns, generally of twelve and fourteen calibre, and dogs which could not be surpassed. Most of us were good shots at deer, and we knew the country. We had hunted one day, and succeeded in getting three deer. It was agreed, at a counc

for about fifty yards. I hoped that I could see the deer as it crossed this, and by that means be better prepared to shoot when the road was reached. The chances of success were so bad that I really wished no deer to come, and consoled myself with the reflection that my desires would be gratified, for it was almost clear to my mind that none ever used that as a "runway." So I sat down, with my back against a small pine, and commenced thinking over and mentally repeating the opening lines of the "Lady of the Lake," when my attention was arrested by a distant sound of the dogs, which seemed to indicate only that they were on the trail. I looked down the cow path, and very soon heard a noise resembling that made by the hoofs of a deer upon hard ground. Almost instantly I saw a don come bounding up the path and stop just twenty yards from me, with her head directly toward me. A small bush hid me, and, cocking both barrels, I fired the right at her breast. She sprang to the right, and I shot the left barrel at the glimpse as she run through the thicket. After loading my gun, I went to the spot where she stood to see if I had hit. There was a little hair on the ground. I then followed the course which she took, and soon found blood. Proceeding about cighty yards, I discovered that she had stopped for a short while, for there was a considerable puddle of it. But she was gone. After I had gotten back to my stand the dogs came up, and being bewildered by her sudden change of course, took the back track and pursued that until they discovered their error, when they returned and followed her to the river. I learned afterward that a fisherman caught her in the water, and appropriated her to his own use.

Just after the dogs had gone I heard a noise similar to that made by the doe, and looking down the path again I saw a peg-horned buck come dashing toward me. He saw me when he had gotten within almost thirty yards and stopped. As he did so I fred one barrel, but he was out of sight before I could get the other ready. Pretty

fast, we had six deer as our tropmes. The new rewarded morning hunt I over know. During the three days rewarded morning hunt I over know. During the three days we got twelve deer.

After the death of Col. II, his vast landed estate was divided amongst his heirs, and in a few years the owners had converted one large plantation into a number of smaller ones. Instead of one hundred bales of cotton, more than six hundred were grown on the land. The country once occupied by deer became cultivated fields, and now the once famous hunting ground has its glories to live only in memory and tradition. Doubtless it is best as it is; but one must be pardoned for regretting that the inexorable demands of hunau necessity have stricken from existence this baronial domain with its extensive grounds so well stocked with the noblest of all game. But the march of agriculture and civilization is fast destroying the ranges of the larger wild animals, and but few years will clapse before the buffalo, the elk and the deer will become purely historical, and the lovers of field sports will be restricted to the feathered tribe, some of which have their breeding grounds so far removed from the haunts of men, that despite the usual destruction, the propagation will continue to be sufficient for moderate demands.

Wells.

WALTON FALLS AND BLUFF MOUNTAIN.

WALTON FALLS AND BLUFF MOUNTAIN.

I HAYE read the interesting article in your issue of Feb. 16, by Rev. H. L. Ziegenfuss, on "Pisceo and T Lake Falls," and his assertion that the latter place is more accessible from Morehouseville than from Pisceo, is correct.

In the southern part of Hamilton county and west of Pleasant, Oxbow, Round and Pisceo lakes, there is a region which, lying in a range of seven to twelve miles, is, in comparison to the country about the lakes, a howling wilderness. To reach this there are several routes; from Little Fells on the N. Y. C. R. R. or better, from Prospect on the Black River R. R., or from Newport on a narrow gauge read which has been built from Herkimer, sixteen miles up the valley of the West Canada; at any of these places you can get a conveyance to Morehouseville, and with headquarters at that point, can go without much trouble to Pisceo, Morehouse, Sheriff, and Alder Brook lakes along the old Pisceo road; up the east branch of the West Canada creek to Pine and Galses and T Lake Falls, or northward to Wilmurt, Song, Big Rock, Little Rock, Little Bear and Twin Rock lakes, crossing the upper stillwater on the Metcalf River, and at Twin Rock are within twenty minutes walk of Indian River, the outlet of Spruce Lake.

Last summer C. and I left Newport one morning before daylight, our destination was the home of Theodore Remonda, the guide, where we were to meet Horace.

We had been three days making the necessary preparations for the trip, and started out with our "duds" snugly packed in the box of a Courtland wagon, and ourselves sitting on the comfortable seats behind two as fine roadsters as one could ask.

could ask.

We drove to Poland, four miles, the road skiring the banks of the creek, turning to the right; two miles farther on is Cold Brook. Everybody was asleep in the little village as we hurried through. A mile above, the road turns sharp to the left and we begin to ascend the "big sand hill," well remembered by everyone who has been over this route. This "sand hill," is a deep gorge, over a mile in length, through which the road winds, and evidently has been washed out deeper and deeper each year by spring freshets and heavy mins. It is a hard pull to the top, but once there, stop as we did for a "breather," and see if you are not repaid for your labors.

We are on an immense hill, looking into the valley below, the sun is peeping over the tops of the woods far to our right; from where we stand the land slopes gradually down to this

the sun is peeping over the tops of the woods far to our right; from where we stand the land slopes gradually down to the

Black Creek Valley on this side of which is the densely wooded swamp, a famous place for rabbit hunting, which extends from Graysville, half a dozen miles below us; on the farther side of Flack Creek that word was side of Black Creek the road ascends to the level and sandy plateau of Ohio. As a background to this, a dark, blue

side of Black Creek the road ascends to the level and sandy plateau of Ohio. As a background to this, a dark, blue ridge of the Adirondacks looms up, putting a frame, so to speak, around the lovely view before us.

The horses take us at a lively gait across the valley, through Ohio City, a good description of which is given in Northrup's "Camps and Tramps;" thence to Wilmurt Corners, and two miles from the latter place we cross the West Canada and pull up in front of the Sportsmen's Home, kept by Ed. Wilkinson, known to all who have been into this part of the woods. We follow up the creek three miles to Evans, at the forks, where the cast and west branches unite and form the West Canada. Again we cross the stream and, gradually bearing to the left, enter the woods by the Morchouseville road.

road. Morehouse is seven miles from Evans', and passing through the 'Ville, a little beyond were is the quaint old chapel where Father Herbst was wont to hold forth, we enter the woods again, go down a steep pitch, cross the east branch, and drive up to Remonda's door, in front of which Horace was released to the contraction of the co and drive up to Remonda's door, in front of which Horace was asleep in a hammock. At my loud greeting he tumbled out and ran to greet us. "Thought you never were coming," he said. "There's an old friend of yours inside, with his wife and a party of ladies. We've been waiting and waiting for you fellows, and have got a trip all fixed; now you've come, we'll start to-morrow morning." "Well, where are we going?" I asked "Pine Lake, Upper Stillwater, and Walton Falls."

At this juncture a gentleman came out of the house whom I found was indeed an old friend—W. G. Stimson, who now has overcome the many obstacles necessarily encountered in making any improvements in a place so far from civilization and railroads, and has fitted up the old Beaeraft House and

house wish and the not not the
stream widens out and sels back, forming a little bay. We carefully anchored the boat and began whipping, but found there were too many rods, so I stopped. C—chauged to bait, and we left thorace to toss the fly. Surely, from the looks of things, we ought to catch trout here; they are lying on the cold springs in that bay, I know, for Horace showed us a shingle on which was a sketch of a monster he killed yesterday in this very spot, and the sketch was incomplete, because he couldn't find a shingle long enough. Ha! I thought so; a long cast drops a coachman far up into the bay, there is a beautiful rise, and in an instant Horace, with his $5\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bamboo, is fighting a pound and a quarter trout. Nearer he brings him, slowly recling in until he can handle him easily. As he nears us he does what every desperate trout tries to do, rushes like a shot for the boat. There was but one thing to do—let the rod and trout fight it out; and as Horace gave him the butt, the bamboo circled down, down, until the tip nearly touched the water; then, slowly, the strain lessened, the tip began to straighten, and as he brought the trout up I slipped the landing-net under him, and the next moment he lay gasping on the bottom of the boat.

We caught but eight trout none so large as the first one.

and the next moment he lay gasping on the bottom of the boat.

We caught but eight trout, none so large as the first one. At the head of the Stillwater we "closed up" the boat, as we intend to take it with us to-morrow. At 11 A. M. the next day we started, with Remonda and Charlie Hoffmeister as guides, and at Beacraft's were joined by Stimson, his wife and a party of ladies. For the benefit of parties going in or who desire to go to Walton Falls (the name by which they are known on this side of the mountains, and which, I think, for the sake of the old Walton Club, better than T Lake Falls, I will give the distances by this route. It is four miles from Stimson's to Pine Lake, one mile across that, four miles from Stimson's to Pine Lake, one mile across that, four miles from Stimson's to Pine Lake, one mile across that, four miles from Pine Lake to the Upper Stillwater, and two miles from camp on the Upper Stillwater to Walton Falls, making a total of eleven miles, three of which can be done in a boat, leaving eight miles to walk. The trait is good, very good, I may say, to Pine Lake, and fair the rest of the way, and any one can go there with a guide. Once there, and sitting at the base of the rocks, you will indeed say it's a sight worth tramping a dozen miles to see.

a sight wonth tramping a dozen miles to see.

We reached camp at six o'clock; the guides soon had supper ready, and after a pipe turned in. Next morning at nine o'clock we left for the falls. Horace took the ladies up stream a mile in the boat; we followed the trail and met them as they landed. Rev. Mr. Z. has given so good a description of the falls that I shall not attempt any. I do not think 600 feet an exaggeration of their height; the tall pine tree standing on the top of the rocks actually looked no larger than one of the "browse" cuttings I had in my pillow. There is a deep pool at the base of the rocks, the sight of which would tempt anyone to drop a line, yet no trout have ever been taken from it, save in one instance. Two years ago Remonda was here with a party; tired of looking at the ever been taken from it, save in one instance. Two years ago Remonda was here with a party; tired of looking at the falls they lounged on the banks of the pool. One of the gentlemen suggested tishing. Remonda told him there were no fish there; nevertheless, he rigged up, threw in, and, to the astonishment of all, pulled out a pound trout; the next cast landed one that weighed a half pound, but all the faith-

ful angling that has been done there since that day has failed to catch another fish

to eatch another fish.

The party started for camp, C, and I to fish the east branch down through the still water, which is just wide enough to alford good easting for two. The trout were ravenous, though the water was so clear and the day so cloudless that a long line was necessary to reach them. When half way though the water was so clear and the day so cloudless that a long line was necessary to reach them. When half way down Horace met us with the boat. We had seventy-four fine trout, not large, but genuine brook trout and good sized. Midway between the camp and Walton Falls is Bluff Mountain, an immense ridge of bare rocks which looks as if it had been cut in twain and one-half tumbled down into the deep gorge below. That night, while sitting around the blazing loss Horace broke the silence with:

tain, an immense ridge of oare focks which looks as it it mad been cut in twain and one-half tumbled down into the deep gorge below. That night, while sitting around the blazing logs. Horace broke the silence with:

"Theodore, did you ever hear of a little lake away beyond Bluff Mountain?"

"Yes; but I've never been to it."

"Do you think you could find it?"

"Do you think you could find it?"

"Do not know; but I'd like to try."

"To-morrow," said Horace, "I propose an exploring expedition. Three years ago, in June, I found ice in the gorge at the foot of Bluff Mountain, and I believe it is there all summer. Let's go up through the gorge and from there over the mountain to hunt for the lake."

We agreed to this, and early next morning started. In a short time we reached the gorge and began to clamber over the immense rocks, around which a little brook tumbles. "Keep your eyes open for ice," said Remonda; when about half way up, we heard Horace who was in advance calling, "Come here!" and found him standing at the entrance of a cavern to which we afterwards gave his name as discoverer. "Stand here a moment," he said. A draught came out cold as one gets when the door of an ice house is suddenly opened. "Feel of that water," pointing to the tiny stream—it was icy cold.

Remonda pushed on ahead, crawled out of sight, next

"Feel of that water," pointing to the tiny stream—it was icy cold.

Remonda pushed on ahead, crawled out of sight, next shouted for the axe, and soon appeared at the mouth of the cavern and held in his hand a large chunk of ice. There was no mistake about it and this, too, the 22d day of August. We cut out enough to fill a pack basket, and sent Hoffmeister back to camp with it; all this time a dozen eagles that nest on the inaccessible cliffs, were screeching and circling over our heads. Late in the afternoon we found the lake after a hard tramp, there was no sign of its ever having been visited by human beings. A diligent search failed to discover a trail, a fire spot or an axe mark. From the number of signs it must be a great resort for deer, and all around it were the big, flat tracks of a large bear. We fished it as well as we could from shore, but caught nothing. Named it from its shape Balloon Lake, and hurried back to camp.

The remainder of our stay at Stillwater camp was spent in jack-shooting, fishing and exploring. Any one who cares for these diversions can stay here ten days or two weeks and be busy, if inclined, every day.

We "broke camp," came out and fished Alder Brook, which was alive with small trout.

Since I was fourteen years of age I have spent my vacations in the woods. I know (only too wall) of the every day.

We "broke camp," came out and fished Alder Brook, which was alive with small trout.

Since I was fourteen years of age I have spent my vacations in the woods. I know (only too well) of the crowds going in to the Saranac, St. Regis and Fulton chain, and nowadays the almost universal reply to an inquiry about a lake or stream is "fished to death." It is true, a great many people come here in the course of a summer, yet it is vastly different from the more travelled resorts. Why? Because the majority of parties that come here go to Morehouse, Piseco, Wilmurt, Pine and G lakes, all easy of access and in season afford good sport; few go to Walton Falls, and in all there never have been a dozen parties to Indian River and Twin Rock Lake. It is a hard tramp of twelve miles through the woods to get there, but a gentleman, whom I know well, took sixty pounds of trout from the latter in one afternoon, and caught all of them on thes.

Every summer you ask if any readers of Forest and Stream know of a good fishing or camping ground, that they tell of it for the benefit of others. I am giving this in advance of season, and mind you, don't want to impress any one with the idea that the region is a "sportsman's paradise." Heretofore, parties have made their headquarters at Hoffmeister's, Kassing's, Beacraft's or Remonda's, all good stopping places. I have always stopped at Hoffmeister's. The three boys, August, Will and Charlie are good guides for the Morehouse, Sheriff and Pine Lake routes.

The three boys, August, Will and Charlie are good guides for the Morehouse. Sheriff and Pine Lake routes. Stand some evening at the rare sunset hour on the veran da at Hoffmeister's. Across the valley of the East Branch are Mad Tom and Signal mountains; farther down, the home of Remonda, the guide, nestled among the bare rocks which mark the trail to Wilmurt Lake; look down, far as you can the immense mountain ridge is always before you; to the left, the emerald of the woods is turning to royal purple under the shadows of old Bald Face, and as slowly the sun sinks down behind his rocky head, just so slowly the purple creeps up the valley, along the ridge of Bethune, next to Wilmurt and Signal Mountains and at last to Mad Tom's crest. A ray of sunlight comes from behind Bald Face and darts quickly along the ridge, slowly the purple chases it back to the "old man," and with it sends Mad Tom's good night. The shadows deepen; back in the woods I hear the call of a lonesome bird—darkness is coming on apace.

My first trip in these woods was with the father, quiet, honest John Hoffmeister, who many a chilly night has taken his own blanket to cover me when the fire was out. There, too, have been some who cannot be there now, and the old days come back to me, so that I don't feel at home in any other place; and though Hoffmeister is sleeping in the little churchyard down the valley. I think, sometimes, he comes to the old house and brings his peace, for it has been there with us always.

Wa-moo.

!!!—The New York Graphic, of March 14, contained an alleged illustration of "Duck Shooting on Long Island." It represents a gunner, seated in a battery and surrounded by decoys, shooting one of three ducks which have been deeoyed within range. The intelligent writer of the Graphic remarking upon the picture says: The sportsman in the sketch has evidently struck a "bonanza," and one wonders why he wastes powder when he can get all he wants by simply reaching out his arms. Why, indeed? The Graphic man is not the first who has wasted his powder on wooden fowl.

"Nessmuk's" Advice Wanted.—Minneapolis, Minn., March 26, 1882.—Will you have the goodness for the benefit of an invalid to ask "Nessmuk" to recommend one or two localities "about the head waters of the Delaware and Susquehama," for such cases as he has named Oregon Hill, Pa., in Fordst and Stream for Dec. 29, 1881? If he will kindly do so he will confer a great favor upon a Constant Reader.

Hatural History.

THE DRUMMING GROUSE.

If "Nessmuk's" doubt expressed in his pleasant letter published in your issue of the 16th inst. is well founded, I am a more favored person than I supposed myself to be, Pressman a would expressed in his pleasant letter, published in your issue of the 16th inst. is well founded, I am a more favored person than I supposed myself to be, for I am one of the ten who can truly say that they have seen the "cock grouse fairly in the act of drumming." But I did not dot it just as "Nessmuk" prescribes, though I did look up the drumming log, cleared away the intervening twigs between it and a basswood stump and its sprouts, which made a favorable point of observation, and furthermore "blazed" a line by which I could approach it. I did not "get out of bed on a frosty April morning before it was fairly light," though by so doing I might have seen more. I went later, and hearing the grouse drumming, crept on all four to the cluster of basswoods, following my blazed line, and I saw him execute his drum solo. He was just as watchful and wary as "Nessmuk" says, and after two or three repetitions of the performance, he saw something suspicious and hopped off the stage. He did not fly away nor run straight away, but took a wider circuit, evidently with the intention of getting a look at the unbidden observer. After getting well to the right of me where he could plainly see me, he faded away into the gray of the bush and tree trunks, and I saw no more of him that day. He or some of his family held that same log for many springs, but for two years past it has been deserted. Old age, the tick, or hawk, or owl, or fox, or a charge of shot, has overtaken the actor, and the stage has been deserted. Old age, the tick, or hawk, or owl day for a grouse drumming, at least when they are as wild as they are here. But I did once get a short view of one drumming on a rock, the crest of a ledge covering my approach. It may difference in the sound whether the bird stood on a log or a rock. Come to think of it, brother "Nessmuk," my ears must be dull, for I never could hear a grouse drum a mile away. I wish we might hear him drumming oftener and nearer.

nearer.

To me it seems nonsense to attribute his decrease to the birds and beasts which prey upon him, for they are not so plenty now as when the woods were full of grouse. For two years I have heard but one horned owl, and I take it he is a worse enemy than the hawk, fox or skunk; nor are there any more "pot-huntthan the hawk, fox or skunk; nor are there any more "pot-hunters." For my part, if they will shoot only in open season I would as soon risk the grouse with the "pot-hunters" as with the sportsman who shoots for a big bag. Leaving the treeing dog out, and the dogs that will tree grouse are searce, how many sitting shots will the man get who stalks his birds, compared with him who takes only flying shots over his pointer or setter? One in ten; I think that is a liberal allowance. If one sportsman gets two birds in five shots, he bags four birds to the pot-hunter's one. Which does the most mischief? They tell us that it is impossible for the merest bungler to miss a sitting grouse, so we let our pot-hunter kill at every shot. But every one who has ever targeted a "scatter gun" knows that that is nonsense, and that no shotgun, no matter how straight it is held, will always kill at every ordinary range.

am more hopeful than "Nessmuk," for I believe that the grouse will come again. Not so plenty as they once were, for their coverts are yearly growing less, but I prophesy that years will come in which they will not be so scarce as now. Ten years ago they were almost as hard to find here as they are now. They gradually increased, and almost suddenly in 1875 became plentier than they had been for years. The next year they were gone again. I cannot help hoping to see them again, and am glad for the faith that is in me. I wonder it it has happened elsewhere as it has here, that the wrens have quite disappeared. I have not seen a common house wren for more than twenty-five years, though when I was a boy, which was a good deal longer ago, they were almost as plenty as robins, much more so than orioles, then a rather noticeably rare bird, but now quite common. I have pretty much given up hoping to see the wrens again,

I have pretty much given up hoping to see the wre but I will not give up the grouse yet.

Does the Shrike Kill Young Qualt?—Oskaloosa, Iowa, March 21.—Ellor Forest and Stream: I have read with interest the several articles in your columns under the heading "Enemies of Game Birds." I beg leave to present still another enemy, which, if not an enemy of game birds, is certainly a most deadly enemy of our sweet little song birds. I refer to the tyrant shrike (Edlight bordsits) or, as it is justly called, "the butcher bird." The hawk and the owl are intended that the total of the Company of the surface of the content of the life. I refer to the tyrain sinkle (Contyrio overdis) or, as it is justify called, "the butcher bird." The hawk and the owl are intended by nature to take life. They do it to sustain their own, and their general build, beak and talons, betray their character to all other animals. But the shrike is a clear case of the deception which nature is supposed to despise, for, under an exterior as innocentlooking as that of the thrush, it disguises a nature us ition which nature is supposed to despise, for, under an exterior as innocent looking as that of the thrush, it disguises a nature as bloodthirsty as that of the hawk. It sgeneral form and color is that of a song bird, but its sharp claws and hooked bill are the indexes of its character. So far as my observation goes, this bird lives almost if not entirely upon young and small birds, and this being the case, what tenderer morsel could it want than the young quail as yet unable to fly. I have no doubt (although I do not know) that it destroys many quail annually, at least it seems more reasonable to blame it than the squirrel. I believe this bird is on the increase, as where a few years ago I could only occasionally see one, I can now see one almost any day. It pursues its prey relentlessly, and, when captured, carries it in its claws to the nearest thicket, where it is impaled on a thorn, hence the name "butcher bird." While the shrike does no good, it does any amount of harm by destroying birds which have a better right to live than itself. Its mission on earth seems to be death, and death should be its reward. So, when the sportsman goes forth on his shooting excursions, he should keep an eye open for the shrike, and when he sees a small ash-colored bird with white markings, which seems to be sneaking around on some errand of mischief, he should bang away, at close or long range, as the case may be. No matter whether the bird be flying or sitting, it should be shot down, for the death of a single one may mean an extra bag of quail the next season.—Jeree. [It is, pethaps, too much to say that the shrike does no good, for it undoubtedly destroys many field mice, besides killing great numbers of insects, and, what many of our readers will consider not less important, many English sparrows.]

Rockland, Mercal 27, 1882.—Å dead woodcock was picked up in the adjoining town of Camden ou the 25th of

ROCKLAND, Me., March 27, 1882.—A dead woodcock was picked up in the adjoining town of Camden ou the 25th of February. It had probably flown against the telegraph wire. We have cold weather this month, and others may have perished from the cold.—J. W.

An Interesting Race.—A writer in a recent number of the Cape Ann Advertiser gives an interesting account of a trial of speed and endurance between a frog and a snake which is certainly worthy of record. Most people who spend much of their time in the open air and have their eyes about them have seen snakes in the act of devouring frogs, but to have seen such a race as this, occurs, we imagine, to but few. The account is as follows: I started one warm summer morning, as was my custom, to milk the cows that were confined over night in the yard adjacent to our barn, which was situated at quite a distance from the house, to reach which I was obliged to pass along a road until I reached a gap in the wall at my left. Beside this road ran a brook eight to ten feet wide; from the gap in the wall ran a foot path up a gentle incline to the barn. I had reached a point in this path about midway between the wall and barn, when my attention was drawn to a large-sized frog, coming toward me down the path, making the most desperate leaps. It seemed to my boyish eyes as though every jump must have been at least a rod. But what could make this frog in such haste? He appeared to take no notice of me, but was only intent upon escaping from some impending evil. I stepped one side to let him pass, and as I stood looking after him something passed my feet like a flash, which a second glance showed me to be a large black snake, four or five feet long, with his head carried at an elevation of about a foot from the ground. As you may suppose, I began to get interested, and followed on as fast as I could. When the frog reached the wall he made one bound over it into the road, the snake went through a hole without any diminution of speed, and on they speed across the road and brook. The frog then reached a stone wall of musual height, over which I feared he could not jump, but he made a tremendous leap, and landed in the tall grass on the other side; he did not stop here, however, for the snake was still after him and gaining. After the s

do not know; but the earnestness and spirit with which it was conducted, was surprising to me.

Mokkey Twins.—This climate is fatal to monkeys. Most of them die of consumption. They cannot be successfully bred in this country. The birth of a pair of twins at the Madison Square Garden, in this city, last Monday, is therefore quite worthy of note. The Times reports the event as follows: A pretty faced and intelligent looking little monkey called Minnie, belonging to the Barnum show, pressed a diminutive image of herself to her breast yesterday, and cast half-affrighted glances through the bars at the crowds. "Minnie presented Jock, the father, with twins yesterday," explained keeper Sam Hodges, "Both were females. One never drew the breath of life, but the other, safe and well in its loving mother's arms, will doubtless grow up the pride of its parents." When Mr. Hodges arrived at the Garden Sunday morning he found Minnie with a babe in either arm. One was limp and motionless, but the other was applying itself industriously to the task of extracting nourishment from the maternal breast. Mr. Hodges mounted the stephalder to take away the dead babe, and Jock, the father, who was in the next compartment in "murderer's row," became greatly excited. He almost succeeded in wrenching open the door, and he did succeed in grabbing Mr. Hodges by the hair of the head. He pulled unmercifully, and only by vigorous action in compelling him to release his hold did Mr. Hodges save himself from premature baldness. When he had caused Jock to relax his graps, Mr. Hodges reached into Minnie's compartment and took her lifeless infant from her. She cried like a child at the loss while the tears coursed down her cheeks. She was nearly distracted, and, with her live offspring in her right hand, extended at arm's length, ran into the far corner of the cage. She moaned and whined for a while, but finally dried her eyes when she saw that she welfare as any mother could be. Mr. Hodges said it was the first time twin monkeys were ever born i

when four years old.

THE MASSENA QUAIL.—We have recently received from a valued correspondent in Southwestern Texas, a beautiful specimen of the Massena quail, one of the most brilliantly colored of the North American Perdicide. This species is only found in the United States in the Southwestern States and Territories, its habitat being Southwestern Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, and to the southward. It occurs as far north as the thirty-fifth parallel. The specimen received is an unusually fine and high plumaged male. The sender says of it: The specimen was killed near Devils River in this vicinity. As far as I have been able to study the habits of this bird, observe that they are generally found upon the high, rough rocky hills and ridges peculiar to this region. They feed about in flocks numbering from four and five to a dozen or more. When first approached they appear to be quite unconcerned and docile, feeding about, uttering a soft clucking, purring note. On seeking cover they lie very close, and are flushed with difficulty. A friend tells me that he actually picked one from the ground where it had squatted and was being pointed by the dog. They are quite plentiful in Southwestern Texas. I have never found them, however, further east than the Frio River, but as far west as I have been, to the Pecos, they are abundant. I have been, to the Pecos, they are abundant.

HABITS OF WOODPECKERS.—Under this title we quoted last week from the observations of Dr. Merriam, as published in the Nuttall Bulletin (IV., p. 1), and said: "In the central district [of the Adirondack region] they really do considerable mischief, etc." This should have read, "In the central district [of Lewis county, N. Y.] they really do considerable mischief, etc."

VITALITY OF MENOPOMA.—Some interesting observations on this subject are recorded in the April Maturalist by Mr. Wrn. Frear, who has been studying this amphibian. He says: One specimen, about eighteen inches in length, which had lain on the ground exposed to a summer sun for forty-eight hours, was brought to the museum, and was left lying for a day longer before it was placed in alcohol. The day following, desiring to note a few points of structure, I removed it from the alcohol, in which it had been completely submerged for at least twenty hours, and had no sconer placed it on the table before it began to open its big mouth, vigorously sway its tail to and fro, and give other undoubted signs of vitality. On another occasion, desiring to kill one of these creatures, which had been out of water for a day, I made a little slit in the back, hoping to be able to penctrate between the cervical vertebre with a stout scalpel, and out the spinal cord. After several trials, in which I succeeded only in breaking the scalpel, I gave up the attempt; but with all my cutting and pushing, it manifested not the slightest signs of pain or irritation, while if I but touched the tip of its tail with my finger, it would make a vigorous protest by lashing its tail and snapping its jaws. I doubt if even the redoubted snapping-turtle could show signs of a more "rugged" constitution.

The Excelsion Geyser,—In his report for 1881. Mr. P. W. Norris, the Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, gives an account of the violent eruptions of a geyser which he has named the Excelsior. During a considerable part of the summer of 1881 this geyser sent up to a height of from 100 to 300 feet, sufficient water to render the rapid Fire Hole River, nearly 100 yards wide, a foaming torrent of steaming hot water, and hurled rocks of from one to one hundred pounds' weight around the edges of the crater. When the geyser is not in motion the column of steam rising from the crater forms a conspicuous landmark in the park. An excellent map of the park accompanies the report.

Mountain Goat Specimens.—Apropos of the article in your last issue on the mountain goat, it may be of interest to note that Major Roman, Indian Agent for the Flatheads, has in his possession a pair of stuffed male and female goats with one kid, and that Lieutenant Cooke, Third U. S. Infantry, on a recent hunt killed some dozen of them. The skins were worth at Frenchtown, M. T., four dollars apiece two years ago; from which it is fair to presume that they are not much sought after in the market either by collectors or furriers.—U. S. A.

Free Lectures at Washington.—A bill has been introduced into Congress providing for annual courses of lectures upon mining and metallurgy, applied chemistry, agriculture and horticulture, veterinary science, mechanical engineering, fishculture, entomology, microscopy, electricity, forestry, architecture, navigation and ship-building, meteorology, botany, anatomy and physiology, and geology and mineralogy. The collections of the Smithsonian Institution are thus to be utilized.

Springfield, Mass., March 22.—For the last few days we have had very pleasant, spring-like weather here, and the bluebirds and robins have made their appearance among us; but this morning we find two or three inches of snow, and, in spite of this, the birds are chirping merrily, and will doubtless live to see better days.—C. R. K.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—One wild cat, Lynx vufus; two leopards, Pelis purdus, both females: two roe deer, Cerus capreolus, one male and one female; one erowned crune, Balearica paronina; two gold linches, Carduells degrans; two siskins, Chrysomitris spinus; the bullindless, Fige parrakeets, Psittenda passerica; two gray-brea-ted parrakeets, Bothurlyanchus monachus; four reed birds, Dolichonyr crysivens; two Java sparrows, Padda oryzirona; two sealy ground doves, Scardafella syuamosa; six gray-headed love birds, Japonis cana; three red-crested cardinals, Parouria cucultata; one big, black-headed duck, Fulguda marria; four American wilgeons, Mareca americana; five red-headed ducks, Fulguda ferina; three mallard ducks, Anas obscans; one golden-eyed duck, Bucphala clinqua; one piral duck, Dajila acutu; one canvas-back duck, Fulguda callisneria, one ruddy duck, Erismatura rubida; and five black ducks, Anas obscavar; all by purchase. One opossum, Didelphys virginiuna; one raccoon, Progon lotor; one European blackhiri, Tardins merda; one screech owi, Scops asio; three red-tailed hawks, Budes borealis; one right of the progenity of the progenity of the control of t

TRIBUTE FROM AN ORNITHOLOGIST.

Washington, D. C., March 27, 1882. Editor Forest and Stream .

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have made my personal acknowledgements to Mr. H. B. Bailey for the copy of the Index to the Bird Matter of Forest and Streem, which I owe to his kind attentions. But that need not prevent me from testifying publicly my sense of the value of this Indox to all those who, like myself, have occasion to consult the published records of North American ornithology. While the work is not faultless—no index of any extent ever was—it answers every prantical purpose, and will be of the greatest possible assistance. Something of this and will be of the greatest possible assistance. Something of this softsort was urgently needed, and Mr. Bailey has a complished his selfimposed task with manifest care, which I trust will be rewarded with
the success it deserves. My copy at once takes its place at my elbow,
where it must remain as long as I have occasion to write about
American birds. Congratulating you upon the fact that the rich
ornithological contents of your paper are made so readily available
by Mr. Bailey's labor, I remain, very truly yours,

ELLIOTT COURS.

Dynamite, Dittmar, Monument, Dog, Bear, Skeleton, St. Gothard.—The public has been more or less interested lately in two explosions; more in that of some dynamite which blew up the Fields-André monument at Tappan, and less in that of a charge of "Dittmar sporting powder" which it is reported, blew up the gun of John S. Duston, at East Newark. It is proposed, in this monumental age, to give one to old Israel Putnam, the man who foared neither British lion nor American wolf. An old man in Rhode Island last week tried to drown a dog, but fell into the water and was drowned himself. When a bear is biting a man, a Boston paper advises: "Don't kill the bear, but give him some powerful medicine which in time will cause his teeth to decay." Some Georgia fox-bunters, when cutting down a hollow tree to capture the fox, discovered in the stump a skeleton, a powder-horn and bullet-pouch. The 8t. Gothard hospital, kept by the monks and their dogs, will not be closed, as was sapiently reported by a New York paper some time ago, said paper having also absorbed from a foreign exchange some very feeling comments on the supposed dispersion of the St. Bernard garrison.

Game Bag and Gun.

AN ARKANSAS BEAR FIGHT.

PART II.—CONCLUDED.

AN ARKANSAS BEAR FIGHT.

PART II.—CONCLUDED.

I' was agreed that all should be ready to start for the on the morrow all were on the road, Old Tige was yet in the hospital (wagon), but all thought he would be as good as ever by the next day. They camped that night in the edge of the highlands, and by noon the next day they had reached their destination—the edge of a wide crock bottom covered by immense oaks, pecans, persimmons and other "mast" bearing trees, through which bears and wild logs could range at will, with superabundance of the richest of food, growing so fat and oily that they would fairly glisten in the sun. Here were wild deer, turkeys, 'coons, possums, squirrels, wild pigeons and "pleasants" without end.

Here lived the native "Arkansawer" in all his glory. Such a thing as money he had never seen, and never cared to see. He knew that a 'coon skin would buy a drink of whisky, and if an extra fine one, two drinks; and that an otter skin would buy for him two or three pounds of powder and a "chunk" of lead. This was all he knew about commerce, and all he cared to know. As for politics, they got together once every four years and voted for "Old Hickory" for President; and when they had a spare "nigger," they sold "it" and entered their land.

The edges of the "krick" valley were bordered by precipitous sedimentary rocks cut into deep gulches and ravines by weather and water. The strata of the rocks were made up of alternate layers of lime and sandstone. In the limestone were numerous caves and holes of all sizes and depths. In these bears and other wild "varminis" had their dens.

The plan of hunting and capturing or killing the bear here is very different from what it is in the bottom lands among the canebrakes. Here, when the bear had left his den for a feed of persimmons, frogs or ants, the bear long takes his region lave found out that they have a "very soft thing" on the average bear, when the dogs have chased him into his cave. They make themselves a large torch of litching" on the average bear,

shoot him, if possible, and if they do not, the dogs soon "tree" him again. This seems very dangerous and requiring great bravery to the uninitiated, but it is not; no one was ever known to be killed or severely hurt in this way.

Our hunters arrived at their camping place. Old Tige got out of the wagon nearly as well as ever. All of a sudden while the men were arranging camp, he up with his head, took a few snifts of air, and burst off through the bottom, barking. The other dogs followed, and soon they were heard roaring through the woods on a bear trail. Bill and Jim wanted to follow right on after them, but old Sol said, "Never mind, boys, the dogs are all right; don't be in a hurry. Let us get our dinners first. If its a baah, and the dogs tree it, we'll soon find 'em." The dogs soon passed out of hearing, but when the men were nearly through dinner they heard them coming back toward the camp, but up the roek. He soon came back saying, "Come on, men, hurry up; they have got him up here in a cave. He is a beauty, too; I cotched a glimpse of him as he holed." The hunters hurried off to where the dogs were barking, and found them at the mouth of a cave about three feet high and six feet wide, a short distance up on the side of the bluff. While Jim went up the precipice or bluff after some dry pitch pine for a torch, Sol and Bill looked carefully to the prining and caps of their guns, for old Sol had brought along his great heavy duck gun and had her loaded "five fingers," with heavy buckshot. Sol wanted Bill to take in the old shotgun to kill the bear with, but Bill said, "Blast your old scattergun; it wouldn't hurt a baah, and if I shot it, it would kick me clean out of the den." The torch was carefully made, firmly bound together with willow withes: and in Jim and Bill started side by side to interview the bear. The cave being all along of about the same width and depth ascended very gradually. When they were in about fifty feet they caught a glimpse of the bear and heard a low growl, a bad sign. They approa

of his kind, two years and a half old, weight from three hundred and fifty to four hundred pounds, and not so fat as to be burdened with it. He was raving mad. He had not got out entirely unseathed. Bill's shot had broken his right fore leg at the wrist. "Load up, Bill," said Sol., "and plug him through the head." Bill felt for his powder-horn and found he had left it in camp. Old Sols was there too. "Giume that flask," said Bill. The flask was emptied at one draught. He then sat his rifle carefully up against a tree, carefully buttoned up his coat—Bill was clothed from head to foot with heavy buckskin—and then handed Jim his heavy hunting-knife. "What are you agoing to do, Bill?" said Sol. "I'm goin' to lick that 'ar baah, and bare handed at that!" "Oh, don't, Bill," said Jim, "I'll go back to camp and get the powder."

"Oh, don't, Bill," said Jim, "I'll go back to camp and get the powder."
"Powder be danged," said Bill, "you just shut up your yawp; you 'uns had your way over in the swamp—it's my turn now. I told you I was not afeard to tackle that old she baab in the cane, and I certainly ain't afeared of a three-legged baah in a corner. You gentlemen just call off them 'ar dogs and hold 'em, and don't you let 'em go under any surcunstances or a couple of you will get the worst drubbin' you ever had in your lives."
"Not if you give the word to let go the dogs?"
"That's what I said, wasn't it—not under no sarcumstances."

ces.

. But, Bill---''

"Shut up your yawp," roared Bill; "call off the dogs, and ce that you hold 'en off." The men saw there was no use o remonstrate. The dogs were called off and Jim and Sol to remonstrate. to remonstrate. The dogs were called off and Jim and Sol fixed them so as to hold them securely. Bill advanced toward the bear. The bear, seeing him advancing, became uneasy and looked for a chance to retreat, but finding that impossible, resolutely "faced the music." Bill advanced carefully to about boxing distance, when they eyed each other for a moment—then Bill let fly with his right. The bear countered with his left and caught Bill's elbow with his claws with such force as to partly swing him around, and then clasped him securely in his embrace.

" Ill fared it then with Roderick Dhu, That on the field his targe he threw, Whose brazen studs and tough bull-hide Had death so often dashed aside; For train'd abroad his arms to wield For train'd abroad his arms to wield Fitz-James's bade was sword and shield. He practiced every pass and ward, To thrust, to strike, to feint, to guard; While less expert, though stronger far. The Gael maintain'd unequal war. And thrice the Saxon blade drank blood; No stituted draught, no senary tide, The gushing flood the tartans dyed. Flurce Budgriek felt the fatal drain. Fierce Roderick felt the fatal drain And showered his blows like wintry rain; And, as firm rock, or eastle roof, Against the winter shower is proof, The foe invulnerable still Foil'd his wild rage by steady skill."

Bill was on his guard, ducked his head instantly low down Bill was on his guard, ducked his head instantly low down on his breast so that the bear could not take that in, and the bear seized one of his shoulders. But his buckskin coat was there, "two-ply" and quilted inside, and his teeth would not cut through. The coat being somewhat loose, the shoulder slipped out, leaving the bear's mouth full of coat. Bill in the meantime was not idle. The bear had his force legs around the man's body, and one arm pinned solidly to his side. Bill was exerting his immense strength to get this arma loose, and turn himself so as to get at the bear. But he found that whipping a bear in a rough and tumble fight was no boy's play. At last in their struggles, both fell to the ground. mo noy's play.

They tug, they strain!-down, down they go, The baah above, Judge Bill below.

They tug, they strain!—down, down they go,
The baah above, Judge Bill below.

Here Bill got a moment's advantage and broke the
bear's hold from his shoulder, and Bill got in a few heavy
blows, but was directly seized by the arm by the bear.
This hurt. Bill struggled long and hard to break this hold.
In the meantime the bear was doing a nice job on Bill's legs
with his hind part, and if it had not been for the great
strength of the greasy buckskin, Bill would soon have had
the worst of the fight. As it was, he was becoming more
firmly convinced that he was in a pretty tight place. At
last in the struggle the bear came square on top. His grip
on Bill's arm hurt fearfully. Bill struggled and squirmed.
But the bear held him solid. A tlast finding that he could
make no headway whatever in turning the bear or loosening
bruin's hold, he twisted his head out to one side and
shouted, "Men, let go them thar dogs!" But no response
came. He waited a moment and then shouted again, "Men,
please let go them thar dogs!" No response. The bear
gave a dreadful tug at Bill's arm. They struggled a moment, then Bill yelled, "Dod rot it, men, let loose them
dogs. I give the word; I'm beked." But old Sol and Jim
were watching the fight very carefully. Bill had bragged
so, and so 'bullied' them, that they had firmly agreed not
to let the dogs go without Bill's life was in imminent
they both sprang to their feet, and then for a time business
went on with a rush. Bill punished the bear fearfully with
fists and kicks. It seemed as if Bill was steadily gaining
the advantage and soon had Bill pinned to the ground
again, and came very near catching him square across the
mouth. But Bill jerked his head up past the bear's head,
when the bear caught him again by the shoulder. Bill had
his right nru loose, and pelted the bear vigorously in the can
with his fist, but with little effect. In the meantime the
bear was putting in his work on Bill's legs again with his
hind feet in real business-like style. This soon began to
tell fearfully on our h

tically to let loose the dogs, again. But his contrades paid no uttention.

At last Bill lost all patience and hissed out between his teeth, slowly and deliberately, "Gentlemen, if you don't be go of them thar dogs, as sure as my name is Bill Jones, if I ever get out of this here tussel alive as sure as there is a God in heaven I'll kill you both." But Jim and Sol, seeing that Bill was in no immediate danger, tauntingly answered back. "Bill, that three legged bash is no old she bear, and you can lick an old she bear in a cane break any day. Who's white-livered now, Bill? That's your fight, not ourn." Bill saw that he was in for it. He took it as quietly as he could for a

few mounents, "to gather his mind," and then "put in his best licks." Soon both combatants were on their feet again, with the bear apparently as fresh as ever, and with seemingly no other thought than to whip or die. Around and around they went in their narrow quarters. Bill saw that it was greatly to his advantage not to have any more hugging, so he guarded against it carefully. But his best blows and kicks appeared to have no more effect on the bear than they would have had on a bag of wool. He was well nigh in despair, and lost no chance to urge the men to "let go them thar dogs." The other hunters watched the battle very closely. At last Bill quit calling to them, and they saw that he had only two thoughts left in this world, which were, to kill the bear, and then kill them, so they concluded that if he got into a tight place again that they would let the dogs. The other hunters watched the battle very closely. At last Bill quit calling to them, and they saw that he had only two thoughts left in this world, which were, to kill the bear, and then kill them, so they concluded that if he got into a tight place again that they would let the dogs. The naimals by this time had become so excited that the men could hardly hold them. At last Bill got in a tremendous kick under the bear's short ribs, which doubled him right up. He followed this with others in the same ticklish place, Jim and Sol both saw at once that Bill was master of the situation, and also saw the fix they were in. They let go the dogs and broke for the woods, knowing too well that Bill would be as good as his word, and that their turn would come next. In a moment the dogs had all seized the bear. Bill continued to kick vigorously, nor did he let up a moment until he was certain that there was no throb of life left in the bear. He then turned, fairly frothing at the mouth, to keep his promise to Sol and Jim, but they had vanished. He looked up the cliff and saw old Sol just vanishing over its brow; he yelled, "Go it you old curse; I'll git you vit

Bill carciulty wrapped himself around the pint of peach brandy, loaded his rifle with great care, sat down on a log where he could get a clear view of the bluffs above, and then said, "Lark, you go up thar whar I killed that baah. Skin him, cut him up and tote him in." Then he patiently resigned himself to watching for his revenge. Lark brought in the bear meat, a load at a time. Night came on with Bill on guard. He found that he must have rest and sleep. He placed old Lark on guard and told him if he saw anything move no odds what, or heard any noise, to wake him at once, or he was a dead nigger; to let him sleep three hours then wake him up. Lark obeyed, and when the time was up woke the bear fighter. Then Bill stood guard so long as he could, and so they passed the night. Bill stood with ready gun all the next day, then the night was passed the same as the night before had been, and the next day came on.

Bill was bruised all over and sprained from head to foot, Some of his bruises were very deep and sore, but his skin was not broken anywhere, thauks to the heavy greasy buckskin, except many deep scratches on his hands and face. The next day after the fight he could only get up or down with Lark's assistance. The morning of the second day was bright and cheerful and he felt better, but his eyes blazed out cruelly as he searched the bluffs for his late companions. Toward the evening, under the softening influences of old peach and plenty of hear's meatand old Lark's screed, niteous look, he began to soften a little, and then when about sundown he caught a glimpse of old Sol's white pinched hungry face peering over the bluff he broke down completely, and called out in a tone of voice that no one could mistake, "Come in, old man, come in, I've been a dod-rotted fool, and I hope I have learned a lesson." Old Sol did not mistake the tone of voice. He knew that Bill Jones was himself again, a giant that a babe need not fear, and he knew that he had been nearly three days without grab, which was "slightly binding."

have told this story as I heard it, with the slight dif-I have told this story as I heard it, with the signt off-ference that as it was given to us by an old veteran in our camp in the White River bottoms. Bill did not wound the bear when it rushed from the den, therefore Bill did not whip and kill bare-hunded a three-legged bear, but a sound, active, healthy, four-legged bear. My excuse for this change is that when I tell a lie in Arkansas, I want to tell one that somebody will believe, so as to not be in fashion. BYINE. CROCKETT'S BLUFF, Ark. 1882.

SOUND LOGIC FROM OHIO.

THERE has been very little shooting in this immediate vicinity the past season. I have been unable to find more than two small coveys this winter, and into these I did not shoot

more than two small coveys this winter, and into these I did not shoot.

The winter of 1881 was very hard on small game. There were heavy falls of snow, and the weather was extremely cold. Before the season was half over, I began to hear of persons finding flocks of frozen birds in the fields. These reports I was slow to believe until verified by responsible persons; and, indeed, before the winter was over I stopped at a woodland bivonae one day, and counted five quail calmly sleeping in the encampment of death.

How many birds were lost in this manner, I cannot even conjecture, but I do know that in the fall of 1879 there was an abundance of birds, and in the spring of 1881 you could range for half a day and scarcely find one.

The ravages of foxes, owls and hawks are to be taken into consideration, but there is still a question in my mind if the loss from cold weather would not be very light if the birds had free access to plenty of food. When there are heavy falls of snow, it practicably excludes birds from feeding, and if this is long continued, the cold weather merely consum-

falls of snow, it practicably excludes birds from feeding, and if this is long continued, the cold weather merely consummates the work starvation has commenced. Would it not be wise, then, for the better protection of birds, to place in sheltered places through our shooting rruges, such food as would meet the wants of our game birds? I think so.

Now, the word "protection," as applied to the game and fisheries in too many sections of Ohio, is farcical.

Every grade of society must have its Moses, and the Ohio Legislature is always in the market.

The last one who has found his mission to be somehow connected with the game birds, has got a bill through the Legislature prohibiting shooting until the season of 1884. If that bill would prohibit, it would then be the correct thing

for the shades of all the cock partridges slaughtered in the last twenty years to arise and call him blessed. But those shades will rest on, and while the sportsman will lay his gun on the top shelf, the pot-hunfer will be busy, and the man with his nets reap a bountiful harvest.

Last winter Hon. H. C. Greiner, of Barry county, introduced a bill that afterwards became a law, authorizing the proper county officials to pay fifty cents per head for each and every hawk killed in any county throughout the State. The only mistake the honorable gentleman made was in not substituting two dollars for the fifty cents as the bounty. If the losses growing out of the ravages of lawks could be

substituting two dollars for the fifty cents as the bounty. If the losses growing out of the ravages of lanwks could be stated in round numbers, it would be almost beyond belief.

Where is there a farm house that is free from the raids of these marauders? Ask any housewife how many chickens she loses during a season and she will tell you: "Oh! I don't pretend to keep count any more."

Now these agents, so destructive to the interests of the farmer, are equally destructive among the game birds; and a person who has never had any experience, would hardly realize how swift and surely these feathery Saracens pillage a country side, when left to make forays, undisturbed. There is no borderland to keep them away. No spot is too sacred for them to visit, and being, as a family, little inclined to the languages, warnings to trespassers are lost on this branch of languages, warnings to trespassers are lost on this branch of

society.

One fall I assumed the guardianship of about fifty members of the "Bob-White" family, and looked after them closely up to the commencement of the shooting season. It was later, however, in November, before I found time to introduce my gun and dog to my young wards, and I well remember what a formal affair it was, so to speak. I got a-field about one o'clock one afternoon; and sent the dog up wind, and no birds. Then I sent him down wind, and still no birds. Then we circled-all for about an hour, and after balancing on the last corner, took seats and figured up on the net assets of the venture. "Some one had been there since I had been zone." That was sure, though not evidenced by

wind, and no birds. Then I sent him down wind, and stift no birds. Then we circled-all for about an hour, and after balancing on the last corner, took seats and figured up on the net assets of the venture. "Some one had been there since I had been gone." That was sure, though not evidenced by things seen or things present, but by birds gone. An old and trusted friend dropped in on the conference just in time to solve the problem.

"My boy," he said, "you have come too late. The hawks have held a pienic here for the last three weeks, and I am now offering a dollar a head for all the birds they have left out of the covey you are hunting. Day after day the war of externination has been going on, and now it is finished." Now, this is not true of our neighborhood alone, for just such things happen in hundreds of localities every year.

What is wanted in this State is protection, and not prohibition. You may prohibit shooting for ten years, but it will not protect birds; for of all persons that shoot, the gun of the sportsmax alone is silent.

Birds must have cover, and during long and severe winters, they must have feed. You can turn horses into the fields when the brooks are frozen up solid and they would likely suffer or perish for the want of water, and yet it is just as easy for these same horses to dig through a foot or eighteen inches of ice, as it is for quall to burrow through two or three feet of snow after food.

Plenty of food is the first or elementary study in protection to birds; plenty of cover is the second; and everlasting retirement of pot-hunters, netters and trappers is the third; an unceasing warfare on hawks, owls and foxes is the fourth, and then, if there is sportsmanilke shooting in season, each fall will find the shooting ranges well supplied with game. Any person can shoot a double barrel gun into a flock of birds, say iffeen or twenty, and sweep them out of existence, but humanity holds such practices in contempt. Ground shooting should be a penal offence. The day is coming when the intel

tion. Band Iron Works, Ohio, 1882.

SUCCESS IN TRANSPLANTING QUAIL.

SUCCESS IN TRANSPLANTING QUAIL.

MANY of your friends appear to have met with indifferent success in their efforts to transplant quail. My own experience has been more fortunate. In January last I ordered of Mr. G. A. Vincent, of Ad Hall, Texas, 200 quail, and knowing the ill-luck which had attended the efforts of others, and believing that it was largely due to mismanagement and careless preparation for shipment, I took pains to send from here the cages in which the birds were to be returned. They were the identical cages in which were received the first invoice of migratory quail ever landed on this continent, and are constructed as follows: Length, six feet; width, two feet; depth, seven inches. One side is fitted with vertical wires, like any bird-cage, and has in front a feed box running nearly the entire length, and a water box filling the space on that side not occupied by the feed box. The other side and the ends are closed, except that holes are bored at frequent intervals to admit of yentilation. The top is covered with sacking instead of wood to prevent the birds from injuring their heads in their struggling. The sacking should be supported to prevent its stagging down upon the birds. Such a box will contain three dozen birds; more ought not to be put in, as crowding is fatal to them.

On the 21st of March Mr. Vincent wrote me from Ad Hall that he had shipped me 145 birds, which were all he could ship owing to the lateness of the season. On the 22d my correspondent at Galveston advised me that they had left there by express. They arrived here on the 28th inst., and I counted out 139 birds, all strong and healthy, except one which had its leg broken and has since died. The rest are apparently healthy and strong; they eat freely of small grains, wheat, buckwheat, etc., and of lettuce and such other green food as we pre able to provide for them at this season.

This is my first experiment with native quail, but so far as I can now see, it is not difficult to transplant them, but care must be taken and n

fed and watered once each day and no more, care being taken fed and watered once each day and no more, care being taken of course to give them enough at each feeding to last them twenty-four hours. Nor should they be visited oftener, provided, of course, that they are in a safe place. They are very timid, and the less they are excited by the visits of human beings, the better. If they can be confined in small parties, not over a dozen in a box, so much the better, as they are less likely to over-run and crush each other. I am greatly pleased with my success so far, and with the care bestowed upon the selection and shipping by Mr. Vincent, to whom I can recommend persons wishing birds for stocking purposes another season.

These birds cost me \$4.36 per dozen delivered here. Not cheap, certainly, but I have known the dead ones sell higher in our markets, and on the whole, perhaps, cheap enough.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 30, 1882.

RIPPLAND, Vt., March 30, 1882.

HISTORY OF BUFFALO LEGISLATION.

A GAIN and again have measures been introduced into the National Legislature looking to the salvation of the roaming buffulo against the wholesale slaughter to which he is subjected. In almost every Congress for ten 'or a dozen years past may be found the record of acts intended to protect the buffulo, but none of these measures have been given the test of practice, for after their introduction they seemed to have found a quick and quiet grave in the pigeon holes of the committee rooms.

In 1871 Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, introduced a bill reading as follows:

But it enacted, &c., That excepting for the purpose of using meat for food, or preserving the skin, it shall be unlawful for person to kill the bison, or bufflalo, found anywhere upon the pulants of the United States; and for the violation of this law offender shall, hope conviction, before any court of competent judicion, be liable to a fine of \$100 for each aminal killed, one-hall which sum shall, upon its collection, be paid to the informer.

when sum sand, upon its consection, be paid to the minoraer.
This bill was almed against the ruthless slaughter of buffalo by bands of so-called sportsmen, Mr. Cox putting himself on record in these words: "I do not think the killing of buffaloes amounts to game. I would just as soon shoot my mother's cow in the barn-yard as kill buffaloes for sport. There is no sport in such occupation." Although there was the usual amount of talk on the question, the bill failed to become a law become a law.

Subsequently in 1872, Hon. R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, introduced the following:

Introduced the following:

A bill restricting the killing of the bison, or baffalo, upon the public lands

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Cogness assembled, That excepting for the united by the senate and the presenting the states of America in Cogness assembled, That excepting for the united for any person to kill the bison, or buffalo, both and anywhere upon the public lands of the United States, and for the violation of this law the offender shall, upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be liable to a fine of \$100 for each animal killed, one half of which sum shall, upon its collection, be paid to the informer.

former.

Other bills of the some tener were introduced in the same year by Senators Cole and Wilson. None of these were passed.

Mr. G. L. Fort of Ill., made a special effort to secure legislation on this subject, and on Jun 5, 1874, introduced an act for the prevention of buffalo slaughter into the house, which went to the Committee on Ways and Means. On Feb. 2, 1874, R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, introduced a very similar bill, and this went to the Committee on Public Lauds. On the 5th of January Mr. Fort's bill came back from the Committee with the recommendation for its unanimous passage.

passage.
The first section of the bill provided:

The first section of the bill provided:

That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person who is not an Indian to kill, wound, or in any manner destroy any female buffalo, of any age, found at large within the boundaries of any of the Territories of the United States.

The second section provided that it shall be, in like manner, unlawful for any such person to kill, wound, or destroy in said Territories any greater number of male buffaloes than needed for food by such person, or for the market. It shall be in like manner unlawful for any such person or persons to assist or be in any manner engaged or concerned in or about such unlawful killing, wounding or destroying of any such buffaloes; that any person who shall violate the provisions of the act shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of \$100 for each offense, (and each buffaloes on unlawfully killed, wounded, or destroyed, shall be and constitute a separate offense), and on a conviction for a second offense may be committed to prison for a period not exceeding thirty days; and that all United States though, justices, courts and legal triuming in said Territories shall have jurisdiction in cases of the violation of the law.

The discussion which followed is interesting and instruc-

States judges, instees, courts and legal tribinats in said Territories shall have jurisdiction in cases of the violation of the law.

The discussion which followed is interesting and instructive reading, as an exhibition of how much the average congressman knows about such a subject. The debate was protracted, and as usual the Indian question came in to complicate matters. Mr. Garfield said:

"Mr. Speaker, this bill, as I have glanced at it on the Clerk's desk, is every way right. If there is a single point suggested by any gentleman, it has been satisfactorily answered. But I have understood, and indeed I have heard it said, and said before the Committee on Appropriations, by a gentleman who is high in authority in the Government, the best thing which could happen for the betterment of our Indian question—the very best bring which could occur for the solution of the difficulties of that question—would be that the last remaining buffalo should perish, and he gave this as his reason for that statement; that so long as the Indian can lope to subsist by hunting buffalo, so long will he resist all efforts to put him forward in the work of civilization; that he would never cultivate the soil, never even become a pastoral owner or controller of flocks, never take a step toward civilization, until his savage means of support were cut off; and that his great support, the quarry, if I may use the work out of which he secures the very meat he feeds on, is the herds of buffalo which roam over the plains of the West. The Secretary of the Interior said that he would rejoice, so far as the Indian question was concerned, when the last buffalo was gone.

"Now, if the burbarism of killing buffalo for mere wanton sort has any compensation in it, perhaps it may be this is a compensation werthy of our consideration. I should like to

"Now, if the barbarism of killing buffalo for mere wanton sport has any compensation in it, perhaps it may be this is a compensation worthy of our consideration. I should like to know from gentlemen, especially those in charge of Indian affairs, whether they believe this theory is a sound one, and whether the very processes of civilization are not in their own course sweeping away the ground upon which Indian barbarism plants itself? It may be possible in our mercy to the buffalo we may be cruel to the Indian. It is the only possible objection which can be urged to this bill; and without at all indorsing the theory, I only offer it for the consideration of the House."

Mr. Fort was "not in favor of civilizing the Indian by starving him to death, by destroying the means which God has given him for support."

has given him for support."

Mr. Conger contended the bill discriminated in favor of the

Indian, and was unjust to the settlers on the frontier, who might starve if they could not kill the buffalo.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, said: "I am very glad, Mr. Speaker, to see this bill. I think every man who has any of the spirit of a sportsmen in him must be glad to see it. I mean the real sportsmen, not the men who gallop on horses after the buffalo to shoot them down with as much sense, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. Cox] well expressed it, as a man would shoot down his mother's cow in the barrivard. But the real sportsmen will be glad to have the game law which we have in the older States also in the Western States, not to prohibit the shooting of any class of game, but to protect them during certain periods of the year.

"These men who call themselves sportsmen, but who have not the spirit of real sportsmen, go out in breeding time and kill the animals without reference to their condition, and in a short time would destroy them from off the face of the earth. Such men are not fit to have guns in their hands. The real old hunter of the West is not a man of that sort. Very few then go out to settle in the West who depend on their guns for their subsistence. Yet it is very convenient for settlers and also for parties of soldiers or emigrants to be able to come across a buffalo. I say, then, let us preserve them from wanton destruction."

Mr. Nesmith inquired: "How does the real sportsman kill the buffalo?"

Mr. Nesmith inquired: "How does the real sportsman kill hnffalo?

Mr. Aesimic inquired: "The real sportsman kills the buffalo?"

Mr. Hawley replied: "The real sportsman kills the buffalo when he needs it, for food or for its hide. I do not object to the way in which you shoot them at all."

And so the debate went on. The Indian, the settler, the sportsman and the butcher all came in for a liberal allowance of cloquence; and from among them all the poor buffalo finally came out safe. The bill was passed by the House (ayes 133, noes not counted), and sent to the Senate. Here it was referred to the Senate Committee on Territories, and that was the last ever heard of it.

Two years later Mr. Fort made another effort, and a precisely similar bill was brought before the House Feb. 23, 1874, and passed (ayes 104, noes 36).

This bill reached the Senate, and on the last day of the

This bill reached the Senate, and on the last day of the session was passed by that body after about five minutes of debate on the matter. It falled to get the Executive signature and so failed to become law. It was the best pushed of any of the bills, and its failure gives little promise that any similar act will pass.

WOLVES IN VIRGINIA.

WOLVES IN VIRGINIA.

THE lively little Scolopar vilsonii has come, and we are wiping out our guns after a three months' rest and saluting their arrival with a fen de joie. But as yet it is too cold for the mercurial little fellows to be very abundant. On Wednesday I walked with a friend over two little meadows in this vicinity and found probably fifty or sixty, but they were excessively wild, and fully one-half escaped unshot at. There was nothing to boast of in the way of shooting, but we had lots of fun, and brought back from our walk a little bag of twenty-three snipe, one plover and seven at doves; so if we won no credit at least we lost none. There are still a few bluewing teal and mallard, and we flushed three but got no shot. A few nights ago some of the colored brethern got up an old-fashioned coon hunt, some miles hence near flolston River, and after tracing the coon discovered him in a crotch of a big oak. To save the trouble of cutting the tree down, an old musket was brought into requisition, and at the crack of the gun, down tumbled among the dogs, "mongrel, puppy, whebp and hound, and cur of low degree," not a coon, but a panther not more than half killed. By all accounts the scene for the next five minutes was exceedingly lively, almost too much so for some of the dogs, who are now laid up for repairs, and one old darkey is said to be on the retired list, but his panthership had to yield to superior numbers and was finally clubbed to death. Panthers are excessively scarce throughout this part of the Virginia mountains, but there is one large pack of wolves remaining, not fifteen miles from the railroad, on that part of the Clinch Mountain known as Bromley Ridge. On three sides it rises steep and high from the plain and is perhaps thirty miles long, reaching up into a wilderness, poor and very thinly inhabited. The other side of this long ridge, stretching into the fertile and settled lands, has been chosen for their haunt by this pack of wolves, doubtless on account of the number of sheep conveni

Under the Shadow of White Top, Washington County, Va. March, 1882.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

THE rains of March 26 and 27 brought more snipe to the grounds south of Philadelphia; and although we have heard of no large bags having been made by particular sportsmen, almost everyone that has gone on has had his share of sport. The birds are yet wild, unsettled and shifting; and the meadows, owing to late heavy rains, are very wet, owing to the breakage of the banks of the creeks that flow through them. During the short cold snap of the 23d and 24th, one gentleman in the neighborhood of Poplar Meadows, Delaware, found snipe (Wilson's) using some small ponds on the high mainland grounds which were interspersed with dwarf cedars. Being disturbed, the birds returned again and again, and were killed to the number of a dozen or more as they flew in. At some points on the Delaware River below Wilmington more salt water birds have appeared this spring than is usual. We hear of the greater yellow shaubs in considerable numbers about Pennsylle, Pennsgrove and Salem Creek, N. J. This is rather higher up the Delaware than he generally comes in quantities to be spoken of, as his spring tarry is always confined to the greater salt meadows of the coast proper. We reason that owing to the prevalence of overflow at the points spoken of, better feeding grounds have been created for him this spring. His loud note of call can now be heard in many meadows where it was little known before. The little jacksnipe, so often mistaken for Wilson's snipe by beginners, has also been attracted by the same new feeding grounds in more than ordinary flocks within the past week. This is the same bird (some do not know it) that returns with its young to our latification of the trigger lever is brought hone into the policy by this compressed in the bullet, which would be made in the bullet will be baryed for delivery by this compressed in the bullet, which would be residently for delivery by this compressed in the sourier beady for delivery by this compressed in the sourier heavy for delivery by this compressed in the so

tude in August, to be called the hay bird, fat bird and creeker. Then he is found almost exclusively on the sult marshes, and is not the toothsome morsel he will be found while feeding on the fresh water grounds in the spring. I have eaten them in April, when I thought them scarcely inferior to a Wilson snipe. The earlier varieties of shore birds are making their appearance on the New Jersey coast, but we have not heard of but one party who hanker after them. Those of our sportsmen who devote any of their time to them in the spring, prefer to wait until May, when the later comers, the robin-breast and the dorritch arrive. Shooting at Havre de Grace still continues, but the fowl are moving northward. So long as one remains, some gun will claim it as a target. I am glad to say all the amateurs who visit this latter and its neighboring grounds, have "bung up" for the season, and big guns are being brought in to Krider's to be overhauled and put away for next season's work. A Barnegat and Tuckerton bays some brant were killed last week. One good day's shooting was had. Fowl are not numerous though. iougii. Philadelphia, March@9.

THE CORN ON THE COBB.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

From an article in your issue of March 23, on Shooting at Cobb's Island, I make the following extracts:

I. "On this sand-bank the snipe were feeding in countless numbers. * * Creeping up on our hands and knees to within forty yards, we sighted along the fluttering mesaleloking floor and pulled trigger. Two long swaths of dead and dying marked the track of the shot. For every one killed there are two wounded, and we have a lively chase in the water after them, for the tide is rising and the crippled birds can swim like a duck, and they soon reach deep water and are safe from us. * * * We gather up the dead and pile them in great heaps."

II. "They * * commenced to shoot the brant in the night time with the aid of lights and reflectors. Whole flocks can be slaughtered in that way. * * A discharge of a heavy gun, and dozens are killed at a shot, many more are wounded, and the others, bewildered and scared, by aimlessly about, and in the morning migrate to distant parts."

III. "Is there any fate too severe for such miscreants? Oh! that they could only be caught and tried by a jury of sportsmen. I wot well what the verdiet would be."

To which of these two classes of hunters—the "snipers," described in the first quotation, or the "branters" spoken of in the second, will the condemnation implied in the third best apply?

Batavat, Ohlo, March 26.

pply?
BATAVIA, Ohio, March 26.

I have read with a great deal of interest the arguments on the grouse shooting question, "Wing Shooting vs. Treeing," and begin to wonder what kind of shooting is necessary to transform a sportsman into a pot-hunter or butcher. In the list number (March 23), is an account of some shooting done at Cobi's Island, telling how snipe were "mown down" on a sandbar, and for every one killed there are two wounded, to be caught by seahawks; how the dead are piled in great heaps (too numerous to count, I suppose). Then follows an account of how some "vile wretches shoot brant at night with a light," to the great disgust of sportsmen. In my estimation there is small choice; but I may not be a sportsman, consequently ignorant of what real sport is, I have shot ruffed grouse from trees, but did it with a .32 calibre rifle. Shot them in the head or made a clean miss; none wounded to die at leisure. Called it sport, too. From some of the arguments used in the articles referred to ("Wing Shooting vs. Treeing"), I must be a pot-hunter, but still believe I am no worse than some of the sportsmen. I am responsible for the lives of a few ruffed grouse and squirrels every year, but never scattered feathers as the writer of that Cobb's Island articled did. Would rather be excused.

Applexon, Wis.

AN AIR-GUN FOR SMALL GAME.

AN AIR-GUN FOR SMALL GAME.

VOU would confer a great favor on the shooting public,
especially on those of us who are condemned to spend a
great part of our time in warm and tropical climates, as here
in the Isle of Malta, if you would ventilate among your gunmakers the idea of a strong-shooting air-tille, that could be
used for target practice indoors, and also for the stray small
game that is always to be found in our gardens and inclosures. In your advertisements, I see mention made of the
Quackenbush air-gun, and also in the London Field there is a
notice of another of the same, which judging from the name
of the patentee, is of German origin. But neither of these
to my idea comes up to what we want, and if you and the
inventors will not be very indignant with me for my presumption. I will sketch out the motif for the construction of
the weapon we want. Let us say a small bore ritle of the
calibre of 20, carrying a bullet weighing not more than 120
to the pound, provided with a breech mechanism, which, by
working a trigger lever similar to those in use with Winchester and other repeating riftes of the same kind, would
compress the air in a large cylinder in the stock into a small
receptacle behind the bullet, which would be raised into
position by means of a carrier block and placed in the barrel
ready for delivery by this compressed air receptacle being
forced up against it when the trigger lever is brought home
into its place.

In short phrase, let us have a magazine air-rifle, reclurging
after every shot, by the action of the trigger lever. I would
demand that the charging and storage air cylinders should be
made of bronze, or better still phosphor bronze, and thus be
strong and at the same time not liable to get out of order from
rust. A weapon of this kind would be most invaluable as a
means of keeping our hands and eyes in accord and in readiness for the more serious work of shooting big game with
the sporting rifle.

A young imitator of Buffalo Bill went into a photograph

SPRING DUCKISHOOTING.

SPRING DUCKTSHOOTING.

I AM glad to see that Forest and Streem has taken up the subject of spring shooting, and I sincerely trust that your opposition may meet with as much success as did your raid on the "skimmers." To read weekly of the thousands of ducks and snipe that are destroyed on their way to the feeding grounds is, to say the least, very discouraging to canadian sportsmen, who have contributed their quota toward the preservation of these birds by passing a bill prohibiting spring shooting. And it is a matter of surprise that a body of as sensible and unselfish men as our American brothers are, as a class, cannot deny themselves that which ought to cease to be a pleasure and has become a wanton waste.

ought to cease to be a pleasure and has become a wanton waste.

Every sportsman who spends a part of his time each fall on the marsh must notice the yearly diminution of ducks, and that favorite spots that once were "alive with snipe" now yield but a meagre bag. And unless some sensible steps are taken this state of things will continue until a good day's sport will be numbered among the things that were.

Our quail have wintered well, and if not followed by a very wet season for the youngsters, we will have splendid sport next fall. They seem to be on the increase, if anything, in spite of their many enemies, among which the "Zulu" gun is perhaps not the least, as it is generally in the hands of a "pot shot," the price ranging from \$2 up to \$4.50. I suppose the difference in price is in the quality of the metal. However, I think the "close season" is pretty generally observed, at least among professing sportsmen.

R. G. M.

LONDON, Ontario.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LARGE GAME.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LARGE GAME.

THIS part of the country, embracing Montana and Wyoming, is generally considered the best game resort in the United States, and nowhere have I found as much large game as in Montana and Wyoming. Twelve years ago lieft the "States," a mere boy, and joined the "Big Horn Prospecting Expedition" to strike it rich somewhere in the Big Horn Mountains, but all we found were plenty of Indians and an abundance of large game of all descriptions. Being naturally fond of hunting and trapping I stopped here and hunted and trapped on pretty nearly all the streams of the Upper Missouri, Yellowstone, Snake River, and Wind River. In 1870, '71 and '72 buffalo, elk, deer, antelope hides were very near worthless here, and traders didn't care about buying them, except Indian-tanned buffalo and buckskins. In those years game was very abundant everywhere, hunters only killing what they could sell mear government forts, mining camps, etc., or what they used for themselves, and paying their attention mostly to trapping beaver, otter, minks and martin.

Since then times have changed wonderfully. The country became more and more settled up, hides and skins commanded a remunerative price, and a good many hunters "went in" to killing game, such as buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, etc., just for the hides alone, leaving the carcasses to rot or for the wild unimals to feed on. In consequence game has become scarcer and scarcer every year, and while there is plenty left yet, I fear as soon as the Northern Pacific Railroad is completed it will be a "ground-hog case" concerning the game at Montana and Wyoming. They either have to leave or be mercilessly shot down during the winter time when they can't help themselves.

Game laws are practically a dead letter as long as hides and skins command a good price in the "States," and as long as the traders are allowed to ship hides and skins. The only way to put a stop to the wanton destruction of game thus slaughtered for the hides alone is to scize all the

large game between Feb. 1 and Aug. 10. OLD TRAPPER. BOZZEMA, Montana Ter., 1882.

In a Portland, Oregon, paper we find this: "I have been out on the desert a little south, seeing for myself the process of hunting the mule deer. Hunting here at this season is the principal business of all that can muster a good gun and energy for the hunt. When I was at Pineville, late in November, deer skins were almost everywhere in sight in the town, and they were being brought in by every kind of conveyance, from every direction, seemingly. This was early in the season and must have been only the beginning of the season of selling pelts. Intelligent hunters estimate that 20,000 deer skins is not an over-estimate of the number delivered there up to the middle of Deeember. Two brothers named Martin have the name of making the largest delivery of any one firm of hunters. I have heard their sale stated at 5,000 pelts, and from that down to 4,000 pounds, which at four pounds each (about the average weight) would be 1,000 skins. The 4,000 pounds were sold at forty cents per pound, making \$1,600, as the result of a season's hunt, I suppose. The men from four homesteads in this vicinity have killed about 400 deer. The brothers Rube and Joe Claypool had nincty-nine killed on the 2d of this month. They had been away from home twenty-four days."

New Brunswick Notes.—McDonald's Corner, N. B., March 29.—The first flock of Canada geese seen in this section, arrived at Jemseg Creek, the outlet of Grand Lake, on the 12th of March, and have remained there ever since. Another flock settled in the Washademoak Creek on the 25th inst., and is still in that vicinity. Ducks of some sort (sheldrakes, I think) have frequented the latter body of water during the entire winter whenever it was open. They must have gone to the Bay of Fundy during the intervals in which the creek was frozen over. The ice in the rivers, except in a few places where the tide wears it out, is so solid that teams are driven over it everywhere, and it will probably be some time before migratory birds arrive in any great numbers. If spring shooting were stopped here there would not be ten geese killed in the lower counties of the province in a year, for they seldom stop on their southward journey, and if they do they keep out of range of anything but a rifle. A good many whisters are killed in the spring before the ice melts in the lakes, when they are compelled to feed close to the banks of the creeks. Some enjoy this sport more than any other, and truly it is very exciting and requires considerable skill. Some time when I have more leisure I tell you "how we do it."—L. I. F.

Account Not Square to Date.—A New Bedford, Mass., correspondent sends this note of a little occurrence in the Third District Court of that city: James Fish pleaded guilty to having in possession and selling ten woodcock, in violation of the game laws, which prohibits the killing, having in possession, offering for sale, buying, or selling such birds, whether taken in this commonwealth or not, between Jan. Ist and August 1st, under a penalty of \$20 for each offence. Mr. Fish asked the court to be as lenient as possible, but was told that no discretionary power was allowed a magistrate in the premises, and prisoner was fined \$20 and costs. It is understood that the complaint is made in the interests of the Sportsmen's Club of this city. After paying his fine Mr. Fish went out, remarking, "That settles for woodcock up to date." But it did not: for this man bad been killing woodcock right along, and had brought them in six or eight times. These birds must have been started and shot from their nests. No doubt but there are other parties doing the same thing, and we are making efforts to eatch them. Had we a Sportsmen's Club here it would be quite an easy matter, but there is none, and few care to take the brunt of the matter. Our feeding grounds for woodcock are unsurpassed, and although this thing has been going on for years there is always fair, or even good woodcock shooting hereabouts. If we can protect them, I have no doubt that this would be one of the very best localities in the country. So many trout streams and springy grounds can be found in no other locality that I have ever seen. If there are other localities that can surpass this in woodcock, I doubt if there is one where a meaner act can be shown, or meaner men can be found that these who shoot woodcock furing their breeding season. Will some of our former Springfield friends score us one for this?—Game Protectiox.

South Carolina Notes.—Graniteville, March 25.—Our shooting is about over for the season; still one may have fine sport for two weeks yet if a hot sun is no objection; as for myself I would rather, as a rule, forego the pleasure for the few remaining weeks, than to tramp with the mercury at eighty degrees. The season for 1893 has been remarkable for the scarcity of quail. The very early season bade fair for plenty of birds, but later on the dogs could find comparatively few, not enough in this immediate vicinity to make a day's sport. The dry weather may have had something to do with this. In some parts of the country sportsmen report this same searcity, while others say they have had all the shooting they desire. But I have noticed that in those places where game has been plenty rain has prevailed to a greater extent than in this part of the country. North Carolina has furnished some fine sport as usual. At Rock Hill (near the North Carolina line), I met Mr. McMurdo. He boarded the train at this point, or route for Charlotte, and later for his Virginia home. Mr. McM. had three setters with him; they are of the Dash H. stock and were in fine form, and had given a good account of themselves in the field. Mr. McMurdo has a pin-fire gun, by E. M. Rilley, he bought years ago second-hand in the old country. He says this gun suits him exactly. He likes the old under grip and has no objection to the "pin-fire" It is a terrific hitter.— Dick Swiveller.

DICK SWIVELLER.

ACCIDENT FROM DAMP SHELLS.—"Mr. Frederick Whaples of Newington met with a serious accident on Wednesday while shooting. He was using a breech-loading gun. He had snapped a cartridge, and not exploding, he removed it with his right hand, when the cartridge exploded, tearing off the thumb and forefinger of the right hand and the thumb and three fingers of the left hand. Nearly the entire charge went through the left hand. He was attended by Dr. Comings of New Britain." I clipped the above from the Hartford Daily Courant of the 24th inst. I am myssif under the care of Dr. Comings at the present time, and he assures me that the accident happened as above reported, but that the injury will not prove so severe as at first feared. Mr. Whaples tells the doctor that the cartridge "hung fire," and that the accident occurred in consequence of the cartridge having been kept in a damp place, so that it had gathered moisture. This is the second time that I have sent you the record of injuries resulting from this cause, and I think all sportsmen should be on their guard against the use of damp shells.—

J. W. T. (New Britain, Conn.)

"Sport and Game in Newfoundland,"—Your correspondent "Terta Nova," writing on the above in your issue of the 6th ult, uses the term "barachol" which he spells as often pronounced barrachoix, or I might say has anglicised. "Tis strange what misnomers are often given by English speaking people when translating another language. In New Brunswick there is a place on the Bay Chaleurs near Bathurst, known to the French population as Petit Rocher or Little Rock, which is strangely converted into Little Russia. When I first came to Canada I was at a loss to understand the meaning or derivation of the term "barachoi." I knew it must be some provincialism or patois, as there is no such word in the French language. I have not met with any definition of it in any Canadian work. But after some time I arrived at what I consider to be the real meaning and origin of the term. I found that in every case it was applied to the lagoon which exists at the mouth of all rivers having an outer sand bar or barre-à-èchoir—a bar to stand on. Hence I believe the origin of "barachoi."—Philip Viber. (Perce.) "SPORT AND GAME IN NEWFOUNDLAND,"

Ducks and Snipe in Illinois.—Meredosia, Morgan Co., Ill., March 29.—Duck shooting has been better here this year than it has ever been known. Mallards are still.here by the thousands and feed upon the corn which, owing to the now flooded condition of the bottom lands of the Illinois River, has not been gathered up to date. It is fair to assume that good shooting on duck will be had up to April 12, or whenever warm weather sets in. It has been rather cold the latter end of the month and vegetation is fully as backward as during any other ordinary season, although February has been unusually mild. The fields look still as brown as in January. Snipe shooting for this reason is very poor and only a few wild birds, old hardy males, have thus far made their appearance. I shot cloven yesterday and saw but twenty all told. I am advised also that but few have thus far been shot in the Mississippi bottoms, which are but forty miles west from here. The snipe hunter wants to come here from the 5th to the 20th of April, if he wants to have good success.—C. L.

THEY "GET TIRED,"—That is what the Germantown Tele-graph says is the matter with some of the game protective societies. Right. Pluck, spunk and perseverance in well-doing are the needful elements of success in game protection.

ALABAMA.—Burksville, Ala., March 27.—Our quail shooting season, which closed March 15, will be long remembered by sportsmen in this section as the best we have had for many years, thanks to our protective game law, which is beginning to shed its benign influence. Snipe were abundant here from February 10 to a few days ago; they are leaving us in sadness now, but the plover brings moderate consolation; and when he hies away we will live in hopes of that most exciting of all field sports—wheat-field dove shooting.—A. E. C.

THE CAW CAW SHOOTING CLUB of Milwaukee has leased and purchased both shores of the east end of Puckaway Lake, near Marquette; also about two miles of both shores of the Fox River where it leaves Puckaway Lake; also about two miles of Grand River and marshes near what is known as the Hickory Point. The purchases and leases secure to this club the shooting on about 5,000 acres of land and overflowed marsh.

Texas.—San Antonio - Within fifteen miles as fine Texas.—San Antonio.—Within fifteen miles as fine quali-shooting can be had as can be found on this continent. They lie well to good dogs, and a good hunter can fill his game pocket in a few hours. I have seen them in the streets, of this town. Two years ago Mr. Patterson turned 500 quail loose not a hundred yards from this courthouse.—ALMO.

Woodcock in Massachusetts.—Ashfield, Mass., April 8.—The woodcock have arrived in good force. The first were observed the 20th of March, since which time their courtship has progressed finely within easy view of my buildings.—Ruffed Grouse.

Wisconsin Prominitory Law.—A bill has passed the Wisconsin Senate forbidding the killing, taking or selling of woodcock, quail, partridge, grouse and prairie chicken, for a period of two years.

Nova Scotia pays bounties of \$3 each on an average of 6871 bears per year.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

Like every other ancient faith, the angler's firm belief that fish re-Like every other ancient faith, the angler's firm belief that fish refuse all food with rain impending, has now been scattered to the
wind and clouds. The opinion of many ages was that having by instinct surer knowledge, than all mankind by science get, of the things
that shall occur to-morrow, these finny sages fear to spoil their relish
for the coming treat of worms and slugs and grubs, more buscious
than the fattest "native" to unvitiated tasto. All these will
fall into their hands to-morrow; let them fast to keep the feast.

It is now denied by men of science—scornful of all reasoning boyond their own—that a trout surpasses them so immensely in the
science of meteorology, of which they are bound to confess that
they know nothing. And feeling some reasonable doubt of that denial,
they add the insilious remark (engendered by their own "inner con-

they add the insilious remark (engendered by their own "inner consciousness") that even if the fish knew what was coming, they would never keep their mouths shut by reason of their knowledge.—R. D. Blackkone, in Christowell.

FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Brook trout, Salvelinus fontinalis; salmon, Salmo salar; lake trout, Christivomer namayeush. This list may be in conflict with the laws in some of the States.

EASY READING LESSONS-VII.

FOR THE LITTLE READERS OF THE FOREST AND STREAM,

WHAT is that we see down by the Stream? Is it a Man? YY Yes, it is a Man. What is the Man doing? He has a Fishing Rod in his Hand and he is looking up into the Tree. What does the Man see in the Tree? He sees a Leader, two Flies and about twenty-five feet of Line. How came the Leader and the Flies and the Line in the Tree? The Man saw a Large Trout rise at his Fly and he gave a Fearful Jerk and thought he had the Trout, but he has the Tree. Is the Man pleased with what he has got? Oh, yes! he is much pleased, but we will not go near him.

AMONG THE BLACK FLIES.

AMONG THE BLACK FLIES.

OME people do not believe in black flies; they say that it's all a bugbear, meant to scare the green ones. To some such I have shown my scrap-book, in which I have pasted a few samples labeled "The Terror of the Woods," and they laugh at the little wretches and say, "Pshaw! you don't mean to tell me those little bits of insignificant things can bother a man? I don't believe it." I simply say to such, "just give them a fair trial once, and go into the woods without a tar-oil bottle; my impression is that you will acknowledge that they are a power—for evil.

I have met them in all sorts of places, and in all sorts of weather, but on a close, sultry day, when there is no breeze stirring, I think they can get in about as much agony to the square inch as anything that flies—barring punkies.

Some years ago, a party of us were going down Raquette River, bound for Tupper's Lake. It was a lovely day, and we seemed to have all the surroundings that were necessary to make us feel joyous and happy; the scenery was something beyond my powers of description; the beautiful river rippling along, the overhanging trees that formed a rich canopy overhead, the beautiful views that were constantly opening up to our eyes, the solemn stillness—a most perfect picture of solitude, but not of loneliness. Added to all this, the trout, for which we were trolling, seemed to enter into the spirit of the party, and did their best to cheer us by taking our bait, and giving up their lives to satisfy our wants.

taking our bait, and giving up their lives to satisfy our wants.

And well did we enjoy the treat. We ran on down the river until we reached what is known as "The Riffles," and the fish were doing so well that we turned back several times and made the most of the game. A large rock in the middle of the river had stopped and held an immense sawlog in its progress down stream, and just at this place we picked up trout every time we passed. One of our party determined to set up in business on that rock, he took his bait rod and some bait and was landed there, and full of great expectations he set to work to capture the big fish that were supposed to be lying in wait for his tempting lure. We all went on down the river, leaving him alone, full of hope, big with anticipation. On our return, we were surprised to see him engaged in the most violent exercise. He was dancing and throwing his hands into the air, and thrushing around like a maniae. We could not account for it—his head was sound; his flask was in one of the hoats, so it was

not caused by his potations, and we finally concluded that he must have captured the "boos trout," and his success had touched his head slightly. As we got nearer to him, he shouted, "Come and take me off, or I'll jump overboard;" and we pulled up to the rock and found him surrounded by a swarm of black files that defied all his efforts to drive them off; his hands, neck and face were streaming with blood, and he was completely demoralized—used up.

We took nim, all bloody as he was, into our boat, bathed his wounds and poured on oil and rubbed it in afterward, and played the Good Samaritan to him; and he finally recovered, but never after asked to be left alone on a rock. (By way of a parenthesis, let me put in here: If you ever get caught by the black files without your tar-oil bottle, just dip your hands into water and keep all exposed parts of the skin constantly wet, and they cannot touch you. But the standard remedy is a mixture of three parts of sweet oil and one part of oil of tar; the addition of a small quantity of oil of pennyroyal is, I think, an improvement. Use this freely on all exposed parts of the person, externally, of course, and they will let you severely alone.

By the way, our party had a good laugh at an exquusite from Philadelphia who stopped at our camp on his way through. His siyle was very nobby—"got up regardless, six the boys say—an elegant tight-fitting suit of clothes, such as "sporting men" wear for a promenade on Avenue V. stylish Derby hat, with very small brim; shoes with hob nails as big as your finger, and a liberal allowance of lugzage, "you know." White making his call the black flies began to come around for breakfast, and soon became troublesome. "What do you call those things? I never saw any before; they are very annoying," said he. "Oh, those are only black flies; they don't bother us," we said. Finally, they made it so hot for him that he asked if nothing could be done to keep them away. We told him of the tra oil, and offered some. "Oh, I can't use that beastly stuf

woods.
On Big Tupper we saw a thing done that at the time made On Big Tupper we saw a thing done that at the time made us laugh, and has often raised a smile since. At Bog River Falls, at the head of the lake, we found a lone fisherman busy easting the fly. Close beside him a smudge was burning, giving out a great deal of smoke. A cast—a rise—a strike—and he began to reel in. All seemed to go smoothly until he got his fish close to the rock, then, instead of holding on to his rod, he grasped the line and pitched his rod upon the rock. Well, he saved his trout, but he spoiled his real for in riching it down it landed giving in the swedter. ing on to his rod, he graspea me me and provided his rod, for in pitching it down, it landed right in his smudge and stuck there. We, being some distance out on the lake, saw the whole movement and the danger to his rod, and called out to him, but he quietly attended to his fish and then turned around for his rod, to find it almost burned through and his line destroyed.

Most of us lay down rules for ourselves. My rule in all cases (barring accidents), is to keep my rod in my hand until I have the fish either in the landing net, or in my hand. Then it may be laid down if desirable, but not in a smudge.

J. R., Jr.

South Carolina Notes.—Graniteville, March 25.—Bass fishing is in order here now. The old fisherman of forty years is getting his tackle ready for the "trout" (large mouth black bass) and by main strength and a good deal of luck will get some of the small ones, say of four, five and six pounds. The nature of the bottoms of the ponds here does not admit of fly-fishing; the numerous snags, roots and sunken tree tops offers a safe refuge to a fish once struck. In fact the fish has so much the best of it. I have thought it useless to provide myself with a bass outfit. Some large bass have been taken at the Langley pond from time to time; the largest I have seen was sixteen pounds and a fraction. We had an idea once of freezing in a block of ice one of these large specimens and presenting it to Prof. Baird, time; the largest I have seen was sixteen pounds and a fraction. We had an idea once of freezing in a block of ice one of these large specimens and presenting it to Prof. Baird, but found the cost considerably more than anticipated. My friends Mr. W. E. Wright and his wife have recently returned from Florida, en route for New York, are stopping with us a few days. Mr. W. gives glowing accounts of the bass-fishing in Prairie Lake, three miles south of Gaines-ville, Pla. In one morning's fishing, using live bait, he took nearly fifty pounds of fish from five to eight pounds weight. His anticipations of a fish feast in the shape of boiled or broiled bass were not realized; the noble fellows were consigned to the frying pan in small clunks, thus reducing them to the ordinary level of a pan fish in taste and almost in looks. Mr. Wright relates a remarkable story of tame fish that can be seen any day at Greecove Spring. A person may go near the edge of the water, and by stamping a few times on the boards of the dock, they will swarm in hundreds, the variety being catfish, and some of enormous size and ugliness. Visitors took pleasure in feeding them and see them crowd and fight for the food thrown to them.—Drok Swiyeller.

TROUT OPENING ATEFULTON MARKET.

O'N the morning of the 1st of April the new Fulton Market was opened to the public for the first fime. Only the Beckman street side, where the fish dealers congregate, was occupied, and even here the place was not entirely finished. The elegant fittings of Blackford were a surprise. mission. The clegant medigs of blackford were a surprise, and the large mirrors, aquaria, the glass refrigerator and the fancy woods carved and paneled were greatly admired. It is said that \$10,000 would not cover the cost of his new fish

and the large mirrors, aquaria, the glass refrigerator and the fancy woods carved and paneled were greatly admired. It is said that \$10,000 would not cover the cost of his new fish palace.

It was the opening day of the trout season which brought the visitors, and Mr. Blackford devoted his slabs entirely to this fish, leaving his other business ontside at his temporary quarters. The display was large, and beautiful festoons of flowers hung above the piscine gems and reflected back their beauty. A net and creel filled with flowers hung in its center, and a "red snapper." the Latipanus blackfordi, done in carnations, was on his office table, a gift from a lady. Brook trout in rows, divided by green mosses, were to be seen, brought from the following places:

A. Rackow, Foster's Meadows, L. I.; J. Annin, Jr., Caledonia, N. Y.; E. B. Sutton, Babylon, L. I.; S. S. Club; J. II. Howie, Clear Water, R. I.; R. Burgess & Son, Bennington, Vt.; C. A. Starkey & Son, Troy, N. Y.; W. L. Gilliert, Plymouth, Mass.; W. H. Robinson, East Patchogue, L. I.; J. Raynor, Freeport, L. I.; J. N. Bennett, Stamford, N. Y.; N. C. Miller, Brookhaven, L. I.; C. McNab, Riviere du Loup, Ont.; E. H. Dickerman, New Hampton, N. H.; B. B. Redding, Carson, Nev.; G. F. Parlow, New Bedford, Mass.; Bisby Club, N. Y.

Frem the New York State hatchery Mr. Seth Green sent the following: Brook trout, rainhow trout, hybrid between brook and lake trout, land-locked salmon, lake trout, and the two species of black bass, the latter alive in an aquarium, among which was a small mouth of three pounds weight. Mr. W. B. Redding, of the California Fish Commission, sent rainbow trout, sent by Mr. Livingston Stone, weighed ten pounds; if was from near the United States Hatchery on the McCloud River.

the named tout, seek of JRI. In magnitude to the latter that there you the McCloud River.

The South Side Sportsman's Club of Long Island sent 200 lbs, of live trout, and 1,000 lbs, of dead ones, and a live rainbow trout of five pounds.

Mr. J. Reynal, of White Plains, N. Y., sent a live carp of twenty-two months old, which weighed four pounds, and Mr. G. Ricardo, of Hackensack, N. J., showed a fine tank of live smelts. Gen. R. U. Sherman, N. Y. Fish Commissioner, sent fine land-locked salmon from Bisby Lake.

Among the distinguished visitors we noted Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Col. McDonald, the Virginia Fish Commissioner, Sent fine land-locked salmon from Bisby Lake.

In Mondford, Col. McDonald, the Virginia Fish Commissioner, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Col. McDonald, the Virginia Fish Commission; the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Josh Billings, Rube Wood, the champion fly-caster; ex-Governor Myron H. Clark, Commissioner of Public Works Thompson, Gen. Newton, Judges Moore and McCue of Brooklyn; Henry Havemeyer, ex-Alderman Jordan L. Mott, Allen Campbell, Comptroller of the city, Rev. Emory J. Haines, Jukge Dinkel, John N. Babcock, of Syracuse; John E. Develin, Geo. Shephard Page, Charles Hallock and wife, Thomas Clapham, the yacht builder, and many others.

Fishculture was represented by a few brook trout fry from the State Works at Caledonia, and Mr. James Annin, Jr., of that place, also showed eggs and fry Mr. Fred Mather made an exhibit of eggs and fry of Penobscot salmon from the batchery in his charge at Roslyn, L. I., which were sent by Mr. C. G. Atkins, of Bucksport, Me., by order of Prof. Baird.

A feature of the exhibition was a working model of the

Baird.

A feature of the exhibition was a working model of the McDonald fishway which remained for the inspection of the fishculturists at the meeting on Monday and Tuesday following. Taking it as a whole, it was the most beautiful trout display ever made. Middleton and Carman also made a fine display of trout and live goldfish in globes, and the new market was gay with decorations in honor of the "angler's pride."

OUR TROUT SEASON.

"HE season at the heads of both branches of the Delaware, THE season at the heads of both branches of the Delaware, which are but eight miles apart, opens with the thermometer at 22 deg., a Western gale blowing great guns, a snowstorm raging, and every lake and pond in our vicinity for twenty square miles covered with ice. Trout might be got, but not by your humble servant, for he doesn't fish through the ice or walk along snowbanks to find them in the rapids. Thanks to the enterprise of John N. Bennett, John Griffin and the kind attention of Seth Green, all of our streams are now well stocked, and we have a splendid showing of California mountain trout at this place, in our ponds and streams. d streams.
You know I write fiction as a trade, but I think of retir-

and streams.

You know I write fiction as a trade, but I think of retiring soon. I want to resign in favor of "Chasseur" and "Byrne." They can beat me to death. My imagination is "nowhere" when they come in on "whaling yarns" and "bear stories." Go it, boys! *Revenums au moutan.

The sage advice of J. R., Jr., in regard to overhauling fishing-tackle is so gravely given that I have been trying to it is a state of the s

The fishing here may be decent by May 1-I hope so-but

The fishing here may be decent by May 1—I hope so—but the butt end of winter is on us now.

When I can honestly dip a line and make a catch worth reporting, the Forest and Stream and my many friends shall hear the story.

Our hatching-house and ponds, run with great success by glorious John Bennett, were represented in Blackford's opening by two dozen one-pound trout hatched only three years ago in Bennett's cellar, an account of which I gave in the Forest and Stream at the time. He has now a large number of small fry sporting in his main hatching trough and the pond adjacent.

Eagle's Neer, Stamford, N. Y., April I.

Eagle's Nest, Stamford, N. Y., April 1.

number of small fry sporting in his main hatching trough and the pond adjacent.

Eagle's Nest, Stamford, N. Y., April I.

WHAT FISH LAWS ARE FOR.—A correspondent of the Spracuse Journal makes these sound arguments against the poachers and the editors who take their part: "You were exactly on the target in your reply of the 24th inst., to the comments of the Baldwinsville Gazette, upon the protection of lakes and streams. The Gazette scenus to think the game laws were enacted for the special pleasure of a few city sportsmen. Let me say if the worthy editor of that paper will step out of his sanctum and get the candid opinion of the respectable citizens of Baldwinsville, he will find what is here asserted is true, that in no section of this county is there a more decided feeling that the game laws are wise in their provisions and should be enforced, than in his own village. The principal object and intent of the 'Fisherman's Club' of this city, was and is to prevent, so far as it may be able, the wholesale destruction of all kinds of fish in all waters of this county, and in none more than Sencea river, flowing as it does within sight of the office of the Gazette, and for no persons more than a class of citizens found in all cities and villages having neither time at command nor money to spare to go to distant waters, as most of the members of the 'Fisherm's Club' of go annually. Neither this 'club' nor its individual members want or ask or expect exclusive privileges; they only ask that neither they nor the public shall be robbed by a class who, as a rule, care nothing for the rights or pleasure of others. If the owners of land through which run suitable water for trout will 'board' their streams and enforce the game laws enacted in part for their benefit, they will not only have trout in abundance, but will be satisfied that these very laws, so derided by the Gazette exactly fill the bill. In short, if you want trout, take care of them as the law provides, and then neither city sportsmen nor others will take th

PLAY."

TENNESSEE FISH NOTES.—Nashville, March 27.—Accounts from many portions of the State are most favorable to an unprecedentedly rich angling season. Fish are not only more abundant than for years past, but the late floods drove them far up the smaller tributaries, and then they are caught above dams. Mr. Will Ervin creeled seventeen fine bass last week out of Sallie's Hole, a noted fishing place of Mill Creek. A party of gentlemen went to South Harpeth, but reported the waters too clear, but fish in vast numbers. Col. J. B. McEwen writes from Franklin to Col. Geo. F. Akers that the season will soon open most auspiciously. Close to town good creels are daily made by the boys, and a pot-hunter with hook and line gathered in five bass weighing in the aggregate twenty-five pounds one day last week and sold them in market. Captain Frank Green reports his carp as doing remarkably well; he says his pond is swarming with young fry. The Cumberland Angling Club propose importing a large lot of salmon trout to place in their pond near the city. It is shready pretty well stocked with black bass and white perch. Our fish market has been rather poorly supplied lately, but few foreign varieties being brought in, and now that no sinning is allowed in this State, every one must be the catcher of his own fish.—J. D. H.

own fish.—J. D. H.

Permussion for a Day's Fishing.—The editor of the London Fishing Gazette tells the following story: Whilst on our way the other day with an angling friend to the river we intended to fish, he added pleasure to the enjoyable walk in the fresh sunlight morning air, by relating some of his angling experiences. Amongst others, we remember the following, which was new to us, and will be so, we think, to most of our readers. Parson F—had got permission for a day's frout-fishing, and one fine afternoon made his appearance on the water. The keeper came by after a time and duly examined his permit, and wished piscator a good afternoon. "Good evening," said the parson, and went on fishing until dark. Next morning found him early on the water hard at work, and when the keeper came along and asked to see his permit he produced the same he had shown him before "But," said the keeper, "this only gave you permission for one day's fishing, you are having a second day." "Not so, friend," quoth the parson, "refer to Genesis chapter i,v,5, and thou wilt find that the evening and the morning were the first day!"

A Big Sterrgeon.—Niagara Falls, Ont., March 31.—A Hamilton correspondent says that Mr. J. W. Kerr, fishery inspector, has just returned from Niagara, and reports a very large number of sturgeon taken out of Lake Ontario at that point. One particularly large fish was caught last week by Mr. Robt. Taylor, a fisherman, on a night line. It weighed 150 pounds. The sturgeon was 8 feet long and was caught with a large fish hook. Mr. Taylor weighs pounds

himself, and succeeded in landing the fish alone. The length of the skiff in which it was brought into the town of Niagara is 16 feet. When dressed it weighed 71 pounds; the head weighed 31, the fat weighed 29, the skin, fins and entrails 19. The fish was sold in Buffalo, N. Y., at 54c, per pound, realizing \$3.90. Suppose that sturgeon had hauled the man overboard, wouldn't he have made it lively for him?

Salmo Confinis.—Our correspondent "Stanstead," of Buckingham, Quebec, writes: "The trout that E. S. M. mentions, in your issue of the 16th, is a Salmo confinis, and the gray trout are same as so-called 'Silver Lunge' of Magog Lake, and are Cristivaner managensh." The S. confinis, of DeKny, has never been found by any other naturalist, and is believed to be a name given by him to one deformed specimen of the nanagensh. There are but two lake trouts now known to naturalists, the sisconet and the nanagensh. The former inhabits Lake Superior and some of the lower lakes, and the latter is the common lake trout which goes by many local names, and differs greatly in color. The Smithsonian Institution would much like a specimen of S. confinis, if it can be found.

Salmon in New Hampfon.—Plymouth, March 23.—There should be a good chance for salmon fishing on this the Pemigewasset and Merimack Rivers this spring. I do not know whether they will take a fly as far up as this or not, but I am afraid that by the time they get up here water will be so clear that they will not rise. I have tried them, but have not been able to raise one, although I have whipped a pool for an hour in which I could see them; but then I have done the same in the Restigouche for a day at a time, without a single break. I think the best ground will be between Concord and Manchester, and at Goffs' Falls. If you wish, I will let you know when the fish come at Lawrence.—Hodye.

ONE OF THAD NORMS's HAUSTS.—Some years ago the head of tide water of the Schuykill at Pairmount was a good ground for all our varieties of fresh-water fish, and Uncle Thad Norris could be frequently seen there angling for perch and such. It was here he used to catch no occasional shad and pearl minnow. Now all the fish caught there taste of the villainous coal tar and other abominations, with which the water is impregnated from the gas works and coal oil refineries situated on the banks of the river at several points. Roach and perch are by no means so plentiful there as in the past.—HOMO. past.-Homo.

West Vinginia.—A correspondent says: I am afraid the dry season last year has had a bad effect on the fishing prospect for this. I hear from a district in West Virginia, where I have often fished and thought of fishing again this year, that many trout died last summer from the extreme heat and the low water,—C, C.

Hisheulture.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

FIRST DAY OF ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.
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INTE hour appointed for the meeting in the rooms of the Directors of the Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association was 11 A. M. on April 5, but the President not appearing the members waited an hour, and then by request the Vice-President, Mr. George Shepard Page, called the meeting to order. Mr. Page made some remarks upon the regular attendance of some of the old workers whom he was pleased to see present. They were men who not only kept themselves informed upon all progress in fishculture from year to year, but made it a point to know of its progress from week to week. He was glad to see that there were evidences of progress on every hand, and on inspecting the fishes in the market he had noticed that shad are begining to be plently from all the rivers, a result which he attributed largely to the efforts of this association, as it was largely through its efforts that an interest in fishculture had been awakened and a fishery commission for the United States created. The trout exhibition which the members had just seen illustrated the extent of fishculture. Trout were being largely cultivated in all favorable localifics, and might yet be supplied at a figure which would place them within the reach of people who cannot afford to buy them now. Within the memory of members present the first black bass was trunsported over the Ballinore and Ohio Railroad from Wheeling Creek to Cumberland in the tank of a locomotive tender and turned into the Potomac. They have gradually been introduced East, until within the past ten years they are common in Maine and are protoned. They have gradually been introduced East, until within the past ten years they are common in Maine and are round in plentiful numbers on the fish stalls of the intorior towns. He remembered that in 1869 thirty-one black bass were planted in a lake in Maine, and their processy is to be seen to-day in a hundred lakes and streams of the State. They are replacing the helection of th

markets in some seasons as now as eigent to point.

The Secretary was then called on for a report of the last meeting. He read the amendment allowing of the election of honorary members, and the action was approved. Mr. Mather then offered the following:

Resolved, That in future the following order of business be adopted in the association:

IST DAY.

Opening remarks by the Fresident.
Report of Secretary on last meeting.
Proposals of new members.
Reading of papers and discussions.
Election of new members by acclamation.

Recess.
Election of Officers for ensuing year by ballot.
Rending of papers and discussions.

Proposals of new members.
Reading of papers and discussions.
Reading of papers and discussions.
Election of new members by acclamation.

Election of new memoers by accummand.

Recess.

Report of Treasurer.

Reading of papers.

Adjournment.

Mr. Evarers proposed to amend the section relating to the election of officers by making those which are largely honorary, as the President and Vice-President, vacant after one year and those holding them incligible for the same office until after an interval of one year. This amendment was accepted and the resolution was carried.

The following persons were then proposed. Prof. Alfred Maver, Stevens' Institute of Technology, Hoboken, Lieut. H.

S. Mansfield, U. S. Navy, Col. M. McDonald, U. S. Fish Commission.

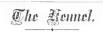
Upon the opening of the afternoon session, Mr. Müller nominated Mr. George Shepard Page for President, and upon a ballot he was cleeted. Mr. Blackford said that Mr. Page had done much for fishenlune in a quiet way. It was his suggestion that the United States appoint a Commissioner of Fisheries, and as a result we have the splendid corps under direction of Professor Paird. Mr. Mather then named James Benkard for Vice-President, and he was elected. Upon this Mr. Page remarked that it had often been asserted in the press that trout can not be raised at a profit for market, but that the South Side Sportsman's Club, of which Mr. Benkard is President, will in addition to leaving all that the members wish to catch, market 4,000 pounds, which will sell for Si,000.

For Treasurer Mr. Blackford named Mr. Evarts, and Mr. Evarts moved that it be made unanimons. Mr. Barnet Phillips was then elected Corresponding Secretary, and Mr. James Annin, Jr., Recording Secretary. The following gentlemen were elected as the Executive Committee: Messrs. Fred. Mather, G. Brown Goode, Seth Wecks, Benj. W. West, J. B. Ferguson, C. B. Evarts, Dr. W. M. Hudson.

Messrs. W. L. Gilbert, of Plymouth, Mass.; Brastus Corning, Albany, N. Y.; H. P. Schuyler, Troy, N. Y.; John I. Agnew, Charles Banks, and Benjanin Wood, of New York, and C. W. Smiley, of the U. S. Fish Commission, were elected members.

Mr. Annin read a paper on "Raimbow Trout," which was Upon the opening of the afternoon session, Mr. Miller nominated Mr. George Shepard Page for President

Mr. Amin read a paper on "Rainbow Trout," which was followed by a long discussion, and the meeting adjourned.



FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS

April 18, 19, 20 and 21—New York, Sixth Annual Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club. Entries close April 3, Chas. Lincoln,

Westminster Kennel Club. Entries cross open as Superintendent.
May 1, 10, 11 and 12—Boston, Mass. Third Bench Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent; E. E. Hardy, Secretary Exhibition Committee, P. O. Box 1793, Boston. Entries closs April 2.

June 6, 7, 8 and 9.—Cleveland, O., First Annual Bench Show of the Cleveland Bench Show Association. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent; C. M. Munhall, Secretary.

FIELD TRIALS.

FIELD TRIALS.

September—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens. Jos. II. Dew, Columbia, Tenn., Secretary.

December 4—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quail, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

LAVERACK PEDIGREES.

WE give below the decision of the Kennel Club committee regarding Mr. Llewellin's protest of the dog Comet, with his reply to the same.

COPY OF LETTER FROM KENNEL CLUB.

COPY OF LETTER FROM KENNEL CLUB.

SIR—I beg to enclose £1, the amount of your deposit money, re Comet. I also forward you a copy of the Kennel Club committee's resolution on the subject.

"The committee of the Kennel Club, having very carefully considered the subject, and after a thorough perusal of Mr. Laverack's own letters on the matter, and corroborative evidence produced by Mr. Llewellin, decline to aftirm the correctness of Mr. Laverack's pedigrees or his pedigree tables. Nevertheless, whereas certain dogs have been generally known, both in Great Britain and America as pure Laveracks, whereby the term has nequired a certain recognized and conventional menuing, and whereas Prido of the Border, and all the other ancestors of Comet have been labitually so described, therefore the committee is of opinion that Comet was entitled to compete in a class limited to pure Laveracks, and that Mr. Bowers was acting within his strict rights in showing the dog in such a class."—Yours faithfully.

R. Ll. Purcell Llewellin, Esq.

R. Ll. Purcell Llewellin, Esq.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE KENNEL CLUB.

GENTLEBEN-I am in receipt of your letter containing the statement of your decision re my protest.

Lalso beg to acknowledge your check for £1, in repayment of my deposit, which I paid in on first entering my protest, in accordance with your rule, and which deposit, owing to the character of your decision, you have returned to me.

The definition of "pure Laverack," now made by the committee, has been made since I lodged my protest, and was made on March 7, i. c., three months after the date of the Alexandra Palace show, at which show they instituted a class for "pure Laveracks," without at that date in any way defining the term.

Alexandra Palace show, at which show they instituted a class for "pure Laveracks," without at that date in any way defining the term.

The fact that they gave no definition of "pure Laveracks," proves that at that date they accepted the commonly understood definition as universally recognised by setter breeders, and were therefore bound to hear the case under it, and no other. It is plain that if a new definition had not been made subsequent to the date of my protest, and during the progress of the inquiry, it would have been impossible to retain Pride of the Border as "pure Laverack." What was commonly understood by the term "pure Laverack" is well known, and has been stated in an editorial note in The Field of March as follows:

"The question really is (irrespective of Mr. Laverack's veracity), not whether they are pure setters, but whether they

nas been stated in an Cuttoria note in The Feat of March 4, as follows:

"The question really is (irrespective of Mr. Laverack's veracity), not whether they are pure setters, but whether they are bred from one brace of setters (Ponto and old Moll)."

It does not matter in the least to me whether the new Kennel Club definition, or the old and commonly understood one, of the term "pure Laverack" is accepted; but, inasmuch as I brought forward the matter of the Laverack pedigrees for the purpose of the general improvement of the races of sporting does, so soon as I became possessed of a complete line of evidence, and, further, as I have been attacked for allowing my dogs to trace to pedigrees which you have adopted, and which you now decline to affirm the correctness of—although in allowing them to appear in your Kennel Club Book under the authority of the remark, "by rigidly excluding or pointing out all doubtful pedigrees" (see Preface, vol. i., Kennel Club Stud Book, you have actually affirmed the correctness of the pedigrees—will you, therefore, in the next volume of the Stud Book, enhody the statement you have now made to me, and through that medium convey to the public the knowledge which I have given you of the fact that Mr. Laverack knew of a difference in purity of blood between his Dush and Mols and all others he, in the spring of 1832, had in his kennel; and further state that his kennel contained at that time Pride of the Border, Blue Prince, the red ones, Mystery, Ruby, and others of the litter which was stated to be by Jet out of Duches, and quote Mr. Laverack's words, "We cannot come at the genuine pure breed now Moll is gone," and the quotation in which he gives the history of the red ones, and lits explanation of the color?

The Kennel Club, as the publishers of the only Kennel Stud Book, are responsible to the publishers of the public expects that the Kennel Club agree in this opinion I shall consider my the words and the public whe contented.

If the Kennel Club agree in this opinion I shall con

Sess reflecting on pengrees in Introduction in the pengrees concerned.

If the Kennel Club agree in this opinion I shall consider my protest has fully answered its purpose. If, on the contrary, they do not, I, for one, shall in the future decline the responsibility of adopting their errors, which would fall on me by the fact of allowing dogs bred by me to trace to their Stud Books, and am fully prepared for any possible depreciation to my kennel which might arise thereby.

R. Li., Purcell LLEWELLIN.

SOUTH ORMSBY HALL, Lincolshire, March 14.

We give herewith the further correspondence on the subject. Mr. Llewellin writes to the London Field:

Siz—I regret to see that you have allowed some unknown American to introduce personalities into this discussion.

All that is known of Mr. Herzberg is that he is the owner of some setters, which he advertises at the public stud as "pure Laveracks," and which owe their origin to Pride of the Border—Hine the lachrymar!

The charges he brings against Mr. Buckell and myself prove what he himself would be capable of. I resent his reflections on Mr. Buckell, whose disinterested admiration for all good dogs is beyond Mr. Herzberg's comprehension. It is hardly necessary for me to inform your readers that Mr. Buckell is a gentleman, and that his relations to me are not as insinuated by Mr. Herzberg's reference to my breed of setters is made with the object of misleading. The real facts are that my name was bestowed upon them by no others than Mr. Herzberg's own countrymen some years ago, after a conference on the subject, held by the owners of the best setters in his country, and that he knows very well.

Every statement in this person's letter is either made with intent to mislead or is absolutely false. His reference to Mr. Buckell, to myself, to the pretended concealment of the color Carlowitz, all are absolutely false. His reference to Mr. Buckell, to myself, to the well-known Druid. It is a question between Mr. Herzberg and the compiler of the Stud Book, and not for me.

Carlowitz was "publicly exhibited" by me in this country, and won—a fact which is recorded on the same page, which Mr. Herzberg quotes to prove concealment of color, and which fact he has suppressed.

We now count to what he considers his pièce de resistance, and, judging by the pains he is at to lead up to it, and the important air with which he brings it forward, it is plain he trusts to it to completely demolish my position on the case. I refer to his statement relating to Carlowitz's color, and on this formiable fact (as he seems to regards if

old bitch Countess was not by Dash II. out of Moll III. Therefore this fact, so far from telling against me, actually adds to the chain of evidence I had already put in in support of my case.

Perhaps Mr. Herzberg had better first learn the correct pedigrees of the dogs he has in his own kennel, and advertises so largely at the public stud, before he meddles with what is beyond him; and when he has thus gained this elementary knowledge, it would be better for him to write fact than to quibble about the construction of sentences.

Mr. Herzberg, and the rest of those who have written in support of the purity of Pride of the Border, belong, it seems, to an unfortunate class—they are theorists, who have gone so deep into the abstract that they have lost themselves, got out of their depth, and cannot distinguish between theory and practice. Whilst bety think they have succeeded in displaying the superiority of Lavarack setters, they have, indeed, all the while been breeding and displaying animals which ewe what goodness belongs to them to the fact of their cross blood. These gentlemen are unfortunate, too, an attempting to prove purity for Pride by his success at the stud.

They urge, in virtue of the success of Pride and his descendants at the stud, that it is an established fact that pure bred ones are the best sires, and now that they think they have established that the goodness of these dogs is in consequence of their purity, they want to turn round and prove that their purity is in consequence of their goodness, the clearest ease of an argument is the assertion of a certain writer of articles on do si in a contemporary—who puts him well for many the supposed to be derived from them.

An American writes of the "revenees" of the produce of Pride of the Border, and their goodness as proof of their purity. And another writes that Pride never got liver and whites by Pride, some of which, moreover, had topknots on their purity. And another writes that Pride never got liver and whites by Pride, some of which, moreove

Sourn Crassav Hall, Lincolnshire, March 1.

Upon which the editor remarks: "It seems to us that the discussion on the breeding of the Laverack setter is altogether useless. The question really is (irrespective of Mr. Laverack's venicity) not whether they are pure setters, but whether they are all bred from one brace of setters (Ponto and Old Moll); for no one supposes that Mr. Laverack resorted to inpure setters for his crosses. Manifesty, if so bred, they are very much in-bred; but they are no more pure (quodud the English setter) than if Mr. Laverack had used an outcross in every alternate generation. When first they were tried in public no one contended they were good because of this in-breeding, but in spile of it; and until their goodness was publicly proved, their alleged breeding was generally considered to be against them. The question discussed by Mr. Purcell Llewellin is one really of the advantage or disadvantage of close in-breeding, and has no relation, in our opinion, to the value of the Laverack setter, which must stand or fall on its own merits; and would in the estimation of most people be increased, rather than diminished, if proved to be more free from the ill-effects of excessive in-breeding than it would otherwise be, if admitted to be descended from one brace."

Mr. Herzberg has realied to the foregoing letter as follows:

mitted to be descended from one brace."

Mr. Herzberg has replied to the foregoing letter as follows: Mr. Herzberg has replied to the foregoing letter as follows: Mr. Hewellin, with the manner of a grand seigneur who is well known over all the world and a part of Wales, tries to wave me aside by calling me a "person," which is bitterly severe, and informs his readers that "all that is known of Mr. Herzberg is that he is the owner of some setters which he advertises at the public stud as pure Laveracks."

I must confess that it was weak in me to yield so far to the wishes of some friends, as to advertise my dogs for a few months, and I also admit that it was a foolish credulity in me to imagine that Emperor Fred and Aldershot were pure Laverack, for the fountains of pedigree have been so troubled by Mr. Llewellin and his friend Mr. Buckell, that nothing can be considered pure with any certainty that comes near them—I mean near the fountains.

I wish to state right here, that it was Mr. Buckell, not I, who introduced personalties and criticisns of grammar, construction and eyeglasses into the controversy.

I am quite willing that my lotters shall be compared for coursesy and fair treatment with those of Mr. Llewellin and his James, and I can assure the latter that whether the great



MR. JOHN S. McINTOSH'S RED IRISH SETTER "BIZ."

West sends cheap food, weather reports, etc., to England, or dogs and racehorses, she will send the best she has in the shop, for we aim to build up our markets by representing our goods for exactly what they are. I have only to say, in this connection, that my disire to get at the truth is very great.

So far, neither Mr. Liewelliu nor his supporters have satisfied me that they are influenced by the same motives. They seem to have agreed among themselves on a dogma, and are distorting the text to sustain it.

Mr. Liewellin, in his letter, delights to say! "It has been roved," when he should have said in his own case: "It has been asserted." But this is a peculiarity of dogmatists.

Mr. Liewellin, and an advertise the same attached to a breed of dogs as a cheap road to notoriety. "His reference to my (Liewellin's) settors is made with the object of misleading. The real facts are that my name was bestowed on them by no other than Mr. Herzberg's own countrymen some years ago, after conference on the subject, held by the owners of the best setters in his country; and that he knows very well."

I know nothing of the kind, neither does Mr. Liewellin; on the contrary, quite the reverse.

It is not necessary to imitate Mr. Liewellin by calling this statement "false". Here are the facts as to the naming of the dogs, and all about the Yankee sponsors who are supposed by Mr. Liewellin—in all the simplicity of his guileless heart—to have met in national conventions for the purposes. Under dato of March 30th, 1873, Mr. Liewellin, all more clearly identify the breed with Mr. Liewellin settor to Liewellin ill more clearly identify the breed with Mr. Liewellin's matter, but know it is Mr. Buckell's sincere wish this change should be made (and it is well known to all that Mr. Liewellin's kennel, and when used will be found much better han the name by which the breed is now known. I am not simply stating my own opinion and feelings with regard to this matter, but know it is Mr. Buckell's sincere wish this change should be made

Under the same date, Mr. Burgess writes: "I have just received a letter from Mr. G. T. Teasdall Buckell, proposing to change the name of the strain of dogs, emanating from Mr. Idewellin's Kennel, from the Field Trial to Llewellin's Breed."

Of course, Mr. Llewellin knew nothing about his friend Mr. Buckell's efforts to make him famous, for the modesty that ever attaches to the truly great and good, would have led him to protest against a celebrity, achieved by the ingenious process of what we call "log rolling" on this side of the pond.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Burgess at once began advertising their dogs as "llewellian setters"—both gentlemen try to make it pay—and other owners of the same breed acted under the same admirable coaching, and followed suit.

These are the facts; it remains for Mr. Llewellin, if he were ignorant of them, to confess it, and to retract his charge against me, or to stand convicted of false accusation. I will not insist on applying to Mr. Llewellin's assertions the legal principle "false in one false in all," but will continue to treat them with a show of respect that he has not accorded to my inquiries.

Now we on this side of the water, not in the "Llewelling," have only the same means of knowing about the pedigrees of dogs in England, that Englishmen not in the aforesaid ring have, viz. the published records—the Kennel Club Stud Book—a complete file of which I have.

In this record every owner writes out the pedigree of his own dogs. I may also say that I read the English and American sporting papers regularly, and that I have long been in correspondence with gentlemen in England, who are interested in English setters.

Until recently I had every reason to believe that Mr. Llewellin indorsed was accepted as truth in England. His recent severy owners writes out the pedigree of his own dogs. I may also say that I read the English and American English setters.

Until recently I had every reason to believe that Mr. Llewellin indisprotes of the server and the condition of importance to import

as Mr. Llewellin gave it in the Kennel Club Stud Book, Vol. I., No. 1,489. Her record has been undisputed for twelve years, and Mr. Llewellin must give us some greater proof than lis bare word before I, for one, can accept his "I proved, etc." If the grand Countess be an outcross, then outcrossing should be encouraged; but it is not a question of merit, but of veracity, so let Mr. Llewellin give us the proofs on which he changes his long-sustained opinions. But not being a Mr. Buckell nor Mr. James, whose bread and butter may depend on indorsing the ipse dixtit of Mr. Llewellin, I must hold the latter to what he has written in the K. C. Stud Book. I refuse to accept his assections without the additional evidence that would convince a juror sitting in judgment on the case. Mr. Llewellin says the Dash-Molis, Dash-Lills are pure, and adds that the liver and whites are impure. The dam of Carlowitz, Countess, is a Dash H.-Moll HI, bitch. The sire of Carlowitz, Pilkington's Dash, is by Dash H, out of Pilkington's Lill the dam of Mr. Llewellin's Lill. Here for Carlowitz we have the Dash-Molis, Dash-Lills, pure according to Mr. Llewellin's standard, save the recent har sinster in the pedigree of Countess, as a bar that is not yet accepted by that intelligent College of Camine Heraldry, the English Konnel Club, and so I refuse to accept it, even though "an Oxford M. A." says I should.

Mr. Llewellin forgets much of what he has said, though a man with his mental peculiarities should have a good memory, as I may prove hereafter, and much of what he writes as i shall proceed to prove now. Neither I nor my friends would think of using Mr. Llewellin's business letters in this controversy, though they are in no sense private, if he had not reflected on the character of a dead dag, and if Mr. Buckell had not called in question the oath of the poor kennelman Rogers.

That the admirers of Mr. Llewellin's setters may know what they are getting—at big prices—here, and I presume in England, I insert the following letter. I give it

South Ormsby Hall, April 26, 1880.

Mr. A. H. Moore, 1711 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. America:

DEAR Sir!

Library

Deart Siri!

I have your letter of April 12th. I think you misunderstood me altogether. I am not a dog dealer. I do not keep dogs with the object of profit nor is my object that of breeding for sale; as I see most of your Kennel clubs do, which appear to be to me (like our Kennel club here of which I am Nor a member I rejoice to say) simply companies of dog dealers. I am a man of large Estate and wealth and breed and keep a kennel for my own pleasure, and with the ambition of producing better than other people, ambition not money is my object. I do not depend on the few hundreds of pounds per annum that my culls fetch me for income, my annual income is thousands.

annum that my cuits seven me for mounte, my annum mounts is thousands.

I do sell dogs it is true because I breed largely in order to carry out my theories of improvement, consequently my kennel becomes frequently overstocked. What am I to do? I must cither sell them or shoot them. Those I sell have always been culls, invariably reserving those that are better for

mays usen cans, invariably reserving those that are better for myself.

I do not wish to part with any of those bitches you mention as they are amonest those I reserve for myself, but as I before said in reference both to them and Wind'em in reply to your former letter; of course some one may offer such a sum that I may be templed to part with one, but as I have plenty of money it must be such a sum, as would be worth not only my thinking about but adequate to represent the value of such dogs—as they have not their match in the world. Their relatives may be in existence but their relatives do not mean themselves.

Under any circumstances I would not decrease.

themselves.

Under any circumstances I would not dream of parting with more than oxe even if thousands were offered. So now you understand me—those who know me know that when I say a thing I mean it and I tell you this to save you endless trouble and letter writing

Volume trails

Yours truly R LL PURCELL LLEWELLIN.

Yours truly
R LL PURCELL LLEWELLIN.

"A man of large estate" and his "annual income is thousands." Well, I must confess I thought he was worth—less. There are so few rich men in this country that whenever we come across one we fall right down and worship him. We win our dollars here by a combination of strong arms, brave hearts and clear brains, and I presume Mr. Llewellin got his pile in this way, and I congratulate him; but taking the above letter as a specimen of his takents, I am inclined to think that he did not weary his brains in securing his fortune.

And so "Mr. Herzberg's countrymen" met in convention to give Mr. Llewellin's name to a lot of "culls," Did he tell the Yankees who honght his dogs that they were the refuse of his kennel, and that he was in a dillemma as to whether he should "shoot them" or sell them; I doubt if this gentleman, who assures us he is "not a member" of the Kennel Club nor a breeder for "profit," did anything of the kind. With a tine sense of Cambrian thrift he kept his opinion to himself, and pocketed his dollars after he had sold his "culls," and I may add, sold the Yankees also. Really, this is paying us back for sanding our cotton.

Mr. A. H. Moore is said to be very wealthy, though no one would suspect it from his letters or his manner. He owns the litter brother to Count Wind cm, and he will sell the creature dirt cheap, and he will point out to the purchaser the fact that Roderick, Wind'em's brother, has one of the most positive colley tails that ever wagged behind an unattractive dog. Mr. Moore's kennel, on which he has spent "thousands,"

will soon be rid of its last Llewellin "cull" and all the progeny

will soon be rid of its last Llewellin "cull" and all the progeny of the same.

Do the members of the Kennel Club know the contempt in which Mr. Llewellin holds them, or can his sneers at them be explained by the fact that gentlemen in England, as here, are apt to use black-balls when an objectionable name is up? As to our own Westminster Kennel Club, that gives an exhibition annually in New York (and I can say the same of the clubs scattered throughout the country), it is composed of gentlemen, many of them of "large estate," and with incomes of "thousands," and whenever they self dozs, which they prefer to shooting them, they represent them for what they are.

Though not a professional doz-trader, Mr. Llewellin admits that he may be "tempted" to part with "a dog not a cuil;" but as he has "plenty of money, it must be a fabilious sum "worth his thinking about." Well, if a man trades here, we call him a trader, irrespective of the price he puts on the article sold. If he can get thousands for a thing that is not worth hundreds, we say he is "a mighty sharp fellow," and I take it Mr. Llewellin siteks to the question, and gives facts to prove his statements, I shall treat them with respect; but Knowing what I do, I shall not stand insult when it is in my power to counter harder than he can strike.

E. A. HERZBERG.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE RED IRISH SETTER BIZ.

THE RED IRISH SETTER BIZ.

WE give our readers this week a sketch of the Red Irish Setter Biz, owned by Mr. John S. McIntosh, of Pittsburg, Pa. Biz was whelped June 12, 1878. His bench show yimings are: First in puppy class at both Pittsburg and New York, 1879; first in open class, Pittsburg, 1881; first in champion class for all setters, and special for best dog of any breed at Franklin, Pa. 1881. His field trial's record is: Equal first with May Laverack in the Pennsylvania State Field Trial, Members Stake, 1881, and special for the best frish setter competing at the same meeting. Biz is a very handsome upstanding dog of the true Irish type and color. He is a grand dog on the bench, as his winnings attest. He is also the best Irish dog that we have ever seen in the field, and we shall long remember the wonderful speed and graceful style exhibited by him at Grand Junction last December. The cut is from a sketch of the oil painting executed by Mr. J. M. Tracy, and is a capital likeness.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THE entries are coming in fast, and I think the show will far exceed any show ever given in the world.

In addition to the special prize list already published, the following have been given:

Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, offers \$25 cash for the best pure Laverack setter stud dog, to be shown with his progeny, the progeny to be under 12 months.

Thomas Morrell, of New York, offers a handsome piece of silver plate for the best collection of sporting dogs owned by one individual, number and quality to be considered.

Miss Venic Thompson, of West Swanzey, New Hampshire, offers an elegant silver cake-basket for the best Gordon setter in the show.

E. A. McFarland, of Philadelphia, offers a silver cup for the

Thomas Morrell, of New York, offers a handsome piece or silver plate for the best collection of sporting dogs owned by one individual, number and quality to be considered.

Miss Venie Thompson, of West Swanzey, New Hampshire, offers an elegant silver cake-basket for the best Gordon sotter in the show.

E. A. McFarland, of Philadelphia, offers a silver cup for the best English setter dog, with the best field trial record.

F. K. M. Rehn, of New York, offers a silver pitcher for the best Irish setter dog.

P. T. Cunningham, of New York city, offers a silver soup tureen for the best English setter dog.

P. T. Cunningham, of New York city, offers a silver champagne bottle-holder for the best pure Laverack setter dog. Donor does not compete.

L. P. Martin, of New York, offers \$20 cash for the best bull-terrier dog or bitch in the show.

A cable message was received this morning from Mrs. Lungton, of England, a very noted exhibitor, saying she wished to make entries.

Many entries have been received from prominent ladies in the city, also from Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore.

A special prize has been given for the best caniche poodle, as there are quite a number of those dogs here now. They were first imported by Mrs. Lordlard.

We publish below a complete list of the special prizes which are offered for the forthcoming show. Although their intrinsic value makes them well worth the winning, their chievalue will consist in the tokens which they will represent of the beanty and worth of the winners.

The Westminster Kennel Club offers prize medals suitably engaved for dogs that have run and been placed in any of the field trials that have been held in America: A, best pointer dog: B, best printer blech; C, best English setter dog; D, best English setter blech; C, best bleck and tan setter; In v. exhibitor; I, best kennel Lib offers prize medals and the setter blech; C, best bleck and tan setter; and the set of Sensation; F. best kennel Lib offers 25, cash, for the best pointer dog or bitch, of any age, entered i

dog Chief.
The English prize.—DD., Messrs Williams & Powell, of Liverpool, England, donate one of their fine guns, value, \$250, to be given to the best English setter puppy, under twelve months.

Westminister Kennel Club's Extra Specials. Medals for —EE., best rough-coated St. Bernard puppy; FF, best smooth-coated St. Bernard puppy; FF, best smooth-coated St. Bernard puppy; FF, best smooth-coated St. Bernard puppy; GG, best greyhound puppy dog or bitch, under twelve months; HH, best Chesapeake Bay dog or bitch; II., best black caniche poodle.

JJ., A fancier of greyhounds offers solid silver cup, to be awarded to the best greyhound ofg or bitch that has taken a first prize at Springfield, New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Battimore, Boston, Detroit, St. Paul or Pittsburg, the owner of the winner to receive the cup and offer it for competition at subsequent bench shows, on the same conditions.

A gentleman of New York offers gold medals, value \$25 (entries to close before opening of show for classes KK. to OO,) for —KK., best matched pair of English setter segardless of sex), color and quality to be considered, excluding champions; LL, best English setter log, under two years old; MM, best English setter log, under two years old; MM, best English setter log, under two years old; MM, best English setter grow, the progeny to be considered together with the dam in judging). English setters of pure Laverack pedigree (champions excluded). NN, best dog; second best dog, silver medal, value, \$10; OO., best bitch, gold modal, value, \$25; second best bitch, silver medal, value \$19; PP, a fancier of collies offers for the best kennel of five collie puppies, under 12 months, owned by the exhibitor, a silver medal. Special prize for large dog. QQ, cash prize of \$25 for a dog that measures 3 inches at the shoulder, standard measure, to be entered in the classes for mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfound, and, so deerhounds. The dog that wins this prize must also obtain a prize if his regular class.

The awards made in the regular classes are eligible to compete in the special classes, and aff they should not already be entered on the catalogne, they can be during the first day of the show. Should sold more and prize be co

DOGS AND SHEEP.

In the issue of Forest and Stream for March 23 is an article on "Dog-Haters," signed "O. W. R.," in which occurs this query: "If sheep-raisers are troubled with dogs, why do we not 'see them to the fore with their own grievances stated over their own signatures?"

The nutrities of their course howe that the miles of the course howe that the miles of their course how the miles of the

over their own signatures?"

The putting of that query shows that the writer of it is very unfamiliar with the needs and demands of sheep-growers in

not 'see them to' the fore' with their own grievances stated over their own signatures?"

The putting of that query shows that the writer of it is very unfamiliar with the needs and demands of sheep-growers in this country.

I am a farmer, live in Monroe county, N. Y., and own sheep. Fortunately I have hitherto escaped with but little loss by does. I am not a "dog-hater," and have owned many of those animals, and like a good dog as wil as any one, though not now keeping one. The farming of my town is of a mixed character, though chiefly grain and potatoes are raised. There are comparatively few flocks of sheep in it that are kept the year round. If I were to ride around and ask forty farmers this question: "Do you keeps flot of sheep—breeding owe—all the year round?" thirty of the mould answer "No," and twenty out of the thirty when would answer "No," and twenty out of the thirty when would answer "No," and twenty out of the thirty as well as not, and make a hundred dollars clear on lambs are the butcher, but I am afraid of the dogs." There is that fear and anxiety of loss by the dogs in their minds which deters then is there any good reason for taking this view? Let us see.

I do not think that for many ears one has passed in which more or less sheep were not killed by dogs in this town. Last year was a good one—for the dogs. One man, living less than a mile from me, was feeding a flock owethers. The dog came into his banvard and for one raid is whethers. The dog came into his banvard and for one raid is wetthers. The dog came into his banvard and for one raid wetthers. The dog came into his banvard and for one raid wetthers. The dog came into his banvard and for one raid wetthers. The dog came into his banvard and for one raid wetthers. The dog came into his banvard and for one raid wetthers. The dogs came into his banvard and for one raid wetthers. The dogs came into his banvard and for the safe he shut them up each orbit in the bank of the capability of growing wool on the safe he shut them up each orbit in

CROSS-EXED DOGS.—Editor Forest and Stream: Please advise the owner of that cross-eyed dog not to get discouraged, as, if of recent occurrence, it will probably get better in time. If he will blindfold the well eye with a piece of sticking plaster for a day or two at a time, it will force the squinting eye to look straight. Should an operation be necessary a skilled occulist should be consulted.—E. E. N. (Chippewa Falls, Wis.)

CLEVELAND DOG SHOW.—Cleveland, O., April 1—Editor Forest and Stream: We wish to claim June 6, 7, 8 and 9 as date for the Cleveland Bench Show Association Show. We will give not less than 81,200 in prizes. We have secured Mr. Chas. Lincoln as Superintendent, and have engaged the Rink on Euclid avenue as the place to hold the show. We propose to have a first-class show in every respect. We will have 81,200 in bank next week as a guarantee fund to pay our prize list. Same has all been subscribed.—C. M. Munhall, Secretary.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.—The meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club next December bids fair to be very successful, at least, so far as the number of contestants is concerned, as we hear of a large number of animals that will be entered for the different ovents. Nominations for the Derby are promised sufficient to assure its success, and the same may be said of the all-aged stakes. We trust that the members stake will receive the attention that its importance demands. This should be the most interesting event of the meeting, and the members should see to it that nothing is left undone to the credit of the club than to see a goodly number of its mem-

bers come forward and, with generous rivalry, contest for the honor of winning the prize. The arrangements for this stake are not yet complete, but the gentlemen who have the matter in charge are fully competent, and will be sure to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner, and it only remains for the members to take hold of the matter and by liberal support insure its success. We are confident that by such action not only would their enjoyment of the meeting be greatly enhanced, but that the influence and prestige of the association would be vastly increased, to say nothing of the resulting good accomplished in popularizing the sports of the field.

COCKER SPANIEL PRODUCE STAKES,—The following additional entries have been made to the Cocker Spaniel Produce Stakes; Dr. J. S. Cattanach, of New York, enters liver and white bitch Queen Vic. first New York, 1881, by Witch ex-Madge, served by Mr. Goff's Dandy. Dr. J. S. Niven, of London, Ont., enters imported black bitch Dolly, whelped June. 1877, by Lort's Jock ex-Lort's Bobtail, served by Hornell Spaniel Club, of Hornellsville, N. Y., enters liver and white bitch Prin, by Witch ex-Princess, served by their Bob III. Any person desiring information respecting this Produce Stakes, will please send stamped, directed envelope to me at 458 West Forty-third street, New York.—Jas. Watson (Secretary A. C. S. C.

KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Druid. By Mr. B. R. Houghton, Stoneham, Mass., for bloodhound dog puppy by Caradoc out of Juno II.

Bob Aten. By Mr. H. E. Hamilton, New York, for black and tan setter dog puppy by Dr. Aten's Glen out of Dr. Pindell's Meg.

Lalla Rookh, By White's Kennel, Bridgeport, Conn., for pointer bitch, whelped Oct, 6, by a son of Sensation out of Grace.

Erin O'More. By Dr. E. E. Nusse, Chippewa, Wis., for red Irish setter dog puppy by Rory O'More out of Norah O'More.

L. Lee. By Mr. Thos. Benjamin, Antenried, Pa., for white, black and tan beagle dog, whelped Aug. 23, 1881 (Flute—Victress).

And Tan beagle dog, whelped Aug. 23, 1881 (Flute—Funnie).

Player and Gips, whelped Aug. 25, 1881 (Flute—Funnie).

Player and Gips, whelped Aug. 35, 1881 (Flute—Funnie).

Thitlath, Triumph and Rouden. By Mr. C. Dr. Womer's U.b.

white and the degree, tog and mean, whether occ. 10, 1001 (Figure 7). Whiteh, Trimph, and Royden. By Mr. C. D'B. Wagstaff, Babylon, L. I., for red Irish setter dogs, whelped June 4, 1881, by champion Berkley out of owner's Rose II. (Ranger—Rose). Sweetheart, Odette and Mollie Baren. By Mr. C. D'B. Wagstaff, Babylon, L. I., for red Irish setter bitches, whelped June 4, 1881, by champion Berkley out of owner's Rose II. (Ranger—Rose). Mintesoft. By Mr. R. M. Conway, Conway's Farm, near Peake's Cross Roads, Va., for greyhound bitch pupp.

SALES.

SALES.

Druid. Bloodhound dog puppy (Caradoc—Juno II.), by Prof. H. B. Roney, Saginaw, Mich., to Mr. B. R. Houghton, Stoncham, Mass:

Jim. Liver and white ticked pointer dog, five years old (Rip—Ryan's bitch), by Mr. H. W. Alvord, Windsor, Conn., to Mr. J. A. Murphy, Springfield, Marchad, Stoncham, Marchad, Stoncham, Canda, to Mr. Calvin Wells, Aliegheny, Parin Timsley, Hamilton, Canada, to Mr. Calvin Wells, Aliegheny,

Bayon Walkden. Imported fawn and white greyhound dog,
Walkden. Imported fawn and white greyhound dog,
whelped April 23, 1877, by Farrier (Cavalier—Carlton) out of Countess
Ratcliffe (Brigadier—Cerito), by Mr. L. C. F. Lotz, Chicago, to Mr.
David L. Levy, San Francisco, Cal.
Prairie Girl. Fawn greyhound bitch, whelped May 27, 1877, by
Fritz (Hopfactor—Gravelotte) out of Beauty (Cavalier—Polly) by Mr.
L. C. F. Lotz, Chicago, Ill., to Mr. David L. Levy, San Francisco,
Cal.

L. C. F. Lotz, Chicago, III., 65 al., 25 al., 25 al., 26 al., 27 al., 28 al., 27 al., 28 al.,

L. C. F. Lötz, Chicago, Ill., to Mr. David L. Levy, San Francisco, Cal.
WHELDES.
Minctum. Mr. Elberidge Gerry's (Boston, Mass.) foxhound bitch Rimetum whelped March 2, nine - six dogs and three bitches—by Mr. H. B.
Houghton's Dixie (Ifayes' Music—Nellie).
Flirt. Dr. R. H. Russell's (Now York) red Irish setter bitch Flirt
(Dick Connolly—Bessie) whelped April 1, ten—seven dogs and three
bitches—by Moore's Dash.
Mattie May, Mr. F. A. Sinclair's (Mottville, N. Y.) white pointer
bitch Mattie May whelped Barch 25, nine—six dogs and three bitches—
by Belle. Mr. J. B. Phelan's (Jersey City, N. J.) setter bitch Eelle
whelped March 25, six—four dogs and two bitches—by Stelliges' red
Irish setter Sport.

DEATHS.

DEATHS. DEATHS.

May Queen. Mr. L. H. Mayott, Springfield, Mass., has lost his Engsh setter bitch May Queen, whelped June 23, 1881, by Dashing Monch out of Thistle, on March 16, from distemper.

PRESENTATIONS

Greyhound bitch puppy, by Hon. Wm. S. King, Min-n., to Mr. R. M. Conway, Conway's Farm, near Peake's

Minnesota. Greyhound unch proper Conway's Farm, near reanes meapolis, Minn, to Mr. R. M. Conway', Conway's Farm, near reanes Cross Roads, Va. Cass. Mr. J. J. Turner, Baltimore, Md., has presented to Mr. J. B. Montgomery, Portland, Oregon, the pointer dog Cass by Mr. Turner's celebrated Fell out of Nell. Glen-Meg ukelp. Dr. H. F. Aten, Brooklyn, N. Y., has presented to Mr. H. E. Hamilton, New York, a black and tan setter dog puppy by his Glen out of Dr. Pindell's Meg. NAMES CHANGED.

Princess May to May gueen. Mr. G. W. Bassford, White Plains, N. Y., wishes to change the name of his white and black licked English setter bitch Princess May, whelped March 4, 1881 (Druid-Princess Draco) to May Queen.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. J. W., Cohoes, N. Y.—The shot is struck measure, Dixon's: not counted.

A. B., Washington, D. C.—See item about deer in Lousiana swamps, page 162, last week's issue,

swamps, page 103, last week's issue.

F. G. B., Jersey Gity.—The only way to remove the fat from the skin is by scraping it with a dull knife.

F. W., Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Can you inform me if there is any such breed of dogs as butch Spaniels? Ans. No.

N. J. H., New Haven, Conn.—Give small doses of opium twice a day for a few days, and see that he has wholesome food.

F. M. H., Paneocas, N. J.—Which kind of dog is the best to run on the meadows for railbird. Ans. The cocker spaniel.

W. A., Bay View.—Your gun was probably made in England, and the name is a trade-mark, not that of any manufacturer.

A. E. E., Burkeville, Ala.—My Irish setter six months old, weighs 49;46bs. Is he not extra large? Ans. Yes, very large for his age.

L. C. P. Edgardown, Mass.—Wild rice costs 29 per bushel, is adver-

sygles. Is he not extra large? Ans. Yes, very large for his ago.

L. C. P., Edgartown, Mass.—Wild rice costs 29 per bankel, is advertised in our columns. After once introduced will perpetuate itself.

H. K. M.—The batt plate is for finish. Choice between rubber and we are not familiar with presume the gun to be reliable, although we are not familiar with Epresume the gun to be reliable, although we are not familiar with Epresume Systems. See a superior of the state of the second content of the second

sights will give best satisfaction.

Inquiring, Machias, Mc.—1. The rifle will shoot best the length of shell for which it is chambered. 2. Herber's memoir ins been written by "Will Wildwood" (Fred. Pond), and is to be found in a book entitled "Figitive Steetches of Frank Forester." We can supply it. Sourh Shone, Hingham, Mass.—When on game are the actions of a pointer and setter the same? Does either of them drop? Ans. Their action is similar. Many setters drop on point, and we have frequently seen pointers do the same. The gun is probably as dealers represent it to be.

it to be.

A. R., Modesto, Cal.—1. Please state the principal points of an Irish setter, 2. When will "Training vs. Breaking:" be issued, and what is the price. Ans. 1. See back numbers of Fouers AND STREAM, or we can send "Points for Judging" the different varieties of dogs; price 50 cents. 2. It is now in press; price \$50 cents. 2. It is now in press; price \$50.00.

A. G. M., London, Ont,—Will the new book by Dr. Cones, mentioned in your columns, treat at all of the nabits of birds, or is it only an accompaniment of a book already published? Ans. It will not treat of labits of birds, but will be a list of names with full notes on the orthography, derivation and pronunciation of each.

Lexons, Milwaukee, Wis.—I have the finest, cutes, and pretties little black and tan dog you ever saw in your life. He is only sk months old, and weights just three pounds and is of the finest breed, and the little black and tan dog you ever saw in your life. He is only sk months old, and weights just three points and is of the finest breed, and the little black in the state of the little black and the state of the little state of the state of the little state of the little state of the little sta

any.

A. F. C., Sunbury, Pa.—My setter dog, two years old, has been subject to fits at times, and St. Vitas' dance also, ever since he had the distemper. His litter brother also has fits the same way. Hunts and east well enough, even in a short time after the attack. Is it not an affection of the spinal cord, and can it be corred? Ans. We should be compared to the spinal cord, and can it be corred? Ans. We should be compared to the spinal cord, and can it be corred? Ans. We should be compared to the spinal cord, and can it be corred? One carried has been specifically of the spinal causes, as it also nervous irritability or debility. Of course we could not intelligently prescribe without a full description of his symptoms and habits.

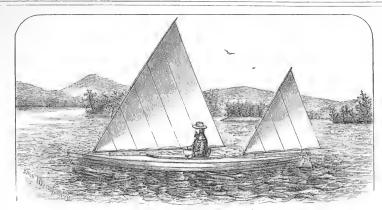
we could not intemperatly preserve without a tun description or, as symptoms and habits.

T. W. C., Philla.—What is a chestnut belton setter? Does it mean the same as liver belton, if the term was ever used except with the colors blue, orange and lemon? Would a setter of the color known as liver and white ticked or fleeked be entitled to the term liver belton? Ans. The term belton was originally used to designate a particular strain of dogs who in their markings were generally ticked or spotted with black, orange orlemon. Of late years the term has been extended and used to designate the color, or rather the markings of animals, regardless of their breeding. If this is admissable, we do not see why a dog of any color whose markings are similar to the beltons should not be entitled to be thus described.

T. Titusville, Pa.—Is it warelicable, or possible for my to frain my.

particular strain of dogs who in their markings were generally ficked or spotted with black, or ange or lemo. Of late years the term has been extended and used to designate the color, or rather the markings of animals, regardless of their browling. If this is admissable, we do for should not be entitled to be thus described.

L. Titusville, Pa.—Is it practicable or possible for me to trini my setter puppy who is eight weeks old? I have never hunded with a select 2. What kind of Gold arought he to wear? 3. What is a splice older, 4. What kind of Gold arought he to wear? 3. What is a splice older, 4. What kind of Gold arought he to wear? 3. What is a splice older, 4. What kind of Gold arought he to wear? 3. What is a splice of the bifut Ploss, of Chynt is the pedigree of Alam's Rock and of the bifut Ploss, of Chynt is the pedigree of Alam's Rock and of the bifut Ploss, of Chynt is the pedigree of Alam's Rock and of the bifut Ploss, of Chynt is the pedigree of Alam's Rock and of the bifut Ploss, of Chynt is the pedigree of Alam's Rock and of the bifut Ploss, of Chynt is the pedigree of Alam's Rock and of the bifut Ploss, of Chynt is the pedigree of Alam's Rock and of the bifut Ploss, of Chynt is the pedigree of Alam's Rock and of the Alam's Rock and of the pedigree of Alam's Rock and of the Alam's Rock and Francisco Rock and Rock and Francisco Rock and Rock and Francisco Rock and Roc



STELLA MARIS CANOE

Dachting and Canoeing.

MEASUREMENT.

MEASUREMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The measurement question is one of those which "will not down;" and although your exceedingly clear and convincing arguments in favor of cubical contents, t.e., actual size, have not borne such fruit as they ought to have done in and about New York, despite their having been stated with a clearness which would make them casy of comprehension by a child, yet I have no doubt whatever that success will eventually crown your efforts. There is not the slightest reason to believe that you have not been understood, or that the great body of yachtsmen who do not allow the ignorant and prejodiced to doubt fair test between yachts -especially those of widely differing models—is a competition based on actual size. The true reasons of the adherence to length measurement are doubtless to be found in the selfshiness of vested inferests and the conflect declarations of the "practical" school of old fories. Add to these powerful influences that of "particition," and the riddle is solved. The cutter—a foreign invention—proved too fast for her American competitors, so sho must not be allowed to repeat her victories; hence the enactment of solvenity, in fact, that sie would be obliged to compete with vessels of double her actual size or thereatouts, and consequently with little or no hope of success on such a course as New York Bay, unless in the very heaviest of weather. Cunningly devised as are these measures to prevent the superiority of the cutter being further manifested, those who can read between the lines will plainly perceive the modives which inspired those who have adhered to them, as well as the new clubs which have adopted them. However, if the English fifteen, will be a superiority of the cutter being further manifested, those who can read between the lines will plainly perceive the modives which inspired those who have adhered to them, as well as the new clubs which have adopted them. However, if the English fifteen, will be a superiority of the cutter being further manifest

THE FIRST YAWL.

THE FIRST YAWL.

Billior Forest and Stream:

My attention having been called (I believe that is the customary phrase) to an article in your paper of date of March 9, in which my name is mentioned, I beg your kind indulgence while I cudeavor to correct one or two errors into which your correspondent has fallen. The article in question, "The Yawl in America," purports to give the history of the yawl in America, and states that the honor of owning and saling the first yawl built in America, "purports to give the history of the yawl in America, and states that the honor of owning and saling the first yawl built in America, "purports to give the history of the yawl in America," and states that the honor of owning who used one built here in 1853. This is an error, and had they yawl who had the yawl in the property of the yawl in the property of the yawl in my possession a sketch of Edwin Moody, by the artist Champney, long since dead, poor fellow, taken 600 board the Phanton on Fiddler's Reach, Kennebec River, August, 4816." The Phanton was a yawl, 2216, long, with raking square stem, and with flush deele running to a bulkhead about amidships, with doors and companion side, making a comfortable cuddy. She was built in Beston and run along the whole New England coast as a cruiser from 18516 1849 or later. At the time the sketch in question Moody, captain and owner, then about 18 years old John Foster, Fitz Henry Lee, and Benjamin Champney, was on one of these jaunts of hers. The honor, therefore, belongs to Moody, unless some one can go back of '43.

The Phanton was a keel boat, and I think the only one over owned by him, there being no stanneher centerboard man in the country than himself. The rig was the same as the Enid as represented in your paper, with the exception that the driver was a spri sail, and the manifest of the sail through the country than himself. The rig was the same as the Enid as represented in your paper, with the exception that the driver was a spri sail, and the manifest in the board of the sai

at last got the hang of it, and was soon able to invite Mr. Yale to take a cruise to Angel Island with me.

The behavior of the little craft under short sati in a sea and weather that brought the big fellows to natheail and jib settled the question that brought the big fellows to natheail and jib settled the question and the property of the propert

ted herseif octic. San and perfectly reliable craft of her size ever flew is a flag.

If orgot to say that on both Petrel and Sweetheart the mainsail and driver were leg of mutton, as both were intended to be and were handled in all weathers by one person, therefore all complications aloft were rigidly excluded. The Petrel was never received, and the Sweetheart but once while rigged as a yawl, the occasion being a blow that compeled a sloop of twice her length to anchor under Angel Island for shelter for three hours, as her captain did not under to venture across, having several lad es aboard. For my part, I can sent on the proper of the perfect of the property of the perfect of the perf

Editor Forest and Streum:

In your recent article about the James the date was wrong. The pilot I bought her from was named McKlibbon. I purchased the boat between 1852 and 1851, and he had used her in his business for some time previously, and had built another on the same plan, but 18 feet long, with sharper and finer ends, which suited his purposes better, and had discarded the James. I am under the impression that boats are plan, but a boat specific planes, and the same plan, but I been same planes, plan to the same planes, and the same planes, and the same planes are planes, and the same planes are planes, and the same planes are planes and planes. The same planes are planes are planes and planes are planes and planes are planes and planes. The same planes are planes are planes are planes are planes and planes are planes. The planes are planes are planes are planes are planes are planes are planes. The planes are planes. The planes are planes are planes are planes are planes are planes are planes. The planes are planes are planes are planes are planes are planes are planes. The planes are planes are planes are planes are planes. The planes are planes are planes are planes are planes are planes. The planes are planes are planes are planes are planes are planes. The planes are planes are planes are planes are planes. The planes are planes are planes are planes are planes are planes. The planes are planes are planes are planes are planes are planes are planes. The planes are planes are planes are planes are planes are planes. The planes are planes are planes are planes are planes are planes are planes. The planes are planes are planes are planes are planes are planes are planes. The planes are planes. The planes are p

THE STELLA MARIS.

THE STELLA MARIS.

NOT long ago we published information concerning this new type of canoe. This week we present an illustration of one of her class built by Mr. Rushton, of Canton. There is a ceaseless searching among men of the paddle after the best combination of qualities in a canoe, just as yachting men are engaged in a continual strife of give and take with nature in the struggle to combine opposing forces in such proportions that the best 'mill round' yachts may be produced. It was the proportions that the best 'mill round' yachts may be produced. It was the proportions that the best 'mill round' yachts may be produced. It was the proportions that the best 'mill round' yachts may be produced. It was the proportions that the best 'mill round' yachts may be produced. It was the proportion of the yachts of some other of equal consideration, is a type which naturally appeals to a very large section in America. While the cancels of the seaboard or along the shores of the great lakes will insist upon the highest performance as a sailer and resorts to beards, keels, shotbags and reefing gear, the shores of the great lakes will insist upon the highest performance as a sailer and resorts to beards, keels, shotbags and reefing gear, the shores of the great lakes will insist upon the highest performance as a sailer and resorts to be end of the produced and the sailer and resorts to be end of the produced and the sailer and the produced of the produced produced and the produced of the produced of the produced of the produced of the must be compact to be produced of the produced of when on a wind. Strong but not heavy; a good enough broadside off when on a wind. Strong but not heavy; a good enough sea-boat without too much sheer to make her hand on the paddle. She must be, if fact, and the produced of the produce

by a regular "factory" of a size and completeness which astonishes the visitor. Canton, litherto an almost unknown initiand town, has become famed across the seas as the center of one of the most thriving establishments of the kind. In fact, Rushton has become Cantain and the control of the special development of the sport in America, we may state that Rushton carries in stock something like 150 cances, and sells them like hot cakes every spring, and with a score of hands cannot keep pace with the demand. Labor-saving machinery of all kinds has been introduced and cances are now set up and fluished off wholesale, in fleets at a time, though each one receives that personal care and supervision which has given to Rushton's work such an enviable reputation. His "factory" consists of a main building three stores high effect of the store of the second of the second store ships. Bell ong and 50 km december of the second store of this and other processes. The first story is devoted to the receipt and storage of lumber, dressed and undressed; also for oars, paddles, keels, paints, and for material for boxing. The second story is given up to general work. In one wing is a steam-boiler and fixtures, with machines for ribbing the boats by Rushton's patent method, and also appliances for beading timber to suitable forms. In the other wing are the offices, drawing-room, and sleeping apartments. The third story is used for storage and finishing of boats, painting, varnishing, and so the second of the wast patenting to the suitable forms. In the other wing are the offices and finishing of boats, painting, varnishing, and the second of the control of the second of the wast patenting to the public input his enterprising builder and successful business man. To Mr. Rushton's personal interest in behalf of canceing the spot owes no little of its present popularity and the deep root it has taken with the masses of our population.

DANFORTH STOVES.

DANFORTH STOVES.

Editor Forest and Stream:
In your edition of March 23, 1832, I thad article signed "Saucepan." I undertake to reply, not for paper controversy nor advertisement, but for the number of letters received from vanoeists, yealtsmen, "Saucepan" must learn that baking and broiling require intense, proceedings of the process
Diltor Forest and Stream:

Your paper having a reputation for fair dealing, you will probably allow me to say, in way of comment on the recent and reiterated to the wall by cutters and keels, that I have reason to know there never was a greater demand than at present for yuchts of the very lightest displacement and centreboards of the most approved American type. The demand for sharpies is now so great that I could not accept the work offered without carrying on a far more extensive business than at present I am inclined to be bothered with.

As to sharpies being now seeworthy and only life for fourthous and a complete the start of th

handed. Agobisian's Should feel wounded, and again charge me best "good bounded, and again charge me best "good bounded, and again charge me best "good bounded, and again charge me but in good bounded, and that this is written in the matter at sea in our little boats. Mine will be ready on one month's notice.

Lest "A Yachtsnam" should feel wounded, and again charge me with ingenious advertising, I wish to add that this is written in the interest of Corinthian cruising, and that he and I can settle the mathematics of our little books. Jine will be ready on one nonth's notice.

Last summer I was warned to keep out of print on centreboards, or "the boys (with keeks, you know) would use me up." Well, did they?

Thomas Clarham.

We hardly agree with Mr. Clapjann, our experience and ob servations leading to different conclusions. It is likely enough that there always will be a demand for boats such as Mr. Clappian takes a specialty of. For river work, shoals, hunting and issuing, his light drafts are excellent in their way, and being cheap into the bargain, there is a specialty of. For river work, shoals, hunting and issuing, his light drafts are excellent in their way, and being cheap into the bargain, thing, however, from regular yachting purposes. While keels were along their in bad odor a few years ago. Mr. Clapham and others cannot shut their eyes to the fact that practically no centreboard yachts are built any more in the East, about iniety per cent. of the yachts launched around the Cod this year being keels. In the New York Y. C. in 1886, out of a fleet of forty ash, only six were keels, that it, ifference is the search of the

find this latter class steadily on the increase, and believe that before long the great body of American yachtsmen will accept our views on the subject, that by far the best sport is to be found up and down the coast and at see, and that legitimate yachts should be built for that purpose, instead of the child's play in the Sound. It is for the turther ance of seagonic yachts and yachtsmen that Forest and Strakm has ance of seagonic yachts and yachtsmen that Forest and strakm has the Sound on a traff. The other kind may as will drift up and down the Sound on a traffic the strakm of the Sound on a traffic the strakm has the Sound on a traffic the strakm and the Sound on the Sound of the Sound on the Sound on the Sound on the Sound on the Sound of the Sound on the Sound on the Sound on the Sound on the Sound of Sound on the Sound of S

COUTSIDE LEAD.

DUTSIDE LEAD.

Editor Forest and Streum;

Tind in the Olympion, one best sporting paper here in San Francisco, a statement that Mr. Hyde Bowie had become a convert to your ideas, on outside ballast. He certainly does contemplate putting on more lead outside, but to my knowledge Mr. Bowie has long ago on one of the first to the statement of the s

YAWLS FOR THE LAKES.

Ellior Forest and Streen:
I fully concur with you concerning the usefulness, etc., of a yard if g for the lakes, especially for Lake Eria, where (here) we have so much fresh wind and plenty of it. We are as you know, at the mortheast end of Lake Eria, and our prevailing wind is southwest, so we have the full sweep of the breezes from a distance of 250 miles, consequently we have some "seet" on all the time. Then too ingoing anywhere up the lake our work is invariably to windward. So we must have something better than the baggy jib and big boomed mainsail.

we must have something better than the baggy jib and big boomed mainsail.

The prevailing rig is the schooner, both in yachis and small "hookers," both Canadian and American. They are considered more handy than the sloop, owing to the common necessity of quick work in reducing sail, we having a good many squalls.

I desire to extend to you my congratulations and thanks for the good done for the yachting fraternity in keeping up your vigorous work for the cause of reform.

The sentiments expressed in the good old Forest and Stream are fully concurred in by me, and I always look forward for my paper to see what good news you put in.

We certainly advise the yawl for the lakes, especially for "hookers," shermen and working boats. It is handler, safer and faster for theom 'in Butfalo, and all hands will follow as fast as provincialism wears away. The yawl is much superior to the small schooner in every way.

AMERICA CUP.

WE have received several letters concerning the cup. As the latter is to all intents and purposes "a dead cock in the pit," no good ends can be served by surrendering our space to further displaced by us upon the New York Y. G. exactly where it belongs. It was pointed out in this journal that clauses arrogating privileges to one side and refusing the same terms to the other were unfair and attended with mischief. In accepting the reiteration of such clauses in the new "doest of gift" the N. Y. Y. C. braved public opinion to the contrary, and a trophy which might possibly have become the emblem of many a future international victory has in consequence been robbed of all of grand matches won in the past the Cup still has its historic interest and worth. As a challenge to yachtsmen of other nations it is in very poor repute. It is idle attempting to whitewash the blundering of those responsible, for however casy we may try to let ourselves down, foreigners cannot be caught with empty words, but judge by the cold facts it the case. There will be no more challenges for the America Cup. That is all there is to it.

PROFESSIONALS.

Billiar Forest and Stream;

Will you please furnish us with a detailed definition of the word processing processing the processing of the word processing the processing the processing over this word for namy years, and as we are thinking of giving several races under the Corinthian principles, it is very necessary to fully understand the meaning of the word. You will greatly oblige many of the Philadelphia yachtsmen.

A "professional" sailing master is one who handles a yacht for wages or profit, cither upon a special occasion or as a means of gaining a livelihood in whole or in part. In general, "professionals" include all those who work for wages or profit in or shout boats. Strictly, anyone engaged or having been engaged directly in building or hand it has even been been considered, however, and it is a good plan for each club amouncing Corinthian races to give its own definition as to who shall be accepted as an amateur. This should be strict and precise to admit of no doubts.

ro who shall be accepted as an amateur. This should be strict and precise to admit of no doubts.

FLUSH DECK AT LAST.—Capt. Wm. McCormick's fine ship has been launched at East Boston. She has the honor of being the instance of the same than the small flush deck sloop in America. We have no doubt all Eastern yachtsmen will eventually come to the same thing. The new sloop is a vertable frigate, handsome and smart in appearance. She is rather stand flush frigate, handsome and smart in appearance. She is rather should be shorted to the same thing. The new sloop is a vertable frigate, handsome and smart in appearance She is rather should be shorted to the same than the depth and more than the draft and outside weight of a cutter. Her rig will be sloop, though we hope to see doubte head sail tried on her next season. This yacht is 30t, on deck, 33t, on loud line, 13tl., Her rig will be sloop, though we hope to see doubte head sail tried on her next season. This yacht is 30t, on deck, 33t, on loud line, 13tl., Sime extreme beam, 7th. 5im. draft. Has six tons, si-kx to-ns of iron way down on the bottom of the keel! That is where it will just talk. This year 10th. Has it on floors, cutter fashion, deck at that. Mass-laft, howspiri outboard 13tf. 6im. bodom 31tl., gaff 2ft., hoist 3ft., topmast 28tl. Notice the length of the gaff and the business-like topmast which the owner proposes to have go up and down as easy as his pennant, The arrangements of this yacht below are simply astonishing. They include large stateroom aft, cutter-fashion, a winding companion "stairs" between separate builkheads, big calcon, separate builkheads, big calcon, separate of the part of the

KATIE GRAY.—Editor Forest and Stream; This well-known tentonner, of Belleville, Ontario, which swept the board on Lake Ontario for several years, was not so successful as usual last year. The difficulty was that she could not be kept clear of water; so, thinking his favorite craft rotten, her owner had her opened up recently, with the a stupid workman had, in shifting a chain pile on the man to be four years ago, placed it between two frames, thus causing the whole top years ago, placed it between two frames, thus causing the whole top years ago, placed it between two frames, thus causing the whole top years and frames are as sound as ever, and the needed alterations and repairs will at once be made. It is expected that the yacht will retrieve her reputation this season.

EXPERIENCE AND YAWLS.—Editor Forest and Stream; Some five years ago I learned to appreciate the good points and general bandlages of the rig, and have tried in a minuter of instances to get as the local "talent" thought they knew bottor; because sloops were such a success (1) in New York. The way I first learned the value of the rig was this; Ever since I was a youngster I took to the water like a duck, and have owned and sailed all sorts of small sloops and schooners, principally the latter, and it was on our long cruises and dark hights when having to ree fit at thought thow much more handy those English fellows have their yawls rigged.—V. (Buffalo.)

BEVERLY YACHT CLUB——Pairler Furrer and Stream: Races of Beverly Y. G. fixed as follows: July 8, off Nahant, first championship match, July 20, off Swapping Stream (19, open regatta, Swampsout, open regatta, Swampsout, open regatta, Swampsout, open regatta, There will be one special race at Monther third championship match. There will be one special race at Monthemat. There will be one special at Marthelmand.—It was the special at Ma

JIAVERHILL VACHT CLUB.—Haverhill, April 2, 1882.—Editor lorest and Stream: The following is a list of our officers: Commoore, Wm. M. Dresser, Vice-Commolore, J. E. Devoy: Fret Captains, E. Collins: Secretary, C. H. Skacy: Treasurer, G. D. Ayer; Mirch, J. Doan, Trustees—J. E. Mendowcroft, E. P. Tenny, G. A. oxbory. Reguta Committee—J. C. Goodwin, N. G. Knowles, A. O. corlay.—S.

Toxbory. Regatta Committee—J. C. Goodwin, N. G. Knowles, A. O. Perley.—S.

DEPTH VALUED.—Editor Forest and Stream: I sailed a beauty cathoat last year, and had my experience in rough water. Thanks to your well written articles on entress, I have beamen how to lany a more able boat, and have just bought one, depth, etc., to my lking. I will endeavor to get some points on our market boats here, and give them to you. They are fast and very able.—O. (Boston).

ELECTION.—Editor Forest and Stream; At the annual meeting of the Acquackanonk Rowing Club of Passate, held at the above place, the following officers were elected; G. Higbie, President; W. J. Cooper, Captain: H. E. Wadsworth, Lient; E. C. Biele, President; W. J. Cooper, THISBIE.—We hear that this Boston yacht will try they ward yig this summer, and hope to report later concerning her. Her owner writes us: "I shall plut on large jib and driver, and see how her speed compares with the old mainsail. I nm satisfied it is the rig for comfort and safety."

Rifle and Tray Shooting.

NEW YORK GUN CLUB.

NEW YORK GUN CLUB.

THE spring meeting of the New York Gun Club will take place to-day and Priday, April 6 and 7, at Bergen Point, N. J. First day—10 A. M. Visitors' Sweepstakes at \$10 each; 10 birds: handicap riss. First prize, cup, value \$50, and cash \$100 second prize, \$50; fourth prize, \$35. Entries to close at 11 A. M. on the day of the shoot. Same day,—"They of war," A match between two teams selected by choice from the competitors present by two captains to be smeared on the ground by the executive committee of the New York Gun Club; first choice to be determined by lot, and then each captain between two teams and the strength of the New York Cun Club; first choice to be determined by lot, and then each captain between the second the second to the second

SOME SCORES.

THE popularity of gallery-shooting has been pretty well tested in New York, where a number of first-class indoor butts have been dited york, where a number of first-class indoor butts have been dited york, where a number of first-class indoor butts have been dited york. The first preserved in the propertion of the preserved in the preserved of the preserved in the preserved of the preserved. The range which is but one feature at this resort of evening recreation combines the results of experience in such matters with the best mechanical skill and care in construction. The targets are proportionately reduced for the range, so as to make it equal to shouting 230 or 390 yards. A notable feature of this range—a characteristic of few other its perfect ventilation, and its consequence—in the presence of the range and the presence of the range and presence of the severe and unprecedented test of 1,400 shots fired in rapid succession, and no smoke or odor could be detected at all outside the gallery fiself, and not even within, except for a few moments after the cessation of the shooting. The secret of this is, of course, the peculiar provision that has been made for the constant current of air, which at once conveys and the presence of the range and the provision that this range remains to be noticed. When it becomes necessary for the person in attendance to visit the targets, an automatic appliance classes a bullet-proof door behind him, which is only opened when he has returned to his former station. Hence an accident to the attendence, the presence of the range, and under whose superison it was constructed, deserves the thanks of all lovers of rifle target practice, for placing at the disposal so complete a set of factures for the indugence of their favorite form of anuscement.

Out of the multitude of records on file at the gallery we select a few

tures for the indulgedor of their favorite form of uniusement.

Out of the multitude of records on file at the gallery we select a few as follows:

200 yards reduced target, off-hand.

L. V. Sone, D. A. Davis, Wm. Hayes and Fred Conlin, made 50, possible 50, in ten shots. J. B. Blydenburg, in five consecutive targets, made three full scores and two 48, possible 50, Dr. O. Additor, F. P. Brown, Charles Heizman, M. F. Raditery, L. W. Sidley, R. H. Berger, Fred. Hessier and L. C. Ivory, made 94, in possible 50, Dr. O. Additor, F. P. Brown, Charles Heizman, M. F. Raditery, L. W. Sidley, R. H. Berger, Bred. Hessier and L. C. Ivory, made 94, in possible 50, Iran shots. Harry 6, Ellsworth and T. Filz, made 47, in possible 50, ten shots. Harry 7, Lockwood, made 46, in possible 50, ten shots. Wilson McDonald and Henry A. Gilderslever, made 45, in possible 50, ten shots. Harry 7, Lockwood, made 46, in possible 50, ten shots. Wilson McDonald and Henry A. Gilderslever, made 45, in possible 50, ten shots. Wilson McDonald and J. W. Morton, made 34, in possible 53, seven shots. K. K. Cooke, O. H. Blackmar, A. W. Colwell, William Miller, Dr. Bradford and J. W. Morton, made 34, in possible 53, seven shots. Credmoor targets, and rest permitted. John Shields, made 50, in possible 50, ten shots. Sankichi Talagi, nadd 45, in possible 50, ten shots. Captain Thomas Doolittle, three-full scores, seven shots. Wm. O. Bush, A. Salvini, E. W. Carpenter, John H. Matthews, John D. Clark and W. C. Poppe, each one tulk score, seven shots. E. D. Newstardt, C. P. Gatchy and Dr. J. W. Guntle, made 33, in possible 35, seven shots. E. M. Famileid and Geo. A. Lewis, made 33, in possible 35, seven shots.

Captain Thomas Boolittle, made 50, in costile 50, seven shots. W. Dudley, made 31, in possible 35, seven shots. Theodore Bailey, made 33, in possible 35, seven shots. Theodore Bailey, made 31, in possible 35, seven shots. W. Dudley, made 31, in possible 35, seven shots. Theodore Bailey, made 31, in possible 35, seven shots. Theodore Bailey, the sho

shots, Flarcy Shooting, Ritle and Pistol.

J. B. Blydenburgh, made 24, rossible 35, tive shots, rifle picked from floor and fired at the word. Wilson McDonald, rifle, made 16, possible 50, at the word. Sir. Henry Hanford, rifle, 33, possible 50, time. By minutes. Captain Thomas Doolittle, rifle, 33, possible 35, on a line, target bullsey by 14. E. M. Carpenter (322, possible 262) rifle, 129 shots making 93 bulls, 31 centers, 1 inner. Chas. F. Jones, pistol, 45, possi-

ble 50, ten shots. Wm. M. Chase, pistol, 50, possible 50, ten shots. Wm. M. Chase, pistol, 35 bullseyes in thirty shots, Frank H. Lord, pistol, 49, possible 50, ten shots. Pierre Lorrillard, Jr., pistol, 16 shots in one minute, 63, possible 80.

BOSTON, April 1.—It was very disagreeable at Walnut Hill Saturday, the wind blowing cold and strong from the south and southwest. The 500 yard range was occupied for the first time this season, several of the members practising with their military rites at this distance. The best secores are appended; $\frac{\text{Creedmoor Match}}{4 - 5 - 5} = \frac{5}{5} = \frac{5}{$

	O M Jewell5	5 5		4 5	4	5 -	5-47
	W Williams	5 4	4	5 5	- 5	5 3	115
	J N Frye5	5 4	d.	4 5			5-45
	DF Boyden4	4 5	6	â ă	.1		4-41
1	E Burleigh 5	5 4	5	īī	- 5		1 14
	C.C. Cadets 5	4 4	6	5 5	- 4		4_44
Н	C C Cadets	5 3	9	1 5	- 3		5-44
	T Baxter	U 9	7	5 4	5		3-44
	CJ Foye4	4 6	4	5 4	i)		5-49
-	T Preimary To	4 4	4	1 1 1 4	-4		
	J Briggs, Jr	4 4	- 9				4-12
	S M Copeland5	4 4	-1	4 4	4		1-4-41
	E N Yerxa5	1 4	3	3 4	4	4 4	1-89
ч	Novelty Match (R	est).					
	C J Foye 9 1	0 10	8 1	0.10	9	9 9	9-93
	A U Adams	0.10	10	9 9	()	8 10	7-99
	T Baxter 10	9 9	9	8 10	()	9 (10 - 89
	J N Frye 8	9 9	10 1	0 9	7	6.10	10-88
	E N Yerxa 8	9.10		0 9	Ř		6-85
		8 9	9 1	Ř Ř	- 8		6-82
٠.	J Miller 7	8 7		6.10	8		10-78
	E Bent	5 0		8 3	- 3		10-14
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	B G Harris	0 9			10	9 (
	O M Jewell6	9 9	19	7 5	10		10-82
	D F Boyden	8 11	6	6 4			9-72
-			10 1				6 - 69
3	A L. Burt	8 3	75	G 0	25	0' 11	10 67

J N Frye.

A L Burt.

A S 3 5 6 9 5 7 10 10—67

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palls, 5 each:	
Pigeons, 10	Glass Balls.
Frost 10	Johnson
leimson	Clark 95
Webster 8	Webster
Donovan 8	Synuns
'lark' 7	McFarland
symms 6	Enterbrook20
Enterbrook5	

MeParland.

Methodology.

Meth

George13	Johnson 20
Schaefer	George
Hatch	Randall
Frost 12	McFarland
Clark 12	Mortimer 18
Johnson	Richardson
Sanborne	Blake
Blake 9	Sanborn
Ailten 9	
Scores in sixth match at clay pig-	cons:
E W Webster 11111111111-10	F A Johnson
H W George1110/111111- 9	J H Frost
J P Randall1111111110 - 9	J. H. F.
NEWPORT, March 29 Match at	Paradise range, distance 200yds.:
Creedmoor target.	
William S Bryer5545554555—48	Samuel McLeod5554443545-44
W B Knight,5455555554 - 48	E E Leonard345544454513
Phillip Peckham5455544145 - 41	

Ryan | 1901—3 Hawless | ... 1481—3
Fiveless | ... 1910—3 Banks | ... 00011—3
Fiveless | ... 1910—3 Banks | ... 1910—3
Fiveless | ... 1910—1 Banks | ... 1910—

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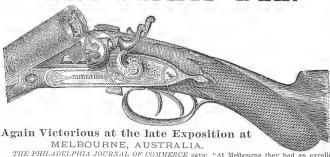
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Train 48. Leaves New York *9:00 p, m. W. Philadelphia *12:30 a, m. Baltimore *4:20 a, m. Arrives at Richmond *11:30 a, m. Wilmington *9:55 n. Charleston *6:56 a, m. Savannah *10:56 a, m. Jacksonville *5:30 p, m. Columbia *6:10 a, m. Augusta *5:20 p, m. Columbia *6:10 a, m. Augusta *5:20 p, m. Savannah *3:45 a, m. Jacksonville via Augusta *5:20 p, m. Pullman Sleeping Cars New York to Savannah

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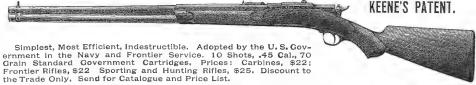
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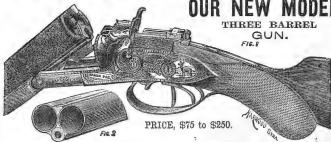
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CONTENTS.

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CONT.

A Game Man.
Large Game of the Territories.
The Match Targets.
George Shepard Page.
Spare the Trees.
The Herbert Monument.
The Sportsman Torkist.
Field Sports in New England.
Out of Tumpike.
Out of Tumpike.
Out of Tumpike.
With their Talls in their Mouths.
Game Bag And Gun.
A Great Maine Bear Hunt.
Sound Sense from Wisconsin.
Carroll's Island Duck-shooting.
Gossip of a 'Vieer.
Ruffed Grouse in Vermont.
The Herbert Monument.
Special Sports of the Sportsman
SEA AND RIVER FISHING,
Among the Fishes of Florida,
The African Pompano,
Tennessee Angling Notes.
Trouting on Long Island,
Southern Fishes in 1775.
Trout and Salmon in New Hamp-

snire.
Fishculture in New Hampshire.
Remarkable Development of
Embryo Salmon.
THE KENNEL. The Manus of Salmon.

The Kennel No.

National Derby.

National Derby.

The New York Show.

A Considerate Mother.

Kennel Notes.

Yachting and Canoering.

Type in Canoes.

Length Measurement.
Hull Yacht Club.

Rifle and Stream Tournament.

The International Match.

Matches and Meeting.

Answers to Correspondents.

A GAME MAN.

M UCH is said of game birds, beasts and fishes in the columns of Forest and Stream, but "Uncle Reub" Wood. the veteran fly caster, thus told us of the game qualities of one of the genus *Homo:*"I do like to see a game man," said Uncle Reub, push-

ing his broad-brimmed hat on to the back of his head and removing his cigar for a moment, "a man that has clear grit, and who don't weaken at the first sight of a squall, and I'll tell you of one that has lots of sand in him.

"We were fishing way up in Meacham Lake, in Franklin county, N. Y.; you know the lake well, it's where Jim Geddes is going to take the trout eggs for Fuller to stock the water; and it was twenty-five miles from a telegraph. We had gone in for a three weeks' fish, and among the party was Isaac G. Johnson, the large iron founder of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, New York city. We had been in about a week, when in came a special team with a telegram for Johnson from his son. It read: 'Come home right away, there are nine hundred men on a strike.' We thought the sport was all up and looked at Johnson. He only said, 'I'll sleep over it and answer in the morning.'

"The morning was a fine one, and I was up when Johnson rose and looked out on the lake at the trout rising just as pretty as you ever saw. We said nothing while he wrote an answer to the dispatch. When he had finished he read it, and it said: 'Let'em sweat, will be home in two weeks;' and I believe you could have heard us yell for ten miles. I don't know what you think of it, but that's what I call a game And Uncle Reub resumed his cigar, and his clear eye looked out of the window as though he expected to see the trout rising between the street cars on Park Row

WEBSTER AS A SPORTSMAN .- At the meeting of the New Hampshire Fish and Game League, the other day, Dr. Henry Wheeler, of Manchester, told the members that he could bring before them a man who distinctly remembers how Webster came to his place one day, and wished for a companion in a hunt after woodcock, but as no one could accompany him he went alone, and was seen on his return to have eighty woodcock. The next day Dr. Wheeler's friend accompanied him and they shot sixty birds.

THE LARGE GAME OF THE TERRITORIES.

BILL now in the hands of the Congressional Committee on Territories provides for the suppression of the wholebutchery of large game in the Territories. In other words, the bill, if made a law, will go far toward the remedy of a flagrant wrong. It demands at once the attention and the indorsement of Congress.

The facts in the case have been rehearsed in these columns, and are familiar, but will bear repetition. Briefly they are these: A ruthless, unceasing slaughter of the large game of the Territories is being carried on year after year by the skin-hunters, i. e., men who kill these animals for their hides alone, leaving the carcasses to rot on the ground.

The numbers of noble game thus slain aggregate hundreds of thousands yearly. The numbers of hides of deer and antelope alone, shipped from the Yellowstone and Missouri regions, in the last two years, as shown by carefully collected statistics of the butchery, were as follows:

STATISTICS OF DEER AND ANTELOPE BUTCHERED FOR THEIR HIDES, THEIR CARCASSES BEING LEFT TO ROT. 1881.

Total......143,000

To the figures given for 1881 should be added 5,200, the number of elk skins shipped in that year from the Yellow stone. The statistics here given may be taken to represent about seventy-five per cent, of the animals killed in this region, or for 1881 alone, a total of 185,250.

And still the unholy carnage goes on. Our private advices from the Territories lead us to believe that the hide hunters have been very busy during the past winter in Northern and Middle Wyoming. We learn that a great many hides have been shipped from Rock Creek, on the Union Pacific, and that more are coming in every day.

These are the facts. What do they mean? The answer has already been given in these columns.

They mean, and can mean, but one thing. That as surely as effect must follow cause, so surely will a few years of this ruthless slaughter suffice for the extermination of the grandest game that ever existed on the earth, viz., the prong-buck, the whitetail and the mule deer, the elk and the mountain

These are the facts. What is the remedy?

It is the mature belief of those who have given to the subject the most careful and intelligent consideration, that the only adequate measure to avert the impending total destruction of the large game is to stop its butchery by the skinhunters; to restrict its killing to the supply of immediate necessities for food only, and to prohibit absolutely expor-tation of meat and hides from the Territories.

This, we repeat, is the sole remedy practicable and suffi-cient; and it is just such a provision that is embodied in House Bill No. 3,811, now in the Committee on Territories. It is entitled "A Bill for the Protection of Wild Game in the Territories of the United States." It forbids: 1. The killing of large game, except for necessary food and supply of domestic market. 2. Exportation from the Territories of these animals or their skins. 3. Traffic in the same. It provides for the apprehension, trial and punishment of those who violate the law.

The respectable and thoughtful people of the Territories are looking to the National Government for such a law. After years of apathy they are becoming aware that for the sake of the petty sums derived from the sale of the hides of wild game, they are permitting one of the most attractive features of their sections to be done away with, and are allowing themselves to be robbed of what should be a source of revenue to their treasuries and to themselves. Govern-ment interference is needed. The area covered by our Territories is so large and so thinly settled, that the local governments can do but little to check the evil.

The preservation of our large game is a subject that con cerns the Nation, not simply the people who dwell where the game is found. Each year the uninhabited portions of the Western mountains are visited more and more by parties from all sections of the country. These localities are becoming the favorite resorts and resting places for the exhausted or the invalid. The game must be preserved as well for visitors as for residents.

The presence of large wild game in the mountains is a resource of any section, the value of which may be calculated in dollars and cents. At the present day, when it is so much the fashion to hunt, fish and camp, nothing can render a tract of country more alluring to a considerable class of the community than the belief that it contains large game. The people who visit the wild regions of the mountains desire,

whether they be sportsman or not, to see game, or to believe that they are in a region where it may be seen. These tourists are desirable as spending money and increasing trade, and are in many respects useful visitors to have come into the unsettled regions of the West. If people will kill only enough for their absolute necessities in camp, the supply, depleted though it now be, will last for very many years. But the skinhunting must be stopped. It is certain that unless some measures are taken, and that speedily, for the protection of our large game, a time will come before very long when it will be impossible for the traveler anywhere in the mountains to keep the camp in meat.

THE MATCH TARGETS.

THE circular from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association here shows that the understanding on this side the water is that the match is to be fought on our Creedmoor targets. Whether that is thoroughly understood on the other side does not appear in any of the correspondence as published. The conditions sent over by the sub-committee of the British Council, were singularly deficient in this respect, and in them no distinct mention is made of the sort of target to be used in the match.

There are three sorts of targets to be used in the match. There is one for the 200 yards range; another used at the 500 and 600 yards ranges, while another target again is to be fired and the soo, and 1,000 yard points. This last target is the same on both sides of the Atlantic. It is the old 6x12 feet target-slab made so familiar to the general public through the international small bore matches already held.

The mid-range and short-range targets in use here and at Wimbledon differ very materially. To make these differences plain, we give the following table of the standard subdivisions:

AMERICAN.
Target 4x6 FEET—200 Yards.
Bullseye circular, 8 in. in diam.
Centre, 26 " "
Inner, 46 " "
Outer, remainder of target. Target 6x6 feet-500 & 600 Yards. Target 6x6 FEET—OW & OW 1414S.
Bullseye circular, 22 in. in diam.
Centre, " 38 " "
Inner, " 54 "
Outer, remainder of target. English.
Target 4x4 FEST—200 Yards.
Bullseye circular, 8 in. in diam.
Centre, "12" Centre, " 12 " Inner, " 24 " Outer, remainder of target.

Target 6x6 FEET-500 & 600 Yards. Bullseye circular, 24 in. diam. Centre, "30 "" Inner, "48 "" Outer, remainder of target.

Because of these differences it is now impossible to make any satisfactory comparison between the records made in the two countries. The English volunteers will certainly go on two countries. with the Wimbledon target subdivisions in their practice, and if our riflemen use the American scheme of marking, it will be impossible to determine the relative team merits.

It makes little difference on what sort of a target a team may practice, provided only that its drill be careful, and the men learn to pull well together, but the question of target to be used in the match must be settled sooner or later, and the more promptly it is attended to the better. Of course the teams in the match will shoot on similar targets, but just now we are puzzled to know precisely what that target is

MINNEAPOLIS GREYHOUNDS.—In our columns last week mention was made of a beautiful greybound puppy presented to Mr. R. M. Conway, of Virginia, by the Hon. King, of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Conway writes us in high praise of the animal, which promises to share the excellent qualities of the Minneapolis greybounds, a breed, our corre quality. Some years ago, Dan Mace, the famous driver of trotting horses, took some noted flyers to Minneapolis, and when making a fast mile on the track, it is said, one of the greyhounds of this breed led the trotter the entire mile, and frolicked in, a winner. The spectators became so enthusiastic over this exhibition that they purchased the hound and presented it to Mace. The famous driver afterward declared that he found in Minnesota only one thing which for speed would surpass his flyer, and that this he had brought away We know of no man who can better appreciate the qualities of a good dog than our Virginia friend, and we are much pleased that he should have come into possession "Minnesota."

We publish on another page the suggestive paper read before the New Hampshire Fish and Game League, by Mr. W. W. Colburn, of Springfield, Mass. The review of the progress of field sports in New England is certainly encouraging to those who have been most instrumental in bringing about the changed repute in which field recreation is now held. The best possible illustration of the correctness of Mr. Colburn's conclusions was the simple fact that such a

GEORGE SHEPARD PAGE.

WE present our readers this week with a picture of the new President of the Δmerican Fishcultural Association; and such portions of his life as an angler and fishculturist as will be of interest.

Mr. Page was born in Readfield, Kennebec county, Maine, on July 29, 1838, and in 1845 his family moved to Chelsea, a suburb of Boston, where he was educated in the primary, grammar, and high schools.

At an early age he manifested that interest in matters piscatorial which has since made him so well known among American anglers and fishculturists.

In 1857-8 he visited St. Anthony, Minn., and was one of the early visitors to Lake Minnetonka, in which famous lake he captured many large pike. In 1860 he made his first visit to the Rangeley Lakes of Maine, by invitation of his cousin, Hon. Henry O. Stanley, Fish Commissioner of the State, and here took his first trout, which weighed two and a half pounds, from the apron of the upper dam. During this trip he caught a seven-pound trout, and observed the spawning habits of the fish. A pair of large trout had a nest which he watched for several days, and even approached and stroked them gently without alarming them, so intent upon their business were they. The Rangeleys were then in an almost unknown country, and Mr. Page wrote them up in the daily press and recommended them to his friends, and the public and kept up his visits from year to year. In 1862 he moved to New York city.

In 1863 Mr. Page brought down brook trout of five to pounds and presented to William Cullen Bryant, Henry J. Raymond, George Wilkes and Genio C. Scott. These fish created a sensation among anglers, many of whom denied the genuineness of the species, until Agassiz pronounced them to be true brook trout. In 1867 Mr. Page or ganized the Oquossoc Angling Association, of which he was president for ten years, and which built what was then the finest angling club house in America. In the same year he took 30,000 eggs of the Rangeley trout, packed them in moss and transported them to New Jersey, where he hatched them-the first instance that we know of where eggs of wild trout were taken and transported 500 miles. In 1867 he took the great ten-pound trout-which for upward of ten years was the largest Salmo fontinalis on record, and which was stuffed and exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and subsequently at Blackford's annual trout openings. This male trout, which weighed probably twelve pounds when captured (it weighed ten three weeks after), and a female of eight and a quarter were transported alive from Maine to his ponds in New Jersey.

Black bass were first introduced into Maine by Mr. Page, who took thirty-one live ones from Newburgh, N. Y., to Winthrop, Me., in 1869. In the same year he carried brook trout eggs to England and France. Those taken to England were hatched at South Kensington by Frank Buckland, and those to France at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, under the Société d'Acclimatation. These are believed to be the first eggs of American trout which crossed the ocean.

In 1870 Mr. Page was made an honorary member of the Société d'Acclimatation, Paris, and corresponding member of the Deutsche Fischerei Verein. In this year he discovered an account of the "Dry Impregnation of Fish Eggs" in a Russian paper, which he caused to be translated and published in the New York Citizen, this being the first announcement in this country of that process.

In 1872 he attended the second meeting of the American Fishcultural Association at Albany; and introduced a resolution asking Congress to appropriate money to erect a salmon hatchery on the Pacific coast and to undertake shad hatching on the Atlantic rivers. He was made chairman of the committee to present the same to Congress, and upon doing so asked for an appropriation of \$10,000. This was granted and \$5,000 more added; Prof. S. F. Baird being then appointed commissioner. Commenting on this at the time, the New York Citizen of June 22, 1872, said: "Fishculture is again indebted to Mr. Geo. Shepard Page for an important service. Last year through Mr. Pages' efforts, the great advantages of the dry impregnation of fish eggs became known in this country, and this year through his exertions an appropriation of \$15,000 has been made by Congress for the introduction and restoration of shad and salmon to American waters."

In 1874 Mr. Page was elected Vice-President of the American Fishcultural Association, and built a hatchery on Bema Stream, Oxford county, Me. For the three years previous he had caught and liberated many adult trout in the Rangeley Lakes with their weight and the date attached to them on platinum tags, and in 1873 one was taken by the artist Thomas Moran, which had gained one and three-quarter pounds in two years.

In 1874 he transported black bass from the Delaware River to the Passaic, in New Jersey.

In 1877 Mr. Page directed the construction of trout hatching works at the outlet of Rangeley for restocking those waters.

In 1881 Mr. Page suggested to Prof. Thos. H. Huxley, Inspector of Salmon Fisheries of England, the introduction of the American shad into England.

On April 1, 1883, he was elected President of the American Fishcultural Association.

The subject of our sketch has been in active business since he was twenty years old, mainly dealing with the chemical products of coal tar. His house has extensive chemical works in the United States and in France, with important connections in London. In this department of research he has invented several useful articles, and has taken out some valuable patents. He introduced into this country the method of creosoting for the preservation of wood. He is a member of the American Gas Light Association, the American Chemical Society, and the American and the New York Pharmaceutical Societies.

Mr. Page has figured largely in Christian, philanthropical, reform and temperance associations. He is Vice-President of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers in this city; and was one af the four original founders of the New Jersey State Temperance Society, of which he was president for seven years—a staunch cold water fishculturist! Sunday school work has also claimed a share of his attention and he has been a superintendent and teacher for twenty years, being a member of the Congregational Church. When abroad he represents the Smithsonian Institution, by appointment of Professor Baird.

Mr. Page is a great advocate of education. He believes that it should be free, non-sectarian and compulsory. When he made his home at Stanley, N. J., in 1867, there were no schools within two miles of the village. He immediately established one, employed teachers, and furnished books, furniture and other appliances. Later he built a fine school house and expended several thousand dollars for the benefit of the children of the poor during ten years. In 1870 he delivered addresses at Manchester, England, at the invitation of the National Education League, in Free Trade Hall, and elsewhere, in which he described the free school system of the United States, for which he received the thanks of the League for his assistance in securing the enactment of the present free, unsectarian and compulsory education law.

We have dwelt largely upon his angling and fishcultural career, but his laurels are not solely those of an angler.



GEORGE SHEPARD PAGE.

During a tramp of two hundred miles in October and Novem ber, 1877, from Rangeley Lakes in Maine, to Lake St. Francis in Canada, and return, he shot a magnificent caribou American reindeer) which weighed 600 lbs., and stood nine feet from the ground to the tip of his antlers. The latter were three feet long and had twenty-seven prongs and branches. The head is now a prominent decoration of his hall. A graphic account of this hunt appeared in our columns and was copied into many papers. It was on this trip that at the French Canadian village of St. Vital du Lambton, he met with Urban Therriault, a lineal descendant of the Acadians, whose ancestor, warned in season, escaped from Grand Prein 1755, carrying an infant son in his arms, fleeing through the forest from Nova Scotia to the St. Lawrence. Mr. Page secured the autograph of Mr. Therriault in the pocket copy of Longfellow which he always carries on his angling and hunting tours. On his return he called upon the poet at Cambridge and described the interesting discovery, to the delight of Mr. Longfellow, who added his autograph to that of the Acadian.

SPARE THE TREES,

IF we have the most perfect code of game and fish laws which it is possible to devise, and have them ever so thoroughly enforced, what will they avail if there is no cover for game nor water for fish? All the protection that the law can give will not prevent the game naturally belonging to a wooded country from leaving it when it is deforested, nor keep fish in streams that have shrunk to a quarter of their ordinary volume before midsummer. The streams of such a country will thus shrink when the mountains, where the snows lie latest and the feeding springs are, and the swamps, which dole out their slow but steady tribute, are bereft of shade.

Here is a field for missionary work, and by such work alone can this evil of tree-murder be checked. No law can be enacted that will oblige landowners to spare the trees which shade their ledges and swamps, but it is possible that they can be made to see that it is to their interest to do so. The thin soil of a rocky hill, when deprived of its shelter of branches, will be burned by the summer sun out of all power to help the germination of any worthy seed, or to nurture so noble a plant as a tree through the tender days of its infancy. But it supports only uscless weeds and brambles, Once so

denuded, it will be for many years, if not always, unsightly and unprofitable. Some swamps may be, at great expense, brought into tillage and meadow, but nine times out of ten, when cleared of the lusty growth of woods, they bear nothing but wild grass, and the streams that trickled from them all the summer long in their days of wildness, show in August only the parched trail of the spring course.

August only the parched trail of the spring course.

Our natives have inherited their ancestors' hatred of trees, which to them were only cumberers of the ground, to be got rid of by the speediest means; and our foreign-born land-holders, being unused to so much woodland, think there can be no end to it, let them slash away as they will.

Who has not seen in Yankee land, ledges and steep slopes that can bear nothing but wood to any profit, shorn of their last tree, and the margins of streams robbed to the very edge of the willows and water-maples that shaded the water and with their roots protected the banks from washing? Who has not known a little alder swamp, in which when he visited it on the first day of the season each year, he was sure to find a dozen woodcock? The first day comes some year and he seeks it as usual, to find its place only marked by brush heaps, stubs and sedges; and for the brook that wimpled through it in the days of yore, only stagnant pools. The worst of it is, the owners can seldom give any reason for this slaughter but that their poor victims were trees and bushes.

It is strange that the Yankee, with his proverbial thriftiness and forecast, should, when it comes to the proper and sensible management of woodlands, entirely lose these gifts. Why can he not understand that it is more profitable to keep a lean or thin soil that will grow nothing well but wood, growing wood instead of worthless weeds? The crop is one which is slow in coming to the harvest, but it is a sure one. and is every year becoming a more paying one. Furthermore, it breaks the fierceness of the winds, and keeps the springs from drying up, and is a comfort to the eye, whether in the greenness of the leaf or the bareness of the bough. Under its protecting arms live and breed the grouse, the quail and the hare, and in its shadowed rills swim the trout. If we would have these we must keep the woods a-growing. No woods, no game; no woods, no water, and no water, no fish.

THE HERBERT MONUMENT.

A S we have already stated in these columns, the Greenwood Lake Association proposes to erect in the Warwick Woodlands a monument to William Henry Herbert, best known to sportsmen as ''Frank Forester.'' To-day we print a letter from the Secretary of the Greenwood Lake Association, in which he invites other societies to join with his own in the project.

In connection with this letter of Mr. McDowell is published an account of a former Herbert memorial scheme, undertaken six years ago, at which time the "Frank Forester Memorial Association" was formed. The movement of 1875–76 was a success and a failure, just how much of each may be learned from the history as told in the account referred to.

It was certainly successful in securing the result for which it was primarily formed. Although the actual work of placing a stone over Herbert's grave was performed by others, none the less must the credit for the deed rightly be accorded to the members of the "Frank Forester Memorial Association," for it was they who impelled the citizens of Newark to the action taken in the matter.

The results of the subsequent efforts of the association show that it made a mistake when it adopted the ambitious scheme of a costly monument to be erected in Central Park. To touch the sympathies of men with the story of Herbert's unmarked grave, and to enlist their ready aid in making reparation for the negligence of family and friends, was an easy task. The response was natural and immediate. But the public was not willing to put thousands of dollars into a monument, the cost, character and purpose of which were to it matters of mystery. Indeed, the Memorial Association itself appears to have had no very definite conception of what it wanted to do, as witness the vague and glittering terms of its appeal. This circular failed to have the desired effect, even though bearing the names of many of the most prominent sportsmen of the day. Nor, while the funds already in the treasury of the association were enough to have erected the headstone "neither costly nor imposing," did they go far, when devoted by the committee to the endeavor to collect the thousands more needed for the "memorial work of art, worthy the genius of this Centennial year of American Independence."

The plain facts appear to have been that in 1875 and '76 the regard entertained by the public for William Henry Herbert was sufficiently strong to put a headstone over his grave; it was not strong enough to build for him a costly monument of granite and bronze.

Long Island Shooting.—The season just closing has been one of the best in many years for wild fowl shooting in the Great South Bay. The shooting is about over, we understand. We hope that the day is not far distant when the birds may be allowed to make their spring journey without disturbance. It is pleasant to notice that the remarks against spring shooting, which we recently expressed, appear to have the hearty concurrence and support of many of our older and wiser heads. If sportsmen do not exercise some self-control they will suffer in the future for their greediness.

The Sportsman Tourist.

FIELD SPORTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

The following paper was read by Mr. W. W. Colburn, of Springfield, Mass., before the Fish and Game League of New Hampshire, at its meeting at Nashus.!

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THE annual meeting of the Game and Fish League affords an excellent opportunity for sportsmen of New Hampshire, at its meeting at Mashuz.]

THE annual meeting of the Game and Fish League affords an excellent opportunity for sportsmen of New Hampshire, at the confer with each other on matters of common interest; to take an inventory of the various items that enter into the present account of field sports; to note the tendency or drift of public opinion in regard to sportsmen and their practices; to mark the recent improvements in the implements and accessories now deemed essential to the success and enjoyment of shooting and angling, and to observe carefully the outlook for the future of those who reckon field sports among their avocations, and who consider a day, now and then, in the open air, with dog and gun, or rod and reel, as not misspent, but devoted to rational, healthful, and honorable recreation. Accordingly, I have selected as a subject for brief consideration, 'The Status of Field Sports and the Outlook for Sportsmen in New England.'

At the outset, I notice that field sports, especially the shooting of game birds on the wing and over dogs trained to find and to point them, tave grown rapidly in favor in this country during the last ten years. This indicates a radical change in the general sentiment of New England. Not many years since it was not deemed reputable to spend much time with dog and gun. The practice of shooting and angling was formerly viewed wholly from the financial standpoint, and, as it did not pay directly in dollars and cents, was condemned and associated with the shiftless and thriftless 'me'er do weels' who often showed an excessive fondness for this unpopular and unremunerative sport. Now it is quite the reverse, and among the wealthy and fashionable young men of our large cities it is entirely earegle to take vigorous exercise i

Nunt.

What is the outlook in regard to legislation in the interests of sportsmen? On the whole it is as favorable as one could reasonably expect it to be when he considers all the circumstances bearing upon it. Legislation is of little avail, except as it accords with public opinion. If all who shoot or trap birds were unanimous in their belief that game birds should be captured only in the three fall months, and would support their belief by their practice, there would be no need of legislation for the protection of game. There is evidence that public opinion is becoming more favorable toward restricting the time for the legal destruction of game. The majority of those who shoot for sport keep the game law, although it may not in all respects accord with their own views. There are some who violate the law under the temptation of high prices offered by market men for early birds, and others anticipate the legal opening of the scason by a few days or weeks and pleud self-defense, fearing that the market-hunters will leave nothing for them if they await the legitimate season. This commercial and selfish sprit is antagonistic to true sportsmanship, but fortunately this spirit is suicidal, and its impolicy is becoming every year more manifest. Spring shooting should be abolished, and three months are long enough for the open season for any game.

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The outlook in the direction of the accessories and conveniences in shooting is eminently satisfactory. Dogs of high breeding and fine training are abundant, and can be purchased at lower prices than formerly. The numerous bench shows and field trials in this country during the last eight years have done much for the improvement of our dogs, especially of the two varieties that are indispensable companions and coadjutors of the wing shot, namely, pointers and setters. Much is now being done in the interests of the lively little cockers, which will be found useful in working the thick coverts which are the favorite haunts of the woodcock at some seasons inNew England. The fox hound deserves attention, and more account should be made of fox hunting. Foxes are numerous in the Eastern States, and the pursuit of them would afford good sport. By the formation of clubs, and the establishment of subscription packs on a small scale, the chase might be made a social amusement, and contribute more than it now does to the sports of winter. Guns of good quality as to material, proportion and workmanship, are now offered at prices within the reach of limited means. The last dozen years have wrought changes in the manufacture of guns in this country and England. The pistol grip, rebounding locks, patent fore ends, large firing pins, low hammers and invisible hammers are among the novelties of the last few years, and most of them are improvements and will remain. The invention of glass balls for trap shooting is worthy of notice. Clubs for the purpose of shooting these balls have been formed all over the country, and are good training schools for wing shots. Ball shooting is also free from many objections that lie against pigeon shooting.

All who have enjoyed hunting our noblest game bird must have lamented the rapid decrease of the ruffed grouse in many parts of the Northern and Eastern States during the last five years. There h

eggs by red squirrels.

No one of these alleged causes will satisfactorily account for the sudden and widely prevailing scarcity of these birds; but each has doubtless contributed its share in the work of destruction.

It is evident to the most superficial observer that the first-named has been constant and constantly increasing with the

increased popularity of field sports. It was noticed last fall in the western part of Massachusetts that grouse were more abundant among the hills and nountains than in the valleys. This fact supports the theory of a disease among the young birds on the low grounds, or that cold storms about the last of May or the first of June may have destroyed them, although I am not aware that the storms at that time of the year have been any more severe than in former years when the young grouse survived in large numbers. There is no doubt that red squirrels destroy the eggs and young of many small birds, but that they have had any large share in the destruction of the birds in question over the large area from which they have nearly disappeared, is scarcely credible. These squirrels, according to my observation, have been much less plentiful in New England during the last five years than they were in former years when grouse were abundant.

Although the woodcock have been hunted in season and out of season, they still come to us in fair though diminishing numbers each year. There are many localities in the Northern States where a few scattered broods are raised and remain unmolested through the summer. Many breed so far to the north as to be beyond the reach of sportsmen and market hunters, and are undisturbed except by their natural enemies. But when the "flight" time comes, they are obliged to run the gauntlet of the myriad of guns that are in the field in October and November. If they can escape the murderous fusikade to which they are exposed on their journey southward, many of them can find a safe retreat during the winter in the Southern States, large areas of which are comparatively inaccessible to hunters. If the time for shootfield in October and November. If they can escape the murderous fusilade to which they are exposed on their journey southward, many of them can find a safe retreat during the winter in the Southern States, large areas of which are comparatively inaccessible to hunters. If the time for shooting the woodcock in all the States should be limited to two months, and sportsmen would not be too desirous to make large bags, the prospect would be good for a fair number of these beautiful birds from year to year.

The beautiful passenger pigeon has become a rare bird all sportsmen are interested in its preservation. Wholesale netting in many States has nearly exterminated the pigeons in some localities and greatly reduced their numbers in others. If they should be protected for nine months in the year, as they ought to be, the close time covering their breeding season, there is no reason why they should not become fairly plentiful again, even in New England.

The experiment of introducing the migratory quail of Europe into this country remains in uncertainty as to its success, as it did one year ago. There are some who believe that the birds which were liberated here, or their offspring, are still alive, and that their migrations are already established. Many are still skeptical, and assert that the evidence of the success of the experiment is not decisive.

For one, I am glad that the attempt has been made, and hope that further trials will be made in this direction. The suggestion made by Mr. Win. M. Williams, of Springfield, Mass., that the birds be kept over one winter in confinement and let loose early in the spring so that the young birds may mature early enough to migrate southward before cold weather, is a good one, and worthy of adoption.

I regret to learn that the movements made during the past winter to bring our native quail (Ortga virginiarus) from the south have not been so successful as former attempts have been. If proper care is taken in caging and sending them and they are carefully housed and protected

ON AN OLD TURNPIKE.

PART I.

"I love it the better the older it grows For its quiet beauty and homespun air, Still blossoms, in corners, the sweet wild rose; And the birds are 't 'ome in its hedges there

And the folk one meets have a gentle look, As of those who never a sorrow knew: While, below the willows, a dreamy brook Runs soft and clear, as if fed with dew."

Runs soft and clear, as if fed with dew."

OF all who wait the oncoming of spring, I doubt not the angler and pedestrian are heartiest in its welcome. They, perfore, have hibernated and only in retrospection, or in anticipation have for long months followed their wonted recreation; and the exultant streams and tuneful groves find response in their now bounding hearts. Although winter may o'erleap his bounds and make the first weeks of spring very unlike its poetical and whilom gentleness, there are signs of the approach of balmy breezes, of verdant meadows and of budding tree and flower; so, with a spray of "fussy willow" in the hand, the child of nature may wave early and loving greeting to the coy maiden whose coming calls the violet and anemone from their hiding-places to grace and make memorable her progress through the land.

a spray of "nissy willow" in the hand, the child of hature may wave early and loving greeting to the coy maiden whose coming calls the violet and anemone from their hiding-places to grace and make memorable her progress through the land. Let us go forth and set ourselves face to face with nature while she is in her fresh and virgin beauty; ere the sun and shower and omnipresent decay make havoc with the delicate adornments that give promise of a lush summer-tide, and glowing harvest-home.

There are only two ways by which to enjoy, truly and fully, the country-side—the first on one's own legs, with no impedimenta, and subject only to one's own will and pleasure; the second, astride a good horse in close sympathy with his rider, and subject to no untoward pranks to distract his master's communion with the kindly spirit of nature, with which he holds tryst.

To enjoy the by-ways of field and wood, perfect freedom to halt or to advance, is absolutely necessary, and endowed with this blessing, with health and a good conscience, what unalloyed pleasure the wanderer a field may have "without money and without price!"

Clad in comfortable walking-gear, then, let us for a few miles, follow this old Turnpike—erstwhile a famous thoroughfare, from the coast into the peaceful bucolic regions of the midliand counties. It has been long deserted by ordinary travel, and few are the habitations to be seen for miles and miles of its length. The ruts are overgrown with turf, the stones in the pathway are covered with moss, and the alder and birch, here and there, are growing luxuriantly where the galloping stage-horses once made the dust fly from their hoofs. Is it possible, do you ask? "Tis the truth, my friend, that along this sequestered way the mail coach, the baggageman the pleasure-carriage, and the "up-country" team once bowled or jogged to the music of the guard's horn, the rattle of harness, and the merry talk of the passenger. Yonder cellar-hole was once covered by an old-time coaching-jun, and thereabouts were the shed

old days, which only the hoary-headed ones now wot of

old days, which only the hoary-headed ones now wot of from personal experience.

Think how gallantly the laden coaches were driven up to your threshold—'tis of stone and the only remaining relic of the rambling superstructure which, erstwhile, gave food and shelter to "man and beast"—the coachmen, in their course, showing their skill (as coachmen would do in those days) at "feather-edging" the slow wheels of the farmer's eart, or the sturdy post of the gateway! See the long line of passengers filing into the grateful warmth of the spacious inn, bearing each the burthen of a light or heavy heart! The spot seems haunted. There is a "poetry of the past" about this once busy spot which is bewitching to the contemplative and imaginative mind. But we may not tarry longer here; there are pleasant spots to see and flowers to cull ere we turn from this neglected byway into the pretentious highway of the present time.

Here, of all places, is the spot in which to pause and listen to the sweet sounds of awaking nature. Bird and insect

Here, of all places, is the spot in which to pause and insect to the sweet sounds of awaking nature. Bird and insect life, on such a day as this, is abroad on swift wing, and the songs which fill the air have a sweetness which the peace-tulness of the air intensifies and prolongs wonderfully. Not a trace of humanity can be seen on either hand, and one is ladd to since

a trace of numanity, led to sing:

"I am out of humanity's reach. I am out of numerical steach.

I must finish my journey alone,
Never hear the sweet music of speech—
I start at the sound of my own."

Never near the sweet music or speech—
f start at the sound of my own."

The cows, grazing in yonder field, betoken that a farmstead is not far off, but they seem contented with the foretaste of their season's browsing, and, at this moment, one
might esteem them as free from the care (and in too many
cases the abuse) of man as are yonder blackbirds, singing so
merrily. How restful is a lush neadow and a grazing herd to
the weary eye! The green grass, the feasting kine, with their
dun, piebald or black sides glistening in the sun; an old wall
in the foreground, and in the far distance a gently-flowing
stream, hard-by a goodly growth of wood, form a pretty
picture, and 'tis never so pretty as in early spring-tide, with
the balm of spring's air and canopied with the sky of spring.
Mark yon steep hill bereft of woody shelter. It is a blot
on this lovely spring day and our innocent "outing." The
hand of man and the ax has been lain heavily thereon, and
the violets, in profusion, were wont to bloom, and the
graceful fern waved in the breeze as in mockery of the
sturdy boughs, their shelter. How changed is all now! We
cannot well avoid the place, so let us hasten by and more
leasurely saunter in the vale beyond. Here are flowers, in
spring's perfection spread, and they are beautiful to see. Sit
down and muse awhile in this flower-strewn spot. Share
with bird and bee this brave show of beauty and innocense,
and drink deep of the tiny, perfumed cups still glistening
with the dew of night. Here Herrick night have written:

"What, were ye born to be

"What, were ye born to be An hour or half's delight,
And so to bid good night?
Tis pity Nature brought ye forth, Merely to show your worth, And lose you quite!

"But you are lovely leaves, where we May read how things have
Their end, though ne'er so brave;
And after they have shown their pride
Like you, awhile, they glide Into the grave.

To be sure the above was written to the "blossoms" of trees, but it seems, for the nonce and here, just as appropriate for these fragile bits of color, so coy, so sweet, so pure; smiling back to the sky, nodding in the breeze, and fading, like all mundane things, be they large or small, just as they begin to impress the susceptible heart with the depth and sweetness of Divine love and goodness. The lush life to be seen in the new leaves is pleasant to the eye, and their manifold forms and shades of green contrast very prettily. Here and there are tiny tendrils reaching forth for a support, and in their supplications seem pitiful. How blithesome is the note of the bobolink, and how saucy he looks, perched on yonder swaying twig! When the grass is high he loves to swing in the meadow, and his song then has an exultation in it, as if joy itself were pent up in his gay body and in spasms comes rippling from his throat. These hedges are famous haunts of the song-sparrow and of the catbird, and so seldom are they disturbed that they are "free of speech," as it were, and merely look upon our intrusion coming as the tardy listeners to their wayward notes. To be sure the above was written to the "blossoms" of trees

merey took upon our intrusion coming as the tardy listeners to their wayward notes.

Just where we now stand was once a toll-gate, and that ruin was the tollkeeper's shelter. Not even his ghost demands our pence, and we pass on, unchallenged save by the discordant scream of that fugitive bluejay, whose presence is oftener associated with the season of the falling than of the bridding leaf.

oftener associated with the season of the falling than of the budding leaf.

Beyond that quaint "turnstile" is the only house we have seen, and even it seems more like a ghost of a house than a comfortable inhabitation. Comfortable? Ah! time and neglect have fought against it—have gnawed into it, and have buffeted it with wind and weather till comfort must have forsaken it long since. It stands in a goodly spot and in its prime must have presented a pleasant picture of old-time home life to the passenger who passed its door, or to the guest who was set down thereat from the dusty coach or the modest chaise. The surrounding and outlying fields give no promise of a generous yield, for the soil is hungry and its need o'er long neglected. "Tis a scene in nature's luxuriance of a hand to hand struggle for a "bare existence;" yet, in its poverty, it is beyond expression picturesque and inturance of a nant to limit struggle to a "bare existence; yet, in its poverty, it is beyond expression picturesque and not utterly dolorous in its decay. Nature is striving hard to cover the wounds of time, and noss and lichen and clinging vine blend with the brown wood of gable and roof.

That child, with a bunch of violets in her hand, is the one bit of human cheer the place presents, and a painter might "go farther and fare worse" for a subject for his deft hand to ketch and color.

sketch and color.

sketch and color.

We will here turn and retrace our steps, trying to find some new delight that our dazed eyes o'erlooked in coming thus far to meet the spring, who

* * * * * "hast been a wanderer long, On many a fair and foreign strand; In calm and beauty, sun and soug, Passing from land to land."

CRUISE OF THE NIPPER.

IV .- SHE COMES OUT.

WHOEVER makes a lone cruise in a light cance through

WHOEVER makes a lone cruise in a light canoe through the Adirondacks will be nearly certain to take in Long Lake. He can hardly avoid it. He will do well to give to it as much time and attention as he can afford. No one tourist can even approximately go over what I may call the Long Lake region in a three months' cruise. There are more than fifty snug nooks and camping spots on the shores of the lake proper. There are twelve small lakes and ponds easily reached by easy carries from the main lake. The quiet, shady, peaceful, tonely retreats that may be picked up and occupied by the way-wise tourist are beyond computation. It is true there is a settlement, a hotel and a post office on the west shore of the lake. Also, a road. But an hour's paddling takes you quite away from civilization. You can choose your ground where to camp, and be utterly alone for a month, or an entire season, if you choose.

Paddling across the lake from Kellogg's, one-half mile brings you to the inlet of Clear Pond. About the mouth is grand fishing for pickerel. A little more than a half mile below is the mouth of Big Brook, also an excellent fishing ground for pickerel, and you may take the much despised but toothsome bullhead, or catty, in plenty. You may go up either of these streams, with a few carries, to Little Tupper Lake, going through Mud Pond, Little Slim and Slim Pond, with Stony Pond at last. And all the way you may select camping grounds that ought to more than satisfy any man who is seeking healthful rest and sylvan life.

I had formed an adverse opinion of Long Lake. I had thought it too civilized. Too many guides. Too much landlordism. Too much cost for the accommodations. Every day that I was on Long Lake, the hotel detailed employes to go around the village with guests, to quarter them in private houses. Why so few of them found quarters at the old and time-honored house of Sabattis, was because the house of Sabattis was soo prolific of young half-breeds. There were nine of them when I was there. One little blue-eyed dea

It was on a bright August morning that I paddled across the lake from Kellogg's, with a notion of going to Little Tupper, via Clear Pond, etc. I had heard all the guides' stories about the introduction of pickerel to Long Lake. How Lysander Hall, and a guide by the name of Shaw, had been prosecuted for crusting deer, and in revenge, had brought pickerel from the "eastern side," If so—and I think it is—they "builded better than they knew." At that time the lake trout were almost a myth. To-day I can take more pickerel and other toothsome fish than a camp of six hearty men can eat from day to day.

Now, my sporting friends, will you heed a little logic from the standpoint of fifty years' experience? You work eleven months in the twelve at desk or bench. All through the year you are looking to an outing; a chance to get away for one, two or three weeks' vacation. You know, and I know, and we fill know, that you need it and descree it. But why in the name of all sense and reason should you boast of "bags" and "baskets?" About how much, on an average, do you require as animal food? Say, in twenty-four hours? If you kill more, why and wherefore? The man who brags to me of "bags" and "baskets" just tempts me to "shoot him on the spot."

With my hand on my mouth, and my mouth in the dust

wherefore? The man who brags not loags" and "baskets" just tempts me to "shoot him on the spot."

With my hand on my mouth, and my mouth in the dust, I admit that I shot thirty-six deer in a season. I deserved to be hung for it. Again, in Eaton county, Mich., I killed seventeen deer. With these exceptions, I have never killed more than ten or twelve yearly. And yet my conscience squirms. Why should I ever have killed a deer that I did not need for immediate use? Why, in the name of heaven, was I looking for market prices and quotations? Well, I was young. I knew no better. To-day, the mother doe or the spotted fawn can pass me on a runway as safely as my own mother.

Last summer, among the duffle that I took into the North Woods was my favorite single-barreled.

own mother.

Last summer, among the duffle that I took into the North
Woods was my favorite single-barreled hair-triggered rifle.
With it I have driven the nail five times in succession at the

Woods was my favorite single-barreled hair-triggered rifle. With it I have driven the nail five times in succession at the distance of one hundred feet. At one hundred yards the distance of one hundred feet. At one hundred yards the deer would be lucky that got away from me with a standing shot. Now, when the season opened, I could have had an open standing shot any morning when I chose to seek it.

I took in just twelve bullets.

I took in just twelve bullets.

I brought the entire twelve home again. I did not load the rifle once last summer. There was no occasion. At Mr. Lamberton's camp, at Ed. Arnold's, at the Pratt camp, at Sam Dunakin's, and other places, I could get a piece of venison when I ne-ded it. What earthly excuse had I for sending a bullet crashing through the bones and quivering fiesh of a bright-eyed, graceful denizen of the woods? And so the old rifle rests by the ingle-lug, and I only take it out once a month to keep my shooting up in offhand practice, which is, after all, the only rifle practice worth talking about. And just here and now I want to put in my oar on offhand shooting. Offhand shooting is not done by sticking a hickory wiping-rod in your left pocket, extending the other end, and gripping rod and barrel together to steady the hund. It is not done by twisting your body out of all grace and comeliness to get a "hip-rest." It is done by taking a firm, free stand on both feet, drawing the rifle to a graceful and natural position, with both elbows free of the body, getting the best bead you can, and cutting loose at the right instant. That is offhand shooting. As for all rests, they are well enough in sighting a gun, but once sure that your sights are plum centre, take no nore resting shots. It may be good civil engineering, but is unworthy the notice of American rillenan. This by way of digression.

At the mouth of Big Brook I tried the pickerel, with light tackle and an Soz. rod. With a two-oared skiff and strong

rilleman. This by way of digression.

At the mouth of Big Brook I tried the pickerel, with light tackle and an 80z. rod. With a two-oared skiff and strong tackle I would have lain just inside the lily pads, and cast outside into clear water. With a 16lb. canoe and a light trout rig I thought it wiser to lie off about 40ft, in clear water, and cast toward the thick mass of lily pads, hoping to stop any fellow I might hook before he could get into a bad tangle among the lily stems. It worked very well at the start. A lively bright-sided little fellow of a pound and a half took the lure handsomely, almost at the first cast, and got the canoe to the fringe of lily leaves that covered the water like a carpet before I could get him in. I laid off

again and soon had the mate to him. The sport was fine. I began to wake up. Paddling up a few rods, off the deepest part of the inlet, I began to cast with a bigger bait and deeper trolling. And then and there I saw a huge pickerel driving straight at the lure, and in the morning light showing distinctly as though lying on the beach. I might easily have jerked the hooks away and saved my rod; but I was in the humor for a racket, so let him snap his huge, sharky jaws over hooks, bait, and more than half the strong wire snell, which he did, and turned with a heavy swirl for his mysterious cavern among the lily roots. I gave him the butt, (I think that is the correct term) and the brave old rod took the form of a loop for a few seconds, then the top joint broke down to a right angle, the canoe commenced a lively waltz into the lily pads, and the next minute I was sitting in the canoe holding a line in my hand that ran to the bottom—straight up and down—the broken rod dragging overboard, and a wrathy angler trying to raise a big pickerel by the handline dodge. It didn't work well. Somehow he seemed to have collateral security on the heavy toad-lily roots at the bottom. First he would ereep slowly away with a yard or two of line, then I would as slowly get it back inch by inch. I gathered loose line, got a long bight, and passed it under a rib of the canoe, hauling taut and making all fast. Took in the old rod, filled a pipe, and made a "dead set" at patience.

Once, under similar conditions, I saved a twenty-two pound maskalonge in High Bank Lake, Michigan. I thought I might tire out this fellow, but he was not to be had. I spoke of light tackle. The rod was light, made by Heyling of Rochester. It was a beauty in '60: in '82 it may have been a little dull and dead. The line was the taper, waterproof, in common use at present. The wire snell and hooks had been tested at forty-four pounds. For two mortal hours I sat in that eggshell, irving all sorts of dodges to start my customer. Then my patience went by the board.

pounds; certainly more than eight. He weighed enough to wreck my tackle and rod.

I gathered and stowed the wreck of rod and line. I was not so very sorry. It was quite an experience, and a partial excuse for backing down from a trip I was physically unfit for. I paddled across the placid lake to Kellogg's, and asked for mail. There was none. I was glad of it. No news is good news. I had a set of tin dishes, that I think can hardly be beaten. They were made without handles, or wire in the rims, nesting together, and filling all requirements of boiling, frying, and baking. The old shanty tent, that had often sheltered me and a couple of friends through a rainy night, and only weighed four and one-quarter pounds, that could be put up on an emergency as quickly as I could cut a twelve foot pole; this and these I gave away, reserving a single dish in which to make coffee.

Once, I would not have believed I could pass "Owl's Head," without ascending it to the uttermost peak. Now, I said, the view of a mountain-top from the bosom of a placid lake, is much finer than a view of many lakes from the top of a cold, windy, cheerless mountain.

I was getting weak—demoralized, may be. I paddled up Long Lake, took the carries slowly and wearily, and brought up at Leavitt's, late in the afternoon of a model August day. Even as I went over the carries, Charles Parker, with his wife and boat, was lurking near the trail; and his Nemesis, in the person of Warren Cole, was also on his very heels. When Parker launched his boat at the second carry, Cole was there, and ordered a hatt. Parker dodged behind his wife, and tried to get off. Cole shot him. The public know the rest. Going up the carries, I was passed by two guides, with their boats and parties. One of them carried a boat that struck me as being the best guide-boat of the Long Lake model I had seen in the North Woods. It would carry three persons with baggage, was finished in oil and vannish, and weighed forty-eight pounds. Had it been put together with white cedar strips in

suited me. The table was excellent, as I have always found it. And an open camp with a fire in front is breezier, freer, healthier than any indoor arrangement for sleeping. I pre-empted a corner of the "guide's camp," mended the old rod, and spent days paddling around the rocky shores of mainland and island, tly-fishing for bass. They nearly always rose to a red ibis or brown hackle, though here, in Pennsylvania, we can hardly coax the small-mouth to notice a fly. With us, he runs entirely to crayfish and dobsons. I shall come to understand his various ways in various waters—about as soon as I solve the grouse problem. It was on a bright morning in August that I let go, and started for Third Lake, leaving my dunnage, save a light knapsack, to be taken charge of by "Slim Jim," who had gone across to the Saranaes. The morning, the lake, the scenery, all would justify a younger man in a little enthusi-astic description; and it was not altogether lost on me. Buss were jumping all along the rocky shores, a brace of hounds—although it was out of season—were sending the deer along the high ridge to the southward at a killing pace, and I met two guide boats with parties who had been out all night, floating. Each party had a deer, and I was pleased to see that they were both bucks. I reached Brown's Tract Inlet before the west wind commenced to blow—as it does about every fair day—and, going up that very crooked stream, again saw the disappearing fish among the lily pads; the same that had puzzled me before. But I was too weak and listless to try them without bait or fly.

appearing fish among the nly pags; the same man had puzzled me before. But I was too weak and listless to try them without bait or fly.

Half way up the inlet I came near getting cut down by a seventeen feet Long-laker. She was coming down at a rapid rate, and just as I was rounding one of the numerous short bends, her sharp iron prow came in sight at steamhout speed, pointing directly at my midships. The old whaling instincts came to the surface at once. I yelled "starnall," dropped the paddle, seized the cut-water of the threatening boat, and held her off with all my strength. The guide behaved finely. At the first sound of my voice he dipped his oars deep, and backed for all the ash was worth. But she was a large boat, coming down-stream under strong headway, with three men and baggage, and not to be stopped instantly. But her headway was deadened. She came on until her stem pressed leavily on the side of the frail canoe, bending it inboard. I was pressed and crowded as hare among march grass and bushy tangles of middly vegetation; then she stopped, receded; the guide dipped his oars and dashed away. I was faint, but her on with all my strength. The guide behaved finely. At the first sound of my voice he dipped his oars deep, and backed for all the ash was worth. But she was a large boat, coming down-stream under strong headway, with three men and baggage, and not to be stopped instantly. But her headway was deadened. She came on until her stem pressed heavily on the side of the frail canoe, bending it inboard. I was pressed and crowded as hare among march grass and bushy tangles of middly vegetation; then she stopped, receded; the guide dipped his oars and dashed away. I was faint, but the canoe was safe. No word was spoken. But that guide

has impressed me as a cool capable fellow. Getting your canoe crushed in a lonely forest is quite as bad as being "put a-foot" on the Western plains, through losing your

broncho.

Though my entire load—cance and knapsack—was than 26lbs.; the carry from the inlet to Eighth Lake trying, in my weak state.

than 2010s.; the carry from the infect to Ergunt Lake was trying, in my weak state.

Alva Dunning had loaned me the key of his camp on the Eighth, and I rested there a couple of hours, taking a lurch from his stores, and leaving the key hidden at the root of a stump as agreed on. The Eighth was a beauty on that bright, warm day. There was not a human being save myself about the lake. The water, lying as nature made it, was ruifled into breezy waves, capped with white. But for the quavering cry of a solitary loon and the gentle lapping of the water on the island shore, there was no sound, and the next relay would take me to Seventh and Sixth, with backwater and dead timber lines, decaying vegetation, nauseous smells, and all the curses that come of destroying forest lakes and streams for man's selfish greed. [N. B. Does it ever occur to the average guide that he has a better moral right to explode a can of dynamite under one of these dams, than a selfish monopolist has to poison the air that men, women, and helpless children are forced to breathe and drink'] To say nothing of the destruction of fish, the converting of a beautiful sheet of water into a scene of desolation that will say nothing of the destruction of fish, the converting of a beautiful sheet of water into a scene of desolation that will ast long after the porcine instigator has rotted in that wil last long after the porcine instigator has rotted in his grave and his ill-gotten gains are scattered by his pampered worth less offspring. "The evil that men do, lives after them." As it ought.

Let me pass quickly over the desolate Seventh and Sixth. Let me pass quickly over the desolate Seventh and Sixth. They were of course worse than when I cruised up the "Chain." The air at the foot of Sixth was sickening. One year before the Sixth would have been a pleasant location for an all summer camp. At the foot of Sixth the gate was up, and a broad sheet of white, foamy water was rushing like an arrow toward the Fifth. Of course this affected the five-layer below.

lower lakes.

I found the camp at the foot of Fifth lowered by the rush of water, for which I was sorry, for there was heavy thunder and an ominous looking cloud in the southwest. But the distance is short between Fifth and the "Stormy Fourth," as Colvin calls it. And the outlet was rushing like a milltail. I jumped the canoe, and the only use I had for the paddle was in holding back and dodging dangerous obstructions. In less than five minutes I was on Fourth Lake; and as I saw the black, whirling cloud and listened to the heavy, stunning peals, I thought it as well to put on a little extra muscle for the Pratt camp, half a mile below. As I rounded the point on which the camp is located, I saw Tom Jones and another gentleman—stranger to me—with Dick Cragoe, their guide, sitting on the porch, watching the coming storm. Dick, in accordance with North Woods etiquette, came down to "land" me, and it struck him as a good idea to also house his own boat. And hardly had we made all snug when the tornado swooped down on the lake. It was sublime. I have been in a white squall in the tropics, in a pampero off the Argentine coast, and have seen the terrific electric storms of the West. But I never saw so heavy a sea kicked up on an inland lake at such short notice. In two minutes the water was dashing up the sloping landing to the door of the boat-house; sharp, steep, white-crested waves were chasing each other like racchorses; the gale tore their spumy tops off and sent them whirling to leavard in a white mist of blinding spray; tall trees a century old were seized by the hair of the head and dashed to earth, while the zig-zagging of lightning and the heavy bellowing of thunder were just the adjuncts to make the scene perfect. When the storm was at its fifercest Dick Cragoe lad his hands full to free, with mop and broom, the sitting-room from water that drove in under the door. lower lakes.

I found the camp at the foot of Fifth lowered by the rush

juncts to make the scene perfect. When the storm was at its fiercest Dick Cragoe lad his hands full to free, with mop and broom, the sliting-room from water that drove in under the door.

In twenty minutes the storm had howled and whirled itself away to the northeast, the sun came out warmand mellow, the air was a delight, and the lake subsided to a placid, sleepy roll, as quickly as it had risen. It was a model evening for a cruise, and the Pratt camp organized for a thirteen mile row down to the Forge House, (foot of First Lake.) I paddled out for Third Lake, and was soon passed by the strong pull of Dick with his party. Fred Hess, another guide, came out from the Fifth, where in a thicket he had been dodging the storm. Two other guides, "Slim Jim" and Fred Rivett overhauled me soon after. They too had been dodging under their boats in the wood, between Fifth and Fourth Lakes. It was nearly dark when I halted at £d. Arnold's. His hostelry was crowded to its utmost, and his grounds were jubilant with lively parties and well-paid guides. It was pitch dark when I arrived at Perrie's on Third Lake. The camp was overrun with boarders, parties, and guides. There was not spare sleeping from for a cat. He assured me that he had been sleeping for a week on tables, chairs, trunks, any place where he could get a few hours' nightly rest. A. G. Buell, who owns the Third Lake House, had a newly made fragrant bark camp, and was alone. He invited me to stuy with him during my sojourn on the lake, and divide any sport or work that might turn up. As I like cooking and he detests it, we managed to make the arrangement very satisfactory. For a few days I fished, frogged, cooked, picked berries, climbed hills, paddled and doctored. All in valn. I grew weaker day by day. I was getting to the point where the grasshopper becomes a burden. I had sought the wilderness for health. I had lost instead of gaining. I had found many others with a similar record, and also many who claimed to have been decidedly benefited.

I had planned a cr

Perhaps at some time in the near future, I will have a word to say regarding the cost, healthfulness and pleasure of a trip to the North Woods, as compared to a tour among the mountains of the Upper Susquehanna.

Matural History.

WINTER NOTES.

The Winter of 1881-2 in Lewis County, Northern New York.

BY C. HART MERRIAM, M.D.

THINKING that a brief summary of the peculiarities of

the past winter in Lewis county might peculiarities of the past winter in Lewis county might prove of interest to some of your readers, I have condensed, for their benefit, the following notes from my journal:

In Northern New York the winter of 1881–2 has been remarkable for its mildness. Not only has the temperature averaged much higher than is usual at this season, but there has also been a marked absence of those rapid extremes of the region in the property of this region. has also been a marked absence of those rapid extremes of temperature which are so characteristic of this region in winter. This is best shown by an outline of the climatic conditions during each winter, and it is hardly necessary to observe that in this latitude the winter embraces four full months, and generally laps over at both ends.

DECEMBER.

The last month of 1881 was, in many respects, a most extraordinary one, and, taken all in all, resembled an average April more than any other month. During the early part of December there was some fair sleighing on the hills, but none in the Black River valley. Rain fell almost continuously on the 18th and 14th, and left bare ground throughout the county. From this time on, the weather was particularly suggestive of early spring. Between Christmas and New Years there were so many heavy rains that the rivers and streams overflowed their banks as in our spring freshets. At the close of the month the temperature fell in the morning of the 31st, the rain had changed to snow, and at night four inches covered the ground. The mercury did not fall below zero of the Fahrenheit scale (17.77 C.) during the entire month, and only reached this point once—on the night of the 10th (a clear, cold night, illumined by a light aurora. I counted twelve meteors in half an hour that evening). The highest temperature was 45deg. Fah., and was attained twelve.

twice. Crows remained here in considerable numbers throughout the month. I shot an adult male butcher bird (Lanius borealis) on the 3d, and saw a handsome black rough-legged hawk (Archibuteo lagopus, sanctipohannis) as late as the 21st. Snow buntings (Plectrophanes nicolis) were first seen on the 11th. on the 11th.

JANUARY.

on the 11th.

JANUARY.

January closely followed December, as is customary about this time of year, and this sequence of events covers the points of resemblance, near and remote, between them. The fact is, that pretty much all our winter seems to have been crowded and compressed into the one month, and it was not big enough to hold so much, and part escaped, and the result was that no one complained that January was not wintery (you may leave off the y if you like) enough. The thermometer recorded a minus temperature for five consecutive days, as well as for several that were not consecutive. As early as the 4th of the month the mercury got down to —18½ deg. Fahr, and the highest noon temperature that day was 6deg. below. But this was only preliminary. Jan. 23, the Fahrenheit tube showed a temperature of —20deg, at 7 A. M., —11deg, noon, and —25½deg, at 10 P. M., and next morning (Jan. 24) of —31deg, (or 35deg, below, centigrade) at 7 A. M. These temperatures are by no means low for this section of country, and almost every winter the mercury falls to or below —40deg. Fahr, in our neighborhood, and it (the mercury) has been known to freeze. Still, the balance of this particular winter has been so warm that even—31 deg. Fahr, seemed quite chilly.

There was not a foot of snow on the level at any time during the month—nor indeed during the entire winter. But the wind kept pace with the temperature, and storm followed storm, and gale followed gale, till what little snow did fall was piled up in drifts alongside fences and in other suitable spots. On the 11th inst. aloud six inches of snow fell during a gale from the west, and it lay in drifts across the roads on the hills six and eight feet deep!

During the severest and most tempestuous weather, I noticed the red-headed woodpeckers at work amongst the beeches, with no diminution in their numbers. Crows were seen from time to time, and flocks of snow-buntings (Pleetro-phanes nivalis) every few days. The only other birds seen in January were the chickadee (Parus at

(Picus pulsesons and P. villosus), and partridge (Bonasa umbellus).

Black and gray squirrels (Sciurus carolinensis, var. leucotis) were "out" except during the severest weather, and on the morning of January 25 I saw seven grays and one black picking beechnuts together from the trees about our house. They were often persecuted and driven off by the red-headed woodpeckers (Itelanerpes erythrocephalus), who evidently regarded them as trespassers upon their feeding ground. I have previously called attention to their habit of pestering squirrels, and mentioned an instance where I saw a pair of these handsome birds knock a full-grown black squirrel from the top of a high elm tree (Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, Vol. III., No. 3, pp. 125-6, July, 1878). Red-squirrels (Sciurus hudsonius) were common throughout the month. Skunks (Mephitis mephitica) were out a few times when the weather moderated.

FEBRUARY.

As already observed the change from December to January As already observed the change from December to January was sudden and great, but not so marked was it as the difference between January and February. Never before, "within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant," has a February in Lewis county been so mild and springlike, and in every way unwintery as the past. During the middle part of the month warm rains were of frequent occurrence, and left almost no snow along the Black River Valley. Even on the hills, plots of bare ground were so large and so numerous that sleighs were of necessity abandoned, and wheeling became the only means of terrestrial navigation. This state of things continued till the 20th, when a snow storm commenced, and within forty-eight hours a foot of snow covered the ground. This made excellent sleighing for a few days, but it settled, melted and evaporated, till in a week's time little was left.

little was left.

This unprecedented mildness of the weather had, as would be expected, its influence upon the mammals and birds to be found here. Both skunks and 'coons (Procyon totor) were roaming about nights during nearly the entire month, and even chipmunks (Tumias striatus) and woodchucks (Arctomys

monax) were seen at various times. Black and gray squirrels (color varieties of the same species) were out almost every day, stealing beech nuts and running away from the redheaded woodpeckers, that chased them with commendable perseverance and energy. Indeed, the redheads evidently perseverance and energy. Indeed, the redheads ovidently claim, as their exclusive monopoly, the privilege of gathering beech nuts from the trees in winter, and attack with great

claim, as their exclusive monopoly, the privilege of gathering beech nuts from the trees in winter, and attack with great tury all intruders.

Flocks of snow buntings (Pletrophanes nivalis) have been common all the month. In one of them I saw true Lapland longspurs (P. lapponicus) on the 15th. Horned larks (Eremophilue alpeatris) were first observed by me on the 12th, and were seen nearly every day afterward. Several were sometimes found together, but they generally went in pairs, and were commonly met with in the fields and on the fences bordering the roads. Often they would run along for some distance on the snow and ice and mud in the road, in front of one's horses, before taking flight. They are not at all wild, and usually sit quietly on a fence rail while wagons are passing. They make a harsh, squeaky noise that can be heard at quite a distance. It sounds very much like the noise made by a sliding barn door when the wheels squeak. In driving about the country one often hears this note, and finds its utterer perched on some rock or fence post near by. To us in Lewis county there is something peculiarly attractive about the horned lark. It is only six years since it was first observed in our section, and it must be that the novelty of its appearance here has not yet worn off.

Small flocks of tree sparrows (Spizella moniticola) were noticed at different times on and after Feb. 8. Robins were seen in the Black River Valley as early as the middle of the month, and occasionally afterward, but were decidely rare.

noused at different times on and after Feb. 8. Robins were seen in the Black River Valley as early as the middle of the month, and occasionally afterward, but were decidely rare. A few yellow birds (Astrogatinus tristis) were here on the 18th and 24th. They wintered in the evergreen forests along our eastern border. I saw a couple of male bluebirds on the 28th.

MARCH.

So far as temperature is concerned March has been unusually mild, and it has lacked the sudden and rapid extremes which generally characterize it in this climate. The thermometer has only been as low, even as zero, of the Fahrenheit scale (17.77deg, C.), twice during the entire month ()deg. F. on the 13th, and 2deg. F. on the 25th). The highest noon temperature in the shade was 50deg. Fah. (March 2 and 27). There were seven days during which the mercury remained above the freezing point of water for the entire twenty-four hours, and ten days during which it remained at or below this point, ()deg. C., 32deg. F.). The average noon temperature (taken in the shade at 1 P. M.) for the entire month was 34deg. Fah., and the average temperature for the whole twenty-four hours for the entire month was 26deg. Fah.

March brought with it a flood. Rain commenced falling before midnight the last day of February, and kept on continuously and without intermission till the following night. How much water fell I do not know, but, with the snow which it melted and carried off, it created a general flood. All low lands bordering our streams and rivers were overflowed, and in many places huge masses of icc were heaped upon the roads and meadows.

nowed, and in many places huge masses of ice were heaped upon the roads and meadows.

We had several snow storms in March, but at most a couple or three inches only fell at a time, and the ground has been mostly bare during the greater part of the month. There has not been enough snow for really good sleighing for a single day of twenty-four hours in the entire month, and the wheeling has been execrable. Of blustering storms and gales we have had no lack, and in this respect alone have we had a verifable March.

Chipmunks have hear component and most had a longer than the same component and most had a serial based on the same component and most had been component and had been

have we had a veritable March. Chipmunks have been common, and woodchucks have been seen from time to time. I am inclined to think that our boreal visitors, the snow-bunting, (Piectrophanes airutis) enjoy a little warm weather occasionally, for they have been particularly abundant throughout the month, and I saw a flock as late as the 28th. Horned larks (Eremophika) were common until the 25th, since which date, for some unactivities of the same statement of the same common until the 25th is not which date, for some unactivities. our boreal visitors, the snow-bunting, (Peterophanes airoits) enjoy a little warm weather occasionally, for they have been particularly abundant throughout the month, and I saw a flock as late as the 28th. Horned larks (Exemophila) were common until the 25th, since which date, for some unaccountable reason, I have seen none, and I have been constantly on the road, too. A partridge (Bonast umbellus) that has remained about our house for several years commenced drumming on the 25th. Robins were seen every now and then, but did not really become common till the 25th. The little colonies of the red-headed woodpeckers that have wintered with us commenced breaking up into pairs about the middle of the month. On the morning of March 3, during a piereing northwest wind. I saw a flock of thirty pigeons (Extopistes migraturius) flying westward. Large flocks of them were seen on the 21st and 22d, and at other times by other parties. March 5 I saw a small flock of male red-winged blackbirds, (Avelwas pheniceus) and on the 10th a flock of thirty-two, also all males. They have been observed several times since. I saw two meadow larks (Narvella magna) on the 27th, and three more on the 31st. Did not happen across any crow blackbirds (Quissellus) till the 28th, but they were probably here some time prior to this date. Juncos (Inneo-hyemalis) were first noted March 28th, and immediately became very abundant. White-throated sparrows (Zonotrichia albicolis) appeared with them. During the night of the 28th the south wind brought with it an influx of song sparrows (Melospiza fuscilation) on the 31st. Sparrow hawks (Paleo sparcerius) and read-shouldered hawks (Dateo lineatus) were first seen by me March 29th. The latter had probably been about for a week or ten days, for I had several times heard people remark that they had seen a 'hen hawk' lately, and I have not seen a red-tailed hawk (Buteo borealis) ver. I can but believe that both species have been here for some little time, but they must have been on the road every day, and ha

March 30 I explored a small stream, turning over rocks and dredging the bottom with a scoop net. The only things found were a few white grubs, a middle-sized crayfish (Cambarus) and a couple of young salamanders about an inch and a half long, with external gills. I believe them to be Ple-

thodon erythronotus, but they are too immature for positive identification.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The station at which the temperatures mentioned in this paper were taken is Locust Grove, and the entire communication pertains to the middle district of the county, and does not include its eastern border, which lies within the confines of the Adirondack region, and is characterized by a very different fauna.

To recapitulate: We find that the past winter, in Northern New York, has been one of unusual mildness, and that at no time has more than a foot of snow covered the ground, while much of the time a large portion of the surface has been absolutely bare. There have been many heavy rains, so that the total precipitation has probably not fallen short of the average.

The mammals that were to be found in the middle district

the county throughout the entire winter are: The common fox (*Vulpes vulgaris*). Least weasel (*Putorius vulgaris*). of the county throughout the entire winter are:
The common fox (Vulpes vulgaris).
Least weasel (Putorius vulgaris).
Lemine (Putorius ermineus).
Skunk (Mephitis nephitica).
Hairy-tailed mole (Scapanus brewert).
A shrew (Vosorae sp.—).
Flying squirrel (Sciurus errolinensis, leucotis)
Red squirrel (Sciurus hudsonius).
Gray or black squirrel (Sciurus carolinensis, leucotis)
Red squirrel (Sciurus hudsonius).
Jumping mouse (Zapus hudsonius).
Jumping mouse (Zapus hudsonius).
Common rat (Mus decumanus).
House mouse (Mus musculus).
Deer moouse (Hesperomys leucopus).
Long-eared mouse (Erotomys rutitus, Gapperi).
Meadow mouse (Arvicola riparius).
Muskrat (Fiber zibethieus).
Porcupine (Erothizon dorsatus).
Northern hare (Lepus americanus).
Besides the above, the raccoon (Procyon botor) was "out" in December and again in February. Chipmunks were seen as late as the middle of November, and came out again in February.
Voodchucks (Arctomys monax) disappeared, as is their custom, about the 20th of September, but were seen again early in February, since which more and more of them have appeared on the surface.
The birds that have wintered in the middle section are:
The chickadee (Parus atricapillus).
White-bellied nuthatch (Sitta carolinensis).
Snow-bunting (Pletrophanes aivalis).
Crow (Corvus frugivorus).
Buejay (Cymnocitta cristate).
Hairy woodpecker (Picus pubescens),
Red-headed woodpecker (Picus pubescens),
Barred owl (Strin nebulosa).
Saw-whet owl (Vyctale acadica).
Screech owl (Seps asio).
Great horned owl (Bubo virginianus).
Goshawk (Astur atricapillus).
Partridge (Bonasa umbellus).
A few snowy owls (Ayetas scaudiaca) were killed in October and November, but I have not learned that any were seen

Partridge (Bonasa umbellus).

A few snowy owis (Ayetea scandiaca) were killed in October and November, but I have not learned that any were seen after November 13. Nor did I see a single butcher bird (Lanius boradis) between the 3d of December and the 1st of April—saw two males April 1. It is noteworthy that certain species that frequently winter with us have not been seen at all during the past season. Among such may be mentioned the red-bellied nuthatch (Sitta canadensis), pine bullflinch (Pinicola enucleator), pine linnet (Chrysomitris pinus), and the common redpoll (Ægiothus linaria).

There was as much snow here the middle of April last year as during the most of March this year, and the following table shows the difference in the time of arrival of a few birds for the two seasons:

for the two seasons: March 18 March 20 March 16 Junco. Red-shouldered blackbird. Meadow larks.

Woodcock and Telegraph Wires.—Rutland, Vt., March 31, 1882.—The first woodcock of the season was found underheath the telegraph wire yesterday with a broken wing. It seems to me unusually early for them to appear in this latitude; is it not so? By the way, who can explain the reason why woodcock above all other birds are so fascinated by telegraph wires? They are found every season in considerable numbers, killed or crippled by having flown against the wires, but we hear of no other birds suffering from the same cause. My plant of quail are doing finely in their cages, only one has died so far, and the rest seem perfectly healthy.—Verde Monte. [One reason for the great destruction of woodcock by telegraph wires as compared with birds of other species, is the fact that they migrate by night and fly one, so that they are especially exposed to danger. Still, other birds suffer, though probably not to any serious extent. A case is on record in Forest and Streem of a swan being killed in this way during foggy weather. Those species which migrate by night are often so killed; among them robins, swallows, martins, sparrows and other small birds. Dr. Coues reports that on the Western plains, where telegraph wires have been newly erected, many species of birds are thus killed; among them shore larks, lark buntings and meadow larks].

WITH THEIR TAILS IN THEIR MOUTHS.—Several years since I owned the fishing privilege of a fine trout pond in Connecticut. The pond was some twelve or fifteen feet deep and covered one and three-quarter acres. The latter part of one winter, in a time of freshet, and while the water was covered with a heavy body of ice the dam suddenly broke, allowing the water to rush out in a body, sweeping away with it all my trout, and leaving only a swift running brook where the pond had once been. An examination of the meadows over which the torrent of waters had swept, revealed large numbers of dead shiners and minnows, but never a trout. I suppose while these little fish were destroyed by the swift rushing water and debris, the more active and sagaicous trout were able to escape without harm. When the ground had settled in the spring the dam was rebuilt, and now comes the curious part of my story. When the water again flooded its former bed, large numbers of cels floated to the surface, all dead, all curled up like hoops, and nearly all with their tails in their mouths. In cases where the tail was not in the mouth it rested against the head or was near the with their tails in their mouths. In cases where the tail was not in the mouth it rested against the head or was near the mouth. Whether they pass the winter in this way or had just put themselves in this form as they began to feel distress from the gradually hardening mud in which they were imbedded, I leave it for those familiar with the habits of eels to say.—F. T. (Providence, R. I., March 24, 1892.) [We should be glad to hear from the "cel-sharps"].

EARLY BIRDS IN MAINE. - Our birds have been arriving EARLY BIRDS IN MAINE.—Our birds have been arriving from the South earlier than usual this season. Besides the first arrivals noted in March, the blue snowbirds, robins, bluebirds, purple finch, rusty grakle, fox sparrow, song sparrows, and yellow rumped warblers, of our common birds, I saw a fly-catcher April 2, and two warbling vireos. April 6 I first observed the osprey, Canada tree sparrows, white-throated sparrows, hermit thrush, and white-bellied swallows. It snowed here during the night of April 6, and there are yet quite deep drifts of snow to be seen in the fields and roadways. Also saw a snake April 6. Two ringneck ducks, rare visitors to Maine, were shot near this city March 31.—Everett Smith, (Portland, Me., April 7, 1882.)

Red-Headed Woodpeckers in Maine,—I observed three Red-Headed Woodpeckers in Maine,—I observed three birds of this species near this city yesterday, and within the last few years specinens have been taken in Maine cach scason. They were not uncommon in the autumn of 1877 in Cumberland county, but I know of no instance of woodpeckers of this species (M. Oythrocephalus) having been observed in this State until within a dozen years or less. It is probable that it may breed here now in isolated instances. A specimen has been taken east of the Penobscot River in Maine.—Everett Sattin, (Portland, Me., April 4, 1882).

Game Ban and Gun.

A GREAT MAINE BEAR HUNT.

A GREAT MAINE BEAR HUNT.

I AM to-day in receipt of the following letter from Hon. Henry O. S. Stanley, Commissioner of Fish and Game of the State of Maine, which may be of interest to your readers: Dixpello, Me., April 14, 1882.

My Dear Cousin—A famous bear hunt has been the excitement in this section for the past two weeks. He has just been killed after having been followed steadily night and day for fifteen days. All the hunters and a large proportion of the population took part in the pursuit. On the last morning I ran into him on the Gateo Hill within a mile of the village. If I had supposed the beast was within ten gun shots I should have been on the watch and could have easily shot him, as I was within fifteen feet of him when he started. I had been talking with another hunter for several minutes before he ran. We were at a station expecting that he was on the other side of ing with another hunter for several minutes before he ran. We were at a station expecting that he was on the other side of the mountain and would be driven out by the parties who had been close on his rear. He was killed at noon in the adjoining town of Carthage, Oxford county. He was an enormous brute, being seven feet in length, and measured nine inches between his ears. His long run, following a winter's hibernation, left him very thin.

I am engaged most of the time in the oversight of the fish hatching houses and the distribution of eggs, young fry and fox-hunting. As to the latter, the results are not equal to preceding seasons, as I have only killed seventeen.

HENRY O. STANLEY.

fox-hunting. As to the latter, the results are not equal to preceding seasons, as I have only killed seventeen.

HENRY O. STANLEY.

Mr. Stanley sends me some additional details concerning this remarkable bear hunt. Bruin was started by some woodmen near Webb's River, not far from Dixfield, a town of some 500 inhabitants. The news arriving speedily in the village a large number of men and boys, armed with rifles, slot guns, muskets, fusees and pistols, abandoning shop, farm and school, started in pursuit. Business was suspended, except the sale of powder and shot. The women and children were gathered in groups talking of nothing but the bear crusade. The more expert hunters soon struck his trail and followed it for several days over a large part of Dixfield and through the adjoining towns of Mexico, Roxbury into Byron. Scores of men joined the chase, and bruin had considerable business on his paws, (although his pauses were few) as ten fresh men took up the hunt and crywhen one fell out exhausted. Several times he was closely surrounded in dense thickets where he had taken refuge, and the army of braves were sure of their prey, but when brought to bay he rushed forth with such ferocity that the line of hunters was driven back and broken, and the fierce animal escaped. A hunter by the name of Babb followed his track closely for seven consecutive days, having traveled over 200 wiles. Some of the parties carried fish horns which were escaped. A number by the name of Isabb followed his track closely for seven consecutive days, having traveled over 200 miles. Some of the parties carried fish horns, which were used as signals and to start bruin from his hiding places. Certain malicious persons, however, averred that they were used for the purpose of keeping his majesty at a safe dis-

used as signals and to start bruin from his hiding places. Certain malicious persons, however, averred that they were used for the purpose of keeping his majesty at a safe disance.

Besides Mr. Stanley many of the most prominent citizens of Franklin and Oxford counties joined the chase, the excitement waxing greater and greater as the bear was driven near the villages and towns. His tracks were frequently very distinct, measuring about the size of a No. 11 boot. An Oxford county hunter fired at him when but twenty feet distant. The bear disappeared in the brush unharmed, the hunter disappeared in the opposite direction, going at a lively pace toward the settlement.

In Byron ursus was headed and prevented gaining the dense wilderness extending clear over the mountains to Canada and turned roward Dixfield again, where he had probably a long occupied den. He was believed to be an old "ranger," who for years had raided on the sheep and lambs of the farmers, and even killed and eaten several large calves and destroyed many a bee hive in his search for honey. It was hoped that he would take to his abode in some calve or old hollow tree, where he would have speedily fallen a vicium to fire, bullets and buckshol. He was driven right through the village of Berry's Mills in midday, taking possession first of a grist mill and then of a school house. The teacher did not have to dismuss the scholars. When they heard the fish horns, shouts and uproar and saw the hear coming, they made a hasty exit by doors and windows. For a half hour bruin "held the fort" and kept school at the same time. The women and children barricaded the doors and windows of their houses, and from the upper windows waited the arrival of their husbands, fathers and brothers, who were on the trail of the monster, which actually had possession of the entire village. From Berry's Mills he struck out over Spruce Mountain, in Weld, and spent the night, but didn't rest any. His vindictive enemies swarmed in the woods and raised the echoes with the fishhorn s

The story of the "fifteen day bear hunt" will long be remembered in Northwestern Maine.

It is quite surprising that a score of these wild beasts were not driven from their haunts during this remarkable hunt. But they probably had not awakened, or if awake, prudently kept quiet in their secret retreat. This section of Maine has long been noted as a resort of the black bear. Many are killed annually. One of my guides, Stephen Taylor, formerly the school teacher in Byron, has killed twenty-seven. His brother-in-law, Addison Young, of Byron, who has also acted as my guide in the Maine woods, has killed twenty-two. All these within fifteen years. They followed an old bear cleven days before securing him. An elegant black robe in my library reminds me of their bravery and skill. Another sleigh robe was formerly the outer covering of an immense creature killed by the great chief of the Rangeley bear hunters, who has destroyed over forty of these wild animals in twenty years. Notwithstanding the large number killed they are actually increasing. Last fall the frontier farmers suffered terriby from their depredations, and earnest petitions were sent out for hunters to come to their relief. When we reflect that this "happy hunting ground" for the noblest large game east of the Rocky Momatains is within thirty hours of New York city, what better incentive is needed to induce a goodly number of the sportsmen to go to the relief of the despoiled tiller of the fields, and at the same time achieve a record far brighter than can be secured at a glass ball or even a pigeon tournament? I am going after a bear; who will join me?

SOUND SENSE FROM WISCONSIN.

SOUND SENSE FROM WISCONSIN.

DESIRE to refer to some of the obstacles that seem to lie

I DESIRE to refer to some of the obstacles that seem to lie in the way of efficient game protection, and hope to provoke suggestions and remedies from the whole line, as the evils to be cradicated, the prejudices to be uprooted and the estishness to be combatted need the moral force of the entire army of conservative sportsmen.

In the score of years just passed the great West has especially felt the trainp of civilization. The white hunter and trapper has followed the red, and the soldier has cleured the way for the husbandman. This irresistible and ungovernable tide, sweeping onward, has sacrificed the abundance of nature's stores without stint, and has strewn the pathway with the evidences of slaughter and improvidence.

Westward, northward and southward this destructive ad-

Westward, northward and southward this destructive advance is still reaching out, and, regret it as we may, it cannot be stayed, and neither the red man nor the game can stem the tide or impede the advance, while the resorts of the one and the haunts of the other are needed in the great modern fabric, and they must make on.

and the haunts of the other are needed in the great modern fabric, and they must move on.

With scarcely an exception, the classes of animals and birds that most interest the sportsman in no way assimilate with the elements of progress that accompany the march of evillization, and hence wherever the tide turns toward them they must either go or be annihilated.

The enterprising husbandman of the West is not satisfied with his possessions while a marshy place remains unreclaimed or a thicket is found to be uprooted, and the majestic grouse and the sprightly quail are deprived of the last clump that offers shelter or food.

The draining of marshes reduces the volume of water in lakes and rivers, and the migratory water birds find the familiar chain of lakes and ponds they were wont to follow on their spring flights northward contracted and disconnected, and the bountcous supplies of food and unlimited shelter destroyed and the limited areas under range of numerous breech-loading guns that relentlessly deal death and destruction until the season has sufficiently advanced for the shattered flocks to find sustemance and rest far to the northward beyond the line of settlements.

The destruction in, the timbered sections and the general

tered flocks to find sustenance and rest far to the northward beyond the line of settlements.

The destruction in the timbered sections and the general clearing up of all portions adapted to agriculture has also materially reduced the number of birds and animals heretofore so abundant therein.

Legislate and contrive as we may, the elements of destruction that accompany civilization cannot be stayed or combatted; they are inevitable.

The great problem, therefore, for the sportsman is to retard and control that which cannot be averted, and by precept and example aid in limiting the destruction to the inevitable advance, and I beg the indulgence of the fraternity while criticising many things that have the element of time to sanction a practice that seems open to censure.

The jealousies of sportsmen and the animosities of the market hunters must be reconciled, and the improvidence of one and the greed of the other controlled.

and the greed of the other controlled.

Legislation must contract and limit the season at the period Legislation must contract and finit the season at the period most affecting the market-hunter's interest, and more conservative practices in killing must be urged among respectable sportsmen, until it shall not be considered sportsmanlike to kill, take or destroy beyond the necessities of the occasion, and success shall not be measured by the number of lives destroyed nor the sole enjoyment centred in catching and believe.

market-hunter needs the strong arm of the law tight.

The market-hunter needs the strong arm of the law tight-need about him, and too many sportsmen need the clevating and ennobling influence of the gospel infused into them. The aristocratic millionaire, able to run pelace hunting-cars from the Atlantie to the Pacific, desolating with dogs and guns any section he takes a fancy to drop down on, re-gardless of propriety or necessity, should carry a missionary. Clubs that claim respectability and are sending out annu-ally large delegations that seour fields and forest streams day after day like a swarm of locusts, bringing to bag everything that shows tail, fin or feather, need the benign influence of true sportsmanship.

true sportsmanship.
State and club conventions that meet and banquet and rail at the pot-hunter, and resolve that game shall be protected, etc., and then in an informal session over the champague and cigars, this one recites how during his last season's hunting he succeeded in killing fifty birds in fifty scason's infinite in succeeded in kining intry brites in minutes, when he had no earthly use for more than a dozen; and then another while in the Luke Superior region filled one of those "approximate twenty pound baskets" from a single pool, without thinking that he could not possibly use them, but had glorious sport, and the extreme satisfaction also, of sending skyward to the buzzards smells of greed and improvidence—all these need the regenerating influence of a

influence of a surface of the preservation we talk of, and here is the ground to estimate preaching and practice, and instead of the salutation "how many did you kill," measuring the success or failure of the sportsman, let us adopt something more appropriate while we advocate preservation and protection, rather emulating in reconstitution of the sportsman in the preservation and protection, rather emulating in reconstitution and protection.

It may hardly be considered sportsmanlike, yet I have sometimes hoped to see the day that is fast approaching, and in some places is even now at hand, when the man that only finds his pleasure measured by destruction, will return empty-handed and disappointed often enough to lay aside the rod and gun he has disgraced, and drop from the ranks.

This annihilating spirit must be controlled to make laws useful and effective, as, if unrestrained, we have hunters enough to obliterate all traces of game within the settled portions of the country in a few years more, even with a season limited to thirty or sixty days in each year. Even the nobility are not exempt from this spirit of wholesale slaughter.

Read the record of the catch of salmon in the Provinces. Do the scores dilated on look like preservation? Does it appear that they could make use of, and is such a record more creditable to them than to ordinary mortals without royal blood or hereditary titles?

Sacer as we may at the ragged half-breed with a string of insignificant fingerlings, and the uncouth backwoodsman with a loin of venison to exchange for necessaries, they are kings compared with such nobility, and are entitled to far more consideration, as they only appropriate from mature's stores to meet their necessities, and they stand morally and lawfully justified.

I can hardly believe that the millenium is at hand, yet I hope to see the day when a change in the tone and practice of men and papers devoted to field sports shall be apparent, and that the time may not be so very far distant when the integrity of a sportsman's good intentions shall be called in question and his record impeached when accompanied by evidence of improvidence and slaughter that is now often paraded for emulation in columns that ought to countenance and incluence stand second to no single combination of interests that can be brought against them in the matter of legislation, and by precept and example this body can exercise a moral force that shall render butchery odious, and so

CARROLL'S ISLAND DUCK-SHOOTING.

CARROLL'S ISLAND DUCK-SHOOTING.

THE following letter from an old member of the Carroll's Island ducking club will doubtless be interesting to fowl shooters, certainly to Philadelphia sportsmen, who have long since learned to accept whatever is related of the movements of fowl by any of this association. It is surely time to take urgent steps for the stopping of night shooting not only at the points spoken of by our correspondent, but all along the New Jersey coast. Nothing tends to decrease the numbers of ducks in any locality than their disturbance at night on their reeding grounds, as well as by the adoption of "the double box." liding place on the flats since the invention of breech-loading guns. It is surely more skillful and more sportsmanilike to stop a "high flying" duck as it passes over a point, than to kill one coming right up to within twenty or thirty yards of a "battery" anchored directly on the feeding grounds and surrounded by an immense flock of two or three hundred modern imitations. The point our correspondent raises against American made shells of large gauge we have no doubt will be remedied. Thus far our manufacturers have not paid the attention necessary to shells for this class of shooting. Their shells for upland shooting excel the English nake. Our correspondent virties: The wild fowl shooting in the fall months was considered unusually fair, and although there were less ducks killed on the flats at Havre de Grace than has been in former years, at all the clubs and private points the shooting was unusually fine. The falling off in the quantity of ducks in the flats is unquestionably owing to the persistent, unlawful practice of night shooting with large and small guns, carried on by a few lawless men, und, if permitted to continue, this will soon make wild fowl shooting about the waters of the Chesapeake at hing of the past. How strange it is that the residents of Lurve de Grace and the hundreds of others who get a good living from the keiling of which fowl, on to make energetic effort

pounds, are also used. And here comes in a word about "paper shells" as manufactured in this country. The industry has increased enormously, and it is fair to say that the paper shells made in this country for field shooting—Nos. 12 and 14—are as good as any foreign article, and much cheaper. Now, why cannot they make an equally good No. 8 or 4 shell? You will see on the boxes in which these shells are packed the notice in big letters, "Those shells can be re-loaded." I would like to see anyone re-load a No. 8 Winchester Union Metallic shell after it has been fired once. When you draw them from the gun after firing, they are but the semblance of what they were. They are shrunken, shrivelled into an ungainly shape, and blackened with gas and powder. The U. M. shell, the No. 8, frequently bursts at the base, while if not being dangerous, is unpleasant for those of weak nerves and bad for the curs. In wet weather the American shell, being made of paper that is not sufficiently calandered or of proper quality, absorbs the dampness, and if they chance to get wet, they easily break in two. This should not be. We should be able to make the best paper shell in the world. And they can do it if they will only try.

GOSSIP OF A '49ER.

GOSSIP OF A '49ER.

RECEIVING so much pleasure from your columns, I am tempted to add my mite to the enjoyment of others, and enjoy wandering back in memory and feeling to the scenes of other days. I have never in many experiences caten possum, hot or cold. That has been a lost opportunity. But once, when after the Golden Fleece, I dined at a table where cayote was the main dish, and the occasion of the gathering. My hosts were Frenchmen, and the cook was a Frenchman. I was prejudiced, and as the dish is not common, need not give an opinion. On the voyage as an Argonaut, I was tempted with a piece of albatross, the fishiness of which was tempted with a piece of albatross, the fishiness of which was neutralized, ah! intensified, with garlic; a French cook, too. The famous cook of 'Frisco's Delmonico in '49 and '50. No opinion required, I trust. Colonel C. when young and inexperienced, was invited by Lew R. to dine at a New York hotel, French bill of fare. C. called for a dish, upon which R. looked at him with quizzical surprise, understanding both French and C's, repugnance to that particular dish. But C. understood the quiz, and ate the food with cool and apparent relish, and had the satisfaction of being told by R. that he was "a hero." Last fall at a distant "paradise of sportsmen," with a sound stomach and determination to accept the inevitable, I was enabled to preserve an outward and inward control, upon being told at the end of a meal, that we had supped off muskrat, but my fellow guest regretted the unblissful knowledge. My opinion is that muskrat, cold, could be, and might be tender, juicy, and palatable. Our's was hot. I feel some of Colonel C's, "heroism" yet.

Pheasants, partridges, grouse, synonymously sitting standing, walking or running, are certainly shot in any pose. On the wing, shot at mostly, since I have discovered the exciting thrill of giving the bird about nine chances out of ten, I never, never shoot at a ruffed grouse until it is on the wing, but every time I drop one, I am profoundly a

lave known I had hit it. Laimed at its level and speed only. I always shoot at a possibility, and that was the only game I saw during a long day's hunt, but that one shot was a compensation.

Two of my friends received a charge of shot in their feet by ground pheasant shooters, the aforementioned Colonel C. being one of the unfortunates, and a mutual friend, Lew G., being the shootist. Poor C. has gone. A better soul never gave zest to a dinner, a fish, or a hunt; he was a thorough success on the first; on a fishing trip he would find one of nature's cool retreats and remain there with the lunch. On my last hunt with him, he compelled me to accept his very fine gun, insisting that it would be useful in my hands; "the never had, and probably never would shoot it off;" I prize it still, as a remembrance of the sport I have had with it, and of him who enjoyed nature and good fellowship—"With him no boast of bog or creel."

Lew G. still lives. He was a necessity to our party; he was, and I have no doubt, still is upon the other side of every statement, question, or fact, and sustained his position or opposition by shrewd argument or persistent assertion, with that apparent perfect conviction of truth, with which he also could exceed every remarkable story he would hear. In response to one of a wonderful flight of wild pigeons, he told of the migration, ferrying, and sailing of squirrels he once witnessed "while upon a steambout trip down the Ohio River; there were thousands of squirrels crossing the river upon chips and pieces of bark, tails up as sails, to catch a favoring wind. The boat hands placed a plank across the bow at water level, and scooped up squirrels until the boat was filled with them." I always supposed something was done with the squirrels so scooped. It was not essential. Lew could go a few chips better upon occasion, and a bark, too, as he did when he assured us that he had cured a friend who was dying of consumption, by feeding him upon dog fat; "his friend was living in the same town; we could

RUFFED GROUSE IN VERMONT.

RUFFED GROUSE IN VERMONT.

I AM glad so many are interested in our noble game bird, ruffed grouse, and seeking to discover the cause of their growing scarcity. The mountains of Central Vermont furnish abundant feeding grounds, and the rough, wooded hills and thickets of evergreen makes their capture extremely difficult. Yet each year they are growing more secree. A few years more at the present rate of decrease and there will be none left. When the country was new, pigeons were very plentiful here. They are gone. It is time we compare notes and do what we can to save our grouse, lest they go also. The red fox does his full share toward exterminating them, by breaking up nests, killing the female on the nest, and killing the young before they can fly.

A meaner animal than the fox preys upon them, too—the market hunter. Spending weeks every year killing them for the misrable shillings they will bring in Boston market, finding the nests that he may capture a whole brood of partially grown young, killing in season and out of season, only restrained by some fear of the law.

Cannot we have a law providing a severe penalty to any who shall send this bird from the State?

Should the sportsmen here find such a man like "Judge Bill" fighting a "bash" single-handed, rest assured they would "hold the dogs" and pray for the success of the bear.

South Royalton, Vt.

REX.

SOUTH ROYALTON, VI

THE HERBERT MONUMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream

Editor Forest and Stream:

Thanking you for your co-operation in the building of the monument to Wm. Henry Herbert, we would like to ask through you that suggestions of an appropriate design for the monument shall be sent in to the undersigned at, as early a date as possible.

Those favoring us should bear in mind that the monument will be located on the top of the Bellevale Mountains, where it will be in view from a large area of country.

It has also been suggested that in addition to the contributions from individuals that each one of the sporting clubs of Great Britain and America should be invited to contribute a stone.

tone.

The Warwick Woodlands furnish a very beautiful sandstone, but this would not be so visible in the long distance as marble would be.

As soon as sufficient designs are received the contributors will be invited to meet on the spot where the monument will be located, and appoint a committee to make the final selection and decision.

W. O. McDowella

No. 120 Liberty Street, New York.

No. 120 LIBERTY STREET, New York.

The fact that Herbert's grave, at Newark, N. J., had no headstone was brought to the attention of the public in 1875 by a correspondent of the Rop And Gun, who, in the course of a description of a visit to Herbert's grave in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, said: "No stone marks the grave where Forester sleeps. The sportsmen of America should not permit this longer to be said. Whatever may be the verdict of the world regarding William Henry Herbert, the sportsmen of the country * * * should take the name and memory of Frank Forester into their safe and sacred keeping." He then suggested "the erection of a suitable monument to Herbert's memory, the fund for the purpose to be made up of contributions by individual sportsmen and sportsmen's associations, and to be known as the 'Forester Memorial Fund.'" "This monument," he added, ''need be neither costly nor imposing. No matter how plain or inexpensive, so that it be in harmony with the surroundings," And he thought that there were hundreds and thousands of sportsmen who would contribute to the fund.

with the surroundings." And he thought that there were hundreds and thousands of sportsmen who would contribute to the fund.

These suggestions found a ready response among the readers of the Rod and Gyn. Numerous letters on the subject were received and published; and in the issue of December 4, 1875, the editor of that paper suggested that a committee of those who were interested should meet at the Astor House. Accordingly, on December 18, a number of gentlemen met together, among whom were Messrs. George B. Raymond, William Humphreys, editor of the Rod and Gyn; Thomas Picton, George B. Eaton, Greene Smith, N. Rowe, and Julian Scott. The last five were appointed a committee to devise a plan for carrying out the scheme of collecting a fund for the Herbert memorial. The title adopted was the "Frank Forester Memorial Association."

The association's next meeting was held at the Astor House December 20, when the committee brought in a report recommending that a lot be secured in Greenwood Cemetery, whither Herbert's remains should be translated; and that an appropriate monument should there be erected. This report was accepted. A Newark gentleman then informed the meeting that an association in his city had raised a subscription to place a tombstone over Herbert's grave; and that the proposed removal to Greenwood would be strongly opposed by the citizens of Newark. A second and permanent executive committee was then appointed to carry out the provisions of the association, its members being: Messrs. Charles II. Raymond, D. L. Beckwith, G. B. Eaton, N. Saltus, Julian Scott, Charles E. Tilley, Thomas Picton, Charles Hutchinson, Colonel Skinner, George B. Raymond, L. C. Bruce, and William Humphreys. The further work of the association was under the direction of these gentlemen. The turf journal represented by Captain L. C. Bruce and the Rod And Gyn were appointed joint treasurers of the fund.

The "Newark Herbert Association" went on with its

fund.

The "Newark Herbert Association" went on with its work, and in the following May placed over Herbert's grave a memorial stone. It was fashioned and inscribed in strict accordance with the directions given by Herbert shortly before he killed himself; and bears the following inscription:

"FRANK FORESTER." By the Newark Herbert Association.

May 19, 1879.

WILLIAM HERRY HERBERT,

of England,

A GED 51 YEARS. "Infelicissimus." Born April 7, 1807, London. Died May 17, 1858, New York.

The erection of the stone at Herbert's grave was the object for which the "Frank Forester Memorial Association" had been formed. Now that this work had been done by others, there were two courses open to the association; one to return to the donors the contributions already received, the other to modify the form of the proposed memorial. They decided to adopt the the latter course; and accordingly in January, 1876, they published a circular in which it was stated:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS, ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK. January, 1876.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS, ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, January, 1876. }

To the Sportsmen of America:

GENTLEMEN—For over seventeen years the memory of Frank Forester, that most talented, practical and instructive of authors upon American game and field sports, has requently, to repair this omission in reverence and in gratitude, has been organized the Frank Porester Hemorial Fund Association, in whose behalf this appeal for financial aid and sympathetic co-operation is addressed to the felends and admirers of that distinguished and thoroughly national sportsmen. The original intention of the association had been the translation of the remains of Frank Forester to Greenwood, and the erection over them of a durable monument. Obstacles beyond possibility of removal, and an assurance that prominent citizens of Newark, his burial place, will care for his grave at their own expense, compel a partial deviation from the association's first intention, still without the abandonment of its cardinal object.

It is at present designed not only to perpetuate the memory of the talented and unfortunate author, but to contribute as a distinctive class of citizens toward commencuation of a memorable incident in our Nation's existence. Encouraged by spontaneous expression of sympathy from sportsmen dwelling in every section of our common country, the association has determined to accomplish its original purpose through creation of a memorial work of art, worthy the genius of this Centenial year of American Independence, to oe located in the Central Park of New York City, there permanently to remain an enduring monument of the patriotism, artistic tasto.

liberality, and gratitude of the sportsmen of America fraternally united.

The Central Park is undeniably the most appropriate place wherein could be placed a memorial tribute or trophy of sporting implements and objects, executed in bronze and granite by a sculptor of adequate ability in that style of art, rendering his work effective and worthy the admiration of a true sportsman, to insure the permanency of the structure for universal exposition. The proposed memorial, unique, imposing, characteristic and representative of the fine taste, moral culture, social position and intellectual tendencies of the American sportsman, must be entitled to the most extended publicity, and where can that aim be better attained than within a park, the heart of the great American metropolis, oftentimes frequented by 30,000 visitors in the course of a single day?

The precise shape, fashion and form to be assumed by the contemplated Forester memorial cannot at present be definitely determined, as its ultimate completion depends upon the aggregate of contributions. Consequently, it is with this view of creating a work of high art in indestructible bronze, worthy of our common country, of the man we seek to honor, and of the class of clizens we individually represent, that every sportsman in the land is invited to contribute his mites of that this generation may bequeath to its successor a piece of artistic excellence eliciting their admiration and commendation.

ation. Confidence that the work can be accomplished is guaranteed through precedents furnished by the Central Park alone. Therein Americans have placed memorials to Morse and Fitz Greene Halleck. Germans to Humboldt and Schiller, Caledonians to Sir Walter Scott, while the ladies of New York have in preparation massive testimonials in memory of Washington Irving and other local celebrities. It is unfair to presume that the fraternity of American sportsmen can fail to equal, if not outvie, the liberality of isolated literary clubs, particularly when it is designed to perpetuate to the world at large the memory of the most eminent sportsman of this, or of any other, age or cline.

particularly when it is designed to perpetuate to the world at large the memory of the most eminent sportsman of this, or of any other, age or clime.

The funds already received, amounting to about \$175, were accordingly expended by the committee in the publication and distribution throughout the country of this circular appeal, subscription blanks, etc. The change of programme met with little public favor, and failed entirely of financial support. At a meeting of the association at the Astor House May 1, 1876, the vice-president stated that although several thousands of the circulars had been sent out there had been or replies to them. The president stated that many letters had been received by the officers of the association, complaining of its dilatoriness. The president abos asid to the meeting that one correspondent, who was not, however, a contributor to the fund, had charged that the executive committee had indulged in eating and drinking at the Astor House at the expense of the fund. "It was well that sportsmen should understand," the president added, "that there were no personal expenses of the kind whatever, and that the Astor House proprietors had furnished the room free, out of sympathy with the cause." Mr. Raymond expressed his regret that the circular appeal had failed of its object, and upon his motion Major Beckwith was appointed a canvasser to personally solicit subscriptions. That gentleman's personal appeals to the sportsmen of the vicinity of New York were unattended with success, his report made to the association at a meeting held June 9, 1876, showing an expenditure for expenses greater than the receipt of contributions, and at his own suggestion his farther services were dispensed with. This was the last neeting of the "Frank Forester Memorial Association," and the memorial project was abandoned until again taken up by the Greenwood Lake Association, and brought to the notice of the public in our issue of March 23, last.

NOTES FROM WORCESTER, MASS.

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On Thursday, April 6—Fast day—lots of glass balls and clay pigeons were smashed by the members of the Sportsmen's Club and their friends, at the club's grounds, near Lake Quinsigamond. Invitations were extended to several clubs in neighboring towns to spend the day with us, but nothing was beard from them officially. We did hear incidentally that a delegation from Ashland would be with us on the evening previous to the shoot. Our Marlboro friends, who are always welcome, informed us that a 'bus load would come. It was then rather late to arrange for a large party, and next morning when forty shooters with large bags of ammunition walked in upon us it looked just a little as though some lively work must be done else our friends would be compelled to carry some of it home. All were good-natured and ready to lend a helping hand, and very soon another trap was in place. Friends who came to look on were pressed into service as scorers, pullers, etc., so that we managed to get along fairly well, and all seemed to enjoy themselves. We should, however, have been better prepared and the shoot would have been run more smoothly had we expected so many visitors. The day was favorable for shooting, and the sport commenced about 9 A. M. and continued tilf dark. A splendid turkey dinner was served at Swan's and plenty of hot coffee in the club house all day.

The Worcester Rifle Chub and the Shrewsbury Rifle Club have consolidated and will hereafter be known as the Worcester Rifle Association. They will practice at the Pinc Grove range in Shrewsbury, and will soon erect two new double sash targets for shooting 200 yards. They will also remove the new elub house at Lovell's Grove to the range in Shrewsbury. The new association held an all day shoot Fast day, at which thirteen members participated. The shooting was at 200 yards off-hand, and 400 and 500 yards in any position. They expect to have a 1,000-yard range in Shrewsbury and it is hoped that some of the matches between the various clubs in th

port been correct.

It is, however, a little queer how those partridges got into

It is, however, a little queer how those partitions the case.

The story of that hunt and supper reached Worcester several days before it appeared in the FOREST AND STREAM, and, as told by two reliable gentlemen from Winchendon, didn't sound a bit better than the report which was publised, the partridges being the same. As the report was dated Winchendon, it is to be presumed that the slanderer

lives there "or thereabouts," and we shall leave it to them to look, him up and see that he is punished as the case to look | demands

demands.

I would like to offer just one suggestion and drop the matter, viz; that the club hold their next annual hunt in October. They can then have a much larger variety of game at the supper table, and besides it will look so much better.

Westerson Many April 7 1889.

K.

Worcester, Mass., April 7, 1882.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

ARGE flights of redhead and blackhead ducks visited Barnegat and Tuckerton bays last week; and I am told traveling flocks are still passing these grounds. This agrees with the reports that come from Havre de Grace, the Gunpowder and Bush rivers, and other points in the Chesapeake Bay, that the fowl are fast leaving and almost entirely gone to the northward. A few days since two of the writer's friends, one from Newark, N. J., and the other being quite near Barnegat, having gone to the latter place in hopes of

friends, one from Newark, N. J., and the other being quite near Barnegat, having gone to the latter place in hopes of having brant shooting, "struck" these flights of redhead and blackhead ducks and had rare sport. The birds were all on the move, bound north, but paid visits to these decoys, the wind being favorable in the line of travel.

I bear direct from both Barnegat, and Tuckerton, that brant have all disappeared, except a few poor cripples that can't get away. Snipe have lately come to our "stamping" grounds south of Philadelphia, on the New Jersey and Delaware sides of the river (whenever the meadows are suitable to them) in increased numbers. The weather has been favorable, and the birds have not been so wild. Good bags are daily made. Those who have been to the Slaughter tavorable, and the birds have not been so wild. Good bugs are daily made. Those who have been to the Slaughter Neck, Prime Hook, Poplar Woods, and Mitton Creek marshes in Delaware, return with splendid sharings. Most of the suipe killed by the gentlemen who have chosen these last named places as their grounds were found at Milton Creek. We will now have uninterrupted shooting until the snipe are off in pairs for the north and northwest to breed. What a pity it is to feel we are killing in April and May many birds with eggs in them. Yet we do it because the law allows it.

Next mouth the residents of the rural portions of Phila.

many piros with eggs in tuem. Ict we do it because the law allows it.

Next month the residents of the rural portions of Philadelphia will be again troubled by the hordes of boys who have become affected with the bird-collecting mania, and who, with specimen and cane gun in hand hang around every orchard or piece of woodland which may be frequented by the numerous species of warblers which pass through our latitude from the 1st of May until the middle of March. There are but few of these youngsters who know one variety from another, and still fewer who do not sell many skins to the milliner. Everything from a tit to a thrush that comes within range is shot at and pocketed. If charged with illegal shooting, these boys answer, "We are collecting for scientific purposes." Dr. Twaddell, of Weat Philadelphia, knows full well how intolerable this nuisance is becoming. His woods and orchards being favorite and Philadelphia, knows full well how intolerable this muisance is becoming. His woods and orchards being favorite and inviting spots for all the warbler tribe, as well as those of youthful collectors, he is overrun with such popgunners from the, first appearance of the early coming black and white creeper until the resident varieties begin laying, and then the eggs are wanted for scientific purposes. There are many more gentlemen who make a similar complaint. Can't something be done to qualify collecting for scientific purposes?

poses?

But few anglers of Philadelphia started for the trout streams of Pennsylvania the beginning of the season; but this week will take all who are not fond of snipe shooting to this week will take all who are not fond of snipe shooting to try the speckled beauties. One friend, a resident quite near Pine Creek, Pa., has already fished with fly a favorite pond situated on the course of this stream and took some good fish. Your correspondent has promised himself a repetition of last year's trip to these waters, of which you shall have particulars. The first of April, 1881, came in with a little snow on the ground; I remember I had my overcoat on. When I made my first cast, my line fell "all in a heap." Trout were rising and so off came my overcoat. Homo.

RIFLES AND RIFLE BULLETS.

TO SHOOT ROUND BAILS FROM A BREECH-LOADER—BREECH VS. MUZZLE, ETC.

OME of your correspondents seem to be puzzled with the problem of shooting round balls from a breech-loader. Others seem to have had good success with them, but there are several calls from the unsuccessful ones for information as to how to do it

To be able to shoot round balls is often very convenient, especially for small game and target-shooting at very short range. But to tell any one how to do it is often a very puz-

To be able to shoot round balls is often very convenient, especially for small game and target-shooting at very short range. But to tell any one how to do it is often a very puzzling matter. I suspect the truth of the matter to be that to make them shoot as well from the breech, as the longer balls is quite as often a matter of pure fortune as of skill. In all the rifles I have tried there seems to be a certain amount of 'bit it' which seems accidental, for the same conditions that make good shooting with one rifle will fail with the next one of the very same calibre.

I have never succeeded in getting round balls from a breech-loader quite as accurate as when shot from a muzzle-loader, although about one in seven or eight go a little wild in spite of all I can do. But I can make the rest go close enough for all close shots. The trouble appears to lie first in the want of sufficient bearing on the barrel. I have tried in valut to make the cone work from the breech. I here mean a cone, not a conical ball, but a true taper from but to point, such as was sometimes shot from the muzzle-loader, and which had no bearing except what was given by swedging into the barrel with the guiding starter; not over \(\frac{1}{2}\) of an inch of bearing at the most, and generally less. To overcome this difficulty a round ball should be chosen a size or two too large, and swedged till it has about 1-5 or 1-6 of an inch of cyllndrical body. But perhaps the first thing you then learn is that this won't do. Perhaps it is too large, perhaps too small, a very slight difference in size often making a great difference in accuracy.

Often a bavey leather wad would made a difference. Or

difference in accuracy,
Often a heavy leather wad would made a difference. Often a heavy leather wad would made a difference. Or perhaps the shell will need cleaning at the mouth, and hot tallow poured in upon the bullet. Or perhaps the ball will need hardening with tin. Upon one thing you may depend, viz., that hardening will not hurt it. The harder I make them the the more accurate I find them. They must also be them the the more accurate I find them. They must also be as perfect in shape as any balls. Bullets bought in gross like buckshot will seldom do, as too many are misshapen. Many of these will fail even when loaded from the muzzle. You may have to try all these things with various modifications and alterations, and still fail, with full charges of powder, because the rifle is cut with too quick a twist and too hollow a groove for such swift bullets, with such short bearing. I have never had a failure that I could lay positively to such cause, for I never tried them in exactly such a rifle. But such might be the case. Round bullets must also be loaded with much care about getting them perfectly straight in the shell. The neck left by the moulds should be cut off squarely and put downwards and in the centre. But remember that the main thing is to try, try and keep trying until you succeed. If you do not succeed in the end with hard bullets, well swedged to a very tight fit, it will no doubt be because the rifling is too shallow and quick in its twist for such swift balls with so little bearing. It is best with any rifle to begin with very small charges, dropping a bit of square or round stitch in the shell so as to partly fill it, and pouring a small charge around it. Seat the ball as near the end us possible. Patched balls work better in general than naked ones. But here again arises a new puzzle. Balls pushed into the shell with a patch beneath them, as in a muzzle-loader, cannot be relied on. Two or three may go well and deceive one. But a dozen or fifteen shots told a very different tale with every rifle I ever tried; and this even when the rifle was cleaned after every shot. And by the way you must be careful, or every way of loading may thus deceive you, as many of the balls will go true in most any case. Especially is this so if the rifle be a good one. Beware how you cry, "Bureka."

By shooting over a ground where you can easily pitch up the patches, and pitching up the patch for examination after every shot, you will soon find that the main difficulty is the stripping of the patch or a part of it from the ball.

As a rule, neither of these happens to the whole of the hatch if a heavy wad or two be put beneath it. It will happen only with a part of it. But that is generally enough to ruin accuracy. Some of the patches will be found to have taken the rifling so close to the edge in places, that part of the ball must ha

plainly shows that the edge must have caught, turned back-ward and rolled back between the main part of the patch and the barrel.

As this almost never occurs with a muzzle-loader even when quite dirty and when the patched ball is pushed directly upon the powder without a wad between, it is fair to assume that the difficulty occurs at "the shoulder."

By "the shoulder" I mean the place where the ball crosses the edge of the shell and passes into the grooves. A nameless correspondent of Forest and Strream says I write "as if a rille had a bulb at the bottom like a thermometer for the ball to wallow around in." I have no doubt this gentleman is by nature a kind and gentle being, whom a frenzy of indignation at my atrocious heresy about breech-loaders has bereft those keener perceptions which depend upon a serence nuruffled soul. One whose finer sensibilities are outraged by the vile insinuation that a breech-loader is not the tiptop type of earthly perfection, something worthy in every respect of the gods themselves, can scarcely be expected to reason calmly. But when such insinuation comes from one who has used a breech-loader for many years, who uses one still and would use nothing else, then, at then, the mildest breast necessarily is lashed into a fury that permits no reasoning at all. One renegade is worse than ten Turks. The vilest of all traitors is he who goes with us nine steps of the way and then splits off on the tenth. He is infinitely worse than the man who takes not a single step with us but differs in principio, in tota and aid infinitum. And is it not a religious duty to barry such a wretch? For whom were the hottest fives of the inquisition heated! Not for the infidels who differed in tota, but for the heretic who differed on the one hundredth point after agreeing perfectly on the other ninety-nine. Upon whom were Claverhouse and his dragoons sent out with red right hand and whetted sabre? Upon the Jew, the Catholic or the infidel? Not at all. Only upon the dissenters who differed in a hair's bre in a hair's breadth or two from the Church of England. All this is proper enough. The man who differs entirely knows no better. He is to be judged according to his opportunities. The liberal soul can tolerate him. But the wretch who has the opportunities, who knows his whole duty, yet doeth it not, he is the wretch indeed.

Therefore it is that this gentle being, whose name I know not, doth so rage against the heretic who thinks a breechloader must necessarily have at the bottom a wallowing hole for the bullet

for the bullet.

for the bullet.

Now, the aforesaid heretic, who is so fallen from grace as to think that the sporting rifle of the present not quite so super-gloriously reriect as it may be in the future, begs leave to intimate with fear and trembling that to have the effect of delivery, a naked ball a little untrue into the grooves or stripping or cutting a patch, it is not necessary that there should be a widening of \(\tau^{\frac{1}{1}}\) for an inch in the barrel where the cartridge joins the grooves, any space at all between the grooves and the edge of the eartridge, or any sharp or square edge at all where the barrel opens into the chamber. You may take a rifle in which you can push a ball gently down

the cartriage joins the grooves, any space at all between the grooves and the edge of the cartridge, or any sharp or square edge at all where the barrel opens into the chamber. You may take a rifle in which you can push a ball gently down from the muzzle into the shell, and through a hole in the bottom of the shell push it back again without knowing (if shell and barrel be kept clean and smooth) when the ball crosses from one place to the other. In my double rifle I can run a tight leather wad down, passing it into and out of the shell without feeling any shoulder or widening. The same when running a patched ball down.

There is, nevertheless, a difference between the shell and the grooves that tells heavily on a ball crossing at high speed from one to the other. Of course I do not mean that it always tells heavily. But unless much care is used it will do so often enough to make your shooting unreliable, such as an average of once or twice in five shots. This difference is particularly striking in loading a breech-loader from the muzzle. Although I can feel no change in my double rifle yet, unless I fill she shell flush with a wad and let the ball rest there without ramming, it will not be accurate. If the ball remains wholly above the end of the shell the rifle will, at thirteen yards, shoot into the same hole; but if the ball, either from insufficient filling of the shell or from ramming get only half way into the shell, it shoots the same as if put clear in, to wit, wild for three or four shots out of ten. Hence, there is a place there which affects the bullet in passing quickly, and I care not whether it be called a shoulder, or a bulb, or a wallowing hole.

While I think of it I would also apologize to the aforesaid gentleman of the outraged sensibilities for using the word "come" so carelessly as to make him think I meant a "conical ball," thus further harrowing his heart strings with the assertion that a cone cannot be accurately shot from a breech-loader. I meant a cone, tree-taper from butt to point, a

While on this topic this heterodox individual would further apologize to the aforesaid orthodox gentleman for taking it for granted that the said orthodox gentleman knew how the ball in a muzzle-loader was patched and loaded. The said heretic might have known that no orthodox gentleman would sully his fair purity of soul with the slightest knowledge pertaining to such an abomination as a muzzle-loader. Like the immaculate who said he was proud to say that he never had read Shakespeare, such a one must keep his virtue untainted even by the knowledge of evil.

The surest way of obviating this difficulty, that I have found, is the use of a patch of buckskin put around the ball like a collar. With this I can make the round ball shoot very near perfection from my double rihe. I have picked up many of the patches and found no sign of stripping or rolling over on them. It seems to be too thick along the edge to do either, yet soft enough to be compressed tightly around the ball, and thus obviate the general difficulty of too thick a patch. To do this requires, however, great care in loading. Selecting soft buckskin of about the thickness used for gloves of medium thickness, I cut a collar that will go around just once inside the shell. Putting a solid wad upon the buckskin collar well oiled is set around inside. The ball is then put in, using care to get it straight, and the shell then passed into a retaining tube or loader of strong iron the size of the gun chamber, so as to keep the shell from bulging. The ball which fits very tightly is then driven in with a rammer, having a counter sunk head so as not to bruse the ball. The upper edge of the buckskin, which is always cut 14 or 14 inches wide is then twisted around. Care must be taken to have the buckskin always of the same thickness and length.

ness and length.

To show how extremely capricious this round ball is when loaded from the breech I give the following facts: For a long time I used parchment in the above way, finding it works very well, but not so reliable as the buckskin, which is as nearly perfect as I can shoot any ball from a shell. But if the parchment were either too thick or too thin, too hard or too soft, it was liable to strip or roll over two or three times out of ten. A piece of short sack smeared with hot tallow and being about the same thickness as the buckskin when compressed between the ball and the shell, loaded in exactly the same way, with the utmost care and with the edge compressed between the ball and the shell, loaded in exactly the same way, with the utmost care and with the edge twisted over much better than could be done with the buckskin, made the most miserable work I ever saw, scattering about five shots out of ten all over a foot square, at only twenty-five yards. On picking up these patches about half were found rolled over as you would roll one under your hand and cut all to pieces, yet the gun was cleaned at every shot. A piece of fine linen smeared in the same way and doubled around the ball worked very well, though not as well as the buckskin. On the whole, I think it safe to pronunce the accurate shooting of round balls from the breech a thing impossible to reduce to rule, but one to be found out only by repeated trials.

Some of your correspondents seem to have hard work with

only by repeated trials.

Some of your correspondents seem to have hard work with round balls loaded even from the muzzle. As I had tried only three breech-loaders in this way, I did not say that all would work well when so loaded, but the presumption is that all rifles not choked if bevelled a little at the muzzle, will shoot well, so if care be used not to push the ball too far down. Very shallow grooving and quick twist might of course make it inaccurate with large charges of powder. I can, however, assure any one of this, that you can load from the muzzle in one half the time that you can load a round ball in a cartridge so as to be sure that it will go straight. So that when there is no haste I find an actual saving of time and trouble by loading from the muzzle

roaming from the muzzle

Some of your correspondents have been so inbued with a spirit of charity toward the aforesaid heretic is to temper justice with mercy. Some have been carried by it even to the verge of temerity. I was amazed at the following paragraph from "C."

(Thus carried to the control of the

Thus even in the best breech-loaders there seems to be "Thus even in the best breech-loaders there seems to be room for improvement in the chambering and arrangement of the cartridge, and it is evident that the superior accuracy of the muzule-loader which I have mentioned is merely owing to the manuer in which the ball rests in the barrel,"

Mr. E. A. Palmer, though apparently disagreeing with me actually sustains me. He says he has found the same difficulty of which I complain, the ball being seated below the graners. He says:

Hesays

"Now I don't want it understood that I think that "Now I don't want it understood that I think that a breech-loading rife using naked bullets or even patched bullets if loaded and handled in a slovenly manner will compete successfully with a good muzzle-loader, for it will not. The crust of burned powder at the mouth of the chamber

bullets if loaded and handled in a slovenly manner will compete successfully with a good muzzle-loader, for it will not the chamber from the successfully with a good muzzle-loader, for it will not the chamber from the control of the chamber from the successfully with a good muzzle-loader, for it will not left partly in the shell."

Note these last remarkable words, "the bullet in no case be left partly in the shell." Now look my article on the rifle of the future over again and see if this is not the sum total of all my heresy, to wit, that a rifle in which the ball is started below the grooves is not as good (all else being equal of course) as one in which the ball is started in the grooves, and the special poins in that article to say that by muzzle-loader I meant a rifle in which the ball is sented in the grooves, no matter whether it had a movable breech-block or not. The breech-block has nothing to do with the question. By breech-loader I meant one in which the ball is sented in the cartridge. I was compelled to use these two terms in antagonism to avoid constant circumbocution.

Mr. Polmer says be is surprised that I should have allowed this thing to bother me a moment. It bothers me because I can find no quick and efficient way of putting in the ball for a hunting rifle. Placing the ball in the barrel as he suggests will do very well in target shooting, but for hunting a ball must fit so tight that it cannot possibly slide with jarring or falling, etc. Especially is this so for a double gun. I know half a dozen ways of putting in a ball ahead of the cartridge so that it will fit tight enough with safety. But they are all as slow as pushing in from the muzzle, and some are even slower than that way, or else they strain the breech action of a snap action gun. What I want is to awaken makers to this defect. They will quickly enough devise the remedy. Instead of being lulled asleep by the soft voice of flattery as they have been, and feeling savage at a poor heretic for awaking them for nothing, they want to

ball long enough to hold a steady flight for that distance can

ball long enough to hold a steady flight for that distance can be loaded by the muzzle-loaders peculiar way of patching without wrinkling the patch too much. It might be so cut as to do it, but for perfect accuracy at 200 yards a very long bodied ball is needed.

"F. J." asks how a breech-loader can do close work at 300 yards agoinst a muzzle-loader that will shoot exact fifty yards? For precisely the same reason that a .22 gallery rife that will lit a dime every time where the old Henry rife will hardly hit a quarter or a half dollar will be beaten at any target by the Henry at 300 yards. The difference is in the sustaining power of the ball. The light ball cannot hold its flight like the other. At even 200 yards a long ball four times the weight of the round ball will be steadier than one only twice the weight of a round ball. It will be less affected by wind and less by trilling variance in density or in amount or strength of powder. For this reason no long range scores counted in the usual way, counting alike all shots on the bull'seye without reference to their nearness to the centre, can prove the perfect accuracy of the rifle in starting its bullet. They may prove great accuracy in starting and great sustaining power but nothing else.

To test the starting accuracy, rifles should be shot at only twenty or thirty yards and in quite still air; even then if round balls are used, they should be tried with telescopesight, with a fine tack or pin-head for a mark. The sight should then be set a little off, so that the balls strike an inch or so from the tack in a piece of cardboard, or something that will leave a cleare-deed hole. A large number of shots should be fired, and the diameter of the hole cut by the series should be fired, and the diameter of the hole cut by the series should be the test. This is even better than string measure, as a distance where the differing density of balls or the wind, light, etc., could have no possible influence, the balls would strike so very close together as to make string

would strike so very close together as to make string measure quite difficult to take.

The following scores were made by a ten pound muzzle-loader. Having been made in matches they are records, They may be easily verified by writing to San Francisco, if any one doubts them.

Ist. Dr. E. H. Pardee, of San Francisco, account to the property of the same property of

any one doubts them.

1st. Dr. E. H. Pardee, of San Francisco, against Mr. Warron Loud, San Francisco, Feb. 1866. Distance 220 yards (forty rods) match for \$1,000. One hundred shots each. Dr. Pardee's winning score measured from centre of bullet hole one hundred and thirty-one and \$\frac{4}{2}\$ inches,

Forther's winning score measured from centre of bullseye to centre of bullet hole one hundred and thirty-one and \(\frac{1}{2}\) inches, an average of about 1\(\frac{1}{2}\).

A fac simile lithograph of this target plainly shows that but for the wind (which is always strong and variable at San Francisco, especially when a match lasts as did this one for two days) Dr. Pardee would certainly have made a string of seventy-five or an average of \(\frac{1}{2}\) of an inch. It must also be remembered that this shooting was done sixteen years ago, when wind, light, etc., were less understood than now, and when there were no such delicate arrangements for sights as now. It was also made with the bullets then in use for muzzle-loaders, rarely over double the weight of reund ball and which could not sustain themselves as well in the wind as those now shot at such distances from breech-loaders. The correctness of this view is plainly shown by the targets of the two following matches, which were made about ten years later, when wind and light were better understood and when he doubtless had better wind gauges, etc.

2d. Dr. Pardee against an English gentleman—Mr. Reedfor \$750\), shot in San Diego county, Cal., 1875. Twenty shots each—same distance etc. as No. 1 (220 yards or 40 rods)—string of Dr. Pardee from center to center, four and one-quarter (10\(\frac{1}{2}\)) inches, an average of about \(\frac{1}{2}\) of an inch. Match between same parties, distance and money as in No. 2. Ten shots each. String of Dr. Pardee from center to center, four and one-half inches (4\(\frac{1}{2}\)), or an average of less than half an inch from the exact center at 220 yards.

Examination of these targets would convince anyone that if the marksman had been shooting at a distance where wind, light, etc., required no allowance for—say at thirty yards—that 130 successive shots would have passed through the same hole without widening it \(\frac{1}{2}\) of an inch after the first shot, certainly not \(\frac{1}{2}\).

that 130 successive shots would have passed through the same hole without widening it \(\gamma^2\text{in}\) of an inch after the first shot, certainly not \(\gamma^2\text{in}\) utility as to the nonsense that has been talked about shooting both with shotgun and rifle. Absurd stuff has been talked about the old muzzle-loader. But it was about what could be done with it at long distances or at short distances offhand. What it would do in proper hands with dead rest, fine sights and at a distance where its light halls were unaffected by wind or by a trifling difference in density, or where the light made no difference in aiming has, I fully believe, not only never been exaggerated, but has been even unsuspected by the majority of those admiring its accuracy the most. The above matches can be as fully verified as any of the international ones.

Now, is in out a shameful commentary upon human reason that to prevent misconstruction of what I write, I am actually compelled to add that I do not give the above to show that we should all screw an immovable breech plug in our rifles? Is it not disgraceful that I am driven to say in most explicit terms that I give the above only to show what a rifle may do when the ball is left in the grooves instead of being put below them, and not to prove that the man who makes another rifle that is not immovably closed behind should be drawn and quartere. Wothing but blind, absurd, unreasoning idolarly of the breech-loader on account of its unquestioned convenience, utility, long-range power and other vast advantages over the muzzle-loader, could ever make folls look as they do upon anyone who ventures to even name a muzzle-loader in any connection on the, same day with the inviolable idol.

T. S. Van Dykke.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

A Loon on the Starboard Bow.—New York, April 7.—
Editor Forest and Stream: In the last issue of Forest and
Stream, two writers quote from "Chasseur's" article on
"Birds at Cobb's Island," and compare his remarks on
slaughtering bay birds with his demunication of the brantshooters who hunt with jack lights. Let me make another
quotation from "Chasseur's" article, and see how it looks
standing alone: "The ride in the boat to Cherrystone takes
about two hours, and is pleasant and exhilarating if you
happen to have about a hundred shells loaded with No. 4
shot, for the ducks, loons and coots are in myriads in the
hay, and are so lazy that they won't fly until the steamer's
prow cuts its way through the flock. It is beautiful sport,
and the best practice an manteur can have. Shooting down
at them from your elevation in the bow as they fly across
the prow, you can see when the shob hits; in the water, and
can thus practice alming and perceive the laws of shooting
ahead of game, the velocity of the bird's flight, and especially
discover that a tough loon is as hard to kill as a cat. Fox
and myself got our hands in on our way, and made some
handsome fancy shots. All the ducks killed are picked up by

passing schooners."? (the italics and question mark are mine). Now, Mr. Editor, any person who has spent much time along the coast knows that it is very rarely that a duck is picked up by a schooner. Imagine a three-master scudding along under close reefs before a sou'wester. Suddenly the captain's voice roars out: "Hard down the helm—loon on starboard bow!" Seems to me this advice about carrying along a hundred shells to shoot ducks with while sailing down the bay is hardly proper for the younger sportsmen in whom Forest and Stream is trying to instil the true virtues of sportsmanship.—MARK WEST.

"THE CORN ON THE COBB."-Warrenton, Va. HE CORN ON THE COBE."—Warrenton, Va., April 6.—
Editor Forest and Stream: Regarding a communication about
my letters from Cobb's Island, signed "H. P. U.," I can only
say that so long as he don't know the difference between
shooting brant in the night time and a flock of snipe in the
day time, then it is wasting time and patience in trying to
explain. This much "H. P. U." is informed—that no sportsman wastes his ammunition on a loon or a coot.—Alex. Hun-TER ("Chasseur").

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME LEAGUE met at Manchester April 4. The meeting was a business one, as all the conventions of this society have been. The time was taken up with the reading of papers and of discussions of game and fish matters. We print elsewhere Mr. Colburn's address, and the report on fishculture. The annual address was delivered by Rev. A. H. Quint, D.D., of Dover. The officers elected were: President, John B. Clarke, Manchester. Secretary, Charles L. Richardson, Manchester. Treasurer, Frederick Smyth, Manchester. Vice-Presidents, Marcellus Eldridge, Portsmouth; Luther Hayes, South Milton; E. B. Hodge, Plymouth; W. W. Fletcher, Concord; V. C. Gilman, Nashua; W. S. Shurtliffe, Colebrook; John Clement, Troy; W. M. Weed, Sandwich; M. A. Haynes, Lake Village; Gilbert P. Whitman, Manchester.

Minnesota.—The Pioneer Press says that "the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association will have an epitome of the game laws printed for the benefit of those who wish to join the association. With these will be printed excerpts from articles on game protection published in the Pioneer Press during the past three months, drawing special attention to the value of our game in drawing strangers to our borders. Birds that cost our visitors from \$14 to \$17 apiece to obtain must be worth protecting. This money is not spent in our big cities, but in little villages and country towns, where \$100, a week's bill of a small hunting party, will start out from the hotel and livery stable and travel half around town paying off bills as it passes from hand to hand. Our game birds are the goose that lays the golden eggs. Let us not kill the goose by an in and out of season pursuit."

Illinois Wildfowl.—Bluffs, Scott county, Ill., April 2.—Mallards are leaving fast, and bags of sixty to eighty birds each have dwindled down to from ten to twenty. Snipe are very slowly coming in, and are very wild and in good condition. By advices from Hannibal, Mo., and Centralia, Ill., both of which places are excellent snipe grounds, I learn that the birds there are also very scarce, and only very small bags are made. It appears that the great overflow of the Mississippi this spring has seriously damaged the best grounds. The Illinois River here is one great lake of about five miles in width, and the waters of the river are falling very slowly as the high water of the Mississippi backs up the current. I am assured that the best snipe shooting here, a hundred miles north of St. Louis, is generally had between the 10th and 20th of April.—C. L.

Masachusetts Association.—At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association at Boston, on Friday evening, April 14, the old board of officers were unanimously re-elected, as follows: President, John Fottler, Jr.; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Thomas Talbot, Hon. Daniel Needham, Walter M. Brackett, Esq., Theodore Lyman, Esq., Edward P. Brown, Esq., T. T. Sawyer, Jr., H. T. Rockwell, Esq.; Treasurer, James R. Reed; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, E. S. Tobey, Jr.; Librarian, E. M. Messinger. Executive Committee-Ivers W. Adams, W. S. Hills, Arthur K. Roberts, F. R. Shattuck, C. T. Jenkins. Committee on Membership—L. Prouty, F. Tuckerman, E. Delano. ernian, E. Delano.

WILD TURKEY HUNTING.—Belleville, Ill., April 5.—A very good way, or rather the best way, to hide from a turkey, if you see them approaching you while hunting them, is to get in front of a tree, stump, or anything else that you would be likely to get behind to hide yourself. They never think of looking in front of anything to see if there is any one there. They are always on the lookout for the hunter to be behind the tree or stump, or whatever it may be.—C. H. A.

Nashville, Tenn., April 1.—With the exception of snipe, there is no game at present in season. Several respectable bags have been made of them, though they are in poor condition, and scarcely pay for the trouble and labor of going for them. A live ofter was brought into the city on Friday; it was taken a few miles below the city. On arriving here with it Johnny McEwen the hatter at once purchased it, telling the boys he would make a hat of it next winter.—J. D. H. NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 1.—With the exception of spine

Massachusetts—Beverly, April 4.—To-day Mr. Geo. F. Hinkley bagged two snipe, which are the first birds reported shot in this section this season. Very few geese or black ducks shot thus far, and "old gunners" think it doubtful about there being many this spring. Woodcock were reported with us about the 20th of March, and in greater numbers than is usual at this season of the year.—Farms.

DEER IN LOUISIANA.—New Orleans, April 5.—Continued reports of the slaughter of deer reach me from the overflowed districts. Now that the deer are so weak and poor, they offer but little resistance to the man who, for the hide, goes forth to violate our State laws. Papers throughout the State are calling on officials to make arrests.—Edward Odell.

Washington, D. C.—I am glad to report that, through having our police supplied with the law relating to the killing and exposure of game for sale, we do not see "woodcock" and other game birds exposed for sale out of season in the markets, as in years past.—A. B. B.

Tennessee,—Sandersonville.—I use a 12-bore, 32in. barrel, 81b. gun, and find good satisfaction with 4dr. powder, 11oz. shot, shoot over a brace of setters, and agree with "Mark West" on the ground shooting question. Partridges are growing scarce around here, rabbits and squirrels plenty.—WM. W. G.

Philadelphia.—Friday and Saturday last were ade for the snipe. John Brown and Harry Gatzner PHIDADELE AND THE STREET OF TH Delaware would not keep, so warm has been the weather.

AMERICAN PARTRIDGE FOR PERU.—President Arthur has nominated James R. Partridge of Maryland to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru.

SNIPE.—Mr. J. H. Von Lengerke and a companion recently killed eighteen snipe in a day's shoot on the Jersey meadows.

Sea and River Hishing.

North. * * * * I doubt if any person can be really humane in heart unless really sound in head. You hear people talk of angling as

Shepherd, Fools-fools-waur than fools. It's a maist innocent Shepherd. Fools—fools—waur than fools. It's a mast innocent, moral and religious amusement. Gin I saw a fisher gruppin' creeffu' after creeffu' o' trouts, and then flingin' them a' awa among the heather and the brackens on his way hame, I micht begin to suspec' that the idiot was by nature rather a savage. But as for me, I send presents to my freen's, and devour dizzens on dizzens every week in presents of my freed s, and over duzzens on duzzens every week in the family—maistly dune in the pan, wi' plenty o' fresh butter and roun' meal—sae that prevents the possibility o' cruelty in my fishin', and in the fishin' o' a' reasonable creatures.

NOCTES AMBROSIANA

FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Brook trout, Salvelinus fontinalis; salmon, Salmo salar; lake trout. Christivomer namaycush. This list may be in conflict with the laws in some of the States

BLACK BASS IN ENGLAND.

HAVE read "R. N's" and "Koorb's" remarks on the black bass. I entirely disagree with them as to the game qualities of the fish, but when they refer to the superiority of perch fishing, you seem to overlook the fact that perch in England are very large, being frequently caught weighing 2½ to 4½lbs. They are usually eaught in rivers, and are of course gamier than their species taken here in the lakes, not to speak of their superior strength and the quantities which course gamer than their species taken here in the lakes, not to speak of their superior strength and the quantities which can be caught. Bass, as every one knows who has tried for them, are exceedingly capricious, so much so that while I am most enthusiastic as to their game qualities, I never can quite make up my mind whether "le jeu vaut la chandelle."

G. W. K.

One cannot blame our English friends for looking well into the character of a fish before introducing it, we would have done well to investigate their sparrow's character before bringing the little missance here, and as this is their own funeral, we ought not to advise them too strongly. The writers which you quote from the London Field are, as you say, a little "funny," and talk like men who have never taken a black bass. They are evidently Britons of the "hide bound" kind, who look with defective vision at everything outside of their own microscopic island. They would decline to see anything good come out of America, except perhaps in that part which is still "loyal."

JOHN. Boston, Mass.

I know the kind of fellows who wrote the Field articles under the names of "R. N." and "Koorh." They occasionally come here in great plaid suits and a glass screwed in one eye, and "want to see those bloomin' black bass, ye know." Not being anglers at home, they mistake in trying to pass for them here. We have some English gentleman come here to fish, (and I can tell the genume article as soon as I look at him) who know what good fishing is and how to enjoy it, and they all think well of the bass. As a class they like to fish for the big pike, or pickerel as we call it, and it is hard to convince them that one mascalonge is worth a dozen pike to fight or to eat, unless they strike one. They are getting rare now, and we take fifty pickerel to one mascalonge. We see all classes of people here in the season, and quite a number of the plaid suit fellows. I am told that they do not wear such clothes "at home," but think them the thing for America. I suppose that our friends across the water see queer specimens of Americans in the loud commercial drummer, who may pretend to be an angler over there, and talk about what he knows nothing of. In this manner we judge individuals and nations by their lowest specimens, but when a man goes back to England and says that a black bass is not game, he don't know what he is talking of. Why, he might as well tell me that my old rooster "Clip," who has won eleven battles, ain't game. ain't game.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

AMONG THE FISHES OF FLORIDA.

AMONG THE FISHES OF FLORIDA.

On a Friday evening of a few days gone, from the cares of business, myself and Mr. O'Neal, an ardent and keen angler, found bodging at the hospitable home of Mr. Geo. Ladd, on the banks of the St. Marks River, Florida.

Partaking of an excellent supper we worked up an ebony salt cruiser to sail us over the salty waters, the coming morrow, in whose briny waves we proposed tackling the cunning sheepshead, chunnel bass and sea trout. Having succeeded we then put our tackle in order, swopped a few fishing incidents overflowing with great truths of wonderful catches of monsters of the 'bubbling deep,' and then cuddled up in a soft, downy bed to woo the drowsy God.

At five o'clock we were awakened by a yell that would have thrilled the duill, cold ear of death, uttered by O'Neal in the eestacy of his joy, at the prospect of a day's fishing. Plumped out of bed, seizing the festive youth, joined him in a hilarious jig over his report that "not a single cloud obscures the glory of the morning sky, and the winds from the south are stealing softly northward through the orange and banana trees, scarcely ruffling their leaves." Breakfast sunnounced, we sat down, our appetites increased by the grateful perfumes from delicious broiled mullet and fried

perch. Ye gods! what a glorious meal! Ended. Our boat is quickly loaded. O'Neal takes the bow, pole in hand, at the end of which, swinging to three feet of line, is the glittering buit concealing its barbed books, with which he hopes to catch the unwary bass as we glide down,the swiftly flowing waters of the river. Myself seated in the stern, gun in hand, ready to send the death-dealing shot into any kind of game that dares to come under our vision. Our sable sailor seizes the oars, and with one stroke of his brawny arms sends the boat onward to the sea over the waters of the dark flowing river.

in hand, ready to send the death-deating shot into any kind of gaine that dares to come under our vision. Our sable sailor scizes the oars, and with one stroke of his brawny arms sends the boat onward to the sea over the waters of the dark flowing river.

The scene, how beautiful! The sun is just rising from his home in the east. His unclouded rays are stealing as softly through the dark foliage of the forest trees that line each bank of the river as the footsteps of Time. In the tail oaks myriads of noisy crows are holding high carnival. The nimble squirrel laughs gaily at us from his hiding place in the merry green wood. Thousands of songsters of varied plumage herald the new-born day with their sweetest notes, while high over head the graceful osprey swims the ambient air on easy wing, and screaus indignantly at us as we glide over the bosom of the waters, whose fluny tribes he deems his own. Graceful magnolias, bay trees, cabbage-palmettos, with their long, waving, fan-like leaves; tall pines clustered around the long-limbed live oaks, whose wide, spreading banches stoop and softly kiss the murmuring waters sweeping by. But O'Neal has no eye for the beauties of nature just now. His gaze is firmly fixed on the glittering bauble gliding through the swift waters.

We round a bend of the river. Just as we sweep by comes with a rush a four pound bass, and plunges at the tempting bait, is impaled on the cruel steel, and is soon floundering in the bottom of the boat, while O'Neal's eyes beam with delight over his capture. Again the alluring bait is trolling through the waters; we noiselessly glide by an old treetop. O'Neal unguardeally looks at an old saurian swimning carelessly ahead of us, when there came a strike—and such a strike! It sounded like an exploding bombshell. The monster misses the hooks, and the bait goes high in the air, accompanied by O'Neals heels. The boat bottom catches him. Our shouts of laughter greet the veteran as he regains his equilibrium. "Confound you! you couldn't have done better," h

THE AFRICAN POMPANO.

THE AFRICAN POMPANO.

YOUR New Orleans correspondent writes of pompano in that city of the weight of thirty-five and twenty-eight pounds, which sizes are so unusual, even unprecedented, for that fish, that one may perhaps be permitted to doubt the species—especially as the specimens do not appear to have been submitted to scientific examination.

The cavalli, or crevalle, Cavana defensor, Cuv. DeKay—are allied species, so nearly resembles the pompano, Trackly—notus carolinus, Bothorleans pampanus, Cuv., as to be easily mistaken for it by a casual observer. In the loose and confused way of naming different fishes in different places, the names pompano and cavalli are often confounded, and men talk of killing pompano in the Indian River with a fly, when what they have caught were cavalli.

min of Kumug pompano in the Indian River with a fly, when what they have caught were cavalli.

The cavalli has the snout more pointed; its color is olive green and silvery above; golden yellow with blue and purple below. It goes in schools near the surface, takes any bait eagerly, is very rapacious in its habits, in this resembling the education of the state of the metable, the desh being oily, and streaked with black and white like that of the mackerel.

The pompano has a truncated snout; color when first taken, blue and silver; afterward pale blue above and golden yellow beneath; first dorsal with six spines; second dorsal soft-rayed. Both species have small scales and deeply-forked tails, and similar brilliancy of color.

The pompano seldom exceeds three or four pounds in weight; is a bottom fish which feeds chiefly on mollusks, and very rarely takes a bait; it is usually taken on the ocean beach with the east net.

Its great distinction is its value on the table, surpassing that of all other species in Southern waters; a combination of richness and delicacy difficult to describe but easy to re-

that of all other species in Southern waters; a combination of richness and delicacy difficult to describe but easy to remember. No one who has ever compared the above two species alive, or caten of them when cooked, can ever controlled the species alive. found them.

The supremely delicious pompano should not be degraded

The supremely delicious pompano should not be degraded by having the rank-fleshed cavalli called by the same name. The name of the inferior fish, "cavalli," or horse, was given to it by the Spaniards in reference to the swiftness and agility of this ocean rover. Call the new giant African cavalli if you will, but confine the name pompano to the unapproachable sovereign of the seas.

Perhaps the attempt to induce people to call things by their right names is useless, and the names trout, bass and chub will continue to be used in different places for the same fish. In your last number, a writer discourses about catching fifteen mackerel, meaning, doubtless, bluefish, which again in Rhode Island is called horse mackerel.

Manuerra, Ga.

erel. Marietta, Ga.

Marietta, Ga.

A few years ago the U. S. Fish Commission received a single specimen of a fourteen pound pompano from Mr. Blackford, of Fulton market. It was found to be an African species, Trackypotus gorcensis, common about the Canary Islands. The next year several were caught and they are now not rare in the market of New York. We think the fish has come in some numbers, perhaps to stay, and, in the article alluded to, suggested that it be distinguished as the "African pompano." We do not doubt but the New Orleans specimens were the same fish, which is new to our coast now, as the blucfish was fifty years ago, but it is not the cayalli.

TENNESSEE ANGLING NOTES.

EVERYBODY has gone wild on the subject of angling. Fish are reported as more abundant than ever known before, and as business is rather dull, the banks of the streams in close proximity to Nashville, are lined with hundreds of persons of all colors, ages, and both sexes. Col. Akers and Ed. Horn went out this morning to wet their lines in Mill Creek, and as both are noted manipulators of the rod and reel, it will not surprise me to see them return with a hundsome creel.

I regret to say, that among our well-to-do people there is a

and reel, it will not surprise me to see them return with a landsome creel.

I regret to say, that among our well-to-do people there is a decided spirit of lawlessness existing, and many of them not a particle too "square" to indulge in siming where they can do it on the sly. This is shameful, inasmuch as our protective laws are the most lenient passed in any State, and the increase of fish in our many beautiful streams depends entirely upon a cessation of wholesale slaughter for a few years. By the time the next General Assembly meets here, it is to be hoped that amendments will be offerred and passed to the present bill, and those persons violating the law be severely punished. With our streams well stocked with game fish, and the forests with turkeys, deer, and quail, a great many Northern and Eastern sportsmen would be induced to pass a portion of the season, and enjoy our fine cligame 1819, and the torests with utriceys, deer, and quali, agreat many Northern and Eastern sportsmen would be induced to pass a portion of the season, and enjoy our fine climate, and perhaps become investors in properly down here. The Forest and Stream, ever ready to aid in the cause of game and fish protection, must come to our assistance. The influence of such a journal, and the able manner with which it deals of such subjects can have but a most salutary effect. There are persons who argue that a fisherman's is a lazy life, but these would-be murderers of fish find it to be the very reverse, hence they wish to set nets, traps, and other contrivances, by which to catch unsuspecting creatures that they are too indolent to capture in a legitimate way. Since the introduction of the system of extra fast trains, we are getting many varieties of fish hitherto unknown here. Andy Meadors displayed hard and soft-shell crabs on his stall to-day; also shrimp and crayfish; fresh herring are brought to us from the Chesapeate, and even the noble salmon reaches this far.

Nashynle, April 1, 1882.

TROUTING ON LONG ISLAND.

DOYS let us change the opening day for trout! All Fools' day is not a good one for trout and trappers combined. Last year our lines were frozen and this year the wind blew our flies off. I went a fishing on the two first days of April and only had two hours of good fishing. We left flies and leaders, too, on many a bush, and much of my good temper with them. Usually, it soothes our tempers to good bright and only able day on a stream which were

good temper with them. Usually, it soothes our tempers to get a good, bright and enjoyable day on a stream which we know of on the south side of Long Island, which is without an oral dam. But we cannot keep our tempers down if we have such April openings.

Think of it! In two hours we killed six fish, weighing seven and one-quarter pounds, and on the remainder of the two days could not drop a fly or land a half-pounder. A saint could not stand such treatment. The weather was sour, the beauties sulked; our favorite flies would not tempt them. The favorite fly used in some localities we know of, was a big fat worm, and even the worms were so cold and wiggleless that they had to be warmed in the mouth to get sensibility enough in them to squirm on the hook.

less that they had to be warmed in the mouth to get sensibility enough in them to squirm on the hook.

The best catches/that I hear of are: Imbrie and Clerk, fishility decen's Creek, Sayville, thirty-four; eighteen weighed ten and one-half pounds. Wilbur and Chapman, fishing the same stream, eighteen; largest one and three-quarters; six weighed seven and one-quarter pounds. John Ripper, near Glen Cove, two and one-quarter pounds. Mr. W. Holberton had excellent success somewhere on the south side. Very fine fish have been taken at the ponds of August Belmont. At Islip, Mr. P. Remsen took twenty-two pounds of trout in two hours, and a party of four are reported as having captured sixty-three pounds near Freeport.

It is said that President Arthur, who is an adept at casting the fly, and who has fished for a dozen years or more in the procks of South Oyster Bay, on Long Island, will be the guest of William Floyd Jones during his visit this season.

SOUTHERN FISHES IN 1775.

SOUTHERN FISHES IN 1775.

OUR valued correspondent, "S. C. C.," wrote us on this fish, and we printed it turpon, after the manner of Al. Freece's spelling. Mr. C. objected to this, and we wrote him that it was an oversight in proof-reading, as it is spelled in different ways. We incidentally stated that we always had spelled it turpon, having only the authority of Gill's Catalogue of the Fishes of the east coast of North America for such spelling. Our correspondent again writes:

As to Tarpum, I have written the word with an o, following one of the earliest writers on the Fishes of Florida, Capt. Bernard Romans, of the British Army, whose "Concise Natural History of East and West Florida," was published in New York, 1775. A very able and original writer was this captain of engineers, and had many ideas far in advance of his time. He writes: "The whole of the west coast of East Florida is covered with fishermen's huts and flakes; these are built by the Spanish fishermen from the Havana, who come annually on this coast to the number of thirty sail, and one or two visit Rio d'Ais or Indian River, and other places on the east coast. The principal fish here, of which the Spaniards make up their cargo, is the red drum, called in Bast Florida a bass; this is here a fine fish, although in the northern provinces they are generally poor. They also sait a quantity of fish which they call "pampanos," for which they get a price three times us high as for other fish. A few sea trout and the roe of mullets and black drum, and some oil from the liver of nugses and shark—a bottom fish, living on mollusks—of a sluggish disposition, and not ferocious or destructive, like their cousins. We sometimes book this species, while fishing for sheepshead P. H. Gosse, in his "Naturalist in Jamaica," describes it under the name of Septition extractor. Unn.

Capt. Romans gives the following list of species: "King-Sch bargeorget interparts.

"Naturalist in Jamaica," describes it under the name of Seglivian cirratum, Cur.
Capt. Romans gives the following list of species: "King-fish, barracoreta, tarpom, bouita, cavallos, amberfish, pampus, silver-fish, jew-fish, groupers, rock-fish, porgys, morgate-fish, hog-fish, angel-fish, yellow-tails, red, grey, and black-snappers, mangrove-snappers, dog-snappers, parrot-fish, mutton fish, grunts, muray, mullets, sprats, red and black drum, bonefish, stingrays, sharks, and an immense variety of others, all excellent in their kinds."

Most of these we know under the same names: "Muttonfish" are probably sheepshead, "rockfish" are perhaps striped bass, which have been taken recently in St. John's

River, but what are "amberfish," "dog snappers," and "muray?" The "parrot-fish" is a West India species.

I found a copy of Roman's book in the Boston Atheneum, from which I made extracts.

S. C. C.

In our last volume, page 511, we gave a list of Southern Sea Fishes in 1675, by Captain Dampier, just one hundred years before Roman's, and the common name of Megalops thrissoides was spelled, as in the present case, tarpom. Hence we will drop our orthography, and in future spell it as originally spelled. Marietta, Ga.

TROUT AND SALMON IN NEW HAMP-SHIRE.

In your notice of the trout season, you give it as opening in N. H., April 1. Please correct this, as it opens May 1, the same as Maine and Vermont.

Your correspondent, "Hodge," speaks of salmon fishing in the Merrimac and Pemigewasset, but your readers must bear in mind, that the prohibitory law does not expire till June 14

in mind, that the prominion has does not explicit the state of the latest the probably be as soon as any salmon get up the river, they not making their appearance at Lawrence usually much before the list of June.

The pools and eddies at Goff's Falls, four miles below Manchester, the large pool below Hooksett Falls, eight miles above Manchester, and the one below Garvin's Falls, five miles above Hooksett, would seem to be the most likely places to find them.

to find them.

The springs and lakes, at head waters, are full this season, and we hope that the salmon may be more successful in their efforts to ascend the Merrimac, than they were last summer, when they were caught by low water in June.

The robins and bluebirds have been plenty here for a fortnight, and the "May-flower," Epigea repirs, is just beginning to show its pink buds. I picked quite a little bunch yesterday. But the winds hold cold from the north, and it froze sharply last night.

But the winds hold cold from the north, and it froze sharply last night.

It is many years since I spent the early spring in a country village, and in wandering about over the hills, since the snow went off enough to make tramping possible, I am struck with the dissapearance of the old familiar woods.

No wonder our streams dry up in the summer, and our trout are exterminated.

We shall have to get boards of forestry yet, in New England, to preserve our water-powers, for manufacturing purposes, for they are becoming more variable yearly, as the timber is stripped off of the mountains.

Sam Webber.

THE DEAD FISH.—Concerning the tile fish found on the borders of the Gulf stream the following report is made by Captain Ole Jorgensen, a Norwegian, to Secretary Wilcox, of the Boston fish bureau: "On March 14, in lat. 40tleg., lon. Tideg., I commenced sailing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon through great quantities of dead fish, which I kept seeing until dark. They were from one to four feet in length, but mostly from one to two feet long. On March 15 there was a severe storm, with rain and snow, and I did not see any fish." The captain also states that his men tried to hook up some of them, but they did not succeed, as the wind was blowing very hard from the northwest. At the rate Captain Ole Jorgensen was sailing he must have seen the dead fish for forty or fifty miles. Other seamen must also have seen the same fish, since their statements agree as to the latitude and longitude and the date of seeing them. Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the United States Fish Commission, in a letter to the Boston fish bureau, desires all seamen who have come in contact with these dead fish to give all the facts they observed concerning them, either to the newspapers, to the fish bureau or to communicate with him personally. The object is to identify them, if possible, beyond a doubt. Prof. Spink hay they who they facts they observed concerning them, either to the newspapers, to the fish burreau or to communicate with him personally. The object is to identify them, if possible, beyond a doubt. Prof. Baird at present has no doubt but what they were the tile fish—Lopholatilus—seen by his commission, both in 1880 and 1881, on the borders of the Gulf stream. Prof. Baird thinks they were rendered lifeless by some great natural cause, and hence they were seen in such great numbers. He is of the opinion that they might have been killed by the force of the recent gales which had previously prevailed. Other men of science are not inclined to this idea, since, they say, such wholesale destruction of a powerful fish as the tile fish is known to be, by the force of the waves alone, would have been simply impossible. They incline to the belief that some volcanic action of the ocean must have destroyed them. Their death could hardly have been the result of disease, since some of the captains report having taken one or two on board and having found them hard and nice, and to have enjoyed good dimers from them after cooking. The locality mentioned by Captain Ole Jorgenson N. lat. 40deg., W. lon. 71deg., corresponds almost exactly with where the Lopholatilii were found by the United States Fish Commission in the summers or 1880 and 1881. Any facts concerning the tile fish, either dead or alive, should be communicated to Prof. Baird. Prof. Baird is of the opinion that they exist in great numbers in and about the locality mentioned, and that in them exists one of the great food supplies of the ocean.

A COMPACT ANGLING ROD.—We were recently shown by Mr. W. Holberton, with Couroy & Bissett, almost complete and compact fishing rod. It is called the Holberton pattern split bamboo trout rod, and, with the exception of a short but which can be carried in the pocket or in the creet, the whole thing goes inside of the landing-net handle. When the angler arrives at the stream, he takes the rod out of the bamboo landing-net handle, screws the folding ring in, puts the rod together and all is ready for business. As an extra rod to take along, it is very desirable, for, though not over ten feet long, it is powerful enough to kill a good sized black bass and to cover a cast of sixty feet in expert hands.

bass and to cover a cast of sixty feet in expert hands.

Whitebart, Pawtucket, R. I., April 4.—I send you by this inail some fish which of late have been caught in small quantities in the Pawtucket River in tide water. Our fishermen are trying to sell them as "whitebait," I fell them that they are not whitebait, although I am not posted at all on fishes, but think such fish have been sold in your city by that name. Will you have the kindness to identify them for me, giving both common and scientific name? Any information which you may give about them will be appreciated by—Samuel F. Denten, [The fishes came to land. They are called "silver-sides," and "friar" along the coast. The systematic name is Ohirostoma notato. Mitch, Gill. They are sometimes sold as whitebait in New York, but are not the genuine article. The true whitebait tree the young of herring, alewives, etc. New York market men call them "spearing."

They grow no larger than your specimens.

Hishculture.

FISHCULTURE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FISHCULTURE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A Ta meeting of the New Hampshire Fish and Game League, held in Manchester April 4, the president called on Gen. John Moneli of Winchester, Mass., to state what progress had been made in the culture of salmon and shad in the waters of New England.

In response to the invitation, General McNeil said that it was generally understood that if the Commissioners of Massachusetts would build a suitable fishway at Lawrence, the State of New Hampshire would restock the streams. A fish-through the fishway we have no means of knowing, but it works well, and I don't think the people of New Hampshire through the fishway we have no means of knowing, but it works well, and I don't think the people of New Hampshire 400,000 salmon, but they were declined, because there was a lack of funds, I suppose. I spoke of this matter to Col. George, and he advanced the proposition to pay for half of them if I would purchase the remainder, and the result was that these 400,000 salmon were put into your waters, and they are the salmon coming up this river now. The river has also been stocked with a leawyes and lampreys as far as Lowell, and they have been seen there in great quantities. Col. Ridle has obtained the lampreys there and placed them above the falls in your city. It has been a matter of doubt with regard to shad, but four of them were discovered this year in the fishway at Lawrence. The only thing we need now is a channel at the foot of the dam here in Manchester. The fishway here is a perfect outrage, and it should not be allowed to longer obstruct the passage of salmon up the stream. I understand that arrangements have been made for its improvement, and something should be done in this direction before salmon commence running this year. I understand that Mr. Kidder still claims that the alewives seen at the mouth of Colas Brook were transported from Lawrence, and I will advance the proposition to give him \$5 for every alewire that he will transport from Lawrence if he will give me five cents for e

transport from Lawrence if he will give me hive cents for each dead one. I have no doubt that fish can be restored to our streams, and can see no reason why shad cannot be taken from the Connecticut River and hatched out at the hatchinghouse at Plymouth.

Mr. John B. Ellinwood said he had never caught fish that were any more lively than the alewives at Cohas Brook.

Mr. Joseph Kidder said: I am still firm in the conviction that we have never had any alewives at the falls here. It seems remarkable that they were plenty at Cohas Brook on year and have not been seen since. Why don't they come again? Had I been the one to transport them, I would have done so for several years, and thus have given the appearance that they came up the river. If they shall come here in any quantity, it will show the good results of our fishculture. I have called the attention of our fish commissioners to the fact that the fishway here in Manchester is wholly inadequate for the purposes for which it was intended. The question arises in view of the expenditure of money, time and labor if the result achieved is commensurate with the labor performed. With our lakes and ponds the result has been satisfactory, but not so with our rivers. If the experiment has been successful in the rivers of Massachusetts, we are glad of it. I am not aware that more salmon were seen this last year in New Hampshire than the year before.

Gen, McNeil—Then you have not read the annual report.

Mr. Kidder—There may have been more seen at Livermore Falls. Several died at the falls in this city for the reason that they could not get over them. There is no pool or place for them to rest at the fishway here, and the fishway is not so constructed that a salmon any size can get into it. It is entirely inadequate. I trust the fish commissioners will succeed in getting it into a more satisfactory condition. The one at Lawrence was built over several times before the present one resulted, and I presume the one there now is not incapable of being improved. It is a shame

accept his proposition, and the latter replied that he would consider it and advise him, he thought he could make money by it.

Dr. Spaulding of the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, being called upon, regretted that Mr. Powers, who had charge of the hatching house at Plymouth, could not be present. The fishway at Amoskeng Falis was considered at the meeting of the New England Fish Commissioners, held in Boston last week, and Mr. Lyman and myself were appointed a committee to confer with Col. Livermore to see if something cannot be done to improve it. We are satisfied that Col. Livermore will accomplish whatever is necessary. There is need on a channel on the west side of the river, as the drouth has been so severe the past few seasons that the fish could not reach the front of the fishway.

We have a fine supply of Atlantic salmon, having received 30,000 eggs which we hatched out; this gives 460,000 Atlantic salmon which we propose to place inghe upper waters of the Merrimack. We have 55,000 fine speckled trout which are to be distributed in various towns of the State that voted to protect their trout streams for a period of three years, and many towns have so voted. Of the land-locked salmon, we have only been enabled to secure 59,000, and propose to put them in two or three of the largest bodies of water in the State.

RAINBOW TROUT.—Boston, April 6.—The fame of the beautiful rainbow trout had so long sounded in my ears, that I felt anxious to behold its beauties. I went to New York on the 1st. inst. to see those which Mr. Blackford was about to exhibit. I have beheld them. I don't want to see any more. The great coarse, black, ugly beasts! A dingy brown with darker spots and a heetic flush along the side as if it had a fever. And to compare this coarse, scaled brute with our delicate aquatic gems of fontinatis! O, get out! Don't tell me any more about them. I have seen them once and am disgusted. I wouldn't eat one of the fever-flushed looking things unless starved. Good-bye, Rainbow!—H. R. G.

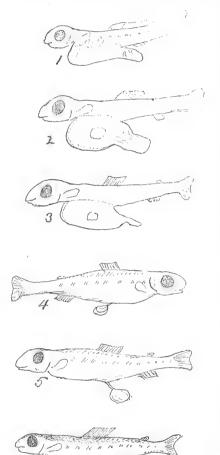
REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF WEST VIRGINIA.—We have just the report of the Fish Commissioners of this State for the year 1881. Three new ponds have been built at the State hatchery. The seven carp received in 1879 spawned very largely last summer before a pond was ready for them and the greater part of the eggs failed to hatch, still a few young were distributed. The two-year old carp now in its ponds will weigh ten pounds each. A list of fish distributed follows, which shows: 1,052 carp, 8,500 land-locked salmon, 7,000 brook trout, 545 black bass, 125 silver perch, and 21 wall-eyed pike. Financial statements and Dr. Hessel's monograph on the carp conclude the report.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

[Paper read at the meeting of the Association, April 3.] REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT OF EMBRYO SALMON

BY FRED MATHER

Persons who are unfamiliar with the development of animals during their embryonic state often ask, when viewing young fish just from the egg, "When does the sac drop off?" This question has often been ,put to me, as no doubt it has to other lishculturists, and hen put to me, as no doubt it has to other lishculturists, and an explanation of how it is absorbed usually follows. I have believed heretofore that every portion of the sac was necessary to the complete development of the fish, and have been rather amused at the innocent question given above. All lishculturists have noted the fact that an embryo with a small coagulation in its sac, caused by an injury while in the egg, or after hatching, will die near the time that the injured portion is about to be taken up by the absorbent vessels, but, to my surprise, I have seen portions of the sac thrown off this winter and the fish have lived and taken food afterward. In the hatchery of Mr. Thomas Clapham, at Roslyn, L. I. which I fitted up the past winter to hatch salmon for Prof. Baird and Mr. Blackford, the troughs were all new, and the haste with which they were made allowed but little time for coating with tar. One trough in particular had but a very light coating, and soon after the hatching of the eggs a singular spotted appearance was observable among the fry. This was caused by the turning white of their livers. Both Prof. Ryder and myself examined them under the microscope, and saw the clouded liver, through which the blood appeared to



circulate feebly. Knowing no other eause than the exudations of unseasoned pine wood I removed the fry at once and placed them in a well tarred trough and watched the result. Neither Frof. Ryder nor myself thought that the fish, some 15,000 in number, could live. He was of the opinion that the trouble originated in the sac, and that a deficient circulation in some portion had affected the liver. It was a new experience to both of us, and his extensive knowledge of embryology gave his opinion a weight which led me to accept his view, although I could not see any trouble in the sac. I gave him some specimens afterward which confirmed this theory, which I am now satisfied was a correct one.

The first indication of trouble in the sac was an elongation of the posterior portion of it, and a constriction about midway between its extremity and its connection with the body. This is shown in the specimens here before you in the vial's Nos. i and 2. Sometimes the portion beyond the constriction contained the large oil globule, and sometimes it did not, and this globule seemed to be very irregular in its position. All the his in this trough were so affected, and in addition to the "liver complaint," the blue swelling, or "dropsy," appeared. The latter was fatal in every case, the microscope showing a deposit of watery fluid between the two membranes of these, in which great numbers of blood corpuscles could be seen drifting about.

No. 3 shows one form which followed. In this the part cut off from the circulation by the constriction seemed to wither away, and I suspect that in these specimens only a small portion was affected. No. 4 shows a small globe separated from the sac by a cord, and this globe is clear and has no sign of an opaque spot or injury. No. 5 shows larger portions of the sac cut off by the cord and held suspended. Thus far I had but small hopes of the fish surviving until one day while trying to appure a lively fellow which had a large ball hanging by a string, the fish made a sudden turn to escape the fe

whole lot would have been past saving if left in that trough twenty-four hours more.

I do not know that any such experience is on record, and will frankly say that I should have considered this a very suspicious story if told by some fishculturist whom I do not know, or, at least, a story that required verification; and while I am aware that it actually happened I cannot help feeling that some persons may suspect that a mistake has been made in some material point. To this I can only answer, "here are my specimens, and I have seen the cast-off balls from the sac in the bottom of the trough where the fry which were affected as described are now swimming and feeding." When I say that I might have considered such a story "a suspicious one," I do not wish to be understood as meaning that I would reject an experience related by a brother fishculturist which did not accord with my own, but wished merely to state that I fully recognize the fact that a naturalist should believe nothing that he hears and only half of what he sees. We have no word to express the state of mind which is open to conviction, but neither believes nor disbelieves. To those to whom it seems incredible that part of the sac of a trout or salmon should be thrown off by a mighty effort of nature when found to be poisoned, I would suggest following my experiment, if a blunder can be so called, and when the liver of the fry turns white remove the fish into a clean, healthy trough and note the result.

In this connection it has occurred to me that the reason that trout do not fourish below sawmills is on account of the water being impregnated with either pine or oak. In 1875 I lost a lot of California salmon, at Blacksburg, Va., in an oaken trough which one of the then fish commissioners of Virginia, in whose employ I was, insisted upon my using. The impregnation of taunin was perceptible to the taste and the fry died as fast as hatched. The theory of the fishermen near sawmills is that the sawdust gets into the gills of trout and kills them. This ma

know too well.

FISHCULTURE IN DELAWARE.—The city of Wilmington has a local fish association, composed of Mayor Allmond, Dr. E. G. Shortlidge, Jacob Pusey, S. N. Trump and others, which is carnostly desirous that City Council shall take immediate action upon the request recently sent to that body, that permission be granted to construct ponds on the lot at Cool Spring Reservoir. Dr. Shortlidge recently said that he and his associates were sorry Council should delay taking action one way or the other on their petition. It has been their desire to have the hatching establishment in operation by this time, if it was located at the reservoir lot, and that they had expected to have California salmon in the proposed basin by this time. He also said that the fish company intended to spend money liberally, the lot would be graded and improved, and by co-operation with Fish Commissioner Moore, the streams would be stocked with fish. There seems to be a favorable sentiment among the members of Council, and many of them think that the recommendation of the Chief Engineer with reference to the waste water basin should be carried out at this time. Chief Engineer McIntire thinks the basin the city needs could be constructed for from \$8,000 to \$4,000. The Water Committee is expected to consider the petition soon.

THE FIRST CALIFORNIAN EEL CAUGHT.—The San Francisco Chronicle of February 8, reports the catching by George Bird of the first eel, resulting from the plant of 12,000 made by the California Pish Commissioners. It was caught on the easterly shore of San Francisco Bay, and measured on the easterly shore three feet in length.

BROOK TROUT WANTED.—See advertisement in another column of party wanting 5,000 or 10,000 yearling trout.

The Bennel.

FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

April 18, 19, 20 and 21—New York, Sixth Annual Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club. Entries close April 3. Chas. Lincoln,

NATIONAL DERBY.

WE give below the remainder of the entries for the N. A. Oilver's Dan (Rake-Bessie Lee) black, white and tan English setter dog, Aug. 6. J. H. Kraft, New Albany, Ind. Kraft's Rake, litter brother to Oliver's Dan; same owner, Countess Mollie (Count Noble-Spark) white and lemon English setter bitch, July 15. John D. Ladd, Martin, Tenn Elsa (Drake-Countess May) black, white and tan English setter bitch, April 12. E. E. Hardy, Boston, Mass. American Dan (Lincolh-Daisy Dean) black, white and tan English setter dog, April 12. Montview Kennel, Columbia, Tenn.

English setter dog, April E. Montree Academ, Crem.
Count Titcomb and Pride of Fairlew, white and liver, litter brothers to American Dan; same owner.
Daisy Lion, white and liver, litter sister to American Dan; T. E. Gordon. Columbia, Tenn.
Old Waet, white and lemon, litter brother to American Dan; J. A. Titcomb, Columbia, Tenn.
Cynthia Walker (Guy Mannering-Whirlwind) black, white and tan English setter bitch, June. Chas. H. Raymond, New York.

York,
Midnight (Chipps-Nettie) black pointer dog, June 13. E. S.
Wanmaker, Elnavood, N. C.
Darkness, black, litter sister to Midnight; same owner.
Rip Van Winkle (Count Noble-Spark) white and liver English setter dog, July 13. J. W. Orth, Pittsburg, Pa.
Pope, lemon and white, litter brother to Rip Van Winkle; same owner.

Pope, lemon and white, litter brother to Rip Van Winkle; same owner.

Startle (Leicester-Crook) blue belton English setter dog, July 12. Major G. R. Watkins, Brooklyn, N. Y. Chester, orange and white, litter brother to Startle; same owner.

Flire (Thunder-Minerva) blue belton English setter bitch, Aug. 9. A. S. Bishop, Pittsburg, Pa. Reddy (old-Meg) liver and white English setter dog, June 27. Samuel Scranton, Olneyville, R. I. Garnet (Elcho H.-Dell), red Irish setter dog, April 5. Thos. Stodd, Catasauqua, Pa. Nannie, litter sister to Garnet. Same owner. Many Star (Count Noble-May Laverack), black and white English setter dog, Feb. 19, 1882, J. J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, Pa.

Milwaukee (Dashing Berwyn-Dolly Varden), black, white nd tan English setter dog, Aug. 31. Dr. G. A. Stark, Milwau-

and tan English setter dog, Aug. 31. Dr. G. A. Stark, Milwau-kee, Wis.
Gem (Dave B.-Rose), black, white and tan English setter bitch, June 6. Alex. Jackson, Florence, Ala.
Minnetonka (Gladstone-Countess Key), black, white and tan English setter bitch, May 13. W. H. Key, Florence, Ala.
Frank (Carl-Queen), black and white ticked English setter dog, June 15. D. Ferguson, Milwaulkee, Wis.
Count Mayzo (Count Noser-Maple), white and lemon English setter dog, September. Wm Tallman, Providence, R. I.
HTramp Dale (Grouse Dale-Lady Thorne), white and lemon English setter doy. September. Wm Tallman, Providence, R. I.
Fencila (Torv-Mey Meriles), black, white and tan English setter bitch, May 16. H. F. Grant, Newport, Isle of Wight, Eng.

setter bitch, May 16. H. F. Grant, Newpore, 18. Eng.
Tam Glon (Sauter Johny-La Roine), black, white and tan English setter dog, Sept. 7. H. F. Grant, Newport, Isle of Wight, Eng.
Miss Twilight (Thunder-Twilight), black and blue belton English setter bitch, May 30. L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Canada.
Sussex (Paris-Coomassie), Jemon belton English setter dog, Juno 30. L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Canada.
Mase (Paris-Fairy Belle), white and orange English setter dog, October. J. O. Donner, New York.
Mignon, blue belton, litter sister to Mase. Same owner.
Paris Belle, blue belton and tan, litter sister to Mase. Same owner.

Mignon, blue belton, litter sister to Mase. Same owner. Paris Belle, blue belton and tan, litter sister to Mase. Same owner. Victor (Ranger II.-Star), blue belton English setter dog, June. J. O. Donner, New York. Princess Louise (Faris-Coomassie), lemon and white English setter bitch, June 30. Conestoga Kennel, Laucaster, Pa. Canada Beauty (Paris-Dawn), liver, white and tan English setter bitch, July 1. Conestoga Kennel, Lancaster, Pa. Tinton (Don-Clytich: red Irish setter dog, April. Conestoga Kennel, Lancaster, Pa. Royal Wind'em (Count Wind'em-Nora), black and white ticked English setter dog, May 29. Conestoga Kennel, Lancaster, Pa. Royal Wind'em (Count Wind'em-Countess Moll), black and white English setter dog, July 3. Conestoga Kennel, Lancaster, Pa. Modoc (Sport-Die), lemon and white pointer dog, April 22. A. J. Early, New Albany, Ind. Trump (Gladstone-Countess Key), lemon and white English setter dog, May 18. W. H. Key, Florence, Ala. Hazelle (Druid-Jolly May), black, white and tan English setter dog, May 18. W. H. Key, Florence, Ala. (Hazelle (Druid-Jolly May), black, white and tan English setter dog, May 18. J. W. Murnan, Keeling, Tenn. Can Bondhu (Dashing Bondhu-Novel), black and white English setter dog, June 16. J. W. Murnan, Keeling, Tenn. Gus Bondhu (Dashing Bondhu-Novel), black and white English setter dog, May 11. D. C. Sanborn, Dowling, Mich. Pride of Memphis (Victor-Nellic C.), black, white and tan English setter dog, May 11. D. C. Sanborn, Dowling, Mich. Pride of Memphis (Victor-Nellic C.), black, white and tan Lanzish setter dog, May May May Bondhu-Novel, black and white English setter dog, May 11. D. C. Sanborn, Dowling, Mich. Pride of Memphis (Victor-Nellic C.), black, white and tan Lanzish setter dog, May May May Bondhu (Dashing Bondhu-Novel), black and white English setter dog, May 11. D. C. Sanborn, Dowling, Mich. Pride of Memphis (Victor-Nellic C.), black, white and tan English setter dog, May May May Bondhu (Dashing Bondhu-Novel), black and white English setter dog, May 11. D. C. Sanbo

Tenn.
Carlisle Wag (Bill Carlisle-Nell Carlisle), liver and white Eurdish setter dog, May 24. D. C. Plumb, Niagara, Can. Richard III. (King Dash-Skip), black, white and tan English setter dog, April 7. F. A. Tremaine, Pittsburg, Pa. Joice (Joe, Jr.-Susie Merriwether), red Irish setter bitch, May 1. H. W. Fawcett, New Albany, Ind.
Snipe, litter sister to Joice. Geo. P. Law, Glencoe, III.
Monte Christo (Thunder-Bess), white and black English setter dog, April 17. W. C. Beringer, Pittsburg, Pa.
Acme, litter brother to Monte Christo. J. Palmer O'Neil, Pittsburg, Pa.

St. Elmo IV. (St. Elmo-Clio), black, white and tan English setter dog, April 20. Dr. S. Fleet Spier, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SHOW.

THE NEW YORK SHOW.

Lower thing promises well for the coming show, and under the coming of the most successful exhibition that has ever been held in this country. The entries number over twelve hundred, comprising many of the most noted dogs that have appeared in public, as well as a large number of new aspirants for fame. The entries in the setter classes number over three hundred, and without doubt, will afford a larger and better exhibition of the "silken-haired beauties" than we have ever beheld. The inembers of the Westimister Kennel Club have labored assiduously to insure the success of the exhibition, and we heartily congratulate them upon the brilliant prospects of their sixth annual show.

An extra special prize of a silver medal will be given for the best collection of five collies.

A CONSIDERATE MOTHER.

A CONSIDERATE MOTHER.

I AM a Connecticut farmer, or at least I own a farm in Connecticut, where I keep some fancy stock and some dogs. One of my dogs is a Gordon setter, who was as a puppy not too proud to exhibit himself and take a first prize at the dog show. I had some young pigs some years ago and he took quite an interest in them, visiting the pig sty frequently and standing on his hind legs, with his forefeet on the edge of the pen, watching them for several minutes at each time. This interest in pigs grew upon him to such an extent that he began to watch the grown up animals, and, in order, perhaps, to extend his knowledge of hogs he adopted, after a while, the practice of going daily to all the neighboring hog pens, and inspecting the animals confined in them. My worthy neighbors, I am sorry to say, at first suspected my good dog of having designs upon their eggs, but after watching him carefully they discarded their unworthy suspicions and reported the case to me as a curiosity.

When my fat hogs were killed in December he happened to be present, and seeing the slaughter, and hearing their cries, he sat down and howled most unhappily.

Now for another equally true tale. Among my pets at the farm I have a beautiful Scotch collie bitch, which has a litter of pups just weaned. The pups are allowed, for a few hours each day, to run at large. The mother will not permit any attempts to suck, snapping and snarling whenever any are made. A few days ago one of the neighboring farmers, while backing out of the kitchen door, stepped on the foot of one of these puppies. The pup set up a howl and ran to the woodhouse near by, where he was met by his mother, who looked him over carefully and tried to connotor him, but he wouldn't be comforted; he held up his foot and continued to whine, not-withstanding her caresses. At last, finding that nothing else would do, the bitch coaxed him across the road, into the lot, and driving the others away, she lay down and let this puppy suck as long as he wished!

This treatment

New York, April 8, 1882

SALE OF THE HARVARD KENNEL CLUB.—The Harvard Kennel Club have sold their dogs, with the exception of a few young ones, which they will dispose of at once. Mr. A. M. Tucker, of Charlestown, Mass., has purchased Dash Hi. and Countess H. at a long price (\$2,500, we hear); also the year-old bitch Sious by Dash HI. out of Rhoebe (Rock—Dora), who will run in both the National and E. F. T. Derby. Mr. Tucker has just completed extensive and well-arranged kennels at Lexington, Mass., and has removed his recent purchases there, Dash III. and Countess H. arriving there from Storm Lake, Ia., last Friday. He will wisely retain the name of "Harvard Kennel" for his establishment, and we are well

assured that the world-wide fame of this celebrated kennel will lose none of its prestige through its change of ownership. When the Harvard Kennel was removed from Massachusetts to Iowa we expressed our regret that the breeders of the East should lose the services of so valuable an animal as we believed Dash III. to be. Since that time the wisdom of this belief has been abundantly confirmed by the public performances of his progeny—Countess May, Pollux and Bessie—and the well-known reputation of many others of his get; and it gives us great pleasure to announce that he will remain in the stud, and we have no doubt that the breeders of New England will eagerly embrace the opportunity to infuse into their kennels such valuable blood as this has proven itself to be. Mr. E. E. Hardy, of Boston, Mass., has also purchased from the club the dog Roll by Dash III. out of Countess II. and the two bitches Elsa and Gleam. Both of the latter will run in the National and E. F. T. Derby, while Roll will run in the National and E. F. T. Derby, while Roll will run in the National and E. F. T. Derby, while Roll will run in the National and E. F. T. Derby, while Roll will run in the National and E. F. T. Derby, while Roll will run in the National Chicken Trials and at Grand Junction. Mr. Luther Adams, who organized the club, will retain for his own use the two bitches Shadow and Bessie. The latter we consider the best young bitch in the field that we have seen for a long time, and if nothing goes amiss with her, we shall confidently look to see her well placed at the trials next fall. The sale of the kennel was rendered imperative by the constantly increasing duties of the Nesbité brothers, who had charge of it, in the care of the large stock farm which they are managing.

care of the large stock farm which they are managing.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY has issued a notice to baggage agents that "kennels for the transportation of dogs in baggage cars are now provided by this company, and will be at the disposal of sportamen desiring special accommodations for valuable animals, at the following rates per each kennel and contents: For transportation over one division and between any two points on the same division, 50 cents; for transportation over more than one division, 50 cents; for each division or each part of a division. The rate computed on this basis is illustrated as follows: From New York to Newarak, 75 cents; Lancaster, 81; Harrisburg, 81; Huntingdon, 81.50; Altoona, 81-50; Greensburg, 82; Pittsburg, 82; Baggage, agents will forward these kennels in the same manner as baggage, issuing checks therefor and entering the numbers on their record books. Baggage masters will enter the numbers of checks on their way bills, and take receipt from the agent at destination, who will return empty kennels, under reverse check to the starting point. Receipts will be accounted for and reported to the anditor of passenger roccipts in the same manner as collections for excess baggage, except that a separate entry will be made under the appropriate head. Shipments will be made by accommodation trains exclusively, except when there is available room in the bazgage cars of express trains in excess of the requirements of regular baggage business. Checks will not be issued to any points off the lines of this company, or of roads operated by it, and in all cases a release will be taken from limiting account of loss or injury. By order of the General Passenger Agent.—F. J. McWade, General Baggage Agent.

Agent."

DOGS AND RAILROAD CHARGES.—In our issue of March 2 we mentioned the complaint of Mr. Geo. D. Barker, of Boston, Mass., regarding the excessive charges of railroad employes for transporting his dogs. Upon his arrival home he wrote the superintendent of the road in regard to the material received the following reply: "Office Seaboard and Boanoke Railroad Company, Portsmouth, Va., March 24, 1882.—Geo. G. Barker, Esc., Yours of 18th received, and would have been answered before but for my absence. Capt. Drummond in collecting from you on your dogs disobeyed my order. My order to conductors is to charge on dogs, for any distance, one dollar each, but not to charge on the solvenge or hunting dogs. My object in issuing this order was to prevent the negro swamp hands from carrying their miserable curs and hounds, which sometimes is a missance, especially holidays. I am pleased that you have written to me, for I now know that my order is not fully carried out. I shall see that it shall be done. Inclosed are three (\$\frac{1}{2}\$) dollars.—E. G. Gino."

COKER SPANIEL PRODUCE STAKES.—I have received the following additional entries for the Cocker Spaniel Produce Stakes: Mr. E. C. Hale, Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, enters liver and white bitch Nina, by A. Maepherson's dog, 1st prize Montreal, ex A. Molson's bitch, served by owner's liver and white dog Shot, alias Peezer. Mr. J. K. Kirk, Toronto, Ontenter simported black bitch Jet, by Nigger, ex Belle, served by owner's insported by Secretary A. C. S. C., 453 West Forty-third street, New York.

THE BOSTON DOG SHOW.—This show bids fair to be a very successful one. A large number of entries have already been received, and judging from the applications for entry blanks, there will be as many dogs as can be accommodated in the building. Many first-class animals are already entered, and many more are promised. The officers of the association express themselves as abundantly satisfied with the prospect, and predict the most successful show that they have ever held.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.—There will be an important meeting of the members of the Eastern Field Trials Club at Delmonico's, corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth street, Thursday evening, April 20. Every member should be present, as action will be taken upon the proposed amendments to the by-laws, and the locality for the trials will probably be decided upon, as well as the arrangements for the Members' Stake.

PUG IMPORTATION,—Mr. E. F. Mercilliott; of New York, has just received from the kennels of Capt. C. H. White, of Lancashire, Eng., a capital pair of pugs—dog and bitch—which he will send to his extensive kennels situated at Maspeth, L. I. Mr. Mercilliot has probably some of the best animals of this favorite breed that can be produced in this vicinity.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DOGS.—Mr. A. H. Moore will dispose of his surplus dogs at auction on Saturday, the 22d inst., at the American Horse Exchange. Among them are several well-known animals, and visitors to the bench show in want of line dogs should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Rock and Ryc. By Mr. Edmund Orgill, Brooklyn, N. Y., for lemon nd white pointers, dog and bitch, by champion Rush out of Nan

Rock and Ryc. By Mr. Edmund Orgill, Brooklyn, N. Y., for lemon and white pointers, dog and bitch, by champion Rush out of Nan (Sensation—Juno).

Torser, By Mr. J. P. Willey, Salmon Falls, N. H., for black and white ticked cocker spaniel dog, whelped Feb. 7, by Brag out of Clic (Snip—Feether).

Juno. By Mr. Joseph Ogden, Dover, N. H., for dark liver cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Feb. 7, 1882, by the Riverside Kennel's (Claremont, N. H.) Brag out of Clic (Snip—Feether).

By Mr. J. Seph Ogden, Dover, N. H., for dark liver cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Seph. 14, 1881, by Count Nosen (Carlowitz—Princess Nollie) out of Maple (Thunder—Peeress).

Bick Dale, By Mr. N. Wallace, Savannah, Ga., for orange and white dog, whelped Suppl. 14, 1881, by Grouse Dale out of Lady Thorne (Lounsbury's Prince—Lee's Belle).

Put. By Mr. J. S. Englehart, Petrolla, Ont., for cocker spaniel dog by Bob III, (Binceleuch—Nell) out of Black Ress (Brush—Rhea).

Prite of the Valley, By Mr. Walter R. Niehols, for liver and white English setter dog, whelped November, 1875, by Pride of the Border out of the Salter of Salter of The Salter of McKoon's Petrology of Salter of Salter of McKoon's Petrology of Salter of Salter of McKoon's Petrology of Salter of Salter of Salter of McKoon's Petrology of Salter of Salter of McKoon's Petrology of Salter of Salter of McKoon's Petrology of Salter
Lark. By Mr. Geo. H. Whitehead, Trenton, N. J., for Scotch collis blich puppy by Mr. J. Lindsay's Rex out of his Jenny Nettles. Jack. By Mr. E. S. Fitch, Ridgewood, N. J., for imported Laverack setter dog, whelped July 25, 1881.
Rattler. By Mr. T. C. Faxon, Boston, Mass., for black, tan and white collie dog, whelped April 28, 1881, by Tweed II, out of Lassie. Flag, By Mr. R. C. Twitty, Manson, N. C., for white, black and tan setter dog puppy by Dortch's Glen out of Haywood's Lula. BRED.

tan setter dog puppy by Dorfich's Glen out of Haywood's Lula.

BRED.

Moll III.—Blossom. Dr. J. S. Niven's (London, Ont.) Gordon setter bitch Moll III. to Air. H. Kinsley's champion Biossom, March 24.

Medeca—Aryma. Mr. W. C. Willett's (Dundas, Ont.) Gordon setter bitch Medeca (Chang.—Yenns) to Dr. J. S. Niven's (London, Ont.) Argus to bitch Medeca (Chang.—Yenns) to Dr. J. S. Niven's (London, Ont.) Argus Williams (Chang.—Yenns) to Dr. J. S. Niven's (London, Ont.) Argus to the high the highest of the Harden School (Lib's (Hornellsville, N. Y.) liver and white cocker spaniel bitch Vanduara (Brag.—Princess) to their champion Benedict (Bachelor—Negress), March 23.

Baroness—Benedict. The Hornell Spaniel Club's (Hornellsville, N. Y.) black and tan cocker spaniel bitch Baroness (Baron—Queen) to their champion Benedict (Bachelor—Negress), March 23.

Busy—Don Juan. Mr. W. A. Costar's (Flatbush, L. I.) black and white setter bitch Busy (Belton—Bramble) to Mr. J. H. Goodsell's Don Juan (Tam O'Shanter—La Rene), March 23.

Gussie—Larry, Mr. W. H. Pierce's (Peelskill, N. Y.) red Irish setter block for Mr. H. Stoner (Coltman's (Natchez, Miss.) red Irish Ess.—Plute. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Com.) beagle bitch champion Bess (Juno—Old Bess) to owner's Flute (Rattler—True), April 5.

Cossette (Imported Chanter—Beauty) to owner's imported Ringwood (Ranter—Beauty), April 5.

Victress—Ringwood. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Queen—Finte. Mr. N. Elmo

March 31.

"Queen-Fittle. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Coun.) beagle bitch Queen (Victor-Lucy) to owner's Fluts (Rattler-True), April 4.

Bunnie-Fluts. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Coun.) beagle bitch Bunie (Ranger-Lucy) to owner's Fluts, feb. 14, instead of Ringwood, as state, In our issue of March 30.

Frost-Gladstone. Col. W. A. Strother's (Lynchburg, Va.) lemon and withe English setter bitch Prost (Leicester-Victress) to champion Gladston.

WHELPS

pion (idadstone.

WHELPS.

Dolly, Dr. J. S. Niven's (London, Ont.) black spaniel Dolly whelped ten by champion Benedict. All have since died.

All have since died.

All have since died.

The died of the control of th

pointer bitch Fannie Turner (Sensation—Queen 1.1.) was not eight—five dogs and three bitches—by Beaufort champion Bow—Beulah).

Prin. The Hornell Spaniel Club's (Hornellsville, N. Y.) liver and white cocker spaniel bitch Prin (Witch—Princess) whelped April 8, interaction of the prince of the pri

bitch Lily II. whethed March 22, six—three dogs and three bitches by owner's Vortigern, E. K. C. S. B. 8,838.

Media. Gordon setter bitch, 18 months old (Chang—Venus), by Dr. J. S. Niven, London, Ont., to Mr. W. C. Willett, Dundas, Ont. Gloss. Black spaniel, whelped Jug. 12, 1879 (Bub.—Jenny), by Rev. Chas. F. Kelly to Mr. Eugene Powers, Cortland, N. Y. Bradshae. Lemon and white setter dog, whelped July, 1881, by Paris (Lejcester—Dart) out of Fly (Brake—Luna), by Mr. C. E. Lewis, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., to Mr. S. S. Wilcox, Osborn Hollow, N. Y. Land, M. W. M. M. C. E. Lewis, S. Wilcox, Osborn Hollow, N. Y. Land, M. W. M. M. C. E. Lewis, S. Wilcox, Osborn Hollow, N. Y. Lall, H. J., by Mr. H. Balley Harrison, Theodoury, Ont., to Mr. Win Tallman, Providence, R. J. Patt. Cocker spaniel dog by Bob III. (Bucclench—Neil) out of Black Bess (Brush—Rhea), by Dr. J. S. Niven, London, Out., to Mr. J. S. Englehart, Petrolla, Ont. Knickerbocker. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped March 18, 181 (Glemmark—Girl), by Mr. R. T. Greene, Jersey Gity Heights, to Mr. M. White English setter bitch (Ray—Nellie), by Mr. Edmund Orgill, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mr. Humbert, Boston, Mass. Queen II. Black and tan cocker spaniel bitch (Baro—Queen), by Mr. Burt Hollis, Hornellsville, N. Y., to the Hornell Spaniel Club of the same place.

Gonntess II. Black and white English setter bitch, whelped July 12, 1831, by Dash III. out of Rheebe (Rock—Dora) by the Harvard Keanel Club, Storn Lake, I.a., to Mr. A. M. Tucker, Charlestown, Mass.

Pindee. Black and white English setter bitch, whelped July 12, 1831, by Dash III. out of Rheebe (Rock—Dora) by the Harvard Keanel Club, Storn Lake, I.a., to Mr. A. M. Tucker, Charlestown, Mass.

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Pindee. Black and white English setter of the border of the Border-Nellie) out of J. Arrastroge.

-Doublett, Oy all, E. E. Harty, Dostoli, abases, to Dr. One Green et al. (1997) and the state of the Border—Neilie) out of J. Armstrong's Black and white English setter dog, whelped April, 1878 by Blue Prince (Fride of the Border—Neilie) out of J. Armstrong's Gold Kaie (Laverack's Dash II.—F. Armstrong's Kate) by the Harvard Kennel Club, Storm Lake, Ia., to Mr. A. M. Tucker, Charlestown Mass.

by Blue Prince (Fride of the Border-Nellie) ont of J. Armstrong's Old Kate (Laverack's Dash II.—F. Armstrong's Kate) by the Harvard Kennel Club, Storm Lake, Ia., to Mr. A. M. Tucker, Charlestown. Mass.

Roll Unite, with liver care, English setter dog, whelped Aug. 21. 1880 (Dash III.—Countess Ada, by the Harvard Kennel Club, Storm Lake, Dash III.—Countess Ada, by the Harvard Kennel Club, Storm Lake, Ia., to Mr. E. Bardy, by the Harvard Kennel Club, Storm Lake, Ia., to Mr. E. E. Hardy, Boston, Mass.

Gleam Black and white and tau English setter bitch, whelped April 9, 181 (Dash III.—Countess II.) by the Harvard Kennel Club, Storm Lake, Ia., to Mr. E. E. Hardy, Boston, Mass.

Gleam Black and white English setter bitch, whelped April 9, 181 (Dash III.—Countess II.) by the Harvard Kennel Club, Storm Lake, Ia., to Mr. E. Hardy, Boston, Mass.

Madame Drue. English setter bitch by Druid out of Princess Druco (Rub Roy—Lavy) by Mr. J. H. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa., to M. Gete, English Setter bitch Druid out of Princess Druco (Rub Roy—Lavy) by Mr. J. H. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa., to M. Gete, English Setter bitch by Druid out of Princess Druco (Rub Roy—Lavy) by Mr. J. H. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa., to M. Gete, English Setter bitch with the Mass.

Joe, Jr.—Fannie whelps. Two setter dog pupples by Joe, Jr., ouf of Fannie by Mr. G. W. Campbell, Carter's Creek, Tenn., to Mr. A. I Gardner, Selma, Ala.

Tom III.—Floss whelp. Setter bitch puppy, by Tom III. out of Floss by Mr. G. W. Campbell, Carter's Creek, Tenn., to Mr. A. I Gardner, Selma, Ala.

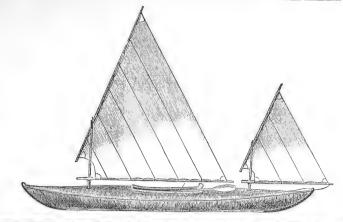
NAMES CHANGED.

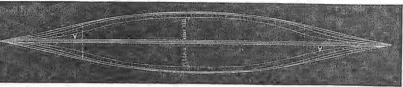
Queen II. to Buroness. The Hornell Spaniel Club wish to chauge the name of his English setter bitch Madame brae to Princess Drue.

Madame Drue to Princess Drue. Mr. George C. Stirling, New York whelped Feb., 7, 1828 [Bamon Falls, N. H., the liver and white ticked cop puppy, whelped Feb., 7, 1828 [Bamon Falls, N. H., the liver and white ticked cop puppy, whelped Feb., 7, 1828 [Bamon Falls, N. H., the liver and white ticked cop puppy, whelp

DEATHS.

Tom. Mr. W. E. Rea has lost his red and white native setter deTom by Fluto (Stubbs—Nellie) out of Flora (Collum's Dash—Thompson's Belle) by pieuro-pneumonia.

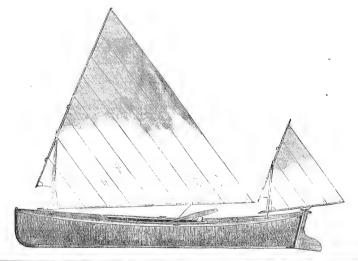








RACINE ST. PAUL.









RACINE SHADOW.

Dachting and Canoeing.

Type In Canoes.

Tollowing up our recent article on the predominant features in well known and approved not not two examples the actual lines of well known and approved not not well examples the actual lines of well known and approved not not well known to know a series of the control of the c

LENGTH MEASUREMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have seen it stated that length measurement is gaining ground in spite of your able exposition of its faults. Is this really so?

COMMON SENSE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have seen it stated that length measurement is gaining ground in spite of your able exposition of its faults. Is this really so?

Length measurement is not gaining ground. Statements to the contrary are devoid of truth. There are eighteen cabin yeacht clubs on the Atlantic coast and the lakes, as follows: Royal Nova Scotia, Portand, Salem Bay, Eastern, Dorchester, Boston, Beverly, New Bedford, Larchmont, New York, Seawanhaka, Atlantic, Quaker City, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toronto, Bay of Quinte and Royal Canadian. Of this list cleven measured by length two or more years ago. To-day only five lave retained length measurement: the Boston as the sole representative East, the New Bedford and Quaker City, both having many small on the Aarchmont both representing heir action, and the Atlantic and the Larchmont both representing heir action, and the Alantic and the Larchmont both representing heir action, and the Alantic and the Larchmont both representing heir action, and the Alantic and the Larchmont both representing heir action, and the Alantic and the Alantic and the Larchmont both representing heir action, and the Alantic and the Larchmont both representing the raction, and the Alantic and the Larchmont both representing the records of one Swedish, two Danish, one Belfaian, three French, one Portuguese, and one Italian Yacht Club. Not one of these sails or thinks of sailing under a length rule.

Out of a total of seventy-six regulary acht clubs, five, or in reality, only three regular cabin yacht clubs (Boston, Larchmont, and Lavo obtained the Alantic Alan

MODERATION IN MODEL.

Mr. Gouverneur Kortright had a fine sloop, the Wizard, built last year. She was in type the extreme of bean combined with more dead rise than usual. She swung an enormons spar to make so big a lump on her length go through. No more capable man than Mr. Philip Elsworth could have been found to do the modeling upon such extraordinary diffensions. Wizard was as fine, handsome and clean as ever a block was chiseled. Yet she has completely falled in

practice, and after one year's trial has been hauled out and lengthened by splicing in some 15ft, andships. As a racer she was not successful, but whether on account of poor management or because there was no "go" in such an extravagant form, we cannot undertake to say. As a cruber she carried the sticks and sails of a boar of modifice of any lind; unsuccessful as a racer, wholly impracticable as a cruiser. These are conclusions like fortight seems filtewise to have reached after a year's actual trial and an expenditure of several thoustands. The same night have been obtained for ten cents invested in a copy of Forest and Stream. Mr. Kortright will thy his burges from a keel cutter this session. She is to be built by Pollon, of Brooklyn. Length, 38ft., on the line 28ft., beam ift. 4fn., and hold oft., with often we have made is gratifying in a high degree. The orthodox style of a few years ago, before Forest and Stream knocked the frying pass out of time, would have been 13ft. beam and 39ft. hold, a centerboard and the shoop rig in 'all its deformity. Now a narrow, deep boot, keed, shipshape rig, housing topmast, and all for a gentleman who has given the other extreme a full and fair trial. In this new departure Mr. Kortright has our bost wishes for success. We venture that he will that himself in possession of a ship out of which he can get better satisfaction than paying heavy bills for very little salling.

HULL YACHT CLUB.

Ellitor Forest and Stream:

At our annual meeting the act of incorporation and the new constitution and by-laws were agreed to. The freasurer reported a halance to the club's credit of over seven bundred dollars. Plans have been completed for a fine new club house, and we hope to occupy our new quarters early in June. They will contain committee-rooms, hall, piazza, lockors, etc., and a wharf und landing stages. The officers for the year are: Commodore, Mondy Abertil, Piese Captsin, George A, Perkins, Rear-Commodore, W. B. Lambert; Vice-Commodore, C. A. Perkins, Earl-Commodore, Mondy Abertil, Piese Captsin, George A, Curtis; Treasurer, H. P. Stanwool; Measurer, W. H. Litchfield, N. Curtis; Treasurer, H. P. Stanwool; Measurer, W. H. Litchfield, Committee—J. H. Connat, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee—J. H. Connat, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee—J. H. Connat, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee—J. H. Connat, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee—J. H. Connat, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee—J. H. Connat, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee—J. H. Connat, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee—J. H. Connat, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee—J. H. Condan, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee—J. H. Condan, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee—J. H. Condan, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee—J. H. Condan, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee—J. H. Condan, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee—J. H. Condan, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee—J. H. Condan, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee—J. H. Condan, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee—J. H. Condan, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee—J. H. Condan, D. B. Curtis, G. P. Bouve. Membership Committee and the Committee of the Membership Committee and the Committee of the Batter
cottages dot the shores and hillsides, making Hull a populous summer city.

The new club house of the H. V. C. will be finished about the middle of June. It is to be built on the end of the steamboat wharf, and will be a large and commodious building, surrounded on three sides with wide verandas, affording a spleadid view of all the regatas that occur, and well provided with float stages and landings.

This club will be incorporated this month, and will issue their first club book in May. The season will be opened by a review and challenge pennant regata, and the programme further comprehends of the provided of the club house will offer ample large hall on the upper floor of the club house will offer ample facilities.

OUR LAPTHORNS.—McManus, & Son of Boston are very busy this spring supplying the canvas to an exceptionally large disct. Cutter saits, hose-footed mainsails and square-headed topsails are rapidly becoming the fashion. They have in their loft complete new shifts for Mr. Hemmenway's new cutter, also for a new cutter for Mr. Geo. Boutwell, both building by D. J. Lawlor, at Chelsea. Likewise for Mr. Paddleford's new teut-fon cutter, launched recently by Lawley & Son at City Point. The Addle V. hos got a new rig, full fledged cutter in all respects, save standing jib stay. Long gaft and housing topmast, and a huge square header to make her foot in light winds. Also sails for Miesses Scavey and Harding's new schooner, building at Armisquam; for Mr. J.E. Sherman sakinoner, Spect, security by Lawley & Son: also sails for Mr. C. R. Cobb's Mr. Chas. Armstrong by Lawley & Son: also sails for Mr. C. R. Cobb's Greenfully for the hard weather cat yachts of Mr. Sidney Burgess and Mr. John Q. Adams, both now building. Concerning the distribution of sail, we are glaut to find such emineur makers in accord with our own views. They write; "Yachtsmen are beginning to see the advantage of having large light sails on short poles, there being of course a great advantage in having nearly two-thirds of the grey poor windward sail, it being impossible to bold it at a sharp angle in a breeze, while in a seaway it will catch aback everytime the yeach plunges.

BATTIMORE YACHT CLUB.—Editor Forest and Stream: We have

yacht plunges.

BALTIMORE YACHT CLUB.—Editor Forest and Stream; We have elected the following officers for the season: Commodore, William M. Bussy; Vice-Commodore, William B. Ohver; Rear-Commodore, Estanley Gary; Secretary, J. William B. Ohver; Rear-Commodore, Estanley Gary; Secretary, J. William B. Ohver; Rear-Commodore, E. Stanley Gary; Secretary, J. William S. Unicetors, Whi. P. Towler, J. Towler, J. William S. Unicetors, Whi. P. Towler, J. Towler, J. William S. Unicetors, Whi. P. Towler, James J. Towles, and Ches. Cugle, The Charles four selectors, James J. Towles, and Ches. Cugle, J. William S. William S

suen a une sneet of water as the Chesapeake at our very door.—G.

CLEVELAND YACHTING ASSOCIATION.—Editor Forest and
Stream: At the fifth annual meeting held April, the following were
cleeted officers for the ensuing year, viz: Commodore, George W.
Gardner, Vec-Commodore, James M. Raleight, Rear Commodore, M.
Shipman: Secretary, J. S. Williams; Treasurer, H. G. Phelps;
Shipman: Reart Gornacher, Collector, F. H. Smead, Executive Committee—James Gibbons, W. H. Eckman, Robert Gill, R. D. Mix, W.
Scott Robson. There are now nearly one hundred members and about
thirty yachts enrolled in the squadron. The annual regata, open to
all yachts on the chain of lakes, takes place July 4, and the local
regata on September 11, over the C. Y. A. course. The first Saturday
in August has been set for the commencement of the annual cruise.—W.

in August has been set for the commencement of the annual cruise,—
W.

SOUTH BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—Editor Forest and Stream:
Our officers for the year are: Commodore, James E. Chaudler; ViceCommodore, Alexander Kild; Fleet Captain, Honry Hussey; Secretary, John Winniatt; Treasurer, Thomas Christian. Measurer, James
Bertram; Trustees, W. L. Sunth, C. T. Harder, C. McKomas, C. Folker, C. L. Eingham, George F. Kenney, Charles Griffin. We have
about \$100 in the treasurer, 137 active members, and 43 yachts, the
average size of which has materially increased from former years.
An appropriation of Silv for a spring regatta has been made. A very
lively season is anticipated.—City Foirs.

KMICKERRIOCKER YACHT CLUB.—Editor Forest and Stream:
The annual election of officers of the club was held Tuesday evening,
April 4, and the following elected: Commodore, G. R. Hobby, yacht
Sard; Vice-Commodore, C. E. Baker, yacht Alice; Secretary, Alfred
Yarian, yacht Quits; Treasurer, Win. Potter, T., yacht Sharpie;
Measurer, Chas. Coughtry: Sleward, John Brunner, Board of Directand a. E. Baker, Stream of the Commodore, Charles of the Commodore of

Decoration Day, May 30.—V
VOLUTE.—Mr. II. W. Eaton's keel sloop Volute, ex-Vision, of Boston, is having her must shortened 2ft., her spreader widened 2ft., and a housing topmast 43-ft. longer than that of last year. Her cabin floor will be lowered in, and lead hallsts given her. The iron on her keet weights 1,40 lbs. had will have the her. The iron on her keet weights 1,50 lbs. had will be litted 2ft. shaft the fore end of the 2ft outboards to as to give docent room forward for a man. A toss of a cent will decide as to sloop or yawl rig. If the first be settled upon the extrayagant boom, 275-ft., will be shortened 3ft., and the gaff lengthened a like amount.

Rifle and Tray Shooting.

THE FOREST AND STREAM TOURNAMENT,

THE FOREST AND STREAM TOURNAMENT.

The gallery marksmen have had a rare season of competition during the past week, and the several contests for the Forest AND STREAM medals have brought out some extra fine effort on the part of the leaders in the large company of riflerane when the part of the leaders in the large company of riflerane when the management of the contest in the large company of riflerane when the contest and the leaders are not season of clubs in this city and vicinity which should have had their selected champions in the contest. The match was an open one, with all its details in charge of those taking part in it as contestants. From first to last everything was done by everybody connected with the tournament to secure an open, fair contest, and we have notyet heard the faintest suggestion of a grumble. The captains were given the collent choice. Zettler's gallery, at 20 Howery, is a well-known resort for those who delight to test their skill with the small bore rifles. It is in charge of men who are not only fine shots themselves, but are thoroughly up in all that pertains to the care and management of rifles. Their gallery is at once an armory and an arm-testing center, and the rauge was so arranged that the scores as made were beyond question in their accurate record. Every shot as made were beyond question in their accurate record. Every shot as made were beyond question in their accurate record. Every shot as made were beyond question in their accurate record. Every shot as made was at once placed upon the score in which they were deror whose over provided below is the second of the state of th

For Neverthal of bout before the targets and ran up a very creditable several had a bout before the targets and ran up a very creditable several constant of the forest had a bout before the targets and ran up a very creditable several constant of the possible several cans in the tournament under the anspices of the Forest AND STREAM in March, 1878. The Zettlers were then, as now, the victors, the scores running out of the possible 500:

Zettler Club. 45 4 Seffenfeldt Club. 49 7 Vettler Club. 49 1 2 3 Hellbrig. 49 1 1 3 Gentennial 49 2 0 Scotch-American 49 7 Vorkville. 41 9 Newark. 49 8 Yorkville 41 9 Newark. 49 8 The scores in the tournament just closed stood as follows, in the order of merit:

C H Miesel

13.1 0.1115	.1	u	+2	u	· K	-7	٠,	•	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
W Watts 4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5-475
J Bayer	4	õ	5	ŏ	4	5	5	4	4-45
W Watts. 4 J Bayer. 4 W Felts 5 J Heugel 5 J Coppersmith 5 Wm Dutcher 4	-4	4	4	ŏ	4	4	5	5	5-45
J Heugel5	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	5 43
J Coppersmith5	ō	4	5	ŏ	5	5	4	4	5-47
Wm Dutcher4	-4	3	Ö	4	5	5	5	4	3 - 42
A Welter 4	-1	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5-45-454
Zettler Team, No. 2,	Ch	nt.	N.	D.	W	ar	1.		
								4	4 44
7 Discontinuity	72	12	2	9	7	10	17	*4 F	7-11
J Biumenberg	4	a	5	14	7	*	9		0-11
T O'Nell4	4	4	Đ	Q.	Ð.	9	4	0	4
A Seibeneichen5	4	5	-1	4	-1	4	5	5	5-45
T Kleisrath	ă	4	5	-1	5	5	5	ü	4-47
A Lober	4	5	5	4	3	4	5	4	5-44
H Holges 5	õ	4	4	5	.1	-4	4	5	4-44
D Culkane. 4 J Blumenberg. 5 T O'Neil. 4 A Seibeneichen 5 T Kleisrath 5 T Lober. 5 H Holges. 5 D Patterson. 4 G Schurman. 5 J Lober.	-1	3	4	3	4	4	-1	5	5-40
G Schurman 5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4-45
J Joiner 5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5-48-146
Seppenfeld Team, No.									
seppenient ream, no.	11,	un	n.,		J.C.L	1 12	ou.	60	m 471
L Vogel5	1)	a	4	D	4	D	O	1)	D-18
H Hackman5	- 3	5	-1	-1	5	5	4	5	515
J Schutz4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5-46
H Hackman	5	4	4	5	4	5	-4	5	5-46
G Zimmerman	5	-4	4	4	4	-4	4	4	5-43
John Doin 4	12	- 4	- 4	-1	.4	À	4	5	4 - 10

John Rein	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4-40
F. Holtzman 4	- 5	4	15	-5	5	5	5	5	5-48
A H Anderson 4	.1	- 5	15	-4	- 3	.5	-4	4	4-42
J Luft	5	5	4	4	ä	õ	-1	4	4-15
C Rein	4	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5-43-446
Frelinghuysen Team, C	ton!	l. G	. T	7.3	Vei	emi	nn		
M Westerman 5	- 5	.1	4	5	5	- 5	- 5	5	4-47
W F Lyna	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5-48
S H Shackleford4	4	4	0	4	5	4	5	5	5-40
W H Dennis4	4	4	3	3	5	8	5	8	8-36
E Dennin 8	4	- 4	- 4	d	4	- 4	- 8	-5	5-40
T Kooh	- 15	- 5	4	4	1	A	5	5	41.1
I K Walsh 5	- d	- 5	- 5	5	5	4	.1	5	517
G Zimmer4	ő	4	4	5	4	õ	5	4	5-45
A C Neumann	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5-45-440
Seppenfeld Team No.	2, (Cap	t.	W.	Kl	enc	k.		
G Cunther 4	4	4	5	5	5	4	- 5	4	4-44
M Kern4	4	23	5	5	4	4	5	4	5-42

	J Luft	pany D, 1st infantry, was present during the attention. The weather conditions were good, and B. Anson, a member of the Nashua Rifle Club, succeeded in making a full record on the Creedmor turget.
;	Frelinghuysen Team, Capt. G. D. Weigman.	Three new matches were opened, the conditions of which and scores made are appended;
it	WF Lyna	CREEDMOOR TARGET. Conditions—Two hundred yards; position, standing; rounds, 10; any
o tl	S H Shackleford	rifle within the rules. Prizes to be won on the aggregate of each com- petitor's best four scores, to count in the order made. Rifles with
2	E Dennin 8 4 4 4 4 4 8 5 5—40 J Koch 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—14	military or open sights to be shot without cleaning during each score. Military rifles allowed six points, and other rifles with opening sights
	J K Walsh	four points on the aggregate of four scores. Competitors to be di- vided into three classes, with handicap. Prizes, six in each class.
3-	A C Neumann	R Davis
S	G Gunther	C B Crocker. 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 8 C C C Gates. 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 8
a	H Eibsen	S O Stodder 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 3 4—43 S C Babbit 4 5 4 4 4 4—42
e :	W Seppenfeld	A N Yerxa. 5 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 1 B C Appleton 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 6 8
ý	J Garrison	CD Carter
	K Messerschmitt. 4 4 4 4 4 8 4 5 4 4 4 4 0 A Stewnigger 5 3 5 5 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	CJ Otis
r,	Luetzow Team, Capt. L. Zucker. G J Berniens	Position, standing; 200yds.; rounds, 10; any rife within the rules. Onen only to members of the association. Ten scores of 80 or over
d :	P Wiederer	entitles the person making it to a gold medal. To be shot on the decimal target.
t-	Fr Mayer	A.C. Gould
e d	V Steinbach	BC Crocker 10 9 9 6 9 9 7 7 8 4-73 G C Appleton 8 9 6 9 9 7 7 7 8-73 B E Field 8 6 7 10 7 9 8 8 6-73
	C Weegmann	
d n	Leo Zitzmann	S P. Frazier. 8 6 6 7 8 9 4 7 9 7-71
r	BELLEVUE, April 5Novelty match. A strong southeast wind	Off-hand, 10 rounds, at 200 vds. Members to be "rated" from 47 up-
B	tended to keep down the scores. Below are the six leading scores: H. Withington	ward. This match is to run one year: B Anson
i,	W Henry 4554445—31 J P Locke 5145441—30 G Williamson 4454554—31 C D Harrison 4345545—30	C B Crocker
-	THE CINCINNATI INDEPENDENT SHOOTING CLUB had their usual shooting at clay pigeons on Thursday, April 6, for a prize of two	To Application The Lieu
3-		
3"	canisters of Curtis & Harvey's powder. Won by Mr. Pefer Kessler, breaking 26 out of 30,	B S Platt
3-	canisters of Curtis & Harvey's powder. Won by Mr. Peter Kessler, breaking 26 out of 30,	B S Platt

BELLEVUE, April 5Novelty match. A strong southeast wind	
ended to keep down the scores. Below are the six leading scores:	
4 Withington 4545545—32 A Locke 544544—30 W Henry 4554445—31 J P Locke 5445444—30	
Williamson, 4454554—31 C D Harrison. 4345545—30	

the extrayagant boom, 21% ft., will be shortened 3ft., and the gair lengthened a like amount.

YACHTS FOR SALE.—Several yachts are offered in our advertising columns, and others are wanted, to which attention is directed,

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

CINCE the issue of the circular from the office of the National Riffe S. Association inviting competition for places on the American team there have been no end of letters asking for instructions or various points connected with the conditions. To explain matters Mr. Geo. J. Seabury, the secretary, has seen out the following memoranda upon the various points of the conditions:

TEAM.—On American side; to be composed of twelve active members of the uniform national guard or nilitia of any Slato—infantry States, with two or four reserves to be determined hereafter. Members to wear the uniform, full dress or fatigue (facket or coat, cap or hat, trowsers, waist bett, or sword bett if an officer), which uniform and equipments must also be worn in making practice scores for the selection of the team. bers to wear the source of the transfer of the transfer of the transfer of the team. At 500 and 4,000 years, waist belt, or sword bett it and equipments must also be worn in making practice scores for the scalection of the team.

DISTANCES—200, 500 and 1,000 years on another day, Practice scores may be made at all distances on the same day.

Tancers—At 500 years, target 4 x 6ft. Bullseye, circular, 8in. diameter; enter circular, 28in. diameter; enter circular, 28in. diameter; center, circular, 28in. diameter; oneter, circular, 28in. diameter; oneter, circular, 38in. diameter; inner, circular, 51in. diameter; oneter, circular, 38in. diameter; but the scale of target.

outer, remainder of target.

At 500 and 690yds, target 6 x 6ft. Bullseye, circular, 22in. diameter; center, circular, 35in. diameter; inner, circular, 54in. diameter; outer, remainder of target.

At 800, 900 and 1,000yds, target 6 x 12ft. Bullseye, circular, 36in. diameter; outer, remainder of target.

At 800, 900 and 1,000yds, target 6 x 12ft. Bullseye, circular, 36in. diameter; conter, cremainder of target.

Riple.—The weapons to be used in the match are not yet known. Competitors will make their preparatory scores with any military breech loading yille within the rules as published in N. R. A. Circular No. 2, series of 1852. Among those which belong to this classification in the content of the conte

FAST DAY SHOOTS.—There were any number of shooting matches held on Fast Day and some excellent scores were made and capital sport enjoyed. At Walmit Hill rauge near Boston, the rifemen wound up the old matches with prize Bist as follows: Creedmoor fatch.—First class, Birtly, 199; Adams, 197; Elisworth, 196; Archer, 192; Jewell, 188; Winship, 186. Second class, Burt, 192; Baxter, 185; Sins, 185; Law, 183; A. B. Archer, 181; Meiggs, 180; Dhird class, Boyden, 180; Briggs, 189; Burleigh, 178; Lock, 178; Banfield, 174.

4. Sharpshooters' Match.—First class, Bixby, 351; Adams, 349; Jewell, 3; Frye, 322. Second class, Warren, 258; Burt, 266. Third class, yeden 248.

174.
Sharpshooters' Match.—First class, Bixby, 351; Adams, 349; Jewell, 233; Frye, 322. Second class, Warren, 259; Burt, 266. Third class, Boyden, 248.
Noveley Match.—Rabbeth, 387; Warren, 379; Adams, 378; Fellows, 377; Baxber, 355; Frye, 354.
The Fast Day shoot of the Middlesex Sportsman's Club of Cambridge, was held at its grounds at Waterbown; the following scores were made by those participating in the sport. A large number were present, including visitors from other clubs:
The Clay Pigeons.—The Raylor, Viebster, 180.
Law Clay Pigeons.—The Raylor, Viebster, 180.
Law Tallon, Law Carlon, 180.
Law Clay Pigeons.—The Raylor, Viebster, 180.
Law Clay Pigeons.—The Raylor Class of the Carlon of the Carlon of Cambridge, 180.
Law Clay Class of the Carlon of Cambridge, 180.
Law Cambr

B B Brown ... 29 B Noyes ... 28
W Jones ... 26 J Grüffin ... 13
J B Stewart ... 18
The tomrament of the Lyna Central Shooting Club, Fast day, was a perfect success. Delegations from the Ruymond, Amesbury and Exeter clubs were present. Shooting began at 9 A.M and continued till 5 P.M.
The first match was at clay pigeons, 7 cach, eight-en entries, Stark and Gerrish first; second match was at glass balls, 10 cach, sixteen entries, Stark and I Cath inst; third match was for teams of two men each, seven single and four pairs double, Clark and Campana, first; fourth match was for teams of two men each, seven single and four pairs double, Clark and Campana, first; fourth match was at swent clay pigeons, twenty-one entries, Wester, double balls, Clark and Campana first; sixth match was at clay pigeons, twenty-five entries, Wester, double balls, Clark and Campana first; sixth match was at clay pigeons, twenty-five entries, Seventh match was at a glass balls, twenty-five entries, Geoper and Cark first; eleventh match was at clay pigeons, twenty-five entries, Lamprey and Stark first; eleventh match was at glass balls, inseteen entries, Coper and Carkin first; tells in match was at glass balls, inseteen entries, Coper and Carkin first; tells in the same present of the control of the cont

ALBANY, N. Y. April 6.—One of the popular subscription matches at 200 yards was shot at Rensselact wyds this afternoon. The weather was cold and disagreeable, but the light was excellent of for two hours the shots were being recorded. Good secret were made, and the marksmen returned well satisfied with the results. As soon as the weather will permit a match will be out on the programme which to be shot at Creedmoor next fall between the English volunteers and United States National Guardsmen. The good military shots in this vicinity who are looking for places on the American team will no doubt be present to see what they can do toward getting a place. The scores made were as follows:

ional transcoloring for pitters.
o see what they can do to ...
as follows:
Subscription Match—200 Yards.

5 5
5 5
6 5 5
6 5 5 -67 -65

ance is anticipated.

SPRINGFIELD VS. BRATTLEBORO.—Springfield, Mass., April 10.—The God and Gun Rifle Club shot a friendly match with the Brattle-The West of the Commission
Cooley12	9	11	7	11 -	11	11	10	11	11-104
Lock10	11	11	10	12	8	- 9	- 9	11	11-102
Chapin12	10	- 8	11	12	12		10	5	9-100
Barrett	9	9	10	12	9	9	11	11	8- 99
Gorham 9	10			10	10	10	12		11 99
Stebbins	10	- 7	9	11	- 8			9	11 98
Wilson		10	9	9	9	12	9	11	10 97
Rogers	8		11	10	10	- 8	7	12	9 95
Bumstead	10	10	8	10	9	- 8	8	10	10 93
Wallace 7		10	7	9	8	7	10	9	10-85-972
	131	attl	ebo:						
Lamb10	11	10	12	12		11	11	10	11-110
Howe	11	11	9	10	9	9	12	9	11-101

Howe A S Nichols Cobb Wood Read Taft Hannan A W Nichols

side.)—Rod And Gun.
FORESTER CLUB.—At a meeting of the Long Island Forester Club, held on the evening of the 11th inst., a large number of prizes was donated for a glass-ball tournament, to be held on Decoration Day. The club was also presented with a handsomely designed etching on copper, illustrative of duck shooting at Moriches Bay, by Mr. J. F. Sabin, one of the leading memoers. The etching will be used to print the club's notcheads, notices, etc.

club's notcheads, notices, etc. WORCESTER, Mass., April 7.—Yesterday, which was Fast day, spent by the Worcester Sportsman's Club as a field day at grounds. They had guests from Ashland and Marlborough, shooting begun at 9 in the morning, and was kept up until ne dark, except the hour spent for dimer. They had a right good to over forty taking part in the shooting, which was for pleasure for record. Class balls and clay pigeons were used.

for record. Glass balls and clay pigeons were used.

SHREWSBURY, Mass., April 7.—The members of the Worcester and Shrewsbury Rifle Clubs recently consolidated, had a meet at Pine Grove Range yesterday, some thirteen taking part in the sport, shooting 200, 400 and 500yds. The new association is to be known as the Worcester Rifle Association. The Lovell range at Peat meadow, in Worcester, is to be abnudoned and the building removed to the Pine Grove range. Two new double sash targets are soon to be built.

NEW ROCHELLE.—Wednesday the 5th inst. the New Rochelle Ride Club elected the following officers for the ensuing year: H. C. Calenberg, Captain; A. Diel, Tressurer: F. W. Ellenberger, Secretary: Executive, B. Kirchhof; T. Traphagen, Martin Burns. The club commonly represented by the common state of the common state of the common state of the common state of the month, and practice every Wednesday afternoon during the season.

third money. Second Shoot.

Second Shoot.

Five dollar entrance; class shooting; three prizes, 50, 30 and 20 per cent; ten single birds, rise eighteen yards; use of both barrels. English rules, with the exception that both barrels must be fired while the pigeon is in the air.

O'W Eckert ... 100111011-8 H Overman. ... 0011001011-5 B Tiepel. ... 111111011-9 J Carson. ... 0011001010-1 B Dunlap ... 000011101-5 J Whetstone ... 111110111-9 B Dunlap ... 000011011-5 J Francotte ... 011111111-0 Tiepel, Whetstone and Francotte shot off for first money with the following result:

Tiepel 01111-4 Francotte

Answers to Correspondents.

H. B. R -Syracuse-Ans. See ans. to S. S. W.

n. b. R.—syracuse—Ans. see ans. 10 S. S. W.
Sun.—Is the "Strandan cauvas boat" still made, and by whom?
Address, Hunt & Co., Chargin Falls, Obio.
S. S. W.—Osborn Hollow—Ans. Training vs. Breaking is what you want; we shall be able to send it soon; price 3t.

CONSTANT READER, Atlanticville, Long Island.—For duck shooting select a 10-bore, 10lb., right-hand barrel, modified choke, left-hand barrel full choke.

ret tull choke.

A. L.—Seymour, Conn.—Please inform me if there is a paper published devoted to birds and bird's eggs, and oblige. Ans. The Nuttall Bulletin is what you want. Address Mr. Ruthorn Deane, Cambridge, Mss.—Is there a book published explaining the various kinds of pleasure boats; how to buy, and how to handle them? Kemp's Boat Salling. Send to Van Nostrand, 27 Murray street. Price Sr.5.

Price \$7.50.

D. B.—1. What is the varnish used on the bottoms of canoes—formula for it? 2. What pisted do they use in Comins Gallery, and what is the price: What kind of sights? Ans. 1. Regular copal varnish for canoes. 2. Stever's 10th. barrel, 23-cal., open sights.

D. H. G., Mayville, N. X.—1. You will find all the rules of long range rifle shooting in a pamphilet published by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, entitled "Long Range Rifle Shooting," price 23 cts. 2. For Instructions in rowing-training, consult "How to Row," by Derrington, price \$2.

C. N. D.—For taxidermists' instruments go to Otto & Rynders, Chatham street, or J. Wallace, 16 North William street.

nam street, or J. Wallace, Is North William street.

J. H. A.—Lockwood, N. Y. Such an arm would not be a rifle at all. The distinguishing characteristic of a rifle is the rifling, the purpose of which is to give a revolving motion to the ball. You will readily see that the style of bore you propose could not be rifled at all.

A CONSTANT READER.—New London, Conn.—Can you inform me where to obtain a good work on oology? Also a catalogue or list of estets of eggs? Ans. We know of no completed work on N. A. Oology. Write to H. B. Bailey, 51 South street, this city. He may be able to help you.

setts of eggs? Ans. We know of no coinpleted work on N. A. Oology, Write to H. B. Bailey, 51 South street, this city. He may be able to help you.

L. M. L.—Baltimore, Md.—My setter dog, three years old, has just returned from North Carolina. He has a bad cough, which comes on with exercise, as he does not cough when still. What shall I do for him. Ans. Probably he has a cold, perhaps indeed by change of clients when the him where a day a desser spoomful of laudanum, 30 drops exercised the him where a day a desser spoomful of laudanum, 30 drops exercised the him where a day a desser spoomful of laudanum, 30 drops exercised the him where a day a desser spoomful of laudanum, 30 drops exercised the him where a laude him which is the laude him to know of a fishing ground open to the public, not preserved. It can obtain trout or black hass fall him to know of a fishing ground open to the public, not preserved. It here any book on this subject? Ans. Probably Greenwood Lake si the nearest. Take New York and Greenwood Lake Raifroad. The waters are public. The only book on black bass is Dr. Henshall's; price \$3. We can furnish it.

N. S. Elizaville, N. Y.—Can you inform me if it is contrary to law to list with fikes and set-nets in lakes stocked with black bass, pickered and perch! We have two lakes at this place, one of which I have stocked with black bass, and the other I intend to stock with carp, having procured them from Washington and at present placed them aring procured them from Washington and at present placed them spring, regardless of my protest, at the season at which they were spawning. Informed John H. Jessup of Hudson, N. Y., said to be a fish and game protector, who paid no attention to it until after the spawning. Informed John H. Jessup of Hudson, N. Y., said to be a fish and game protector, who paid no attention to it until after the season closed and the nets were taken up. Preparations are making at the present time by parties with several nets to fish, and I would like to be informed if there is no

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

HORTICULTURAL ESSAYS.—By Peter Henderson, 35 Cortlandt street,
New York. Price 75 cents.

New York. Price 75 cents.

European Breezes.—By Marie J. Pitman. Boston: Lee & Shepard,
1882. A spley and entertaining book of travel.

Schdued Southern Nomility.—A southern ideal, by One of the
Nobility. New York: Sharp's Publishing Company. A book better
unwritten, and now that it is written, may profitably be left unread.

EARLY SPRING IN MASSACRUSETS.—From the journal of Henry D.
Thoreau. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1882. A welcome addition to the Thoreau library. A book full of the spirit of the spring
time.

First Aid to the Injured,—By Peter Shepherd, M. B. Revised by Bowditch Morton, M. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1882, Price, 50 cents. This is an exceedingly useful little manual of instructions how "to act in cases of injury or sudden illness pending the arrival of professional help."

meartival of professional help."

Marriage and Parentage: And the Sanitary and Physiological Laws for the Production of Children of Finer Health and Greater Ability. By a Physician and Sanitarian. New York: M. L. Holbrook & Co., 1882. The author thinks that it is not utopian to hope that by and by men and women will consult sanitarians before entering the marriage relation. We think that it is.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

CLUB HOUSE FOR SALE.—A small club in want of a suitable house bready furnished will do well to look in our advertising columns.

THE SMORRES MATCH BOX, recently patented and now put on the market, is an excellent little thing to have on a windy day. We have examined the article, and find that it does all that is claimed for it in the advertisement.

examined the article, and find that it does all that is claimed for it in the advertisement.

Mr. W. R. Schaffer, the well-known manufacturer and dealer in fire arms, of Boston, Mass., has lately admitted his son into the firm, thus making a slight change in the firm name. It now reads W. R. Schafer & Son. We know the new firm will continue to make and sell just as fine goods as formerly, and the infusion of young blood into the business will doubtless lead to an increased business.

Mr. J. F. Marstres, of Brooklyn, dealer in rods, fishing tackle, etc., has displayed considerable enterprise in getting up a show of trout at the opening of the season, for the amusement and benefit of his friends and patrons. He has a fine lot of fish from the ponds of H. Friends and patrons are the has a fine lot of fish from the ponds of H. bigh by six in length and make a very pretty show, the ulling six fire on both sides. We saw there the other day a good practical illustration of what kind of flies the fish take best. Mr. Marsters placed on a light bamboo tip the Baldwin Hy, a white grub with a red hackle and malkard wings. This, when dangled at the side of the tank, the fish snapped at greedily. This would seem to be an excellent way of testing the killing qualities of different flies. Mr. Marsters has also some live Michigan qual, and one or two specimens of Aldyndor mississiphicasis. Altogether his store presents a very attractive appearance.

ABBEY &Z IMBRIE'S

"Highest Quality"

Spring Steel English Hand-Made

PER 100.	10-0	9-0	8-0	7-0	6-0	5-0	4-0	3-0	2-0	1-0	11/2	1	5	3	4	5	6	7 & c.
Sproat, Tapered			3.36	2.73	2.37	1.80	1 58	1,51	1.86	1.22	1.22	1.08	. 93	.86	.80	.86	.86	.86
"Knobbed						2.45	2.23	2.09	1,87	1,66	1.44	1.30	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Rass Needle Eye	0,50	0,50	4.50	4.00											'			
American Trout Marked					1.33	1.26	1.11	1.08	.97	1.08	.86	.86	1.00	.82	.82	.82	.82	.83
Carlisle, marked	1	1	1	2.16	1.07	1.00	1.44	1.83	1.18	1.08		1.00	1,00	.86	.86	.86 .86	.86	.86
Sneck Kendall, marked								1.15	.97	.90	.79	,75	.72	. 733	.72	.72	.72	.72

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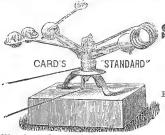
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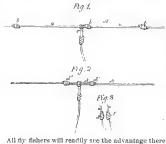
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CONTENTS.

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Selection of Military Arms.
The Sporssyan Tourist.
Longfellow's Last Poem.
Familiar Letters.
A Homily on the Grouse.
Things in General.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Scomathing about Buzzards.

Americal Historia, Something about Buzzards, Chichnatt Zoological Society, Canada Winter Birds, The Madskone, Annisquam Laboratory, Gane Bao And Gusesons, Easy Reading Lees in California, Caribou Hunting in Canada, Rheumatism and Squirrels, Manahawkin Bay, N. J. Sea And River Pishing. The Brown Fisher Maid. Signs, On the Potomac.

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The Cutter Fleet.
Marine Glue.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

" POT-HUNTERS."

THERE are pot-hunters and pot-hunters. Every right-minded man detests the brute who "crust-hunts" deer when they are his almost helpless victims, and even their hides are worthless; who kills brooding birds and their halfgrown young for market or the tickling of his wolfish palate; and catches fish any way he can, the fish that are spawning or guarding their fry. He is a nuisance, that should be abated by any means within the law, or even by straining the law a little.

But many a reader of Forest and Stream has known, or knows, a man the kindliest and most law-abiding, who, according to a certain construction, would be relegated to the class of pot-hunters. He never in his life shot a bird on the wing, perhaps never tried, though his long single-barrel fowling-piece was as certain as fate on a fox at top speed or a hare bounding through the brush—if he would ever demean himself enough to kill such a worthless innocent. He would creep through the sedges with all the stealth of a deer-stalker and get a shot at a flock of sitting ducks, and pick up his half dozen, and go home satisfied. He would provi through the woods for a half day, this "prowling backwoods gunner," as "Frank Forester" called him, as stealthily as an Indian on the warpath, and get three or four shots at ruffed grouse sitting or skulking, and every one of his shots meant death—and when he had gathered these he had enough for a "stew" (think of stewing the noble bird!), and all the sport his simple soul craved.

He never cast a fly in his life, perhaps never saw one of those queer things which are known as flies to the scientific angler. When he went fishing his rod was a sapling, without a reel, and he baited his hook with a worm or a grasshopper, or a "minny." Yet he caught some fish, and had a deal of quiet enjoyment in doing so. When he had enough for a "mess" he quit fishing, and as he lugged home his string of fish he thought, with some watering of the mouth, how good they would taste when the "old woman" had them nicely fried. In all his wanderings in woods and fields and by waters he was blessed with a deep but unexpressed love of nature. He saw
"God in the clouds and heard Him in the wind,"

Yet he was a pot-hunter. But if our old friend had killed a chine on the frontier.

hundred ducks on the wing and left half of them to rot in the marshes, he would have been a "true sportsman." had blazed away at every one of the score of ruffed grouse he flushed, and peppered and maimed a dozen which he never saw again, and had picked up three, he would have been an 'honorable sportsman." If in a perfectly scientific way he had caught five times as many fish as he could make use of, half of them fingerlings not heavy enough to hang down on a hook, he would have been a "true disciple of 'Sir' Izaak."

Verily, there be distinctions which are too nice for the ordinary mind to comprehend.

THE FORESTRY CONGRESS.

If the forests of the country are destroyed, during the A next twenty-five years, at the rate of the last ten years, there will at that time be no woodland of spontaneous growth. This is a startling proposition, but we have the statistics of the last census to substantiate it. The sooner its truth and meaning are understood the better. After years of thoughtless, wanton and improvident forest destruction, it is now time for the people of the several States to

reflect upon what has been done, and what is to be done.

A move has been made in Ohio. A National Forestry Convention will be held at Cincinnati next week, extending from April 25th to the 29th. A large number of specialists in forestry matters will be present, and others will contribute papers to be read. And it is proposed to put the more important of these papers into permanent form for extended circulation.

Besides these discussions there will be some actual tree planting. Next Thursday will be set apart in Ohio upon recommendation of the Governor as Arbor Day, and the many local Roadside Tree-planting Associations throughout the State will plant trees by the roadsides and upon suitable sites for groves. At Eden Park, Cincinnati, a President's Grove will be set out, one tree being planted for each president of the United States. The trees will be brought from historic localities, and a silver spade will be used in planting them; and where it is practicable, the descendants of the various men in whose honor the trees are named will officiate. Then there will be an Author's Grove, and also a Pioneer's Grove. The citizens of the State are thoroughly interested in the work, and the Forestry Convention promises to be a significant and important turning point in the attitude of the people on this question of woodland waste.

It is high time that other States emulate this example of

Ohio, and join in a movement of which the results may be transmitted as a blessing to generations to come.

RETURN OF THE MIGRATORY QUAIL.—Three years ago this spring Dr. Arnold Stub, of Brooklyn, L. I., procured from Mr. Tobey, of Boston, one hundred migratory quail, which he afterward turned over to the Lehigh County Sports man's Association, of Allentown, Pa These birds, it is said, have returned each succeeding spring to the region where they were liberated, and have been seen there so often that there can be no mistake about their being the imported bird. It is further said that Mr. Eli Serger, of Copley, Pa., and Mr. Simon Mayer, of Mayersville, both found nests last June, and saw the old birds about them. It is encouraging to hear this news, and we trust that there are other localities, as yet unknown, where the birds are prospering.

A PRETTY KETTLE OF FISH!-This exclamation is often used to denote an accident of small account, or a non-serious one, as: "That is a pretty kettle of fish you've made of it!" i. e., a mess, or what printers call a "pi." The word kettle is really a corruption of keddle [Latin kidellus] a kind of trap or weir for taking fish. In the original, therefore, instead of meaning a pot, or other culinary utensil full of fish, it really signified a net full.

Dog Thieves at the Show .- A daily paper hints that unscrupulous dog fanciers point out to professional dog thieves the particular animals at the bench show that they would like. Then the thief consults the catalogue for the owner's address, and presto! the thing is done. The moral is, beware

"WACHINEWAH" supplements his note on Nevada game by telling us that his name is an Indian word, meaning "little machine." It was given by the Indians to our correspondent some years ago, when he was operating a telegraph ma-

SELECTION OF MILITARY ARMS.

N the matter of the selection of a new rifle of a magazine for the use of the United States Army, it would appear that the authorities are adopting a wise course. The article which we give elsewhere in our columns will show what is going on in that direction, and how a mixed board of officers have been busy for some months testing and trying various makes of arms. The point aimed at is not to fix upon a particular model and then by issuing it generally to the whole army, think that a finality has been reached. Such an idea would be chimerical. The armorer of to-day finds his best effort set aside by the discoveries and advances of tomorrow. Armored vessels and rifled guns have gone on with a see-saw sort of advance, each in turn surpassing the other, until further improvement has almost been abandoned and search is being made into the realm of torpedo practice for harbor defence on one side, while comparatively defenceless but fast cruisers are taking the place of the ponderous, unwieldy ironclads.

The question of small arms is in precisely the same transition state. The favorite arm of to-day may by the next season find itself laid on the shelf as an antiquated weapon, fit only to be looked at in a museum. The breech-loader has completely crowded out the muzzle-loader, just as fixed ammunition has supplanted every other sort of loading. The present endeavor is to devise a magazine rifle which shall set aside the old single breech-loader. It will be done. An admirable arm will no doubt be chosen, only to enable the authorities to find out that it is not adapted to the service, since a mere invention will spring out having all the advantages and fewer of the disadvantages of the weapon chosen. This policy of adoption and discarding seems to be the best that can be at present carried out. The army must have rifles, and the best, too; but while the whole question of small arms advance is in such an unsettled state, it is impossible for anyone to say that such and such an arm is and will remain the most desirable weapon.

The rifles of to-day, wonderfully accurate though they be are comparatively clumsy to what the arm of the future will We are now employing the old bulky, explosive mixture of sulphur, nitrate and charcoal, while the science of explosives has been making rapid advances. There is an opportunity for a really valuable display of inventive power in reducing the size and weight of our present bulky cartridges without incurring any counteracting disadvantages of increased risk or inaccuracy in their use. The device should be studied in its entirety, while instead the present plan seems to be to allow the cartridge to define and fix the form and character of the machine by which it is made available.

The work of the present board of officers is important, not only on this side the ocean and in our own country, but the decision reached will be studied in other lands and by other possible purchasers than our own government. are governments to whom the question of securing the best possible man-killer and peace-persuader in the way of a soldier's rifle is of vastly more consequence than it is to our own peaceful community. To an army doing mere police duty, and with next to no prospect of any immediate calling to arms, almost anything will suffice to go through the manual of arms, but it would be unfair to American inventive genius if the country where the best arms are made and sold should not supply its home guard with them, If for no other reason than to assist our rifle inventors and makers, our army should have placed in its hands the very latest and most approved model. It is only in this way and by similar displays that we can keep our present leading position in this industry.

The coming match between American and British riflemen, armed with the modern military breech-loader, will have an important bearing upon this question of arming forces of men. It will become a question for military men to determine whether soldiers shall be supplied with fine rifles capable of doing effective work at long distances and then taught to use them, or whether they shall be given a magazine rifle for short range work, but so arranged that for the time being the soldier is a sort of human mitrailleuse. The match will show what can be done with a service weapon at ranges running up to and over half a mile. If a body of such long range marksmen direct their fire against an approaching force armed with short range magazine rifles, the chances are that the attacking party will become demoralized before they can get into a position to use their own rifles. But on the other hand there are so many posi-tions where rapidity of fire is of the most critical moment that the search for a first-class magazine rifle is a very fit

The Sportsman Courist.

LONGFELLOW'S LAST POEM.

Mad River, in the White Mountains.

[This poem, on a well-known White Mountain stream, was corrected in proof by the poet only a day or two before his death, and is now in proof by the poer only ----printed in the May Atlantic.]
TRAVELER.

TRAVELER.
Why dost thou wildly rush and roar,
Mad River, O Mad River;
Wilt thou not pause and cease to pour
Thy hurrying, headlong waters o'er
This rocky shelf forever;

What secret trouble stirs thy breast? Why all this fret and flurry? Dost thou not know that what is best In this too restless world is rest From over work and worry?

THE RIVER.
What wouldst thou in these mountains seek.
O stranger from the city?
Is it perhaps some foolish freak
Of thine, to put the words I speak
Into a plaintive ditty?

TRAVELER.
Yes; I would learn of thee thy song,
With all its flowing numbers, With all its nowing numbers,
And in a voice as fresh and strong
As thine is, sing it all day long
And hear it in my slumbers.

THR RIVER.

A brookist nameless and unknown
Was I at first, resembling
A little child, that all alone
Comes venturing down the stairs of stone, irresolute and trembling

Later, by wayward fancies led, For the wide world I panted; Out of the forest dark and dread Across the open fields I fled, Like one pursued and haunted.

I tossed my arms, I sang aloud, My voice exultant blending My voice exuitant bending With thunder from the passing cloud. The wind the forest bent and bowed, The rush of rain descending.

I heard the distant ocean call, Imploring and entreating; Drawn enward o'er th's rocky wall I plunged, and the loud water-fall Made answer to the greeting.

And now, beset with many ills, Compelled to carry from the hills These logs to the impatient mills Below there in the hollow.

Yet something ever cheers and charms The rudeness of my labors; Daily I water with these arms The cattle of a hundred farms. And have the birds for neighbors.

Men call me Mad, and well they may, When, full of rage and trouble I burst my banks of sand and clay, And sweep their wooden bridge away, Like withered reeds or stubble.

Now go and write thy little rhyme, As of thine own creating Thou seest the day is past its prime;
I can no longer waste my time;
The mills are tired of waiting.

FAMILIAR LETTERS.

1.-THE TRUTH OF AN OLD ADAGE.

Dear Forest and Stream:

Did you ever happen to think that in the old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," "Jack" stands for every one of us?

work and no piny makes once a unit boy. Such stands for every one of ins?

You probably never thought of it at all; or if at some dreamy moment you did stumble over it in a careless mental ramble, you probably said to yourself: "The dear children; that's so; let them play!"

Of the children must play. It is as natural and essentially a such as
ramine, you promotely said to yoursell: "The dear children; that's so; let them play!"

Of course children must play. It is as natural and essential to healthy growth, as water to a duck. Child life, the world over, is one of development. Nothing so helpless to be found in the realm of nature as infint man. And equally true is it that a perfect and symmetrical development, physically, mentally and morally, of this puny, helpless babe, produces in the fullness of time, "God's noblest work."

And "play" is vital to such threefold development. Threefold, because we are more than brute. Physical strength must increase to permit the exercise of an awakened intelligence, while the sense of right and wrong must stand alert to direct the increasing action of a growing life.

The child must have play. Mere physical development is not far removed from the brute creation.

Mental growth, with sickly "constitution" and dwarfed "conscience," is likely to work only evil and sorrow until its end.

Abnormal development of the moral nature, without the

Abnormal development of the moral nature, without the healthy glow of physical strength and bright intelligence, means nothing but morbid fanaticism or fearful superstition.

To such healthy, harmonious development of child life then as shall produce the highest and best result, "play" in proper time and character is essential. And anything which interfers with such "play" is a curse to the individual and a misfortune to society.

But how about our noble selves, dear FOREST AND STREAM? As "children of a larger growth," does this apothegm have truth and value for us? Without question.

Every "Jack" of us, having passed the elementary time of boyhood, hus entered the intermediate period of life; when habits of "mind, body and estate" begin to crystallize, while later on lies waiting the time of life when the wasting of Nature's forces predominates; and we suppose it is in connec-

tion with these two facts that the truth of our adage becomes most plain.

In other words, to prevent one-sided growth, to make good the forces spent in real life work, we need "play," or health-ful recreation.

ful recreation.

Do you not see, if we stop to consider what is involved by becoming "dull," the wonderful value of healthful recreation is clearly revealed?

To become "dull," is to lose the perfect fruit of our am-

bitious efforts.

nious enors. It may mean failure, instead of success. It may mean trouble and trial for lives closely knit into

our own.

A brain a little less tired; hands a little less weary; a life might not have given out quite so quickly. Might

our own.

A brain a little less tired; hands a little less weary; a life less worn, might not have given out quite so quickly. Might have achieved the prize which we just fail to reach!

Unless fuel is renewed, fire goes out.

Unless wear and tear of machinery is made good, the machine becomes incapable of producing perfect work.

Violation of the laws of health, constant routine of thought, the whirl within a never-changing circle, the limits of a beaten path, make us "dull" indeed, and we need the repair and reparation which "play" alone can offer us.

It is a matter of no small interest, you perceive, dear Forest and Stream, that we find then what constitutes true "play"—that is open to each and every "Jack."

For our lives and habits are different somewhat one from another, and there can be no cast-iron rule which shall apply with changeless measure to us all.

It is true, however, that a principle of living which, within certain limits shall introduce into each life some "play," some healthful recreation, is open to us all.

Outdoot life and sport—this is the true interpretation of "play" in its best sense.

Outdoor life and sport—this is the true interpretation of "play" in its best sense.
Out in the open, pure air! Exercise driving the blood in swifter and healthier flow to its fountain of life—the lungs—while the pure air of heaven, breathed full and deep, works its oxydization into good, red blood.
Pores opened and the savage system of nature stimulated into normal activity! New views of life, new wonders revealed by each succeeding step!
New beauties as well, new depths, no thought of mysteries and glories of nature! By these the mind is diverted and changed, while the heart is moved to a grateful recognition of the Supreme Goodness and Wisdom which provides for us these good things free to all!

changed, while the heart is moved to a grateful recognition of the Supreme Goodness and Wisdom which provides for us these good things free to all!

Oh, the charm of breaking away for a few hours from indoor care and vexations and weariness, to the field or dingle, the river or lake! Alone, or with good fellowship! Heaven's songsters ringing their cheerful and varied songs into willing ears, the sweet perfume of a thousand blossoms filling the air with restful, healing influence, the beauty of color laid in rarest combination, making the eyes to rejoice unconsciously in an ever changing panorama of fleeting light and shadow, what sense is not appealed to? What heart is not "imade glad" unless lost to all good influences, and life is past redemption.

To walk, to ride, to row, to fish, to shoot, with eyes open to the fuller and deeper things of life, what pleasure!

The "Jack" who has all "play" and no "work," is to be pitted, because to him is denied the fullest enjoyment of these things we describe.

Things have their proper use and abuse. Familiarity breeds contempt, and satiety cloys. A life given up to "sport" without an earnest principle of living, is unworthy of the name.

But if we could successfully supplement your own good.

"sport" without an earnest principle of living, is unworthy of the naine.

But if we could successfully supplement your own good missionary work in this widening field, dear Forest and Stream, to the extent of bringing back the bloom to the faded cheek, the light again into one dull eye, the joy and vigor of renewed life to one bitter heart, this ink of ours and space of yours would not be thrown away.

B.

A HOMILY ON THE GROUSE.

A HOMILY ON THE GROUSE.

IN your issue of March 30 "Ruffed Grouse" pays his respects to "Nessmuk," and does it in the dispassionate manner that always demands respectful consideration. For his compilimentary remarks thanks. And I can agree with him on some points, not all. I do not exactly assume to "dispose of the grouse question." I find it an insoluble mystery, and am forced to leave it as I find it.

All the many causes suggested are trivial when brought to the crucial test of calm reason. The man who has of his own choice stepped down and out of all the paths that lead to wealth and position through an unquenchable love of nature and forest life, cannot bring himself to believe that vermin, large or small, have suddenly, almost in a season, nearly exterminated the hardy grouse over a section of country more than three times as large as England. Pothunting and treeing will not do either. There is no more of it, proportionately, now than thirty years ago; not so much. As to the snare, he would be very destructive if he were universal. But he is not. He is a pariah, whom every one is down on. His snares are demolished when found by potunters and true sportsmen alike, and those who break the game laws themselves are ready to prosecute the snarer. No army of snarers has suddenly taken the field throughout the Eastern, Western, and Middle States. Nor has there been any sudden swarm of grouse-destroying vermin descending on us like the plagues of Egypt. As to the "traditional valler dog," he is no numerous or strong array against the birds; neither is he, if a good treer, a "yaller dog," at all. In more than fifty years close communion with Nature, during all of which the ruffed grouse has been my favorite bird. I have seen but three perfect treeing dogs, and neither of them was a cur or a "yaller dog," to —I think the best—was a red sectier; one a large blue and white setter; the other a black and tan cocker. In the meantime I have seen hundreds of setters and pointers, well trained and good enough to satisfy an

Your correspondent speaks of the fact that not only the grouse, but all other game and fish have shared the same fate wherever exposed to the onward march of our peculiar civil-

wherever exposed to the onward march of our peculiar civilization. Had our civilization taken a sudden spring just before the hegira of the grouse, there might be some logic in this. But the advance of civilization is a steady, onward march, the grouse left in a season.

One autumn I often ran on to flocks of from fifty to one hundred gathered for food on the beech ridges, or flocks of a dozen or more among the thorn plums and wild grapes, while, returning to camp over the high oak and pine barrens, I would liush at every few rods an old lonely cock, these latter seeming to prefer a solitary life on the barrens. (I was mostly out all day starting dogs, and seldom sighted the rifle

on a grouse.) The next season I hunted over the same ground and the grouse were gone, vanished. Occasionally I flushed an old solitary, but only one flock of less than a dozen birds in a week's travel, over excellent grouse cover for the most part. Where had they gone? There had been no sudden rush of civilization, no accession of snarers, "yaller dogs" or pot-hunters. Very few had been shot the previous season—less than usual.

dozen birds in a week's travel, over excellent grouse cover for the most part. Where had they gone? There had been no sudden rush of civilization, no accession of snarers, "yaller dogs" or pot-hunters. Very few had been shot the previous season—less than usan! If danger had been "mysteriously" communicated from outside birds, the wisest and most logical course would have been for the outsiders to have joined our grouse, and all to have staid where there was most cover, most food, and least danger. Surely the superhuman wisdom that enables such shy, dumb things to telegraph danger from coverts where setter and breech-loaders make grouse life a burden to our safer thickets and pine barrens, would not inspire our birds to emigrate to more populous and dangerous localities.

There has been mention of every possible cause for the searcity of grouse save one.

"Wing shots," "gentlemen sportsmen," "true sportsmen," et it genus owne, have remembered to forget that grouse were plenty enough until the introduction of big-bored breechloaders bombarding and wounding the beautiful creatures, over well-trained setter dogs. If I wanted to talk chop-logic I would attribute the whole business to this and hold my position on it better than anyone can who takes the ground that grouse have disappeared because of vermin, pot-hunters, snarers and "yaller dogs."

It is not so many years ago that a couple of gentlemen sportsmen from Gotham came to this region, mainly for grouse shooting. They were referred to me for information as to grounds, etc.; and, as they were fine, hearty fellows, I took the old muzzle-loader and went with them as amateur guide. They carried high-priced Greener ten-bores, and had a fine English setter, trained specially for grouse, and a good retriever. I took them a tramp of eighteen miles, through alder swamps, pine thickets, barrens, etc. Much of the cover was so dense that we could not see the dog twenty-five yards away. This was remedied by making his bird. The party shot at twenty-one grouse that day. The

only Joe?

As for myself, it is utterly indifferent to me whether I am called a true sportsman or a pot-hunter. Every sportsman does—or should—save the last ounce of his game for food. The manner of killing is to be judged by its humanity, and the sportsman by his willingness to quit when he has a fair share and his desire to preserve the game and give it protection and fair play. I am a "wing shot;" I love the sport and practice it on some birds, but no more on the grouse. Do the best I could, three out of every five would get away—sometimes more; and the sickening part of it was that they went off leaving a little patch of downy, mist-colored feathers floating on the air much too often. It was no comfort to lie down after a hard day's tramp, and reflect that two or three bright-eyed, beautiful birds were hidden away under old logs or in thickets, panting away their innocent lives in fever and distress, while their murdeer was breathing at ease. Yes, as a rule, grouse must be taken on the wing by the quickest snap-shooting. You do not shut an eye or bring the gun to shoulder at all. Just point it at the first glimpse of him, and pull at the same time. Point the gun as you might the index finger or a stick. If you potter about aim or shoulder, the bird is gone; and, any way, you will wound about as many as you kill. That is the pity of it. I ceased to practice wing-shooting at grouse, for these reasons, about ten years ago.

I dare say I am a pot-hunter. For instance, I start out at the first glimpse of dawn, travel up and down the steep bills and mountains for hours, with two raving; ill-trained, unruly "setts" of hounds. With my clothes wet with perspiration, I succeed in getting them started on the tracks of separate deer. I take the most favorable point for a shot—and don't get it.

But I hear the races, the music of the dogs from the start until they break over the steep mountain brow, down to the runways—are somewhere less.

rate deer. I take the most favorable point for a shot—and don't get it.

But I hear the races, the music of the dogs from the start until they break over the steep mountain brow, down to the runways—or, somewhere else.

Then, I have a half day of happy, lonesome all to myself. I loiter under the shade of Norway pines. I smoke and muse. I climb the highest points and go down to the deepest gullies and dells, all with an eye to the habitat of the deer, and the points for next morning's start.

When the sun is low I start for camp. Going down, on the last 'bench.' I run into a flock of grous—a dozen or so. They are not wild. Have not been harried. Two or three jump on to logs, and, with ruffled neck-wings, await further action. Several get up into low pines, and stretch their necks out like pine knots. I raise the double barrel, bring the bead to a point, and touch the hair trigger. A headless grouse tumbles into the dim path. The rest are still. A second touch, and another grouse comes gyrating down. None go away. I might kill more, but I do not. I plunge down the steep mountain side to where I see a mellow, yellow glow, and quietly lay my birds on the shanty roof; for

I have seen a full-stretched deer hanging in the light of the camp-fire, and another skin by the side of it. And my woods-lore tells me that we have a whole deer and part of

I have seen a full-stretched deer hanging in the light of the camp-fire, and another skin by the side of it. And my woods-lore tells me that we have a whole deer and part of another.

As I round the corner of the shanty I am greeted by a welcoming lawhoop, and noisy tongues explain the death of the buck, and how it happens that the party below got our doe, and the best we could get was one hindquarter, and the skin. When, having my nip of bourbon and pot of hot coffee, I commence to dress and fit my grouse for breakfast the next morning. I am greeted with a storm of derision. "Suy, why don't you go for chipmunks?" "Look here; I know a place where yo' can turn over stumps, an' ketch any amount of medder-moles," etc., etc.

Notwithstanding the camp rigging, I usually manage to have a roasted grouse for supper, and another—packed in a casing of blue clay and roasted all night under the camp fire—for breakfast the next morning. Of course I am a pollunter. Verbum sep.

P. S.—I note that "R. E. R." refers to me in Forrest And Sprieam of April 6. He speaks well, and to the point. Treeing dogs are scarce; not the "yaller" whiffet that runs through a thicket yelping and whining, to drive the birds up, or the better blooded cocker, who hunts much after the same fashion, but the wonderfully sagacious—ave, rifted dog, that can flush a strong, wary old cock, and, although the bird raises a ridge and scales down the opposite side to a dense thicket—lost to sight of course—will go straight to the tree without slowing doubt or hesitation in marking his game. Not every time, but on at least five birds out of ten. It is another of the many mysteries. I shall understand it when I understand how my young hound, never having been a mile from where he was born, found his way back, in the night, over seventy miles of tortuous land route to Gayung, whence he had been brought in a box car, with no possible chance of seeing a mile of the route or catching the compass points. The start was made at supper time, 6 P. M. Next morning at 7 o

There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in poor philosophy.

By the way, "R. E. R." must have been afield time and again with "true sportsmen." Has he generally noticed a disposition on their part to be considerate and humane; to let up when they had a reasonable amount of game, or did they exhibit greed and eagerness to "bag" the last possible bird? I know more than one old forest loafer whom I have bird? I know more than one old forest loafer whom I have seen clip the heads of a pair of grouse with the hair-triggered rifle, and then glide silently away, leaving several birds sitting in easy range, and these men are called pot-hunters. They are certainly girds hunters—and humane.

If "R. E. R." can find a sound, resonant log, on high land, where a strong old cock grouse drums, he may hear the "muffled thunder" much more than a mile; and our observations seem to agree pretty well. My hand to him. N.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

WITH AN ILLUSTRATIVE STORY OR TWO.

THINGS IN CENERAL.

WITH AN ILLUSTRATIVE STORY OR TWO.

MONG all those who have written upon the subject of spots in the barrels of guns, Dr. Volney has, to my find, come nearer "hitting the nail on the head" than all others. If I understood him correctly, he rejects the idea that the best way to keep a gun bright is to keep it dirty, tand holds that the unconsumed powder which adheres to the barrels absorbs the moisture from the atmosphere, and thus if turnishes food for corrosion. I regard this as really too clear a proposition for argument, requiring only to be stated to command acquiescence. Now, I must be pardoned for the indulgence of some doubt, whether any gun can be found, entirely free from what is sometimes called "honeycomb," which has been left foul for days after shooting. Some gentlemen who have arrived at the age when their vision's requires the aid of lenses, may not be able with the naked eye to see these spots, but I venture to assert that in every case where the stain is made I can hold the barrels toward the light, and with my glasses discover them plainly. I now own a fine Tolley gun with Damascus barrels, which has the plaque-spots in abundance, notwithstanding all the care I have been able to bestow. With my naked eye all looks bright, but when my spectacles are brought to my sid a very different condition of things is exhibited. A year or have go I was the owner of a first-class gun made by the Webley's, which has kept as bright on the inside "as a now pin." This was done by "eternal vigilance." Having occasion to visit Washington City, and to remain there for some time in the discharge of a public duty, and not having the relisure to spend half my time in hunting and attending s "shooting matches"—as some public employes do—I left my figure to spend half my time in hunting and attending s "shooting matches"—as some public employes do—I left my figure to spend half my time in hunting and attending is "shooting matches"—as some public employes do—I left my figure to spend half my time in

and he would be so lean that even "the vultures would turn away and sicken at so foul a prey."

Why, this writer could not have been in earnest. He must have been engaged in what is called in the "Georgia Scenes" (a book, by the way, which contains as much genial humor as any I have ever seen) "A Lincoln Relucarsal." In that rehearsal, a bully was heard in the bushes near the side of the wood, cursing what appeared to be a fallen anlagonist, and congratulating himself on the achievement of tearing out his eyes. The kind-hearted gentleman who was passing by, stopped, went out to the scene of war, and remonstrated with the brutal wretch for maining a fellow-being. He god this for his pains. "Stranger, don't kick until you are spurred. Thar anit'n tohody thar, and hain't bin, neither, I was just seeing how I could a fout."

In your last number (Feb. 9) It see a remarkably well written and sensible article, by "H.G.P.," on loading for game. I do not concur with him in all his views, however, and especially in regard to the proper weight of gun, and the case with which they may be carried. I am in pretty fair physical condition—that is my health is good—and I should be loth to take a gun during a long day's shooting, which weighed so much as eight pounds. I weigh 180. For the game which we have a gun weighing from 64 to 74 pounds has been found pretty effective. If I wanted to hunt deer, I would prefer an eight pound, full chok—for I should expect my lorse to carry that nearly all the time. But when I go into the field on foot, in the pursuit of what we call partridges, and expect to have a walk of miles, over rocky hills or muddy valleys, seven pounds of gun, forty or fifty shells, and what game I can get, is quite asheavy a burden as I choose to undergo. I use, mainly, a 12-bore Westly Richards, which is cylinder, and with it I can kill every bird, under thirty yards, when I hodd it right, and often get them at longer range. For general shooting, on the wing, I prefer the cylinder to the choke bore. The former all

the merease is of better quality. Inasmuch as you have no means of deciding, the question, the delusion still holds its place.

And now, Messrs, Editors, I will end this mosaic article by relating an anecdote, which a legal friend of mine told his sporting associates, while they were sitting around the camprine, after a toilsome but successful day's hunt. A case was pendiug in the Superior Court of the county of—, "his Honor, Richard M. John, present and presiding. The defendant was represented by one of the distinguished lawyers of the State who once held a seat in the Senate of the United States. He had reasons for desiring a continuance, but the plaintiff urged a trial. One of the defendant's witnesses was named Sarah Mooney. She was "called, and failed." The counsel insisted that he could not safely come to trial without that witness. But the Judge decided that he must "try." Then Judge S., the defendants lawyer, with a twinkle of humor in his eye, said to the court. "Your Honor, it is hard to force the defendant to trial without Sarah Mooney" (ceremony). At this the bar and the more intelligent of the auditors laughed, and the Court, not quick of apprehension, thinking that something good had been said, but what it was he did not comprehend, allowed a faint smile to light up his stolid counténance. After the adjournment of the court, some lawyer explained the joke to the judge, and then seeing the "pint," he laughed too. It afforded him much amusement for the balance of the circuit, and he treasured it up as one of "the uncos that he saw and heard," with which he would regale his family on his return home. After the courts had closed, he started to —, where he lived, and induged in many a laugh on the dreary road which he had to travel. "At length his lovely cot appeared to view." He drove up, alighted from his buggy, entered the gate, saluted his good wife, and then the memory of the joke at—coming to his mind, he indulged in a hearty laugh. The madam

inquired what had put him in such jolly humor. When, after the paroxysm had passed, he narrated the story, frequently being interrupted by his own merriment. When his got to the remark of Judge S., he quoted it: "Your Hono: it is hard to force the defendant to trial without Mary Mooney." And then he gave full vent to laughter. Mrs. J. did not see the joke, and called his attention to the fact that there was nothing to laugh at in that. After thinking for a moment, he said, "Well Sally, I don't see that there is myseld—but if you had just heard S. say it, you would have nearly died with laughter." And then he fairly roared with the joys of memory. And we enjoyed the story, and concluded that as it was a good ending place, we would go to sleep without further Mary Mooney.

Natural Distory.

SOMETHING ABOUT BUZZARDS.

SOMETHING ABOUT BUZZARDS.

W HAT Southern scene would be complete without them?
Like a shark, they always have an appetite, and though they often give out at a feast, 'tis simply because they cannot help it—no more room—stuffed right up to the eyes, they cannot hold more, and will sit stupidly gorged and blink as you, scarce exerting themselves to let you pass. You may feel like kicking them, but don't. Remember what Coleridge, said about "seventy and two * * * all well defined" * 2 and pass on. If the "black beggars" stomachs were on a scale with their appetites, there would be no bounds to their voracity. However, when carrion is scarce they often roost supperless, and in the fall you may see them squatting o the cornstacks in the fields craning their ugly necks, and woo betide the poor field mouse who ventures within gulping distance. Down South they respect them as useful members of the Street Cleaning Department. The buzzards we have had in this department have been found equally voracious (some of them) though not quite so thorough in their work. But we are digressing.

in this department have been found equally voracious (somethem) though not quite so thorough in their work. But we are digressing.

The laugh was turned on me at one time on account of a "darned old stinker," as they call them. Living North, I had not been accustomed to seeing these great birds thying about, making themselves thoroughly at home, and totally ignoring the presence of man, gun, or no gun, and one day blazed away at one of the raw-headed chaps as he flopped overhead. The result was all I could have wished for, an I—I hate buzzards! A day or two afterward the enjant terribis of the household with whom I was stopping, and who had been an unobserved spectator of my discomifiure, lost his petcat, and refused to be comforted. Being a comparative stranger, I did not like to extend too much sympathy, but when at the fable some one remarked that "little pussy might have been stolen," I ventured to say that I did not believe it, as no one would be mean enough to steal such a nice little cat, etc. The little wratch, stilling his sobs, replied: "Ennabuddy mean enuf to shoot buzzud, wu'd steal a cat," A general smile, followed by most uncomfortable silence, during which my Maryland biscuit seemed to fairly double its flinty hardness, testified to the appreciation of young hopeful's satcasm. I hate buzzards.

Once in the air, however, the buzzurd is transformed from a loathsome scavenger to a most graceful creature. With

casm. I hate buzzards.

Once in the air, however, the buzzard is transformed from a loathsome scavenger to a most graceful creature. With outspread wings he gildes gently about, now circling round and round, now stretching far away over the tops of the grand old forest trees, almost brushing them as he saits along; again he takes a dive down over that grain field, and just as you think to see him dash among it he throws out his broad, fan-like tail with a quick flir, checks his descent amisticales off, while the nodding cas on the stalks below give a quick response to the swirl and rush of air set in motion by the rapidity of his movement. During all these maneuvers those broad wings have flapped but one or two strokes at the most. It is this total absence of all exertion that makes the buzzard's flight so attractive to the observer. A light breeze now stirring; see him! With a quite turn he faces it, and to your surprise, and without an effort, he mounts steadily upward, swinging round the widening circle with delightful assentially and the reappears, and while you watch he saddenly throws his wings up from the horizontal to an almost perpendicular position and down he comes like a shot.

"What's the matter with him, Brunt?"

"Dead horse, pr'aps," is his quiet rejoinder as he watches the fragrant smoke curl up from his old corncob.

Phew! truly this is a rapid descent from the sublime to the disgusting. Your romance disappears before this matter of fact logic, and you realize the truth of the old suying—

You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will, But the scent

Of a dead horse will attract buzzards; but I hear some learned ornithologist exclaim, "They don't smell, but depend on sight to discover their food." I say they do smell. They are fairly oloriferous at times.

CINCINNATI ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

CINCINNATI ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE eighth annual report of the Zoological Society of Cincinnati, being for the year 1881, has been received by us. The collections of this society are, as many of our readers know, in charge of Mr. Frank J. Thompson, who as great experience and indefatigable energy and interest in the animals under his charge, peculiarly fit him for the task of caring for them. Mr. Thompson has been unusually successful in breeding various species of wild animals in confinement, a matter ordinarily most difficult of accountingment, a matter ordinarily most difficult of accountingment, and besides having assisted at the birth of a young sea lion, and besides having done this he has given to science a careful account of the occurrence, and forwarded the placenta to one of our first zoologists for examination. The secret of Mr. Thompson's success is, no doubt, that he takes so thorough an interest in his charges, that he spares no effort to render them as comfortable as possible, and to render their surroundings as nearly as possible those which are natural to them. He is certainly to be congratulated on the remarkable success which has attended his efforts. During the year 1881, as we learn from his report, there were bred in the garden iffecen mammals and twenty-eight birds, of which the following is a list; Mammal—three raccoons (Provyon botor), three grizzly bears (Urans horribidis), one black sea lion (Zadophus gillespii), one Bactrian cannel (Camelus bactrianus), one aoudad (Annotrqus tragelaphus), one Angora goat (Capra hirous angoriensis), one follow deer (Carrea albay), one American elk (Cerrus canadensis), one hog deer (Cerrus and mammals).

porcinus), and one Virginia deer (Cerrus virginianus). Birds
—twenty undulated grass parakeets (Melopsitueus undulatus),
two wild geese (Branta canadensis), two English pheasants
(Phasianus colchicus), two gold pheasants (Thunmalea pictu),
two silver pheasants (Euplocamus ungethemerus). The total
number of animals now on exhibition is 811, of which 279
are mammals, 488 birds and 44 reptiles. The additions to
the collections during the year were 188, of which ten mammals, thirty-three birds and six reptiles were donated, twenty
manumals and twenty birds purchased, fifteen mammals and
twenty-eight birds bred in the garden, three mammals and
two birds received in exchange, and one bird captured in
garden. Owing to the intense cold of the winter before last
and the great heat of the following summer, it might have
been expected that the year would have been a severe one
on the collections, but, owing to the care expended by those
who had them in charge, the percentage of deaths has been
very small.

CANADA WINTER BIRDS.

QUEBEC, CANADA.

THE past winter throughout Lower Canada will remain a marked one for some years to come, for the atmospheric disturbances that were of such frequent occurrence. Whether this will account for the abundance of certain boreal species of birds and the abundrnal appearance of other summer migrants I know not. Herewith I append some extracts from my field notes:

October 9th—Snow bunting, Voisean blane (Plectrophanes nivalis). Abundant till first week of January, now passed south.

south.

November 3d—Pine grosheak, le roi (Pinvola canadensis) very abundant throughout autumn and winter to date.
December 1st—Lesser red-poll (Ægiothus linaria). Less common than usual.

very abundant throughout autumn and winter to date.
December 1st—Lesser red-poll (Ægiothus linaria). Less common than usual.
December 4th—Crow (Coreus americanus) a band of seven "Kilmarnock" field, since daily observed generally about Cote St. Ignace, ranging west along continuous groves terminating on St. Foye heights.
North of the St. Lawrence, the presence of the crow as a winter resident, is an event that rarely claims attention 1851-2, 1878-9, and the present season, are the only instances of such distributions recorded in the writer's diary. In some localities about the Eastern Townships, their presence during winter is almost regular.
6th to 16th—Hairy wood-pecker (P. villosus), downy wood-pecker (P. pubescens), log cock (Hylotomus pileatus) la poule des bois. The two first rather migratory, but occasionally met the year round; the latter sedentary, rare north of the St. Lawrence, not abundant anywhere. Hudsonian titmouse (Purus hudsonicus), autumn and winter only, very rare about settled sections. Yellow bird, le chardonneret (Chrysomitris tristis), a summer resident, occasional during winter. An adult male in company with "cedar birds' taken 10th February, 1871. The same year, a hermit, or Wilson's thrush, was observed on December 28th.
21st—Purple finch, l'oiseau rouge (C. purpureus) since February 4th—Wild ducks—three individuals at Crescent cove. Not identified—probably female golden eye.
February 14th—Robin (T. migratorius), a straggling band, consisting of six or seven birds. One male made an attempt at song, but failed to find voice. Robins are known to range far north; these, it may be presumed, find here their extreme southing.

Mr. W. U. G., lately returned from the St. Maurice River, states that he detected a company of waxwing (Ampells garrulus), an inhabitant of the extreme north of this, and the continent of Europe—a very rare winter visitor. Of its habits little is known. As to owls, whisky jacks, red and white-winged crossbill—the lattera rather rare variety—none have been observed the

hatch rare. Dornald, Cap Rouge Road, St. Foye, Feb. 17, 1882.

THE MADSTONE.

Palestine, Texas, Feb. 15, '82, Editor Forest and Stream .

Palestine, Texas, Feb. 15, '82.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The following is clipped from the North Texan, a paper published at Paris, in this State:

"Mr. A. Z. Arnold, of Blossom Prairie, was bitten by a rabid dog on Monday last, the flesh being pierced on the right hand. In a short time after the bite the dog died in convulsions, which alarmed Mr. A., and he at once set in search of a madstone, which was found four miles north of Cothran's store, in possession of Mr. Calvin Pfaff. The stone adhered to the wound for ten hours, and drew, it is believed, all the poison therefrom."

I have seen many paragraphs in the papers relating to this so-called madstone and its wonderful effects when applied to the bite of rabid dogs. It is popularly held that it will stick unto the bitten part like a leech, and, like a leech, will not fall off until engorged, or at least until it has sucked every part of the venom out of the wound. It is held that when thus applied it is sure to prevent hydrophobia or any other unpleasant results. Now, what is this so-called madstone? Is it a popular myth, or a popular nonsense? Is there any sense, or truth, or virtue in it? And what sort of a stone is it? Is it sandstone, or limestone, or granite, or quartz, or claystone, or trap, or trachyte, or lava? Let us have light, ye who can give light. If this is a fraud that has been walking the world for ages, let us puncture and destroy it. If it be a true and good thing, let us know all about it.

I'The helief in the madstone is a very ancient one, and this

[The belief in the madstone is a very ancient one, and this remedy is still implicitly relied on in certain sections of this country. We have been informed by persons of the utmost reliability that they have been cognizant of cures by its means so well authenticated that they could not doubt that they had been thus effected. The madstone is said to consist of calcined bone, and therefore is really not a stone all. It is supposed to act by eapillary attraction, and it is stated that an instrument of rubber has been patented which may be used for the same purposes and with the same effect as an original and genuine madstone. This particular remedy or charm, as the case may be, seems to be somewhat more in favor in the South and West than in the East. A certain Mr. John Gatzinger, of Martin county, N. C., has one of these stones of great potency, and we believe that there are one or two people in the same State who possess the secret of their manufacture.] [The belief in the madstone is a very ancient one, and this

A Book on Dog Training.—Mr. S. T. Hammond's book, "Training vs. Breaking" is now ready. It should be in the hands of every dog owner.

Annisquam Laboratory.—A seaside laboratory will be opened at Annisquam, Mass., during the coming summer, by the Boston Society of Natural History, under the direction of Prof. Alpheus Hyatt. It will be capable of accommodating only a limited number of students, and will be open from July 1 to September 1. Annisquam is situated on an inlet of Ipswich Bay, on the north side of Cape Ann, and is about three and a half miles by coach from the Eastern Railroad Company's station in Gloucester. The purpose of this laboratory is to afford opportunities for the study and observation of the development, anatomy and habits of common types of marine animals under suitable direction and advice. There will therefore be no attempt to give lectures or any stated courses of instruction. It is believed that such a laboratory will meet the wants of a number of students, teachers and others who have attended practical lessons, or who have taught in the schools are sufficiently qualified to make use of this opportunity. The work in the Haboratory will be under the immediate care of Mr. B. H. Van Vleck, assistant in the museum and laboratory of the Boston Society of Natural History, a thoroughly competent instructor, and one who has also had long experience in colecting and observing at the seaside. The crection of a windmill, which will supply running water, will enable the laboratory to offer additional opportunities for the study of the labits of living animals kept in aquaria, and also essentially facilitate the work of making a higher class of observations and original investigations. The apparatus in other respects will consist of the simplest laboratory furniture, collecting implements and row-boats. The yacht Arethusa (thirty-four tons old measurement), belonging to the undersigned, will take out dredging parties at suitable intervals. Students will find it to their advantage to provide themselves with a microscope. A convenient magnifying-glass and a case of dissecting instruments will be furnished at reduced prices to those ton Society Natural History.

My Per.—Norwich, N. Y., April 10.—Late in the fall of 1880, I saw in an apple tree in my dooryard, a bird which at once secured my closest attention. It was unlike any bird I had ever seen; it was the size and shape of a robin, but the back of the head, neck, and parts of the wings and tall were white. Getting as near as I could I looked him over thoroughly. Could it be? Yes, it was a robin partially white. When he flew, he showed the white much more than in sitting. I saw him frequently until the cold weather came, when he left. In the spring of 1881, he again appeared, and, with a mate, set up housekeeping in a tree in front of my house. I watched him and pointed him out to many during the summer. Last fall he again left, and ever since the robins came this spring I have been looking for him, well knowing how many chances there were against his returning. I had heard of his being seen, but I did not get my eyes on him until the 7th of this month. He is the same chap. He is assuming "squatter sovereignty" in my dooryard, and is making it warm for the other robins who dare intrude. This proves conclusively (perhaps it has been abundantly proven before) that birds return where they were reared. Many have remarked, "What a fine specimen he would make mounted." But I have plead for his life, using the argument, "The greatest good to the greatest number" should govern. If he were killed and mounted ever so nicely, but few could see him. Now, many see him every day, and enjoy him as a curiosity; and more, then his sweet song would be hushed forever. As I look at him, the question comes, What has guided thee, dear little bird, in thy long journeys over mountain, river and plain, and brought thee again and again to thine early home. There is but one answer. He who "marks the sparrow's fall" has been thy guide.—A. C. L.

answer. He who "marks the sparrows fall" has been thy guide.—A. C. L.

Protection of Song Birds.—New York, April 18, 1882.
—Editor Forest and Stream: In your issue of the 13th inst. I notice that your correspondent, "Homo," complains bitterly of the indiscriminate slaughter of small birds "from a tit to a thrush" in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The same trouble exists in the vicinity of the city of New York and other portions of the Empire State to an equal, if not greater, extent. The abuse has become so glaring here that the "Linnean Society" of New York, at a recent meeting, appointed a committee to investigate the matter and see if some remedy could not be found. The law in this State is substantially the same as in Pennsylvania, viz: a person shooting has only to swear that he is shooting for scientific purposes and he is relieved from any and all penalties for destroying song or insectiverous birds. The committee of the Linnean Society, after carefully considering the matter, determined to go to the root of the trouble and apply the only remedy that would effectually protect our feathered friends, viz; to have a suitable amendment to the game law passed by the Legislature now in session. To that end they drafted an amendment, using the Massachusetts statute as the basis, and by the courtesy of the committee appointed by the "New York State Society for the Protection of Game," the same was embodied in the game law which they were then preparing for presentation to the Legislature. If the bill becomes a law no birds, except those coming under the head of "game" can be killed, except they persons holding a permit from one of the five natural history societies mentioned in the bill. I would suggest that "Homo" endeavor to have the same remedy applied in Pennsylvania.—Ww. Duytcher, Member of Linnean Society and of the committee.

The "Nuttall Bulletin."—The April number of the Bulletin opens with an interesting paper by Mr. William Brewster, on a collection of birds lately made by Mr. F. Stephens in Arizona. The remarks on the species taken are quite full, especially in relation to the localities which they prefer, their habits, and their relative abundance, as indicated by the collector's field-notes, and the characteristics of the individual specimens are given with considerable detail, and make the paper one of unusual attractiveness. In his notes on the Os prominens Mr. F. A. Lucas gives us the results of his observations on a number of birds in which he has sought for this bone. It is present in most of the Bubonidæ in which it has been looked for, as well as in many of the Fulconidæ and in some of the gulls. A further study of different forms is needed to decide what, if any, are the functions of this

bone. A paper by Mr. O. P. Hay, entitled "A List of Birds from the Lower Mississippi Valley, Observed During the Summer of 1881," with brief notes, contains nothing especially now, except the statement that Parvia americana is abundant in Mississippi and Tennessee in midsummer. Mr. Brewster's impressions of some Southern birds make up a delightful little article, written in his own pleasant style and attractive to all readers, whether they are bird-wise or not. Mr. Montague Chamberlain gives notes on a short list, twenty species, of the rarer birds of Southern New Brunswick, and Mr. C. F. Batchelder a much more full paper on the "Bumer Birds of the Upper St. Johns," which contains a number of points of interest. The "General Notes" of the Bulletin are, as usual, full of news interesting to the ornithologist.

gist.

Partial Albino Snowbird.—I found among a flock of tree builings and snowbirds, which it seems habitually associate, a single specimen that was in many respects identical with the snowbird, but yet strikingly different. The contour and size were the same; bill light fesh-color; head, neck and breast dark uniform slate; below white; marginal tail-feathers white. These also correspond to the colors of the snowbird. The difference, and the only difference, as well as I could judge by the use of a good field glass, was that the wings, back and lower side neck, although having the ground color of slate, were yet covered by irregular and numerous blotches of white. This admixture of white, together with the white marginal tail feathers, made the bird conspicuous as it flew in company with the others, so that it could not fail to attract attention. I do not know that hybrids occur among these birds, or what such a cross should look like, but that it was one occurred to me at once as an explanation, after carefully looking the specimen over and noting its general resemblance to the snowbird. I cannot identify a bird marked as this one was from my books.—J. Quay. (Walertown, N. Y., April 10.) [No doubt a partial ablino Junco hyemalis.]

WILSON'S SMIPE WINTERS IN WYOMING.—A correspondent who resides at Como, Wyoming Territory, and who is well acquainted with all the game birds and mammals of the West, writes us under date of March 23: "I see in the Fontest and Stieband to find Wilson's snipe in the New England States in winter. I have seen them here in every month this winter. They stay around the 'Spring.' The 8th of January I killed on the Spring Creek, four mallards three teal, and a gadwall, and three Wilson's snipe, and it has not been a very open winter, either. Ducks are here now in considerable numbers, and the shooting is very fair on the marsh." [The winters at Como are usually terribly severe, the mercury often falling to -30 or -40deg. Fahrenheit. The Spring spoken of is, however, a warm one, and never freezes over, and ducks are usually to be found on it, all through the winter. We were not aware, however, until now, that the Wilson's snipe ever braved the severe cold and biting winds of a western Wyoming winter.]

oming winter.]

Spring Notes.—Oskaloosa, Jowa.—I have a few late "spring notes" to present. April 1.—Temperature 86 deg. in the shade: I first heard the chatter of the martins overhead to-day. April 8—Fruit trees budding out. The little house wren came yesterday, and the mocking-thrush (*Marporhynchus rufus*) I think, sweetest songster of this region, came to-day.—J. G. Sleever.

Rushylle, N. Y., April 10.—To-day the thermometer stands 24 deg. above zero, which makes it quite disagreeable. A considerable snow has fallen to-day, but the birds seem to enjoy it singing merrily from bush and tree. Robins, bluebirds, crow and red-winged blackbirds are quite numerous. A few meadow larks, also a few kildee have been seen around here. Quite a good many wild geese have passed over here, flying north. A flock of about thirty-five lit in a field north of here, but I heard of none being shot. Ducks are very scarce.—A. W.

A Turkey Bearn—Evening Shade Arkansas.—I send

A TURKEY BEARD—Evening Shade, Arkansas.—I send you the beard of the champion gobbler of Chomley Hill. Notice the ring around the beard, which is the first one of the kind that I ever saw; and I have killed a great many turkeys. This old fellow was one of the smartest of his race; but his cunning failed him, and he had to succumb to my wiles. What will smooth the wrinkles on a mother-in-law's brow when a fellow wants to go fishing ?—J. G. S. [The beard measures 9\frac{1}{2} in.]

White Muskrats in Canada.—Tilsonburg, Ont., April 5.—In your issue of March 80, I notice a clipping from a Hornellsville (N. Y.) paper, wherein is mentioned the capture of an albino muskrat. With us it is not a very unusual occurrence to take these white rats. While down at Port Royal Marsh after ducks and geese a few days ago, the trapper in whose shanty I slept took two of them in one visit to his traps. They answer the description given in your clipping.—H. B. H.

Binds that Have Come.—Bay Ridge, L. I., April 10, 1882.—During the past week I have observed numbers of golden-winged and yellow-bellied woodpeckers, with robins, purple grakels, song and fox-colored sparrows, and a few snowbirds. On the ninth were seen four hermit thrushes and one pine finch, also a flock of about seventy-five wild geese flying north. Weather very mild.—A. L. T.

BEAVER IN KEUKA LAKE.—Hornellsville. N. Y., April 10
—The carcass of a beaver was found under the dock at Idlewild, Keuka Lake, a few days ago. It was a very large one, and had evidently died of old age, as its teeth were worn very short. It is a mystery where this animal came from, as its species were supposed to be extinct in this part of the State many years ago.—J. Otts Fellows.

A Nebraska Eagle.—Fairmont, Neb., April 4.—On last Thursday, Messrs. Beecher and Nixon, while hunting ducks and geese, about five miles southwest of this town, killed a large gray eagle measuring seven feet and four inches from tip to tip of wings. It was donated by them to the museum of Doan College, at Cerete, Neb.—D. B. F.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES is the title of a new monthly publication which is to be issued at Nashville, Tenn. We understand that it is to be a progressive journal dealing with the live topics of the day. Published by the Southern Publishing Co., Nashville.

A Sad Loss.—It is said that Mr. F. Elshes of Mobile, Ala., devoted the labor of fourteen years to gathering an entomological collection of 8,000 specimen. Last week the whole collection was destroyed by fire.

Game Bag and Gun.

As Sir Humphrey Dayy and I shot partridges together in the more ng, I perceived that a man might pursue philosophy without abandoning field sports.—Sir Roderics I. Murchison.

EASY READING LESSONS-VIII.

The O-bli-ging Sportsman, and the Prom-I-nent Citizen.

A. LESSON IN PO-LITE-NESS FOR THE LITTLE READERS OF FOREST AND STREAM,

TIS Midnight's Solemn Hour. Hark! Was that a Knock at the Door? I will Arise from Bed and open it. Ah! Good evening, Sir. You are, I think, the Gen-tle-man to whom I was In-tro-duced at supper time. Excuse me, but your Knock a-wa-kened me, and I did not, at the moment, remember you. You wish to Borrow my Gun, for a Few Days. Cer-tain-ly, my Dear Sir! Anything else, besides the Gun? Boots? Shirts? Razors? Tooth-brush? Any Man, who is not a Sel-fish Aris-to-crat, will Cheer-ful-ly Lend his things to a New Ac-quaint-ance! All I have, is Ever at the service of an In-tel-li-gent Public. Cartridges—did you say? Here are All that I have, but I will Get up Early, and Load some more Before Break-fast. Well, Good Sport to You! Pray don't trouble yourself to Clean the Gun; the Moist Air of the Marshes will do it Good. Leave it at the Village Store, when you are quite through with it, and I will Call for it. Goodnight—I mean Good-morning!

GEESE AND DUCKS IN CALIFORNIA.

SNIPE SHOOTING ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

SNIPE SHOOTING ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

THE shooting season closed in this State on the 15th of March, and the ducks and quail are now having a respite from the warfare that had been waged so relentlessly against them for many months past—and they are enjoying it, too. We have had a very late winter, and to-night, as I write, I can hear the ceaseless patter of the rain upon the roof, the soughing of the south wind, and an occasional low muttering of distant thunder—something quite unusual with us. Indeed, it is one of our regular winter nights, or rather a spring night with wintry characteristics. Hence the ducks are still with us in great numbers and very tame. Some mallards, blue-winged teal and spoonbills have paired off and will soon be making their nests in the clover fields, along the margins of sloughs, and in the heart of the title swamps. But the great mass of wilgeons, sprigtails, green-winged teal, etc., are still in flocks. Just before sundown this evening I stood on my back porch (in the heart of the city) and saw several great flocks of ducks crossing the outskirts of town and evidently having a grand time of it in the rait. In a few weeks more, however, they will all have disappeared from sight, except the few that will remain here to breed, and the cripples that can't get away. Your readers have doubtless heard and read some of the statements concerning the extent of the damage done to the young grain in this State by the wild ducks, and which may have seemed to them to be greatly exagerated.

But I assure you the facts are, if anything, worse than the reports would lead one to believe. Despite the incessant shooting that had been going on since the middle of September, the number of ducks seemed to constantly increase; and as soon as the young grain began to make its appearance the fields were subjected to nocturnal invasions by myriads of

But I assure you the facts are, if anything, worse than the reports would lead one to believe. Despite the incessant shooting that had been going on since the middle of September, the number of ducks seemed to constantly increase; and as soon as the young grain began to make its appearance the fields were subjected to nocturnal invasions by myriads of the fowls. So great was the damage done to some of the grain fields that farmers were obliged to station men throughout them at night, and keep up a constant banging with guns in the hope of preventing the total destruction of their crops. This might do on an ordinary New England "ranch," but here, on one of our California garden-patches of five or ten thousand acres, it is no small undertaking. Take, for instance, the grain fields of such men as Finnell and Glenn, of Colusa and Tehama counties, who have each from 40,000 to 60,000 acres planted in wheat. It would take a pretty good army to hold one of these places against the winged midnight foc. I suppose that such persons have to trust to luck. This has indeed been an exceptional season in respect to the number of wild fowl that has visited us. From the upper end of the Sacramento Valley to the Gulf of California the ducks and geese have fairly swarmed upon the country this winter. The latter have not done quite as much damage as the other, because they do not attack the fields in the night, and during the day can be kept off by horsemen and dogs. It is really a queer sight to see men and dogs hurrying hither and thither over the grain fields to scare off the clouds of geese that come up from the marshes every morning and evening for their food. To all who delight in duck and goose shooting I must say that I don't believe they could do better than to make a trip to California about January or February.

Just now, we are in the midst of the spring flight of snipe. The season has been a very good one for them, also, and the birds are plentiful in all their usual haunts. I believe that the best snipe-shooting is to

could not understand why it was that the birds were so scarce. One contended that the day was too windy and cold, but this argument didn't find much favor, because it was not shown that snipe were afraid of a little wind. It might not be a good day to shoot them, as they would not probably lic very close, but then, where were they?

Another, who was once an army officer in Texas, declared that he didn't believe there ever were a dozen snipe seen in any part of the country outside of that State; and all were expressing their disgnst at the situation, when a tall young granger hove in sight, followed by a shaggy retriever, and—probably attracted by the scent of a black flask in the pocket of one of the party—bore down upon us.

He said he lived near by and had been through most of the fields that morning' in quest of the long-billed fellows and had found a few, and we all noticed that the ample pockets of his coat were pretty well swelled out with something, but restrained our curiosity and asked the youth to pilot us to some field where he thought we might possibly corner a snipe. He expressed his willingness to do so, and we scrambled through one of those abominable nuisances, a wire fence, and scattered out over a fifty-acre meadow.

After beating it for an hour or so and getting up but half a dozen birds, which rose at an average distance of seventy-five yards from us, the youthful granger, with a wicked twinkle in his eye, dragged from his pockets a beautiful bunch of plump, brown beauties, and after exhibiting them to us, said: "I reckon I've got about all of 'em that I want; you fellers kin hev all the rest." With that he strode off homeward and left us to our fate. We afterward met another young gentleman, who informed us that the aforesaid y. g. had been out since daylight and had worked every hole and corner of the fields in that vicinity, and that what birds, he hadn't shot he had frightened off.

There was nothing to do but go back to the tavern and rest till afternoon, by which time perhaps some of t

able circumstances.

The Sacramento Bee last week published an article from the Forest and Stream on "Loading for Game," which I thought one of the most sensible articles on that much discussed subject that I had seen. In loading my cartridges for the shoot above referred to, I was forced to change my usual method somewhat, and my success was so marked that I cannot help attributing much of it thereto, I use a 12-gauge gun and paper shells, which I have generally loaded with No. 11 Eley wads—two pink-edged over the powder, and one black-edged over the shot. I have got much better results in this way than when No. 12 wads were used. But this time I found when I came to load my shells at night, that I had no No. 11 wads for the powder, nothing but some No. 10 white felt ones, each about as thick as two of the pink ones. I felt a little dubious as to the policy of putting them in No. 12 paper shells, but concluded to try the experiment. I loaded with three drams of Hazard's Ducking, No. 3, (I use that brand for all kinds of shooting) and 1½ oz. of Tatham's No. 9 shot, chilled.

I never before had such good luck in a day's shooting. Every bird but one that was hit fell stone dead, and I do not vargargate when I says that they made all have been from

Tatham's No. 9 shot, chilled.

I never before had such good luck in a day's shooting. Every bird but one that was hit fell stone dead, and I do not exaggerate when I say that they must all have been from forty to fifty yards off. I never saw cleaner killing done in my life, and I could not help noticing also that when I was through shooting there was not a stain of burnt powder on the breech of the gun. Usually it is quite blackened by the powder. My inference is that the large wads made the carridges fill the chamber more perfectly and thus prevented the escape of gas, adding proportionately to the strength of the gun's shooting powers. Of course in loading I use a 12-gauge tube for centering the wads, so that they are easily forced into the shells.

NIMROD.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April, 1882

Spring Shooting at the West.—Oskaloosa, Iowa, April 11.—Editor Forest and Stream: Score me as one of those who think that if the sportsman would abstain from shooting snipe and ducks in the spring, he would be amply repaid by the increased numbers in the fall. Whatever the sportsmen of the East may think of this doctrine, we of the West, who knew nothing (by experience) of "sink-hoats," "night-reflectors," etc., are slower to accept it. Still, if a universal law were made prohibiting spring shooting, we would, I think, stand up for it as long as the next; but, if such a law were passed in this State while our Northern neighbors were left unrestricted, we would certainly feel ourselves justifiable in "kicking." It is a small estimate to say that for every pair of ducks which escape the gunner in the spring, three times as many come back to him in the fall. What sportsman would think of taking his dog and gun and going after quail in April; Yet he does not hesitate to go for ducks. Wherein lies the difference? The quail mates in April; so does the wild duck. I she latter more prolific than the former? I opine not. I think our extreme Noythern States (where great numbers of the wild birds breed), should take the initiatory in this matter, then their Southern neighbors would no leave the wild beek have winter States (where great numbers of the wild birds breed), should take the initiatory in this matter, then their Southern neighbors would no longer have cause to hold back, but might profit by the good example. Our local sportsmen have not been making much havoc among the ducks this spring, because very few stopped here, and those few seem now to have winged themselves away to the reedy banks and marshy sloughs of the lakes of the far north.—Teree.

Daniel Boone's Gun.-The museum of the Polytechnic Society of Louisville, Ky., has been enriched by the addition of the first gun Daniel Boone brought into the State, with his shot-pouch and horn and other relics prized by Kentucki-

CARIBOU HUNTING IN CANADA.

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The pleasure of shooting a caribou I had often promised myself, but never had a favorable opportunity of carrying out my project until the last winter.

Having received word from my old hunting chum, M. Grein, train despatcher on the I. C. R. at River du Loup, that he was prepared to spend three weeks in the woods, or that he was prepared to spend three weeks in the woods, or that he had made arrangements with a veteran trappist and hunter, F. Lepage of Assmetquaghan, one who is well-known to some of the salmon-fishing gentry of New York, or in fact, to all those who look for that delightful sport on the Matapedia and Restigouche rivers, and that we were also to have J. C. Trottier, another of the same. I was not long in making up my mind and outilt, and at \$1:0 A. M. on the 4th of January, I was on the I. C. R. train bound for River du Loup, and with the genial John D. Kippen, Canadian express conductor, and Hugh Jackson of the I. C. R. Company, time and miles went by very rapidly, and my destination soon turned up or rather brought me up. At River du Loup the short stop was spent in getting on board sundry packages such as tent, stove, provisions, rilles, and I did not exactly know what, till the train was again under way.

St. Luce Station was one of our places of interest, as we were to pick up Trottier here. The train was hardly into the station before he was in our car and shaking hands as delighted as a schoolboy on a month's holiday. Assmetquaghan was another place of interest; here we were joined by Frs. Lepage and his fixings, so that now our party was complete and a good time in view.

Campbellton, situated on the Restigouche River and 314 miles from Quebec, a comfortable little town, one of the principal points on the Intercolonial Railroad, was our last stopping place by train conveyance, and we were soon seated to supper in Dan O'Keefe's hospitable hotel, and next morn.

stopping place by train conveyance, and we were soon seated to supper in Dan O'Keefe's hospitable hotel, and next morn-ing were to start by sleigh conveyance to Nouvelle on the Bay de Chaleur, twenty-eight miles from Campbellton.

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The 5th of January saw our tixings all packed into the sleighs of Alex. Belois and Ed. Arsenautt, both from Nouvelle, to meet us; and we were soon under way. The roads in some places were very heavy on account of drifts, but our progress was very fair. At 4 o'clock P. M., after resting our horses on the road a couple of times, we crossed the Barachois or discharge of the Nouvelle River into the Bay de Chaleur, and put up for a couple of hours at Belois until the tide would fall enough to allow us a good crossing on the Bay, and at 7:30 P. M. we were once more on our way, this time crossing the Bay de Chaleur to Nouvelle, and from Nouvelle to the mountains; and Christians Day saw us in the mountains preparing to move to camp, and as we were now at the last stage where horse and vehicle were to be abandoned, we decided to take a rest, as we had been traveling pretty constant, from

the mountains; and Christmas Day saw us in the mountains preparing to move to camp, and as we were now at the last stage where horse and vehicle were to be abandoned, we decided to take a rest, as we had been traveling pretty constant from our time of starting. We passed the night at Louden's, the last house in Nouvelle, and high enough up in the mountains to be last on earth.

On the 7th of January our packs were all ready, and a trip of eleven miles before us to camp. We started, Lepage leading and carrying a pack of sixty pounds weight as well as Remington ritle, Trottier next with his pack and breech-loader. M. Crean with pack and Snider Enfield carbine, and self bringing up the rear with the smallest pack, but the heaviest rifle, a Winchester express. Such a tramp I never had or ever wish to have again—over windfalls, up mountain, going almost on all fours; and the next minute on the broad of your back. It took us from nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, with the exception of half an hour's rest, to go those eleven miles, every step would take eight inches of snow over our shoes, I pitied those that were breaking the road. However, we reached camp and got things in order, started a fire and had our tea, fixed our ritles for the morning and went to bed pretty well tired out.

J. C. Trottier, who built this camp some six years ago when he was trapping here, had an eye for the beautiful; the camp is built on the edge of Silent Lake, commanding a view of the whole lake and nestled among as high mountains as one would wish to climb; in summer there are abundance of fine trout, but in winter not one can be caught. January 8, Sunday, we decided to take a whole day's rest. Wind west and the weather very fine. Trottier made the time pass quickly by recounting his adventures among those hills in days gone by, and promises to show us his trail through the bush, and as he was a very profane man in his way he made use of that strong lunguage, "By Jim Crow!"—nothing stronger than that, but

standing and occasionally an old bear traip now failen to decay.

Monday morning the wind was westerly and fine clear weather. Breakfast over, we got our snow shoes, rifle and ax, and with a biscuit in our pocket we were ready for game. Lepage and Crean went off together in a northwest direction, and Trottier and myself took an easterly course from "Silent Lake," kept our course for about three miles and then went northeast and crossed Lake "Perdu" and Lake "Bien Venu." Not a sign of game so far. We had a most tiresome tramp over windfalls of most extraordinay confusion, in one gulch, where the wind had a sweep of about nine miles. The trees were leveled for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, not one left standing, some of them sound birch sixteen to cighteen inches in diameter snapping off like pips stems. We returned to camp at 4:30 P. M. and found the others there before us. We both had the same luck, not a sign, but hoped for better on the morrow.

The morrow brought a continuance of the same and the following day the same, so we decided to return and packed our things and started back to Loudens and from thence proceeded to Cedar Hall on the Matapedia, where Lepage said we would find deer every day, as this was where he had hunted for the last twenty-five years.

Well, we reached Cedar Hall Station on the 12th of January and proceeded twelve miles into the bush to the logging camp of Alex. Grant, and where we were very hospitably received by A. Grant, Jr. and W. Grant, who were in charge of the camp, having some eighteen men to work getting out spruce and pine saw logs for their mill at Amqui.

We started out in the morning and had not gone half a mile from camp when we struck a fresh trail. We divided

spruce and pine saw logs for their mill at Amqui.

We started out in the morning and had not gone half a mile from camp when we struck a fresh trail. We divided into two parties, and Lepage and I followed this trail until four o'clock in the afternoon without sighting the beasts, the timber in some places being so thick that you could not see fifty yards ahead of you. At times we were within 100 yards of the deer and could not see them, and by and by would come to that part of their trail where we would see a succession of holes in the snow about eighteen to twenty feet apart, where they had gone off on the jump. We returned to camp tired, but in good spirits; the others had the same

luck, had followed a trail about twenty minutes after we had

them.

The next four days were a continuance of the same. One y Lepage and I followed a herd of eleven. Lepage inted them, not by seeing them, but where they had been ng down. We never saw a tail or horn of them after the property of the earlbou is very creatic. counted lving down.

lying down. It is tramping about eighteen miles. The carried in his habits.

On January 16, when all hands turned up at camp in the evening, there was a decided change in the current of affairs. Trottier reported one buck and Crean another, so things in the carried down to close with a buck to be considered.

in his habits.

On January 16, when all hands turned up at camp in the evening, there was a decided change in the current of affairs. Trottier reported one buck and Crean another, so things looked brighter.

January 17 brought another good day to close with a buck for Trottier, one for Crean, and one for self, the nearest to cump being Crean's, about two miles off and a steep mount in to bring him over.

The 18th of January came in very stormy, snowed all day long and coming on night commenced to blow a gale. We remained in camp and hoped the wind would keep up until the morrow, as it is a good time for hunting when the wind is high; it deadcas the sound of tramping, or rather, the trees crackling all around conceals your approach to the deer.

January 19, wind died away about 5 A. M. 4his morning. We started and soon came across fresh tracks, but snow very heavy for walking. Lepage and I followed a track for two hours, and the place we started in on it and where we came out was not twenty yards distant and did not go two miles irom camp; followed it up and at 12:30 P. M. we came on the deer; a beautiful beast he was, and had two companions. Lepage was first to see them and gave me the sign. I crawled up as quietly as I could and saw them behind a fallen jinc tree, cating the moss, and on a slope below me. I fired in dimissed, fired again and missed, and just as he was on the jump fired again, and brought him down, and then tried is chance shot at the offices, but without effect. I traced the tests two shots I fired, and found them in two trees, both on it line for my mark, but in such a position as to project slightly on the line of aim. The fact of the matter is that you have to fire through such a lot of branches and trees that you cannot get a decent aim, and you have just to guess, were the office of my mark, but in such a position as to project slightly on the line of aim. The fact of the matter is that you have to fire from your source, and the others.

Our first trouble had been to get the game—now it w

RHEUMATISM AND SQUIRRELS.

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VESTERDAY evening, using my gun as a walking-stick or crutch for support, I hobbled to a swamp near the house to give the squirrels a round.

It is the rheumatism that has put me to hobbling. Because "Birdo' has the rheumatism, it does not follow that he is the oldest inhabitant and superannuated. He's not been down in the good book longer than 1847. But to the hunt. Arriving at the edge of the swamp, a rabbit purs up, offering a splendid shot, and I'm almost tempted to shoot, but I reflect that rabbits are not fit to eat at this season of the year. What's that on the ground, right where the rabbit passed! It must be another rabbit. No, it's a squirrel; I see his bushy tail. There't he looks up. Now's my time, for he presents a full broadside, and I salute him with the left hand barrel. I soon know from the quick, short jumps, and the noise he makes, that the deadly pellets have done their work. In the excitement incident to firing the first shot I quite forget my rheumatic pains and game leg, and walk up right briskly to bag my game. I then start off slowly again. I must not impose on that left leg. Ten days ago I was flat on my back, barely able to turn over. Now there I am in a swamp where the water is knee deep in places.

There, I will have to turn to the left there; the water is too deep. I tell voult will not do to go home with wet socks. ago I was flat on my back, barely able to turn over. Now here I am in a swamp where the water is knee deep in places. There, I will have to turn to the left there; the water is too deep. I tell you it will not do to go home with wet socks. I'll hear a lecture sure. Then, with the butt of my gun down and the muzzle pomting under my right armpit, I must keep a sharp eye upon the hammers. But without some support I could not get along. Slowly, several squirrels get up before me, but scamper off wild, and I do not get a shot. Proceeding a short distance, cautiously scanning the ground before me. I hear a voice above me, and looking mp, see in a small oak one making track for tall timber, when I give him the contents of the left-haed barrel, and down he tumbles kersplash in the water. He swims like a muskraf, and I am about to try him with the other barrel, when he swims behind an old log, then leaps out in the water, which less it. I twas a right exciting scene, as I stood on the bank with my hand on the hammer, ready to give him the comp de optor. Then I got a big stick and retrieved him. Forgetting that game leg again. Hunting and fishing will be the ruin of me yet. Getting mighty close to water again for a remandle patient. The doctor will never hear of this trip f om me. He gave me fits Sunday for going to a neighbor's house. My mether than said, "He will be fishing and luntiful mext."

But left's fin is this lung. A bubbled around and turned that the said and the said and the said. The doctor will never hear of this trip.

several more, but they were very wild and I did not get another shot. I then struck out for the house. As I went hobbling up to the house my father noticed where the muzzle of the gun pointed, and asked, "its that gun loaded, Bitdo?" I told him it was. "Well, be very cautious." I dressed my squirrels, put them in a small kettle and parboiled them, and this morning I had a royal meal of fried squirrel. This evening I tried the same trick again—went hobbling off again, saw my old rabbit near the same place, and I approached him with hostile intentions too. I wanted to see how far my gun would tumble him—make a trial shot, you know; but as I approached him I saw a squirrel, and forthwith I hauled off. But I did not get a shot at the squirrel. Another one ran up a large oak. I stopped, and in an instant out popped his head from behind the tree. I waited some time, hoping to get a better shot. No; he's got his right eye on me, and no more of that squirrel is coming out. I stood still until my game leg fairly ached. I could stand it no longer—I must sit down; but he will jump back, sure. No, he didn't, Law, if one of my barrels was choked I'd try him anyhow. But I'll shoot if he will let me get to that tree six or eight feet to my right, where I can see his head better.

I move, and so does he. Exit that one. I advance a short distance and see one on the ground. I try to keep the tree between us, but he sees me and scampers off.

To my left, near the edge of the pond, I hear a general racket and scampering among them. I advance cautiously and see one in a tree that stands in the edge of the pond. He jumps behind the tree as I go up. I wait a moment. Then he lumps upon a limb in full view. I let drive at him with the left barrel—he tumbles in fine style, but catches again. I am ready with the other barrel, and as I see one going up the tree I turn loose at him, but he does not fall, but keeps going up, up, higher; but just at that moment I see one tumble and hear something fall in the water, kersplashup, and I know my

my first shot was not in vain. My other one is now in one very tip-top of the tree. I turn loose again, but he don't—he gets a little higher. I can see his white belly. I take good aim and touch the trigger, and at the crack of the gun be came tumbling, and right in the pond he fell, as dead; as Hector. I then retrieved them with a long stick, and then hobbled toward the house, for the sun was down. They were prepared like the first two, and in the morning some-body will have a big fry.

Burdo.

MANAHAWKIN BAY, N. J.

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SPENT three days of last week in Manahawkin Bay trying to induce the brant and geese to pay a flying visit to the decoys, while I lay snugly enseonced in a sneak box with my gan beside me waiting to give them a fitting reception, but the winds were unfavorable and I had to be contented with a bag of about twenty-five ducks, one goose, one brant and one blue heron.

After each day's shooting I returned to the cosey cabin of the Ark, which was anchored within a quarter of a mile of the shooting ground, where a good supper and comfortable bed awaited me. After cleaning my gun and loading shells for next day I retire to my stateroom and am soon in the "land of nod," dreaming of splendid shooting. At 3 A. M. the alarm clock in the cabin startles me from a sound sleep, and by daybreak we have finished breakfast and are on our way to the shooting grounds. My leave of absence expires almost before I realize it, and I reluctantly pack my traps and start for Gotham.

Myriads of brant and black ducks are still feeding on the flats, and on Thursday morning nine or ten flocks of geese went up the bay. Sheldrakes are quite plenty and afforded good sport, but the weather was rather too cold for good sheldrake shooting; in another week or two it will be better. A few English shipe were seen in the meadows, and several large flocks of quail have been located near Manahawkin, so there are good prospects for quail shooting next fall. The bay gunners complain of the unfairness of the game laws, which will not allow brant shooting from boxes on the feeding grounds, they have to be contented with an occasional chance shot from some point, when immense flocks of the fowl are feeding and swimming about within a few hundred yards of them.

yards of them. yards of them.

The feeding grounds in Barnegat Bay are so extensive, and the brant naturally so wary, that there is little danger of their being driven away from them any more than from Great South Bay, where boxing is allowed, and where the shooting has been better this season than usual.

ROCHESTER GUN CLUB.—Rochester, N. Y., April 18.—At the annual meeting of the Rochester Gun Club held Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. L. Ward; Vice-President, I. W. Butts; Secretary, L. A. Amsden; Treasurer, Dr. C. R. Sumner; Executive Committee, F. L. King, G. D. Butler, F. A. Ward; Vigilance Committee, II. M. Briggs, Dr. R. A. Adams, Dr. H. S. Miller, A. P. Bigelow, S. G. Raymond, J. H. Richmond, W. H. Reid. The annual report of the treasurer was read, showing a handsome surplus on hand and no outstanding indebtedness. The report of the secretary showed an active membership at present of forty-seven, exclusive of the honorary list. The election of delegates to the convention of the association resulted as follows: H. L. Ward, L. A. Amsden, Dr. C. R. Sumner, F. L. King and A. P. Bigelow. The executive committee were instructed to procure new club grounds for practice and match shooting, and also directed to make arrangements for the fourth annual prize shoot of the club, to be held the latter part of May. In addition to the prizes donated it was resolved to appropriate the sum of \$25 for prizes. It is the intention of the club to secure a strict enforcement of the game laws in this county and vigorously prosecute all violations. With this in view a committee was appointed to interview our member of Assembly, Hon. C. S. Baker, and ascertain the nature of the proposed amendatory acts to the game law before the Legislature and solicit his carnest ecooperation in effecting the passage of a bill to largely increase the present number of State gome protectors. A communication was read from the Onondaga County Fish Chub, of Syracuse, in mid I am about to try him with the other barrel, when he wims behind an old log, then leaps out in the water, which see is crimsoned; then he turns over on his back, and all is real from the Onondaga County Fish Club, of Syracuse, in reference to the same matter. A discussion by the club of with my hand on the hammer, ready to give him the comp device. Then I got a big stick and retrieved him. Forgeting that game leg again. Hunting and fishing will be the distingtion of the property of the passage of a bill to largely increase from present number of State game protectors. A communication was read from the Onondaga County Fish Club, of Syracuse, in reference to the same matter. A discussion by the club of rules relating to the glass ball shooting brought up the injustice of the present handicapping rules governing prize or match shooting which makes no discrimination in favor of communication was read from the Onondaga County Fish Club, of Syracuse, in reference to the same matter. A discussion by the club of rules relating to the glass ball shooting brought up the injustice of the present handicapping rules governing prize or match shooting which makes no discrimination in favor of the summalic patient. The doctor will never hear of this trip out to the glass ball shooting brought up the injustice of the present handicapping rules governing prize or match shooting which makes no discrimination in favor of summalic patient. It was the sense of the meeting that such rule, although apparently universal, should be modified. The club, after the transaction of considerable missing adjourned. In this connection it might be proper to refer to the rapid progress the club has made that leave the present handicapping rules governing prize or match shooting which makes no discrimination in favor of such state game and the present handicapping rules governing to rules relating to the glass ball shooting brought of rules relating to the glass ball shooting brought of rules relating to the glass ball shooting brought of the g

its infancy it is now numbered among the first organizations in the State. It possesses, perCaps, considering its membership, a greater number of crack wing shots than can be produced by any similar organization in the State. Notwithstanding the fact that its members are mostly young amateurs, they possess all the traits and characteristics of true sportsmen. The club has already achieved an envisible record at the trap. In a match contest with the Dansville Club last year the unparalleled score of 192 out of a possible 200 balls was made by the club, shooting a team of ten members, this being an average of over 19 out of twenty for each man. The club proposes shortly, when their new grounds shall have been procured, to engage in a contest with the Monroe County Club, to determine the tie resulting from the contests was handsomely won by the Gun Club; the second resulting in a tie, and the third to determine the tie being in favor of the Monroe County Club. Hence the coming contest will be looked forward to with much interest.

Connecticity Notes,—Windsor Locks, Conn., April 2.—
Probably no State in the Union has more tinkering done to the laws that relate to the taking of fish and game, than Connecticut. The present Legislature has been asked to protect several small ponds stocked with the pesky bass and the land-locked salmon, and there has been no end to the amendments offered to the law protecting game. Laws are well enough but should not be so cumbersome as to destroy their intent. One legislator proposed that it be a misdemennor if a person was found upon another's land with a piece of string and a fishhook about his person, even if said hook were fast in the calf of his leg. The law against snares set for partridges is a good one, but not carried out at all. Old hunters here never go out without kicking up from six to a dozen or more, and if they could kick their proprietors up a short hill the real sportsmen would make no objection. Although the winter was a severe one for quall, we have it that several have shown their sprightliness in the swimps between here and East Granby, and the prospect for a good crop of partridges is also promising. Trout are very scarce. Reason, caught and eaten in previous years when not over two inches in length.—Lower Buyk.

Connecticut Non-Exfort Law.—A bill which has passed both houses of the Connecticut Legislature and now only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law, provides as follows: Section 1. No person shall at any time kill any woodcock, ruffed grouse, or quail, for the purpose of conveying the same beyond the limits of this State. Section 2. No person, corporation, or company shall transport or convey any woodcock, ruffed grouse, or quail killed within this State beyond the limits thereof, or sell or have in his or their possession any of such birds with the intention to procure the same to be conveyed or transported beyond the limits of this State. Section 3. The reception by any person, company, or corporation within the limits of this State of any quail, woodcock, or ruffed grouse for shipment to a point without the State, shall be prima facin evidence that the said bird or birds were killed within the State for the purpose of conveying the same beyond the limits of this State. pose of conveying the same beyond the limits of this State. Section 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of the preceding sections shall be fined not less than seven nor more than fifty dollars and costs of prosecution.

PHILADELEHIA NOTES.—Our lovers of the dog and gun are pleased to learn that Mr. Harry Gatzmer, a son of ex-President Gatzmer of the old Camden and Amboy Railroad, is erecting a fine hotel at Crumpton, Md., for the accommodation of such sportsmen as may visit this section of the country for the enjoyment of snipe, duck, quail and wood-cock shooting. Crampton and thereabouts has always been famous for its shooting grounds; and Mr. Gatzmer is sparing no effort to make his house comfortable. Mr. Brown, or as we know him as John Brown or "Browny," is superintending the gas fixture work of the building, but will be ready with his gun and dog to act as pilot for any who may wish his services. Snipe are plentiful now at Crumpton, Gatzmer and Brown having (in a portion of two days' shooting) killed seventy-five birds last week. The weather now bids fair to be mild and just suited for them and those who want a few days' sport. There are a few "stiffeys" or raddy duck yet in the Delaware above and below Wilnington. A few are days' sport. Th or ruddy duck yet above and below Wilmington. being killed .- Homo.

Dakota Shooting Grounds.—Sanborn. Dakota Territory, April 5.—No better place can be found for wild fowl shooting than right here at Sanborn. The currounding country is dotted with numerous small lakes, and ducks and geese are here in all directions by the hundred thousand. Sanborn is a thriving young town of scarcely two years growth, seventy miles west of Fargo, and twenty-three miles east of Jamestown, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. Right is the heart of the best wheat country in the parthwest; good east of Jamestown, on the Northern Faculte Rainfoad. Right in the heart of the best wheat country in the northwest; good hotel accommodations can be had at reasonable rates. The people here as a class are A.No. 1. A number of real genuine sportsmen reside here, who take great pleasure in showing one around. Any one desiring information will receive the same by addressing the postmaster at this place.—LAUGHING

Capital City Gun Club.—Washington, D. C., April 11.—
At a meeting of the Capital City Gun Club, held Thursday evening, March 30, for the purpose of effecting a reorganization for the coming season, the club was found to be in good condition financially and the members enthusiastic. The committee on constitution and rules made a provisional report and asked for further time. A committee on grounds was appointed, which has since secured ample space for shooting on the bluffs north of the city, near a picturesque grove, from whence a fine view of the capitol and other public buildings can be had. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: S. E. King, President; Wm. D. Mc-Elden, Vice-President; J. E. Hosford, Secretary; C. J. Stoddard, Treasurer.—J. E. H.

WOLE HUNT.—Washington County, Va., April, 1883.—
There is a talk of arranging a battue on Bromley Ridge for the purpose of exterminating the numerous wolves there. It any of the readers of Fonest AND STREAM desire to take a hand in this unusual sport, they might spend a week in camp on the mountain very pleasantly (there are hundreds of grouse there), and might combine health, sport, and profit too. Every wolf's scalp is worth \$10, \$5 from the State and \$5 from the owner of this baronial forest. I need not add that visiting "portsmen would receive a most cordial welcome."

DRNMOM -DENHIGH

Live Jack-Rabbits.—Carthage, Mo., April 3.—Your correspondent who wants live fack-rabbits can get them by writing to E. L. Hoopman, Belle Plain, Callahan county, Texas The rabbits are very plenty there. Mr. Hoopman can also supply live prairie dogs.—N. U. S. [Live jack-rabbits can be had here; I can get them for shipment in July, and will deliver them at express office here, box separately, for five dollars each. We have two kinds here, the white-tieled (Lepus campestries) or prairie hare; and the black-tailed (Lepus callotis) or true jack-rabbit. I can also supply some antelope fawns.—W. J. Dixox, Cimarron, Kansas.]

Jack-Ranbits in Nevada,—Austin, Nev., April 7.—
Jack-rabbits are more than abundant throughout this State, great numbers being killed by the Indians for their fur only. Have never seen any live ones brought in, but think they can be trapped. Probably cost five dollars a pair, ready for shipment. A day's bag of less than twenty is a poor day's sport. A party of twelve—six on a side—shooting for the "supper," killed 487 one day in eight hours. Prospects good for sport with sage hens, or mountain grouse. Ducks have been plentful, but they have it all their own way now.—Wachine-wah.

Manchester Shooting Club.—Manchester, N. H., April 10, 1882.—The annual meeting of the Manchester Shooting Club was held at the City Hotel on Tucsday, April 4, at 7 o'clock P. M., with a good attendance. The reports of the secretary and treasurer showed the club to be in a good condition. The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Frank J. Drake, President; Frank Dowst, Vice-President; Lewis K. Meud, Treasurer; Will C. Clarke, Secretary; Z. Foster Campbell, Clark Hadley, Carlos C. Clark, Executive Committee. Number of members, 83.—J. E. W.

FLORIDA GAME ABUNDANT.—Jacksonville, Fla. April 10. I have several times told you of the great abundance of game in the Gulf Hammock. Here is a report in a Cedar Keys paper, which says: "Jack Brown, an old typo residing at Rosewood, says within the last eight years he has killed in the Gulf Hammock, 416 turkeys, 396 deer, 16 bears, 7 wild cats and 5 panthers. Who can beat this?" This proves that my reports were not mythical. And what that typo did with his shooting-stick, others can do with their breech-loaders.—Al Fresco.

Boston Campers Want a Ground.—Can some correspondent of the Forest and Stream mention a place within say 300 miles of Boston, where two fellows, not afraid to rough it, would be pretty sure to find good shooting this fall? Would like wild foul shooting if I knew of a place not already crowded with sportsmen. Should prefer camping out rather than stopping at hotels, and would be willing to tramp many miles and work hard if I could get a few weeks? Shooting outer a very with either ride or storage. Boston shooting once a year with either rifle or shotgun.—Boston Boy.

Chicago Notes.—Chicago, April 12, 1881.—Golden plover are here in thousands. I shot eighty-six yesterday without a call, and with only a few dead birds for decoys; they are brought into the city by the barrel by market hunters. Snipe are scarce at present, the weather is too cold for them. Duck shooting is nearly over, though a few good bags of bluebill were made at English Lake and Thayer Landing last week. Geese are numerous, but they are shot at so much that they are very wild.—Tex-Bone.

Minnesota.—Sauk Centre, Minn., April 5.—Ducks and geese are here in countless numbers—in fact, I never saw so many around in the spring before. I have been out, but would not like to have shown you the empty shells as compared with the ducks. They are very wild, and hard to have anything like a fair shot at, for the marshes are flooded with water, and it is impossible to get at them. As the water goes down it will be better, and then I hope to report one fair bag at least.—DELL. fair bag at least.--Dell.

ANOTHER PISTOL SHOT.—Chippewa Falls, Wis., April 7. 1882.—Anent the subject of pistol shots, look at this, taken from a local print: Jno. D. Williams, foreman for W. T. Price, killed a bald eagle Saturday, 25th, which measured from tip to tip of wings seven feet and eight inches. The bird was at the top of a tall pine, and the shot was made sixteen rods from the tree with a .32cal. Smith & Wesson revolver, which the boys here call a good shot.—Badger.

Charleston, Ill., April 10.—On the 7th inst. Joseph Liston, Otto Weiss, John Connolly and Wilson Hughes were out on the prairie, eight miles northwest of here, for a day's water fowl shooting, and they bagged one duck, four bullheads and sixty-seven jacksnipes. They reported snipe very numerous; plover and kill deer in fair numbers.—J. B. Dunlap.

New Yorkers in Florida.—Cazenovia, N. Y., April 12.—Geo. Brunn, Geo. Atwell and Seymour Brunn have just returned from Florida after a four months' absence. They report fine sport on the Indian and St. Lucie rivers. Thomas and Card are still at the latter river, and expect to remain two or three weeks more.—Hammerless.

MINNESOTA.—Pillsbury, Minn.—Ducks began to arrive here in March, and now they are far more numerous than I ever knew them to be in the spring. The lakes are not open yet, so they are confined to the river and overflowed meadows. I think I saw a thousand on one little meadow to-night.—J. F. L.

A BOOK ON DOG TRAINING.—Mr. S. T. Hammond's book, "Training vs. Breaking" is now ready. It should be in the hands of every dog owner.

I'M GOING IT FOR DEER LIFE, as the buck said when he

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED

FIELD BOTANY.—A hand book for the collector, containing instructions for gathering and preserving plants and the formation of the herbarium. By Walter P. Manton. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1882. Price 50 cents. A useful little book, almost too brief, but good, so far as it goes.

The Bit goes.

Conversation: Its Faults and Graces. Compiled by Andrew P. Peabody, D.D., LL.D. New edition. Boston: Lee & Shopard, ISS2. Peabody, D.D., LL.D. New edition. Boston: Lee & Shopard, ISS2. Peabody, D.D., LL.D. New edition. Boston: Lee & Shopard, ISS2. Peabody of the Boston of the Bost

Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Brook trout, Salvelinus fontinalis; salmon, Salmo salar; lake trout, hristivomer namaycush. This list may be in conflict with the laws

The "Reverend" William Musters, at one time minister of Colwick, was an ardent disciple of old Izaac Walton. Indeed, his attention seemed to be engaged in piscatorial pursuits when his mind ought to have been occupied in matters of a more sacred character. It is said that one beautiful morning he was deeply absorbed in his favorite occupation of angling in the "silvery winding Trent." at Colwick, when he was approached by an individual, who was soon recognized as his parish clerk, who thus addressed him: "Please, sir, the place is full and the people are waiting for you." "What place is full, and what people are waiting to see me?" "Please, sir, the church, and the congregation. It's Sunday, you know, sir." "Bless my life, I had forgotten it was Sunday; I will be there in a minute or two."—Butscos's Book of Nottinghamshire Anecdotes.

THE BROWN FISHER MAID.

BY PORTE LYTE.

Bare and brown were the feet of the lithe fisher maid, And the rose on her cheek it was tinted with brown; But her soul was far whiter than thine, I'm afraid, O, too knowing maid of the dissolute town.

And she leant her against a ribbed wreck there There on the strand by the big sobbing sea: And she sang to herself, O, I wonder from where, From where will my lover come here unto me

And the voice of the sea murmured low, as in sighing, On my bosom there rushes a ship in a gale— At the helm is thy lover, and impatient he's flying, To clasp thee he's flying with tall mast and sail

Then the fisher maid turned, o'er the hills disappearing, And she sang as she went, O, my love will ne'er fail: Then hasten, my lover, and with words most endearing. O, hasten thy coming with tall mast and sail.

Washington, March, 1882.

SIGNS.

PEADING your articles on the signs and supersitions are conversation I had not long since with an enthusiastic brother of the angle. Said he, "I am not superstitious nor over credulous, yet there are some thinga taken in connection with others lead a man, to say the least, to very curious thoughts. Here in town, as you know, there has been an aquarium which once did hold some speckled trout.

"Now, from boyhood up we have all known, and perhaps practiced, a good many signs, rules and formulas necessary to success, among others is the one pertaining to the signs of the zodiac. Here was an opportunity to note whether the almanac's distribution of the signs to the human body had any effect on these trout or not. Accordingly I set about to watch the signs and fish, and daily I noted their actions and the position of the signs. For a long time, four months at least, I continued my observations and tests.

"As a result I discovered one thing at least which appeared inevitable. Whenever the signs were in the stomach or above that point then the fish were exceedingly lively. A slight stir of the surface attracted them at once. An insect thrown on the water was the signal for a grand rush. In fact, they seemed constantly on the move, their heads and bodies always, when they made a slight stop, pointing toward the surface as if eager to detect the first glimmer of food.

"On the contrary, when the signs fell below the stomach."

toward the surface as if eager to detect the first glimmer of food.

"On the contrary, when the signs fell below the stomach they would hug down to the bottom. Their movements were dull and sluggish. They refused to be attracted to the surface, even by the most tempting lures, except, perhaps, occasionally one would sluggishly float upward, nose about the food, and perhaps nibble a little. But ambition had departed and, apparently, life was nearly extinct. I don't pretend to account for these facts. I don't even pretend to trace a connection with the almanae, but what I have told is true, for, as I said before, I kept careful watch of these fish for more than four months."

This much my friend told me. I present it as he said it as nearly as I can recollect, leaving the subject without comment. One word, however, for my brother piscators: Now that the trouting senson is fairly opened let us beware! let us, until this question of zodiacal influence on the funy tribe be definitely decided or described, keep close watch on the position of the signs and go trouting only on "stomach" days.

RHODY.

ON THE POTOMAC.

THE Woodmont Rod and Gun Club celebrated the opening of the bass season on the 8th inst. That the members and their guests had a grand time, caught bass, saug songs, ate a big dinner, and made themselves unanimously merry, is a foregone conclusion. But first let me tell you something of the location of the property and personnel of the club.

merry, is a foregone conclusion. The mass for the tenter of something of the location of the property and personnel of the club.

One hundred and four miles from Washington, on the Baltimore and Ohio Ruilroad, is the little town of Great Cacapon, at Dam No. 6, one of the feeders of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, and one mile further, beautifully situated on a hillside, overlooking a delightful stretch of mountain seenery, is the Woodmont club house. The club owns 3,000 acres of land, three-fourths of a mile on the Potomac, and reaching back several miles, embracing a territory that is well populated with deer, bears, turkeys, grouse, qualis, squirrels and rabbits. The river is well stocked with black and other bass, and there is the usual supply of less gamy fish, such as carfish, eels, sunfish and suckers, which are thrown in for good measure. The club has introduced land-locked salmon and California trout, and arrangements are being made for hatching, so that the general supply of native and imported fishes may be rapidly increased. increased

The club house is a model in its way, admirably adapted The cut house is a mouer in its way, admiratory adapted to the wants and comfort of members and guests. There are fifteen rooms in the house, and adjoining is a building for the accommodation of the superintendent and his family and servants. In the large hall is an elaborate rod and gun rack, while an adjoining room is well arranged with closets and latherise

From the portico of the house there is a charming view across the Potomac over to the Capon Mountains, south, the Tonoloway Mountain, east, and what is called Sidling Hill, west, the first two being great enough and regal enough to show the royal purple with which mountains are clad to the eyes of the distant beholder.

The club was organized in Washington two years ago, the prime mover being Mr. A. H. Evans, of Washington, President, who is a hale snd hearty old gentleman, an enthusiastic sportsman and a prince of entertainment. Among the members who were present at the base opening, were the President, Mr. Evans, Gen. R. C. Drum, C. S. A., Senator Warner Miller, Commodore English, and Capt. R. D. Evans, U. S. N., Col. R. J. Bright, Sergeant-af-arms U. S. S., Crosby S. Noyes, editor Erening Star, Washington, and Messrs, Levi Woodbury, W. C. McIntire and Thos, Russell, of Washington. Among the invited guests were Senators Frye, Hawley and Harrison, Representative Calkins, Col. Jno. M. Bacon and Major Wm. Dunn, U. S. A., J. C. Burnett and W. H. Clark, Washington.

A few of the party came up in the afternoon of the 7th, and though they did not sally out till late, a dozen bass were brought in. On the 8th, with one-half the party on duty, about fifty bass were captured and rare good sport was had. In the evening—well you ought to have been there, liking fish and fun as you do, and having the capacity, as may be inferred from the columns of Forders and Streen, for the good things of earth. The spread was a royal one from soup to cigars, with an intermediate fulness and finish surpassing a White House entertainment, as one of the Senators testified.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is liberal with

a White House entertainment, as one of the Senators testified.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is liberal with the club in the way of special cars, stopping opposite the club grounds, etc.

The club has an ample supply of boats, and good attendants for parties angling, procuring bait and rowing are near by. Much pleasure is anticipated by the members for themselves and their friends at this delightful sport, the facilities for which will be increased from year to year. The spring fishing fine opportunities for skifful handling of the rod and reel. Above the dam in the late summer and in the fall there is good fishing from a boat, trolling and easting. In short, the year round by land and water there is good sport to be had, pure, sweet air comes to the lungs with the odor of pine and the fragrance of flowers, the distant droning of the dam, the cry of the whippoowill, the drumming of pheasants, the hooting of owls, are among the voices of the night, and here, if anywhere, one is sure of rest and recreation.

J. C. B. Woodfort, Md. April 10, 1882.

BLACK BASS AND ENGLISH ANGLERS.

BLACK BASS AND ENGLISH ANGLERS.

I noticed in your valued paper of 6th inst., your excellent remarks on this subject, and the extracts from the two casual visitors from England to Canada.

"R.N." is doubtless right to some extent about the black bass not taking the fly, but I wish to inform him that he is only correct to a limited extent as regards the particular stream in which he fished, and other of similar character. The water in that and other streams which enter our lake, is generally of a muddy, milky nature, and deep. I have tried fly in three of these streams without success—but go up to clear water at the foot of a rapid, and if you know how you will catch bass to your heart's content. In the River Thancs here, close to town, I have filled my fishing basket in less than an hour, and not one of the bass under a pound, and in some instances have had two on my flies at once. Last fall at the mouth of the Thames, where it enters Lake St. Clair, I saw a man catch twenty black bass, in a short time, with a small trout spoen, casting it as he would a fly. Our black and green bass are "game" to the back-bone, will give good play and jump clear of the water when hooked. Had Mr. "R.N." been more familiar with our rivers, he would not be so ready to belittle our bass. I would not advise their introduction to English fish-ponds with a view to fly-fishing, but if placed and bred in their rivers, would give ample satisfaction. Large trour files of a sandy color, and black and claret-colored palmers seem to me to be the best to use, and your favorite fly rod and tackle will be sufficiently strong to look them. The best time to fish for them with fly is in July and August, after they have spawned, on hot sunny days, or just before a thunder storm—also in the evening.

Losnos, Ont.

This trait of human na'ure 1s sometimes the result of general and prediction. The trait of human na'ure 1s sometimes the result of general to general to the sunny days, or just before a thunder storm—also in the evening.

Londor, Ont.

This trait of human nature is sometimes the result of ignorance of the subject, person or thing in question; sometimes of education by which the mind is imbuted with certain predilection; sometimes of pride by which we are led to esteen ourselves better than others, and to estimate our opinion at more than they are worth.

It simply excites our sense of the judicrous, mingled with a feeling of commiscration for the man's ignorance to hear a British angler (2) talk about "black bass not taking the fly; their ungamines, soft mouth," and at the same time, "their walloping about and getting rid of five hooks at once;" the need of "worm hooks and poles," and to cap the chimax, "the cultivation of black bass in a sluggish, deep river, or in a dam, deep and still, with muddy bottom."

Any boy knows that if he would eatch bass, he must go to a swift river, or a pebbly bottom lake; that bass are too high-toned to dwell with eatfish and suckers in the mud. And I for one have seen many a three-pound and four-pound bass caught with a fly on a ten-ounce rod in the hands of an American expert, the bass fighting every inch like a tiger for dear life.

"Like everything else American 'all cry and little wool."

American expert, the bass ngnung every inch like a tiger for dear life.

"Like everything else American 'all cry and little wool,'" says "Koorb," referring to black-bass fishing at Alexandria Bay on the St. Lawrence. It reminds me of the Englishman whom an American traveler fell in with on the railway train. Said the Englishman: "You Americans over there can beat us in some things, perhaps, but you have no such locomotives as ours," The train being required to wait at a certain station for some time, they alighted and walked leisurely up to the head of the train, when the Englishman's attention was called to the lettering upon the locomotive, which was "Rogers Locomotive and Machine Co., Paterson, N. J., U. S. A."

Partnerson N. J.

TROUTING IN CANADA.—Venuor's Weather Bulletin for April and May contains some new facts relative to the raven's nesting and wintering in Canada. In the May number there is a great deal of interesting matter for sportsmen. A scries of articles are about to be commenced on "The Trout Lakes of Canada, and how get at them." Mr. Venuor hus spent fifteen years campling out in Canada, and few men, any, know more about the "good spois" for front than he dates. Published by Henry G. Venuor, Mantessi.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSO-CIATION.

PROCEEDINGS ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSO-CIATION.

PROCEEDINGS ELEVENTII ANNUAL MEETING.

THE PRESIDENT called on Col. Mc Donald to state what had been done in the way of retarding shad eggs with a view to transportation across the ocean.

Col. McDonald—The results of the experiments have shown that retardation cannot be carried beyond six days, in the case of shad eggs. In connection with Prof. Ryder I undertook to retard them by keeping them at a constant temperature, but it was late in the season and the water was up to 75deg. We found that at 60deg, we could secure a better development in from seven to eight days, but when the temperature was below that figure the development was abnormal, and the result was only a period of eight days, not enough to take them across. Eggs had been taken from the fish at a temperature of 75deg, and then kept in water at a temperature of 60deg. for seven and eight days, and healthy fish hatched. When kept for a longer period, or at a lower temperature, the fish were invariably unhealthy. It had been proved by experiment that eggs kept in wet flammels in a damp atmosphere at a temperature of 60deg. for forty-three hours could be successfully hatched. The problem of successful hatching while the eggs were en route has now been solved by the use of closed hatching apparatus. This consists simply of a jar of about five quarts capacity, with two tubes leading into it. One of these, at the bottom, furnishes a constant supply of fresh water, and the other, at the pottom, the motion of a train or rolling of a vessel would not affect the spawn. If we cannot retard the hatching until reaching the other side we might at least delay it so far that the fish would reach there before requiring food. This closed apparatus has an advantage over the open ones for ocean travel, in the fact that the eggs are not displaced by motion as in the closed jars, the rolling of a ship would not affect the eggs in the least; they would lie as quietly as on a labratory table. All that we would need is a water suppl

at Washington.

The President—Who invented this apparatus?

Col. McDonald—It was not a new invention. It was the same system used in transporting salmon eggs on flannel trays, but it had not been tried with shad, and it has generally been believed that shad eggs are too delicate to transport in this year.

THE PRESIDENT—What has been done in the batching of

The President—What has been done in the hatching of cod eggs?

Col. McDonald—The eggs of the cod, Spanish mackerel, sea mackerel, bonita, and other fish whose eggs float on the water, cannot be hatched in the closed apparatus used for propagating shad eggs. Just how to hatch them while being transported is a question that the Fish Commission is now trying to solve. The trouble is that the eggs are so buoyant that they will follow the current and pile up against the screens and clog them. A series of experiments is being made with a funnel-shaped apparatus which is fed from the bottom with pure salt water. To carry off the inspure water a syphon is used, the arm inserted in the upper portion of the apparatus being long enough to reach below the mass of floating eggs. The experiments have proved partially successful, and it is expected that they can be made wholly so. The transportation of the eggs of the cod from this city to the Washington hatching-houses is a problem which still awaits solution. An attempt was made last fall by the use of hermetically scaled jars. The eggs were taken at the Fulton Market slip and impregnated, and their development retarded by placing them in water at a temperature of 34deg. In attempting to batch them artificial sea water was used, and the

metically scaled jars. The eggs were taken at the Fulton Market slip and impregnated, and their development retarded by placing them in water at a temperature of 34deg. In attempting to hatch them artificial sea water was used, and the failure of the attempt, it is thought, was due to that fact.

Mr. BLACKFORD—The possibilities of codhatching at Fulton Market are simply immense. I wrote to Prof. Baird, the U. S. Fish Commissioner, this winter, and offered, on behalf of the Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association, the use of the ripe cod brought alive in the wells of the fishing-smacks, and offered to give all assistance possible. Prof. Baird sent two experts and Prof. Ryder, who wished to study their embryology. The first lot of eggs sent on trays and in kettles from the market to Washington was a failure. The second shipment went in glass fruit-jars half full of eggs and filled with salt water, and arrived safely, which proves that they can be sent that distance. Whatever failure occurred afterward was due to bad water. I have suggested to Prof. Baird that next fall the steamer Fish Hawk, with its appliances for hatching, be sent here, and offered, if this was done, to furnish 100,000,000 eggs per diem for hatching purposes. This could easily be done, as a large cod will strip 9,000,000 good eggs. This method will save the expense of sending out a great waste of both fish and eggs.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the association: Charles W. Smiley, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.: Lieut. Henry B, Mansfield, United States Navy; Prof. Alfred Mayer. Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.; Col. M. McDonald, Fish Commissioner of Virginia; W. L. Gilbert, Plymouth, Mass.; H. P. Schuyler, Troy, N. Y.; Erastus Corning, Albany, N. Y.; John T. Agnew, Charles Banks, and Benjamin Wood, New York city. A recess taken until 2 P. M.

Upon again assembling an election of officers for the following year was then declared in order, the first being that of president.

10110wing year was said.

Mr. deorge Shepard Page for President. No other name was proposed and he was balloted for and elected.

Mr. Blackford recounted the services of Mr. Page to Salandhara and stated that it was from his suggestion that the

MR. BLACKFORD recounted the services of Mr. Page to fishculture and stated that it was from his suggestion that the United States Commission on Fish and Fisheries had sprung, and other facts which are matters of record.

MR. MATHER then named Mr. James Benkard for Vice-President, and his election followed.

MR. PAGE alluded to the fact that the South Side Sportsenen's Club, of Long Island, of which Mr. Benkard is President, would market four thousand pounds of brook trout this year, bringing the handsome sum of \$8,000. He mentioned this because it has been asserted that this fish cannot be successfully raised for market, an error that the club is slowly correcting.

MR. BLACKFORD named Mr. Charles B. Evarts for Treasurer. Mr. Annin named Mr. E. G. Blackford; upon ballot Mr. Blackford was elected and Mr. Evarts moved that it be made unanimous; carried.

Mr. Blackford was elected and Mr. Evarts moved that it be made unanimous; carried.

Mr. Evarts named Barnet Phillips for Corresponding Secretary; elected.

Mr. Blackford named James Annin, Jr., for Recording

Secretary; elected.

An Executive Committee, whose names are given below, was then elected. The officers of the Association for 1892-3

DW ARE:
GEORGE SHEPARD PAGE, New York, President.
JAMES BENKARD, South Side Club, Vice-President.
EUGENE G. BLACKFORD, New York, Trensurer.
BARNET PHILLIPS, BROOKLYN, CORTESPONDING Secretary.
JAMES ANNIN, JR., Caledonia, N. Y., Recording Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PRED MATHER, FOREST AND STIERAM, (Chairman).

G. BROWN GOODE, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C.

BENJ. W. WEST, Fulton Market, New York.

T. B. FERGUSON, Washington, D. C.

CHAS. B. EYARTS, Windsor, Vt.

DR. W. M. HUDSON, Hartford, Conn.

[By an oversight the first paper, read by Mr. McGovern, was omitted from our last issue. It will be given in our next issue.]

BULL TROUT AND POMPANO.

IN your issue of March 23 I find a note on the "Bull Trout" of Lake Cœur d'Aline, Idaho, in which the statements are made, on the authority of Drum Mojor Lattes, that this bull trout is a "charr;" that it is identical with the charr of the lakes of Scotland and Ireland, and that it was first described by Dr. Richardson as the "hood charr" (Salmo hoodii)

I have examined specimens of this bull trout sent by Capt. I have examined specimens of this bull trout sent by Capt. Bendire to the National Museum. It is the species which we call Salvolians madma, the "Dolly Varden trout," first described as Salmo malma by Walbaum in 1792. It is a "charr," and not a "trout," as those words are used in England, although not quite the same as the charr of Scotland. It is not the "hood charr" of Richardson. I have examined Richardson's specimens in the British Museum. One of these specimens, considered by Dr. Gunther the type, is a lake trout (Cristicomer namageush), the others are common brook trout (Salvelinus funtinuits). The Salvelinus hoodli is therefore to be suppressed from our lists. pressed from our lists.

pressed from our lists.

The large "pompano" referred to by correspondents in the same issue belongs, as you suggest, to the "African pompano," or "permit" (Trachynotus goreensis), a species not rare in southern Florida, and possibly simply the adult form of the round pompano (T. ovatus). If anybody ever heard the pompano called "pompanose" at New Orleans, it would be a gratification to have him speak up, or else for ever after hold his peace and let us drop that atrocity from our list of "common names."

BLOOMSETON, Ind.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.

"J. R., Jr.," RISES TO EXPLAIN.

"J. R., Jr.," RISES TO EXPLAIN.

Editor Forest and Stream:
When I wrote the article "How is Your Fishing Tackle?"
When I wrote the article "How is Your Fishing Tackle?"
Which appeared in your issue of March 30, I had little idea
of getting Ned Buntline into my wool; had such a dreadful
alternative been before my eyes, I doubt if the article had
ever seen the light; and now let me tell why.
I remember the time, long years ago, when Ned Buntline
commenced the publication of "Ned Buntline's Own," in
an office on Spruce street—I was a boy then, and well do I
remember him as he appeared on the streets in those days;
we boys looked up to him as a perfect hero, one who cared
for neither man nor beast—who dared do anything—and I
can recall how anxiously we watched for each number of
his paper as it was issued, and how eagerly we devoured his
tough yarms with the keenest relish; but woe to me if my
good father found in my pocket a copy of the aforesaid
paper. He, a true blue Presbyterian, could not tolerate that
kind of literature—I could. In later years I have heard terrible stories about Ned, with rifle in hand and fire in his
eye, chasing Alvah Dunning around the Raquette Lake
region, and again of Alvah chasing Ned. Both alive at last
accounts, however.
With all this in mind, well might I dread the thought of

With all this in mind, well might I dread the thought of crossing swords with our worthy friend; but as it happens to be only pens that are crossed this time I guess the affair

crossing swords with our worthy thene; out as a nappens to be only pens that are crossed this time I guess the affair will not hang crape on very many doors.

My article was made up from actual experience either of myself, or of some others of my fishermen friends. * * * *
One of the keenest fishers I ever traveled with, was one of the most careless men with his tackle. I had him in mind when I wrote of the tangled mess of rusty hooks, etc.

When we went to the Saranac Region he had his fishing tackle in a large tin box. On our arrival at Martin's the bex was opened and he begun to get out a rig to go trolling with, and it took most of an afterngon to get things into decent shape, and then it was a miserable apology for an suifit; and he is not the only one of the kind that I could name.

The flybook alluded to was one made for the purpose, with leaves of parchment alternating with leaves of cloth into which the flies were hooked, and when opened the collection of flies were the the most forlorn my eyes ever lit upon. Scarcely a perfect one left—the moths had gone through the whole business in a business-like way.

Now, in regard to the kingfish which were credited to "Old Reliable Rod." In the waters of New York Bay I have taken at various times several fish that have always been

called, by those that pretend to know, "kingfish." I have also bought them from fish dealers, and they gave them the same name. The fish in shape somewhat resembled a trout, and in length was from ten to fifteen laches; color, if my memory does not fail me, dark yellowish brown, with some little marking on the sides. Those I have taken have always been on weakfish grounds. Webster's dictionary gives an engraving of the Southern "kingfish or opah"; this is nor the fish I referred to.

I thank Ned Buntline for the kindly manner in which he has overhauled my article; it shows that he is in search of light; hope he got some.

J. R., Jr.

light; hope he got some.

TROUT IN THE ADIRONDACKS.—Enclosed find a slip from the Chateaugay Record of March 24, 1882. The statement is wholly true, and much more might be added to it, for while on a flying trip to take lake (Upper Chateaugay) one day last week I saw five salmon trout, the smallest weiging six pounds, and the largest eight and one-quarter pounds, all taken from one hole through the ice. Our "shad," or white fish, (a delicious fish by the way) are being taken in the same way. The speckled trout I am glad to say are saving their strength for the fly. All the fishermen and guides that I have come in contact with from different parts of the Adirondacks within the past six months speak of last senson as being an 'off year," but that the "signs of the times," and the extra-ordinary way in which the fish are now taking bait indicate that the coming season will be one of unusual success in that direction. The slip from the Record says: "As a result of the efforts of Messrs. Humphrey and Boomhower, and other gentlemen who have caused many thousands of lake and salmon trout to be placed in the waters of Upper Chateaugay Lake, the fishermen are now catching with sunk bait many pounds of as fine fish as were ever taken from those waters, and one gentleman, who is good authority, declares that the Chateaugay Lakes are to-day as well stocked with lake and salmon trout as any body of water of the size in the State of New York." Ralph's, the popular summer hotel, has been enlarged this last winter to three times its former capacity, and many of the old guests have already engaged rooms there.—Jno.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER has flowed a much larger body of water this season than the spring of last year. In consequence thereof the catch of shad and alevives promises to be first rate. Already the Douglass Brothers have caught several bushels of "whops" and one shad, besides a considerable quantity of suckers, perch, and dace. In their pot, which they set close to the shore every spring, they caught, last Saturday morning, a fine muscalonge, which weighed an ounce less than eight pounds when taken from the water. The beauty was presented to Mr. E. M. Reed, Vice-President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Raftroad. Just what the effect will be with the shad because of the closing up of the Enfield dam, four miles above this place, last summer, as regards their going any further up the river, remains to be seen. We think that the fishway is sufficient, because the dam is so low, but others think differently.—Lower Bunk. LOWER BUNK.

Tennessee.—Nashville, April 8. There were a great many jackfish in our market this morning, varying in size from two to twenty pounds weight. Within the last few days we have gentle warm rains, and the streams are now in excellent condition for angling. A party of gentlemen returned from White Oak last Friday. They had unusually good luck and a delightful trip. Fish in that noted stream are not only abundant, but large and of most delicious flavor. Jim Palmer, Colonel Griffith, Hermann Buckholz and Jack Bentley are making grand preparations for an expedition to Buifalo. When that team do start, they are indefatigable, and do things up in the best of style. Carp about here are reported to be spawning; if they turn out as well as is desired for them, by this time a twelve month there will be millions of them in the State.—J. D. II.

Mountain Trout in Southwest Virginia.—Under the shadow of White Top, Washington Co., Va., April 1882.—It has occurred to me that the closing sentence in my last note to the Foliest and Stream may mislead some eithusiastic fisherman, who might suppose from the simple statement of the abundance of trout, and their ignorance of the dangers of rod and fly, that the situation was adapted to the use of the fly. The creek is upon an average scarce twenty feet wide, and its banks are lined with lanrel and rhododlendron. Though I am no fisherman I should imagine it next to impossible to east a fly there, and as a matter of fact, people fish with a line from a rod five feet long, and catch with almost any sort of bait. The fish themselves are speckled beauties indeed and in great numbers.—Denbed.

A Spot for Big Bass,-A few miles south of Wilming A SPOT FOR BIG BASS.—A few miles south of Wilming ton on the upper Potomae River is a rare spot for black bass, namely, Chambersburg, Pa. Rod fisherman camp there during the summer and take them in numbers. Dr. Hoke, on wo of Philadelphia, formely of Chambersburg, speaks of the place as his choice over all others, and will spend his speaks of spend his the place as his choice over all others, and will spend his vacation intent upon the capture of big fish. Your correspondent is told that both the minnow and the little toad are taking baits at this point on the Potomac, and has been invited to join the "canvass party" that will tarry a week there.—Homo.

TIM POND AND THE SEVEN PONDS.—We understand that several of the gentlemen who were at Tim Pond, Maine, last year, are going there again this summer. The accommodations are to be enlarged.

MAINE.—Parties who desire some excellent spring fishing would do well to visit Enfield, Me. All particulars in relation to it may be obtained by addressing A. J. Darling, Enfield, Me.—J. F. S.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Semi-Hammerless.—Attention is called to the semi-hammerless gun, manufactured and sold by the American Arms Company, the well-known makers of the Fox gun. The semi-hammerless is just suck a gun as many demands have been made for.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the elegant catalogue published by Messrs. J. Palmer O'Neil & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the well-known dealers in fine guns and all sportsment's supplies. The catalogue is admirably illustrated and does credit to the house, whose advertisement will be found elsewhere.

TRAINING vs. BREAKING.—In book form, with two sketches, entitled "My Old Dog Trim" and "The One-Eyed Grouse of Maple Run," by S. T. Hammond—"Shadow"—now ready.

The Bennel.

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

April 18, 19, 20 and 21—New York, Sixth Annual Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club. Entries close April 3. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent, Bench Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club. Chas. Lincoln. Superintendent; E. E. Hardy, Secretary Exhibition Committee, P. O. Box 1788, Boston. Entries close April 22.

June 5, 7, 8 and 9.—Cleveland, O., First Annual Bench Show of the Cleveland Bench Show Association. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent; C. M. Munhall, Secretary.

FIELD TRIALS.

September—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairies.

FIELD TRIALS.

September—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens. Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Tenn., Secretary, Docember 4—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quail, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary,

THE BOSTON DOG SHOW.

ENTRIES are coming in finely, and everything looks promising for a very successful exhibition. Arrangements have been made with the railroads to transport dogs free when accompanied by their owners or attendants. The express companies will carry for one-half their regular rates. The secretary of the club is at the New York show, and has received quite a number of entries from the exhibitors; among them are many of the prize winners. We shall probably be able to announce the judges next week.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

of the prize winners. We shall probably be able to announce the judges next week.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THE sixth annual Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club commenced on Tuesday at the American Institute Fair Building, at the corner of Sixty-third street and Third avenue. In point of numbers the present show has been exceeded but once in the history of the club, as will be seen by glancing at the list which we publish below. The quality of the animals exhibited has never been surpassed, and the judges have no easy task to make their selections. At no previous show has everything run so smoothly. Mr. Lincoln has so arranged and systematized the vast amount of labor necessary to successfully carry on the show, that apparently there is no friction, and even the minor details seen to have been as considered the state of the case were new ones employed.

Over one-half of the entries arrived at the half on Monday afternoon, and before the hour of opening, nearly every animal was in its place. The dogs were received at the Sixty-third street entrance, and as soon as identified, they were at once placed in their proper stalls. The entrance for the visitors is at the Third avenue end of the building.

Passing through the corridor to the half and turning to the left, we come to the dogs of the Westminster Kennel Club, seven in number, which are on exhibition only. Champion shales are the state of the state of the state of the state of the proper stalls. The entrance for the visitors is at the Third avenue end of the building.

Passing through the corridor to the half and turning to the left, we come to the dogs of the Westminster Kennel Club, seven in number, which are on exhibition only. Champion shales the state of the passe of the animals.

Next to the club dogs come the matiffs, which occupy nearly two-thirds of the space upon this side of the building. The St. Bernards fill the rest of the space on this side, and also that across the rear and of the half.

THE AWARDS.

Class 1,—Champion mastiffs, dogs—Gurth, Col. Stuart Taylor, New York,

Class 2.—Champion mastiffs, bitches—Leah, L. C. and H. L. de Zayas, New York.

Zayas, New York; Class 3.—Mastiff dogs—ist, Zulu, James Smithson, Jr., New York; 2d, Warwick, M. Rathburn, New York; 3d, The Amal, P. C. Hewitt, New York; hc, Hereward, Miss S. C. Hewitt, New York

New York; he, Hereward, Miss S. C. Hewitt, New York. Class 4.—Mastiff bitches—1st, Dido, J. L. Young, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N.-Y.; 2d, Tigress H., Mrs. Charles E. Wallack, Long Branch, N. J.; 2d, Betsey, Julius Grau, New York.
Class 5.—Mastiff pupples, dogs, or bitches—1st, entry of James L. Young, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; 2d, Monmouth Bess, Charles E. Wallack, Long Branch, N. J.

Class 6.—Champion rough-coated St. Bernard dogs—Turco, D. P. Foster, New York.

Class 10.—Champion smooth-coated St. Bernard dogs—Harold, John P. Haines, Tom's River N. J.

Class 11.—Champion smooth-coated St. Bernard bitches—Judy, John P. Haines, Tom's River, N. J.

John P. Haines, Tom's River, N. J.

Class 12.—Smooth-coated St. Bernard dogs—1st, Leo, the Hon, Samuel J. Tilden, New York; 2d, Mitre II., Isaac R. Denman, Newark, N. J.; 3d, Monk, A shton Howard Potter, New York.

Class 13.—Smooth-coated St. Bernard bitches—1st, Jura, John P. Haines, Tom's River, N. J.; 2d, Zug, same owner; 3d prize witheld.

Class 14.—St. Bernard pupples, dogs or bitches—Rough-coated: 1st, Dagmar, J. D. Prince, New York; 2d, Rosseau III., Clarence Whitman, New Brighton, Staten Island; vike, pupples entered by D. P. Foster, New York; 1b, Abbott, H. V. S. Thorne, Black Rock, Conn. Smooth-coated: 1st, Lohengrin, Thomas W. White, New York; 2d, Marco.

John P. Haines; hc, Dina, Don, Jr., and Bruno, same owner.

Class 15.—Rereglund dogs. Let. Powner Demispin, Edg.

John F. Haines; hc. Dina, Don, Jr., and Bruno, same owner.
Class 15.—Berghund dogs—1st, Rover, Benjamin Edge, Jersey City;
2d, Dan, William A. Fureron, Jersey City Heights.
Class 10.—Berghund bitches—Minx, G. Cæsar, Jersey City.
Class 17.—Newfoundland dogs—1st, Jack, S. E. Warshing, New
York; 2d, Carlo, Charles R. Lamb, New York; vhc. Bogasinus,
George Upsher, Ibberson, New York; hc. Ponto, C. C. Balley, New
York; c. Sport, S. E. Warshing, New York.

Class 18.—Newfoundland bitches—1st prize withheid; 2d, Topsy, the nly entry, G. D. Cooper, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Class 19.—Newfoundland puppies, dogs or bitches—1st, Brave, Robert Bonnet, Bayonne, N. J.

Class 20.—Champion greyhounds, dogs or bitches—1st, Spring, Charles E. Dawson, Montreal, Canada.

Charles E, Dawson, Montreal, Canada.
Class 21.—Greychound dogs—1st, Don H., Patrick Neary, New York; 2d, George, H. E. Brisben, Philadelphia, Pa.
Class 22.—Greyhound bitches—1st, Clio, Dr. O, F. Coe, Jersey City; 2d, Fan, Joseph B, Fierson, Buckingham, Pa.; vhe, Fan, Robert Lincoln Lee, New York; pc, Zullu, J. S. Cattanach, V. S., New York; Class 23.—Deeri.ounds, dogs and bitches—1st, Fly H., William C, Gulliver, New York; 2d, Frida, Milsa A. R. Hewitt, New York; vhc, Sancho, William C. Gulliver; he, Bruce, J. A. Butler, Jr., Newport, Vt.

Vt. Class 24.—Champion pointer dogs over 55 pounds—1st. Faust, St. Louis Kennel Club, St. Louis, Mo.

Class 25.—Champion English pointer bitches over 50 pounds—Grace, Luke W. White, Bridgeport, Conn.

Luke W. White, Bridgeport, Conn.

Class 28. — Pointier dogs ever 55 pounds—1st, Croxteth, A. E. Godeffroy, Gaymard, N. Y.; 24, Tally Ho, R. Lamb, New York; 3d, Lord
Dufferin, C. Du Bois Wagstaff, Babylon, Long Island; vhe, Talke, C.
H. Epps, Richmond, Va.; Rab, Irof, W. W. Legare, Walballa, S. C.;
Ned, C. B. Dawis, Providence, R. I.; he, Hunter, George W. Epps;
Don, Elliot Smith, New York.

Class 27.—Pointer bitches over 50 pounds.—1st, Lassie, St. Louis
Kennel Club, St. Louis, Mo.; 2d, Minnie S., G. P. Hawes, Richmond,
Au; 3d, Showtlake, Theodrer Meyer, Jersey Clty; vhe, Nan, James
P. Swain, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y.; he, Bonnie Kate, J. Coleman Drayton, New York.

Class 28.—Champion pointer dogs under 55 pounds—Donald, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 20.—Champion pointer bitches under 50 pounds—Dutchess Garret Roach, New York.

Class 3).—Pointer dogs under 55 pounds—1st, Bravo, George bury Appold, Baltimore, Md.; 2d, Glenwood, George L, Wilms, Je Clty; 3d, Roy, R, Lamb, New York; vhe, Bravo, E. B. Aymar, York; Robin, D. Willard Mecker, Elizabeth, N. J.; Match, R. C. nell, New York; he, Ross, W. T. Hawkney, Bridgeport, Conn; Rap-mund Orgill, Brooklyn; Tim, St. Louis Kennel Club; c, Random, mund Orgill,

mana Orkin, Brooklyn; Tim, St. Louis Kennel Club; c, Random, Edmund Orkin;
Class 31.—Pointer bitches under 50 pounds—1st. Lady Dufferin, J.
G. Heckscher, New York; 2d. Bellona, Prof. W. W. Legare, Walhalla,
S. C.; 3d. Prudence, Garrett Roden, New Fork; the Rose, Frederick
Smith, Jersey City; Lena, R. Lamb, New York; Chen, S. B. Houns,
Kennel Club, Ballimore, Md.; Bliss, St. Louis Kennel Club, Ballimore, Md.; Bliss, St. Louis Kennel Club, Ballimore, Md.; Bliss, St. Louis Kennel Club, Ballimore, Md.; Bliss, St. Louis Kennel Club, Ballimore, Md.; Bliss, St. Louis Kennel Chub, Ch

Class 33.—Pointer pupples: bitches—1st. Lallah Rookh, L. W. White, Bridgeport, Ct.; 2d. Hazel Kirke, R. Lamb, Now York; vhc. Nellie, E. F. Schieffelin, N. Y.; he, Belle of the Glen, J. H. Krey, Brooklyn; Juno III., C. M. Schieffelin, N. Y.; c, Lucia, D. S. Gregory, Jr., 2d.

Class 31.—Champion English setter dogs—Thunder, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class 35.—Champion English setter bitches—Petrel II., James H. oodsell, New York. Goodsell, New York.

Class 36.—Imported English setter dogs—1st, Prince Taxis, Thomas
F. Ryan, New York; 2d, Foreman, William Tallman, Providence, R. I.;
3d. Roll, Edward E. Hardy, Boston, Mass.; vhc. Chalkley, D. L.
Shuster, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Throe, James H. Goodsell, New
York; Darkie, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.; hc, Dashing Rover,
I. F. Taylor, Richmond, Va.

Shuster, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Frince, James H. Goodsell, New York: Darkie, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.; he, Dashing Rover, T. F. Taylor, Richmond, Va.

Class 37.—Imported English setter bitches—Ist, Dawn, H. Bailey Harrison, Tilsonburg, Canada; 2d, Grace Darling II., L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; 2d, Grace Darling II., L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; 3d, Glementine, D. L. Shuster, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; vhc, Glenfinlus, T. G. Davey, London, Ontario, Canada; Bine Belle, W. H. Beebe, New York; Luna May, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.; vhc, Glenfinlus, T. G. Davey, London, Ontario, Canada; Bine Belle, W. H. Beebe, New York; Luna May, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.; vhc, Glenfinlus, T. G. Davey, London, Ontario, Canada; Canada, C. Sang, S. Sang, Philadelphia, Pa.; Village, M. M. Goodsell, New York; 3d, London, same owner; vhc, Grouse Dale, William A. Buckingham, Norwich, Conn.; Tom, George R. Walkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Prince Hal and St. Mars, Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Clair, Edward E. Hardy, Boston, Mass.; Dime, I. Weighell, Rochester, N. Y.; Mingo, William B. Wells, Chatham, Ontario, Canada; hc, Doc B., Robert A. Bettz, New York; Major William A. De Witt, Bronsville, N. Y.; Senter, Salat Georges, Deli; 2d, Lidersdale, T. G. De Belle, G. N. George, R. Walkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; vhe, Maida, Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Brooklyn, N. Y.; vhe, Maida, Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Brooklyn, N. Y.; vhe, Maida, Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Brooklyn, N. Y.; vhe, Mary, Jennette, Clara R. and Kate R., F. A. Diffendorffer, Lancaster, Pa.; Mattle, M. K. Cowing, Jr. Olnoy-lile, R. I.; hc, Princess Druc, George C. Sterling, New York; Ferida, J. G. Heckscher, New York, Class 40.—English setter pupples, ologe—1st, Josef, E. W. Jetter, St. Count Sport, E. T. P. McClure, George, C. Sterling, New York; St. Minches—1st, Perebina, S. D. Ripley; 2d, Floss, E. A. Godeffroy; vhc, Bimohe Lewis, W. P. Feet, N. Y.; Class 41.—English setter pupples, bitches—1st, Pembina, S. D. Ripley; 2d, Floss, E. A. Godeffroy; vhc, Bimohe Lewis, W.

Class 43.—Champion black and tan setter bitches—Lady Rapid, same owner.

Class 44.—Black and tan setter dogs—1st, Duke of the East, C. R. Davis, Providence, R. I.; 2d, Jack, Mrs. L. Carlton, Now York; 3d, Bruce, A. E. Godefroy, Guymard, N. Y.; vhc, Prince, A. M. Wright, New York; Glen, Dr. Henry V. Aten, Brooklyn; Pilot, Samuel G. Dixon; c. Rex. John N. Briggs, New York; Sprain, William A. De-Witt, Brouxville, N. Y.

Class 45.—Black and tan setter bitches—ist, Bessie A. Weeks, Locust Valley, Long Island; 2d, Midge, W. E. C. Moorehead, New York; 3d, Alce, John M. Briggs, New York; vhc, Lady Pilot, Samuel G. Dixon, Philadelphia, Penn.; hc, Dream II., willard Brothers, Jonesboro, Ill.; Silvia, Luke W. White, Bridgeport, Com.

Class 46.—Black and tan setter pupples, dogs—1st, Frank, A. Weeks, Locust Valley, L. I.; 2d, Sam, D. G. Hartt. Northport, L. I.; c, Dick, same owner.

sume owner. Class 47. Black and tan setter pupples, bitches—1st, Nellie, Weeks, Locust Valley, L. I.; 2d, Ada, Gordon Kennel Club, Loc Valley, L. I.; who, entry of Willard Bros, Jonesboro, Ill.; c, entry

same. Class 48.—Champion Irish setters, dogs—1st, Berkley, A. H. Moore,

Class 6.—Champion rough-coated St. Bernard dogs—Turco, D. P. Foster, New York.

Class 7.—Champion rough-coated St. Bernard bitches—Braunfels A. E. Godeffroy, Guymard, N. Y.

Class 8.—Champion rough-coated St. Bernard bitches—Braunfels A. E. Godeffroy, Guymard, N. Y.

Class 8.—Rough-coated St. Bernard dogs—Ist, Monk, E. R. Hearn, Jersey City; 2d, Bayard, Jr., Arthur W. Pope, Boston, Mass; 3d, Frank, Pereiric W. Rothera, Simoco, Ontario, Canada; hc, Carliet, Otto Plock, New York; c, Barry, Herman Claussen, New York.

Class 9.—Champion Irish setters, bitches—Ist, Norcen, Dr. William Jarvis, Claremont, N. H.

Class 40.—Champion Irish setters, bitches—Ist, Norcen, Dr. William Jarvis, Claremont, N. H.

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Class 40.—Champion Irish setters, bitc

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF	ENTRIES	AT THE	FIVE S	nows.	
Classes. 1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Mastiffs	18	20	27	21	36
St. Bernards	16	24	82	21	52
Berghunde	10	NI	0.0	~±	8
Newfoundlands	23	20	26	7	20
Siberian or Ulm 8	11	11	21	6	400
Pointers120	83	128	185	126	151
English setters	122	157	231	158	172
Black and tan setters 83	64	73	71	100	58
Irish setters147	108	98	135	98	99
Red and white setters	1173	61	100	201	- 23
Chesapeake Bay dogs 2	4	91	_		
Irish water spaniels 4	- 4	8	7	10	17
Retrieving spaniels 5	9		4	.117	11
Clumber spaniels	22	5	3		
Cocker spaniels 19	15	26	29	21	26
Field spaniels	10	20	49	19	20
Greyhounds 18	23	15	15	28	28
Deerhounds 9	4	5		4	
Staghounds 6	4	9	7	4	11
Foxhounds 14	15	'n	9	18	
	45	9			18
Harriers	5 4	15	8	37	13
Dackshaude 2			_		-
Dachshunde	11	. 8	. 9	18	12
Fox-terriers	36	45	65	68	60
Collies 8 Dalmatian or coach dogs 5	19	16	31	50	60
Dalmatian or coach dogs. 5	4	1			
Bulldogs 19	10	- 8	20	14	15
Bull-terriers	29	36	33	24	24
Pugs 27	3.1	24	33	24	35
Skye terriers 23	17	1.5	16	22	12
Rough haired terriers		name.	_	5	10
Scotch terriers 10	8	11	. 8	-	-
Dandie Dinmont terriers 11	8	3	6	5	6
Irish terriers	-		-	4	3
Yorkshire terriers	39	36	26	29	18
Silk-haired other than York-					
shire	_	17.00	3		
Toy-terriers 21	12	9	18	5	10
Black and tan terriers 13	20	13	9	8	14
King Charles and Blenheim					
spaniels, 4	6	8	_	11	3
Japanese spaniels 4	7	ñ	9	3	12
Italian greyhounds 6	14	9	10	12	_
Poodles 2				_	_
Trick dogs 1		_	_	-	_
Miscellaneous 7	2	26	40	23	18
Licen	OT TITE	COTTON .			

LIST OF JUDGES

LIST OF JUDGES.

Mastiffs, St. Bernards, berghunde, Newfoundlands, dachshunde, collies and pugs—James Watson. Esq., New York City. Greyhounds, deerhounds, pointers, foxhounds and beagles—Hon. Jno. S. Wise, Richmond, Va.
Champion, imported and native English setters—J. O. Donner, Esq., New York City.
Irish setters and black and tan setters—Major J. M. Taylor, Lexington, Ky.
Irish water spaniels, field and cocker spaniels—Thomas Orgill. Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fox-terriers, bull dogs, bull-terriers, rough-haired terriers, black and tan terriers, Dandie Dinmont terriers, King Charles or Blenheim spaniels, Japanese spaniels and Italian greyhounds—G. de Forest Grant, Esq., N. Y. City.
Miscellaneous class—Hon. Jno. S. Wise, G. de Forest Grant, Esq., James Watson, Esq.

ENTRIES-SPORTING DOGS.

Pointers.

Pointers.

Exhibited by the Westminster Kennel Club, not for competition—Sensation, Whiskey, Daisy, May, Queen May, Corker, Polly.

Class 23.—Deershounds—Dogs or Bitches.

Wm. C. Guilliver's Sancho and Fly H., J. A. Butler, Jr.'s Bruce and Blythe, Miss A. B. Hewitt's Frida and Tolly, Alexander Beattle's Scot, D. D. Wheden Jr.'s Queenie, J. S. Henly's Brawn, F. Channeey's Thor.

Scot, D. D. Wheden Jr.'s Queenie, J. S. Henly's Brawn, F. Chauncey's Thor.

Class 24.—Champion Pointers over 55 lbs.—Dogs.

W. R. Hobart's Rapp, St. Louis Kennel Cluo's Faust.

Class 25.—Champion Pointers, over 55 lbs.—Bitches.

Luke W. White's Grace, R. M. Lindsey's Dolly.

C. DuBois Wagstaff's Lord Dufferin, C. W. Dustin's Don, C. H. Epns stake, Geo. W. Epps's Hunter, Elliot Smith's Don, Geo. L. Wilms's Raic terbocker, Robert A. Betty's Bash, Licut. Comd'r E. B. Thomas S. Jo. F. M. Mora's Glen, Prof. W. W. Legare's Rab, Washington A. Cosses, S. A. G. Para S. Schleffellin's Ranger, A. E. Godeffroy S. Croxtein, S. S. A. G. Para S. Schleffellin's Ranger, A. E. Godeffroy S. Croxtein, New York, S. S. Chamber, C. B. Davis's Fleeo and Ned, Morris Franck's Mingo, David G. Hartt's Crack Shot, Duncan C. Plumb's Rap, C. W. Dustin's Prince.

Join F. Harrison's Anney, J. Coleman Drayton's Bonnie Kate, P. M. Mora's Gleb, G. P. Hawes' Minnie S., James P. Svadin, Jr.'s Nan, George and C. Hart's Franck's Kena, Davids C. Hart's Flash and Eells, St. Louis Kennel Club's Lassie Class 28.—Champion Pointers under 55 lbs.—Doas.

Dr. F. C. Pundstrie Schley Control of the Control of Class 28.—Champion Pointers under 55 lbs.—Doas.

M. Morek Balle, G. P. Ring, J. Commun. Despoins sommer can be also also been described by the state of the st

Grace Buse 1. J. Henry Krey's Belle of the Glen, R. Launo 8 118223 And A. D. Hedeman's Swan, Charles M. Schieffelin's Juno III., Edmund Orgill's Rye. Class 34.—Champion English Settors—Dogs. Erdman A. Herzberg's Emperor Fred, Frank B. Pay's Coin, James H. Goodsell's Plantagenet and Don Junu, A. H. Moore's Thunder. Class 35.—Champion English Setters—Butches. T. Judge's Donna, Dr. S. Fleet Sparks Lizzie Lee, Ja. H. Goodsell's Petrel H. Pairy H. and Petrel, L. He's Lizzie Lee, Ja. H. Goodsell's Petrel H. Pairy H. and Petrel, L. He's Lizzie Lee, Ja. H. Goodsell's Petrel H. S. Bishop's Pentl, Wm. B. Wells's Star. Class 36.—Imported English Setters—Dogs. L. Shuster, Ja's Chalkey D. Thos. F. Rvan's Prince Taxis, Prof. W. W. Legare's Prince Royal, Ed. E. Hardy's Roll, Jas. H. Goodsell's Duke of Beaufort, Young Laverack and Prince, Leander Waterbury's St. Ives, Erdmann A. Herzberg's Aldershot, L. H. Smith's Bristol, T. F. Taylor's Dashing Rover, A. H. Moore's Darkie and Roderick. W. Tallman's Foreman, Howard Hartley's Royal Blue, E. W. Jester's Brush, T. G. Davey's Lava Rock.

Class 31.—Imported English Setters—Bitches.

T. G. Davey's Glendlass, W. R. Hobart's Dame Nilson, L. Shuster, Jr's Clavey's Glendlass, W. R. Hobart's Dame Nilson, L. Shuster, Jr's Clavelline, Ed. Lohman's Country State Washington A. Coster's Basic Country. But Clay Basic Country of the Control of the Cont

Garrett Roach's Lady Gordon, A. H. Moore's Lady Rapid.

Class 41.—Dlack and Tan Selters—Dogs.

Jas. A. Croveding's buke, John L. Kinzey's Chip, Willard Bros, Lang and Felix, John N. Beigas's Rex, Jas. L. Fling's Nip, Win. A. DeWitt's Sprain, Dr. Chas, McCam's Grouse, T. Forman Taylor's Brian, A. E. Godeffroy's Bruce, A. M. Weight's Prince, Leander Waterbury's Pride of the Former, Mrs. L. Carlhon's Jack, C. B. Davis's Duke of the East, Heary V. Aton's Glex, Gordon Kennel Club's Doke of Locust Valley, Sammet J. Dixon's Pilot Dr. Henry V. Aton's Glex H. L. C. R. Marvin, Jr. 3 Doctor, Leannel Wiley's Mac, Duncan C. Plumb's Grouse, David G. Hart's Stramp.

H. Class 45.—Black and Tan Setters—Bliches.

H. Class 45.—Black and Tan Setters—Bliches.

Alee, A. Dream H and Nona, A. W. Pearsall's Mist, John Mr. Briggs's Mac, David G. Hart, S. C. Moorelead's Midge, Prank Lee Morrell's Fan, Edw. Vreeland's Toylor G. A. Miches's Bleix, Gordon Kennel Club's Lennie, Whip and Madge, Samuel G. Dixon's Lady Flich.

Class 46.—Black and Tan Setter Puppies under 12 months—

Class 46.—Black and Tan Setter Puppies under 12 months— Dogs.

A. Weeks's Frank, David G. Harti's Dick and San.

Class 47.—Black and Tan Setter Puppies under 12 months—Bitches.
Willard Bros' — and —, A. Weeks's Nelly, Gordon Kennel Club's Ada.

Willard Bros'—and—A. Weeks's Nelly, Gordon Kennel Club's Ada.

Class 48.—Chempion Irish Sellers—Dogs.
Dr. Wn. Jarvis's E.cho. A. H. Moore's Berkley, Max Wenzel's Chief, John S. Melntosh's Biz, Adolph Nelson's Elecho HL, W. N. Callender's Roy O' More.

Class 49.—Chempion Irish Sellers—Bitches.
Wm. H. Pierce's Gusie, Cortiand Kennel's Fire Fly, W. N. Callender's Novalo O'More, Noreen and Rose.

Class 50.—Irish Sellers—Dogs.
Sidney Dillon Kipley's Spy and Zig. N. D. Pulnam's Berkley H. Jesac Shernam Wilbrt's Di'st, Henry D. O'gden's Echo, S. H. Mount's Graffon, W. G. Demat et blan, Miss E. C. Cockroft's Royr O'More, Walter B. Peet's Detme d. J. Seligman's Royrid Duke, Alfred L. Seligman's Frank, J. S. Ullu en' i Kron Jack, Jos. Rosenfeld's Palmerston H. Thos. Wilson's Dah W. H. Bershaw's Dan, L. H. Billard's Charlie, P. Moeller's Roil, R. M. Colgades Ru, I. W. P. Stavers Charlie, P. Moeller's Roil, R. M. Colgades Ru, I. W. P. Stavers Charlie, P. Moeller's Roil, R. M. Colgades Ru, I. W. P. Stavers Charlie, P. Moeller's Roil, R. M. Colgades Ru, I. W. P. Stavers Charlie, P. Moeller's Roil, R. M. Colgades Ru, I. W. P. Stavers Charlie, P. Moeller's Roil, R. M. Colgades Ru, I. W. P. Stavers Charlie, P. Moeller's Roil, R. M. Colgades Ru, I. W. P. Stavers Charlie, P. Moeller's Roil, R. M. Colgades Ru, I. W. P. Stavers Charlies, R. Keller's Elchot IV. Clyde Du Vernet Hunt's Nimrod.

Deary, Charles S. Keller's Eleho IV., Clyde Du Vernet (Indison Schein, V. A., Chlender's Wilmon.

Ninrod.

Combois Wagstaff's Rose, A. W., Pearsall's Ratie (Intes. George Laugean's Juno, W. R. Hobart's Hazzl, Theo. H. Terry's Kathleen, J. Henry Robert's Leigh Doane, G. W. Bassford's Fashion, Miss Kitty Broadwell's Vie. Dr. R. H. Russall's Flirf, Cecil Campbell Higgins' Di, J. Henry Robert's Leigh Doane, G. W. Bassford's Fashion, Miss Kitty Broadwell's Vie. Dr. R. H. Russall's Flirf, Cecil Campbell Higgins' Di, Henry Robert's Leigh Doane, G. W. Bassford's Fashion, Miss Kitty Broadwell's Vie. Dr. R. H. Russall's Flirf, Cecil Campbell Higgins' Di, Henry Robert's Leigh, J. H. Goodsell's Reddie, Frank Lee Morell's Moy, Denj. F. Chark's Meg. Dr. Win, Jarvis Lorna, Baltimore Kennel Club Plounce H., John J. Scanlan's Latu H.

Moy, Denj. F. Chark's Meg. Dr. Win, Jarvis Lorna, Baltimore Kennel Club Plounce H., John J. Scanlan's Latu H.

Sahags 22.—Irish Sedter Puppies under 12 months—Dogs.

Sahags 10.—Irish Sedter Puppies under 12 months—Dogs.

Sahags 10.—Irish Sedter Puppies under 12 months—Puppies Watch, Isane McKane's Ned J., Frank Gilson's Cassar, Seanan Le Pettit's Westford, J. W. Markos's Checse, John Hinds's Don, Dr. J. I. Jonnelle's Berkiesy's Lad, Corriand Kennel's Chossio, R. M. Lindsay's Sam, Jas. H. Goodsell's Killerue's Edward Crimin's Chief Prypies p. F. Win, Jarvis's Gheiche, C. Dutbois Wagstaff's Royden, Tallith and Triumpil.

Class 51.—Irish Setter Puppies under 12 months—Bitches.

Chas 51.—Frish Steft Puppies under 12 months—Bitches.

Class 52.—Frish Water Spaniels—Dogs or Bitches.

Willow! Best. Markon's Markon's Checker.

Guarda, Chas, J. Stswort's Meg. Daltimore Kennel Club's Sting.

Class 54.—Prish Water Spaniels—Dogs or Bitches.

Willard Bros.' Moro, M. D. Gardner's Dan O'Connor, Blarney, Broona, Irish Chief, Irish Nell. Molly McGuiro, Gibsen, Queenstown and Beffust, James Fullon Stale's Rover, Thomas Cosgrove's Jeff Braney, Daniel D. Lawien's Judy, John S. Charles Pat.

Class 55.—Spaniels (other Utan Blads) over 28 lbs.—Dogs or Clarence Sattorieve Data.

Class 55.—Spaniels (other Utan Blads) over 28 lbs.—Dogs or Clarence Sattorieve Data.

Chomas Sattorieve Data.

Thomas Cosgrove's Tallas, Nellie, and tan pupples, Frank Lewis Gip, Dr. C. L. McCam's Bob, John D. Ol
Class 56.—Curber Somiels International Grands and Stale.

Class 56.—Curber Somiels International Class 50.—Curber Somiels International Company (1982).

Thomson's Jack. Class 50.—Cocker Spaniels (other than Black) under 28 lbs.—

Class 56.—Cocker Spaniels (other than Black) under 38 lbs.—
Dogs or Blehes,
Edward R. Johnes's Mex. A. R. T. Little's Blanche, C. V. V. Sewell's
Lou, and seven pupples. Thomas Cosgrove's Blodle, Capt. J. E. Jones's
Powder, O. Plock's l'atters and Pillehody, A. E. Godoffroy's Flirt and
Teddy Barr, R. Lamb's Grouse, Der A. McCollom's Alma, A. M.
Townsend's Belle, Cambell Kennel's Fancy, Mrs. J. W. S. Arnold's
Music, William Hager's Uno. Hornell Spaniel Club's Princess and
Flirt II., Lemnel Willey's Queen, C. H. Crosby's Suip.

Class 57.—Black Spaniels over 28 Un.—Dops or Bitches.

J. H. Winslow's Success, H. K. Bloodgood's Moor, Hornell Spaniel
Club's Bob III., Bonanza, Black Frince and Benedict.

Class 58.—Black Cocker Spaniels under 28 Us.—Dops or Bitches,
Hornell Spaniel Club's Haroness and Bentrice, Dr. J. E. Niven's
Flack Bess, Capp. J. E. Jones's Black Bess, E. M. Lindsay's Jenny,
F. E. William's Topley.

Class 50.—Spaniel Puppies (any color) under 12 months—Dogs or Bitches.

Geo. Macheth's Doctor, A. R. T. Little's Nintrod H. C. V. V. Sewell's Daisy, Maud, Gypsey Queen and Quiteen Durward, John Aspinwell's Pranik, L. H. Bullard's Bingo, J. S. Cattanach's Venus, A. E. Godeffroy's Scamp, R. M. Townsend's puppies, D. P. Bosworth's Cricket, Hornell Spaniel Club's Madge.

Class 60.—Chumpion Forshounds—Dogs or Bitches, Daniel O'Shea's Rosey F. G. Griswold's Coiner, Class 61.—Forshounds—Dogs or Bitches.

A. Belmont Purdy's Trouncer, Daniel O'Shea's Forrester H., F. G. Griswold's Coastguard, Harper and Scamper, John Aspinwall's Major H., and Rover, Joseph Lewis's Rover, H. R. Poore's Prince, Isaac Weighell's Buckland, P. E. Depuy's Phil.

Class 62.—Champion Beades—Dogs or Bitches.

Class 62.—Champion Beagles—Dogs or Bitches. Dan. O'Shea's Music, R. M. Lindsay's Lee.

J. Abern's Warrier, Frank Armstrong's Trumpet, J. G. Hartt's ugle and Dob.

Bugle and Dob.

Class 64.—Beagles—Bitches.

J. Ahern's Music, Pottinger Dorsey's Juhet, R. M. Lindsay's Rill.

Class 65.—Beagles.

Willard Bros,' Rival, John Aspinwall's Beauty, W. H. & F. Ashburner's Bush, Oscar Green's Bounce.

Darmer's Bush, Osear Green's Bounce.

Class (6i.—Dachskunde—Doys or Bitches.

Dr. Moritz Derleth's Serva, Wm. H. Goetling's Wodan, Franz and Fraenzel, N. Palmer's Prince Bismarck, George Prior's Margueric, George Franke's Waldine, Dr. Derleth's Waldine, Henry Rover's Erdinam, Hermann Reiche's Peter, Valentine Friedel's Unzer Fritz and Fanny.

THE SHEFFIELD (ENG.) DOG SHOW.

THE SHEFFIELD (ENG.) DOC SHOW.

The first show of the Sheffield and Hallamshire Kennel
Club at Sheffield, Eng., last month, was a very successful
one; over nine hundred dogs were present, and the collection
was pronounced by good judges to be one of the best ever
shown in England. Want of space prevents us giving an extended notice, and we can only give a list of the awards in the
pointer and setter classes.
Pointers.—Champion Class.—1, C. W. Brierly (Byron). Large.—
Dogs: 1. R. J. Siranger (Dou of Devon); 2, W. Arundel (Devon Dick);
S. Duke of Portland (Join); be, Lieut.—Col. H. C. Lega (2—Saucho
IV., and Bousse H.I., S. Smith (Rambier), c. Duke of Portland (Jas.)
Duke of Portland (Join); be, Lieut.—Col. H. C. Lega (2—Saucho
IV., and Bousse H.I., S. Smith (Rambier), c. Duke of Portland (Jas.)
S. Smithies (Young Wagg); 2, J. L. Bulled (Devon Nobian) = D. W.
S. Smithies (Young Wagg); 2, J. L. Bulled (Devon Nobian) = D. W.
S. Smithies (Young Wagg); 2, J. L. Bulled (Devon Nobian) = D. W.
S. Smithies (Young Wagg); 2, J. L. Bulled (Devon Nobian) = D. W.
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S. Smithies (Young Wagg); 2, J. L. Bulled (Devon Nobian); 3, W.
S. Sm

THE PURE IRISH SETTER.

Editor Forest and Stream;
I have been considerably interested in the letters appearing in your valuable paper on black and tan dogs called Gordon setters, and on Laverack pedigrees. I think the red dog called Irish might also have been mentioned. One of your correspondents asks how to breed field trial Gordons; this I cannot say, but I can give him some information of black and tan setters, which our show benches make classes for. In order for a black and tan dog to take a prize he must be a mongrel as the rules now stand.

There are two acknowledged breeds of setters, the Irish and the English, and both of them have black and tan as one of their colors. Stonchenge says that there are good black and tan Irish setters, and that the Gordon has been unquestionably crossed with the bloodhound. Now, if this cross improved the dog over either the Irish or the English, there might be some excuse for making a distinct class for them, but it is shown that the mongrel is inferior to either of them, and if a pure black and tan shows good qualities, the mongrel gets the credit.

pure black and tan shows good qualities, the mongrel gets the credit.

Years back the black and tan Irish setter was as good for the field as any to-day, but it is hard to find one; they have been destroyed by the show bench in the same manner that the liver, red or chestmut has been destroyed, thereby infuring the lover of field sports and benefitting dog mongers. This is a fraud on the public. We look to the managers of show benches to encourage pure bred dogs, and as there is not one in every hundred thousand who knows what a setter should be to be pure, they depend on the show bench, and, if possible, bred to a dog which takes a prize. All the old writers admit that the Irish setter was the finest in Europe on account of the purity of his blood, and that the English was inferior owing to his impurity. To-day the dogs called Irish, according to the rules of the show bench, and the Gordons, have the greatest number of gun shys and inferiors in the field to their numbers and so-called pedigrees than dogs of any other color.

When the net was used in Ireland there was some resean.

Irish, according to the rules of the show bench, and the Gordons, have the greatest number of gun shys and inferiors in the field to their numbers and so-called pedigrees than dogs of any other color.

When the net was used in Ireland, there was some reason to brag of color, and this color to be a liver red or dark chestnut. Dr. Lewis called it a reddish brown. This is the color of the beather, a shrub which grows in the bogs and under which nearly all the game is to be found. While it is open at the bottom or underneath, it is quite thick at the top; and a bird can see for some distance through the opening, and would selden lie for a dog of any other color, for in order to net the birds they had to be located, and this is why the liver dog became so valuable; two hundred and fifty guineas would not be considered high for a brace of them, and they were hard to get at that. These dogs became noted all over Europe as the red frish setter, and dog dealers soon took advantage of the word red and sold for good prices a dog of a lighter red, which is nothing more than an orange crossed with the liver, and is in no way identified with the setter which made freland popular for her dogs. This color also became popular in England, and the pure dog was immediately condemned as soon as they found they could not imitate the liver by crossing the black; this is why the Irish gentlemen denounced the black which could be readily seen, even when the color was as dark as a liver. If the pure liver could be produced by crossing, as the Gordon was by the hound, it would be all right, and the liver dog would be the ideal of an Irish setter; but the countre foil could not be made, and the pure dog had to be got rid of, and the only way was to say that he was a cross on the water spaniel. This suited, and he Irish setters was run out and a red English mongrel fills his place.

Now I would like to know if Stonehenge ever saw a livercolored water spaniel. I have heave a pellow tings with fades in the summer almost to a dirty yellow. I

to his inconsistency. In his works on the dog he places orange and white and lemon and white at the head of colors. In his letter to the Field blue beltons stand at the head and fiver beltons stand fourth, in his works liver and white and liver ranked as the lowest grades, now red or yellow takes this position of ten and eleven. He is describing English setters and by the statement you can see that this 'cashiomable red is not confined to the Irish as a good many think. In his letter he says there are many red dogs which are not Irish, and many black and tan which are not Gordons; and if an English sotter of this color had the points of the show bench he would be entitled to this class (or words to that effect), and that he should task things as he finds them and describe the dog and the prize list. This in itself is sufficient to show any resort on the prize list. This in itself is sufficient to show any resort on the prize list. This in itself is sufficient to show any resort on the prize list. This in itself is sufficient to show any resort of the Border, says that the reverack, in writing of Pride of the Border, says that the reverack, in writing of Pride of the Border, says that the reverack in writing of Pride of the Border, says that the reverack in which we have settly offered to the prize discrete the color of the ***a settle, objects to referring to old authority on the subject, and that the dog is subject to the same improvement as the horse, and that we must take the authority of the day. If that be so what is the good of pedigrees; for we only refer back to dod dogs to prove the purity of blood. This being the case, the dogs of one hundred years back must be considered of the best blood, or no breeder of to-day would want to trace back to them; and this being the case the pure dog heart me must have known what consisted a pure dog heart me must have known what consisted a pure dog heart me must have known what consisted a pure dog heart me must have known what consisted a pure dog heart me must hav

last was irst. This for staunchness and chedience is equal to the best dogs of to-day, although it is eightly wears back. This does not tally with Stonehenge's statement that the Irish setter is headstrong, or with "Mont Clare's," that the Irish setter is improved.

Now to prove that the Irish setter is not the English spannie! if the dog was imported from England he would have retained his English name of spanie! which, with the Irish speaking people he would be called the English spanial, but this is not the case; the name of the Irish setter in the Irish the wolfhound was called ea, which is "pet hound." In Irish, the wolfhound was called ea, which means "powerful," like a rushing stream, to drive before. The common hound was called ea, which means "powerful," like a rushing stream, to drive before. The common hound was called ea, which means "powerful," like a rushing stream, to drive before. The common hound was called ea, which means "powerful," like a rushing stream, to drive before, The common hound was called ea, which means "powerful," like a rushing stream, to drive before. The common hound was called ea, which means "powerful," like a rushing stream, to drive before, The common hound was called gnather, and the common name of dog was madric. This proves that the Irish yaddhrim was a native of Ireland long before the Norman invasion, and could in no way be classed as a dog of English origin. Henry the Second of England compelled Roderick, King of Commanght, to Turnish him with hawks and hounds; and, in fact, we find in old writings that the hawks and hounds; and, in fact, we find in old writings that the hawks and hounds; and, in fact, we find in old writings that the hawks and hounds; and, in fact, we find in old writings that the hawks and hounds; and, in fact, we find in old writings that the hawks were in noe at an early date in Ireland. We know that the spanish were in great demand all over Europe, and in some cases the most valuable gnath freeh and all over Europe, and in some cases the most va

rect; for Pilot's pedigree falls to show the cross. He did not breed old Ponto or Molt, therefore he could not have introduced this Edmond Castle strain before Ponto and Moll's time; therefore his own letter proves the pedigrees of his dogs, not alone Pride of the Border, but all of them, to be incorrect, and wilfully so. He went four times to Ireland to find an Irish setter to cross with his. He failed with the foshlonable color, but I think he succeeded with the liver. He first crossed when he brod Pilot—then trying to breed out the color he bred out the Irish blood too, and then found it necessary to introduce it again in order to improve his dogs, and as there was a prejudice to liver, it would not do for him to say that it was to this dog he owed all the good qualities of his exterts, for if he did he could not claim them as his strain.

I suppose all the liver and white dogs will soon be called Edmond Castle setters; then they will have a title and they will have a chance for a place on the show bench. The man who owns a liver and white dog would have as great a right to call him an Edmond Castle setter as the owner of a black and tan would have to call his a Gordon. There is one evidence, and that is, that Pride of the Border has advanced the position of liver in the grade of colors, he having the title of Laverack if the Laverack is a pure English setter, which I do not consider him, but a cross of the English and Irish, and it is to the lirish he owes his good qualities, why does the English show bench make a class for bin. Why make a pet place for any man's kennel! If he is an English setter he should be classed as such, and in that class contend for the prize, no matter what his name or who bred him, and if he is a cross between the English and the Irish he should be classed on this breed of dogs; thus making classes for the benefit of individual kennels is not right, sand the managers of show bench. This manage is as they please. This I grant. But no man has a right to do that which will be likely t

and Irish setters, and the Gordon frand rubled out of existence, and prizes offered for black and tan in these classes. Then you would find the black and tan equal to any in the field.

As for the Irish setter, this red mongrel called Irish should receive the same fate as the Gordon. All red dogs are classed as Irish, I mean the fashionable red, and that this shade is peculiar to the Irish setter is not so to-day. Stonehenge places this shade of red as the lowest grade of color of the English, and says that if the English setter possess the marks of the Irish, he would be entitled to a prize in that class. Now, is this consistent? How can an English setter have the points of the Irish, there being as much difference in the pure dogs of both nations as there is in the setter and Newfoundland? But as neither the Irish nor English dogs of this color are bred pure it would be hard to class them. Take the show bench standard for English and Irish, a black and white having every point of a full-blooded Irish setter would be classed as English, and would take prizes in this class, and a red dog having overy point of an English setter, except it's size, if the alsa red coat he would be entitled to a prize as an Irish setter. I will take Belton, a dog classed as an English setter; if he had a red coat he would be a prize winner in the Irish class, although a good judge would say that he was neither an English nor an Irish setter; and yet this dog is a prize winner in the English class, and the dog showing that he is neither English nor Irish, but distinctly showing that he has the blood oboth. This is the method adopted by the English to improve heir dogs at the expense of the Irish, which is the superior dog, if bred pure. The American show bench should not encourage this method of crossing dogs and then entering them as pure dogs of either one nation or the other, for while it improves one it degenerates the other; and this is why the Irish setter has dropping the lover of field sports when he had a red cass should be

for the field.

There are distinct marks both with the English and Irish setters. If these were adopted by the show bench as standard, and not color the lover of field sports would soon be able to recognize one from the other, or the cross of them, no matter what the color, as we are now able to tell the horse from the ass, or the mule from either. And then the sportsman can breed pure dogs, for he will not be breeding in ignorance as is now the case.

can breed pure dogs, for he will not be breeding in ignorance is now the case.

I spent five years in Ireland some thirty-five years ago. Then I saw both the English and Irish setter in his purity and each could be recognized by any lady, just as a lady of to-day can distinguish a Newfoundian I from a setter, no matter what its importance of the fushionable red called the seen very handsome dogs of the fushionable red called the Fish, about thirty-years back; but I cannot say the same for them to-day. The most of this color that I do see now have not that papearance even of a half bred Irish setter.

The name of these dogs is the red Newry setter, they no doubt take that name from the small town of Newry in Ireland, where they were bred about fifty years back; for I can find no mention of them previous to that time of Youatt. The chestrut or liver-red Irish having such a flue reputation as the red Irish setter, and but few of them outside of Ireland, on account of their extremely high prices, and most people knowing him only by reading of him, the Newry dog soon found his way into England, where he was represented as the red Irish as great tleusand. This dog was much rheaper than the liver Irish setter gaidhrie. The cld Irish penteurs name and all their dogs, and on this sound in the work in the laws of the prices, and on this sound in the work in the laws of the setter gaidhrie. The cld Irish setter hear in the liver Irish setter gaidhrie. The cld Irish setter hear is great tleusand. This dog was much rheaper than the liver Irish setter gaidhrie. The cld Irish setter hear is great tleusand. This dog was much rheaper than the liver Irish setter gaidhrie. The cld Irish setter hear is great tleusand. This dog was much rheaper than the liver Irish setter gaidhrie. The cld Irish setter hear is great tleusand. This dog was much the setter hear is a set of the price of the prices and
account this dog could be purchased for much less than the pure quidhrim. At first this dog was well marked, for he was bred to resemble the Irish setter as much as possible, and his light red color made him one of the handsomest of dogs. As the demand increased this color became more widely known, and in fact the ruling color recognized for the Irish setter. The color became the standard, and the coat and form of the Irish setter became a secondary consideration, and this enabled dog dealers to palm their red mongrels on the people for Irish setters.

dog dealers to paim their red mongres on the properior and softers. If the managers of show benches want to preserve colors by making classes for them, then this dog should be known as the red Newry, and not as the Irish setter; and if they want the big-headed mongrel called Gordons, let them have it so, but at the same time let them make classes for the black and tan English and Irish setters, for black English and Irish and chestaut or liver, not brown, English and Irish. Then there will be no chance to claim that any one color indicates the purity of blood, and breeders will have to breed for pure dogs, which will be a benefit to the lovers of field sports. At any time I can describe the English and Irish so that any person can distinguish one from the other and the cross from either.

BENCH SHOW DERBY

BENCH SHOW DERBY.

THE Directors of the Pittsburgh Bench Show have decided to inaugurate a Bench Show Derby for English setters. Conditions to be as follows: All puppies whelped on or after March 1 of the previous year to be eligible, one dollar forfeit to accompany each entry, and two dollars additional for puppies confirming their entry. The forfeit money and ten dollars added by the society to form a purse, and to be divided in a first, second, and third prize in proportions of 50, 30, and 20 per cent. Entries to close on Dec. 1, previous to the show. The two dollars paid in confirming the entry to allow the puppy to be entered in the regular puppy class (if eligible) without extra charge.

Petriserron, April 12, 1882.

SALE OF COLLIES.—Mr. Thos. H. Terry, of New York, has purchased of Dr. J. W. Downey, New Market, Md. his celebrated kennel of Scotch collies, including the champion bitches Lass o' Gowrie and Lassie, and the famous dog champion, Tweed II.; also the bitch Like (E. K. C. S. B. No. 16745), and Aleg and the young dog Prince. The sale also included the red Irish setter bitch Kathleen. Mr. Terry will remove the dogs to Bernardsville, near Morristown, N. J., May I.

DR. J. S. NIVEN had the misfortune to have his colebrated Irish terrier Norah run over by a wagon, breaking her leg and otherwise injuring her; consequently she will not appear at the New York show. She will probably recover.

THE Homestead (Springfield, Mass.) tells of an aristocratic pug who lately celebrated his tin wedding, with a couple of small bootblacks as ushers. The way the dog tore down the street was a caution to pugs.

TRAINING vs. BREAKING.—In book form, with two sketches, entitled "My Old Dog Trim" and "The One-Eyed Grouse of Maple Run," by S. T. Hammond—"Shadow"—now ready.

We wish to impress upon the minds of those who send us items for our Kennel Notes, that to avoid mistakes all names should be written in PRRY LEFTERS, as we find it very easy to make mistakes where this is not done. We also would like to be informed whether the animal is male of remale, and to know the date of birth and the breed to which it belongs, whether pointer, setter or other. A careful study of the notes in this number of the paper will show just what is wanted.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Princa. By Mr. H. T. Danforth, New York, for black and tan Gordon setter dog, whelped Jan. I, 1889, by Orgill's Rip out of Dr. Aton's Nellie Horton.

Mellie Horton. H. By Mr. H. T. Danforth, New York, for black and tan Gordon setter blich, whelped Jan. I, 1889, by Orgill's Rip out of Dr. Aten's Nellie Horton.

Rush. By Mr. W. G. Smith, Templeville, Md., for red. Irish setter dog, whelped Sept. 15, 1881, by Cout (Derg.—Cora) out of Bell (Owney—Jessie).

BRED.

—Jessie).

BRED.

Colleen—Rock. Mr. Lawrence Timson's (Red Hook, N. Y.), red Irish terrier bitch Colleen (Splinter—Norah) to his imported Rock (Gaelio—Midge), April 4.

Blue Bell—Thander. Mr. W. H. Besbe's (New York) English setter Blue Bell—Thander. Mr. W. H. Besbe's (New York) English setter Blue Bell (Mederic Dhu—Mina) to Mr. A. H. Moore's champion Thunter. March M. Market Diverse (Mederic Mederic Mederic March Ma

April 11.

Lucy-Flute. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Lucy (Inno-Old Bess) to owner's Flute (Rattler-True), April 12.

Winnie-Ringwood. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Winnie (Rattler-Belie) to owner's imported Ringwood (Ranter-Beauty), April 13. WHELPS.

azeppa. Mr. Wm. F. Todd's (Portland, Me.) liver and white ter bitch Mazeppa whelped April 5, nine (two dogs) by Carter's

pointer bitch Mazeppa whelped April 3, nine (two dogs) by Carter 8 Clip.

Nellie Horton II. Mr. II. T. Danforth's (New York) black and tan Gordon setter bitch Nellie Horton II. (Orgill's Rip—Nellie Horton) whelped April 3, tea (four dogs) by Dr. Afen's Glen. Three dogs and three belenes since deal. Xike's (Grooto, Canada) black cocker spaniel bitch Toronto Jet whelped April 10, five, by Toronto Beau.

SALES.

rt-Belle whelps. Two setter dogs, whelped March March 25, J. H. Phelan, Jersey City, N. J., to Mr. H. Louis Shortemier,

Sport—Belle whelps. Two Spaces.

y Mr. J. H. Phelan, Jersey City, N. J., to Mr. H. Louise Vork.

Treced H. Black, white and tan rough-coated imported Scotle dogs, Tyears old (Mr. Lloyd Price's Twood—J. Thomas's May Dr. J. W. Downey, New Market, Md., to Mr. Thomas H.

He dog, 'i years out (an. Looya by Dr. J. W. Downey, New Market, Md., to Mr. Thomas H. Terry, New York. Prince. Scotch collie dog, 18 months old (Rex.—Lassie), by Dr. J. W. Downey, New Market, Md., to Mr. Thomas H. Terry, New York. Lass of Gorrie. Sable and white, rough-coated imported Scotch collie bitch, 35 years old (Toss.—Lassie), by Dr. J. W. Downey, New Market, Md., to Mr. Thomas H. Terry, New York. Lassie. Tawns red, rough-coated imported Scotch collie, 15 awns red, rough-coated imported Scotch collie, 4 awns old. Thros. H. Terry, New York. Mr. Downey, New Market, Md., to Mr. Thos. H. Terry, New York. J. W. Downey, New Market, Md., to Mr. Thomas H. Terry, New York.

Lilae. Black, tan and white, rough-coated imported Scotch collie bitch, whelped May 12, 1880 (Wolf—Lila), by Dr. J. W. Downey, New Market, Md., to Mr. Thomas H. Terry, New York. Kathiteen. Red Irish setter bitch, 5 years old (Rufus II.—Colleen North Corp.). New Market, Md., to Mr. Thomas H. Terry, New York.

Lass' Black and tan Gordon setter bitch, whelped Oct. 16, 1878. New York.

IMPORTATIONS

Nock. Red Irish terrier dog. 2 years old, by Stewart's Garlie (Sport-Vie) out of Graham's Midge (Sport-Molly), by Mr. Lawrence Trupson, Red Iriok, N. Y., from Richard Niven, Esq., Chrome Hill, Elsburn, Ireland.

Mr. T. G. Dawey, of London, Ont., received on April I, by steamer State of Indiana, the pure Lawrence setter dog Lawa Rock, from the kennel of Mr. E. Lawrencek, Sunderland, Eng. He is a blue belton in color, and will be three years old next month. He is by Dash (E. K. C. S. B. 1,333) ont of Malf of Honor, and is quite an acquisition to the Canadian breeders. He arrived too late for the New York show, but will probably appear at Roston next month.

Answerd to Correspondents.

B. S. T., Philadelphia.—Go to Lackawaxen or Milford.
R. K., New York.—See answer to H. H. R., in this number.
Subscriber. Wabasha, Minn.—You can get the cartridges of our
city dealers.
Blue Barrels.—To re-blue barrels costs \$4 for double set; \$2 for single barrel.

single barret.

J. B. D., Charleston, III.—The address of Food and Health is Waverly Place, New York city.

C. H. H., Bognor, Ont.—Aus. We shall soon publish a comprehensive article upon the subject.

H. A. P., Grand Rapids, Mich.—I. We know nothing of the whistle, The Michigan open season for wild fowl begins Sept I.

N. A. S., New York.—Snipe appeared on the New Jersey meadows ree week ago. There are many there this week, we hear.

W. W. A., Georgia.—The use of wire cartridges improves the shooting of some guns. They are apt to be irregular in time of bursting,
A. A. M., Otsego.—I. The firm do not now make guns with topactions, but they are preparing to do so. 2. To change barrels, as you
suggest, would not make your gun lighter. 3. The length of shell is

right.

F. R. W., Hudson, N. Y.—Will you please inform when the red and gray squirrels breed in this State. Also when does the chipmunk breed? Ans. The time at which the young are produced varies somewhat with the season, but is usually during the month of May or early June. The chipmunk brings forth in May.

A. M. W., P. A. L., One.—t. Can Italian greybounds be kept in this climate? 2. What is a fair price for them in New York? Ans. 1. They do not thrive so well in a cold climate, but we presume that with proper care you could keep them. 2. The prices vary greatly according to breeding and beauty, \$25 to \$50 should purchase a good one.

A. C. D., Phila,—I. Where can wild rice be bought? 2. What is proper time for sowing it? 3. Should it be sown where wild celery is now growing? Ans. I. R. M. Valentine, Janesville, Wis., or Chas. Gil enrist, Port Hope, Ontario, price \$2 per bushel. 2. Sow in fall or early spring. 3. We do not know what effect it would have on the celery.

spring. 3. We do not know what effect it would have on the celery.

A READER, Wheatlands, Pa.—1. Some time ago I saw a chrono entitled, "Sports in July." It represented a pointer, firsh setter and white setter. It was by some firm in Philadelphia, I believe. Please give me address. 2. What is average weight of I rish setter. Ans. 1. We are not familiar with the picture.

2. Irish setters range in weight from 45bs. to 63bs.

From 43bs, to 60bs.

W. B. M., Harrisburg, Ph.—I received wild rice from Valentine Bross, as recommended by you, and will sew in Susquehanna River. I. Will common rice grow in our swamps? 2. I want a work on ornithology that will enable me to identify any bird, especially waterfowl—ducks and waders—I may shoot. Ans. I. We think not. 2. "Cours" Key to North American Birds," price \$7. We can supply it.

MOUR American bruce, proceed, we can support.

H. S. MONDOE, N. C. -1. In bending genestocks, is the stock taken loose from the breech-piece, or is all bent together? 2. Should though of that gun-stock be such that it will deliver the center of charge point-blank at 35 yards? 3. Which are considered hardest to kill from trap at 30 yards, a pigeon or quail? Ans. 1. All bent together. 2. No. 3. Quail are not, or at least should not be, shot from the trap.

Schschiffer, Moncton, Canada.—I. What is the average weight of the collie? 2. Are collies and Skyeterriers in much demand in New York and Boston, and what price do well-bred animals bring? 3. What gun is the best for goose and duck shooting? Ans. 1. About 59 lbs. 2. The demand is fair for good animals. The price varies so much that we could give you no accurate information. 3. Many shooters use a 10-lb. 10-bore with good effect.

Boors.—What is the best preparation for keeping bools and sh from cracking? Ans. A Boston correspondent writes us in h praise of Title's "leather life." a preparation sold by (4.1, Bro 125 Federal street, Boston, Mass. There are many home-made recip one of them heing tallow. A preparation is also made of tallow rubber, equal parts boiled together, till the rubber is dissolved. Ap hot; the mixture takes fire readily and has an unpleasant smell. R ber is obtained from old rubber boots.

DEER, Oktained from old rubber boots.

JERER, Oktailoosa, Iowa.—Can you from my rude description name
the following: A bird that frequents low underbrush. Size: length,
l'inches, extent of wings 17½ inches. The head, neck and back at
black, tail black above, except two white feathers, white underneath, white spot on each wing; sides, underwings are bright brownbreast, pure white; bill, black, short and heavy. Ans. Except as to
size description might do for the towhee bunting, chewint or ground
robin, (Pipilo crythrophthalums) but it is about one-third too large.

REX.—I. I have a rifle chambered for an extra long 44 Wesson cartidge. For ordinary work a lighter cartridge would be pleasanter, after, and less strain to the form. Can a "short" one be obtained that rill do accurate work at short distance? 2. Is it right to hunt rubbits this season of the year, for the sport of shooting them, where not rotected by law? Ans. 1. A short shell would not give so accurate seattle. You may reduce load of powder by inserting a light cork wad etween powder and builet. 2. They should not be shot after February 1st.

results. Four half reduce load of powder by inserting a light cork we between powder and builds. 2. They should not be shut after February 1st.

1. Lockwood, N. Y.—This vicinity is largely infested with L. B., a cool-chucks, and weasels, and our creeks are full of large work of the chickens are killed by the cool-chucks and weasels, and our creeks are full of large work of the chickens are killed by the cool-chuck of the chickens are killed by hanks. What is the bounty on hawks? 3. Can you give score of hawks, weasels, etc.? Ans. Yes. 2. There is none. 3. Make a score of hawks, weasels, etc.? Ans. Yes. 2. There is none. 3. Make a score for yourself, basing it upon the relative abundance or destructiveness of the different species.

O. R. McK, Chrwinsville, Pa.—I. Should the red Irish setter have black or brown eyes? 2. Should they have black nose? 3. Have they any white on breast and toes? 4. My dog sometimes passes bloody urinc; what is the cause and cure? 5. What does it cost to have a dog registered, and where can I have it done? 6. Is the —— gun relia on breast, and occasionally on toes. 4. We cannot tell the cause without a more definite description of the symptoms; would advise small doses of iron and calisaya bark. 5. Entires for the stud book Exceed April 1. 6. Yes.

Ex Garba, Winous Point Club House. Sandusky Bay.—I. What would be the result of firing from a close-choked gun, largest shot that would not chamber at the muzzle? 2. What is the direct cause of the blowing off of the muzzles of obserchoked guns, other than accidental obstacles in the barrels? Ans. I. When the charge wedges, the liability of the gun to burst is in proportion to bulged out by the charge; and in fact the very best may be burst in this way. 2. We know of none save an improper load, when the shot-choke may be too large, or even where too stiff wavis are employed.

phoyed. H. H. R., Hallfax, N. S.—I. My Newfoundland dog has a sore an inch in diameter on his shoulder. It was a red spot at first but now the sent is black with matter under it and the late has come off around the sent is black with matter under it and the late has come off around the sent is black with matter under it and the late has come of around the sent is because of the late of t

Bifle and Trap Shooting.

SELECTION OF MILITARY ARMS.

SELECTION OF MILITARY ARMS.

THE examination of the existing inventions in the way of repeating small arms, leoking toward the adoption of a magazine rifle for the use of the U. S. Army, is now engaging the attention of a board of officers. The order detailing the six officers making up the board was lessed by Gon, Sherman on March 21, 1831, under provision of the fiscal year ending June 39, 1832, approved Feb. 21, 1831, which contained a clause providing "For manufacture of arms at national armories, three hundred thousand dollars: Provided. That not more than fifty thousand dollars of this amount may be expended by the Secretary of War in the manufacture or purchase of magazine guns, to be selected by a board of officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War. The hoard was ordered to converne at the Army Building, and consider all magazine guns that might be brought before it, and and consider all magazine guns that might be brought before it, and and consider all magazine guns that might be brought before it, and arms submitted should be of calibre 45, and be chambered to use the U. S. service cartridge, which is a center-fire metallic one, using 70 grains of provier. The personnel of the board is significant. Generally such heards are made up of ordinance officers who are more caparines of powder. The personnel of the board is significant. Generally such heards are made up of ordinance officers who are more caparines of powder. The present board is a mixed one, and every branch of the service is represented.

The President of the board is Gen. John R. Brook, a Pennsylvanian

the present board is a mixed one, and coop, presented.

The President of the board is Gen. John R. Brook, a Pennsylvanian he entered the army from West Point in 1861, was brevelted Brigater-General for meritorious conduct at Spotsylvania, Courf. House, and is now in command of the Third Infantry, which post he has held the burne 1879.

who entered the army from west, tone to defer deneral for meritorious conduct at Spottsylvania Court. House, and is now in command of the Third Infantry, which post he has held since June 1879.

Col. Frederick W. Bentem represents the cavalry on the board. He is a Virginian, and was of the class of '61 from West Point. He was several times brevetted; 'as Lieutenant-Colonel for conduct before Columbus, Ga., and as Colonel for bravery in an Indian fight on Salme River, Kansas. Since July '66 he has filled the post of Captain with the Seventh Cavalry, and is thoroughly familiar with the needs of the Major Geo, Shortley belongs to the infantry. He is a New Yorker, Major Geo, Shortley belongs to the infantry. He is a New Yorker, but entered West Point from Pennsylvania, and graduating in the class of '61, saw the full service of the war. He was brevetted Major or conduct before Fort Stedman, and since October '67 has been a Captain in the Fifteenth Infantry.

Col. Henry G. Litchielled is known to all riflemen as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, and he also fills a post on the staff of General Hancock, being espocially charged with the supervision of rifle practice. He entered the army as a private in Rey, was brevetted a Captain for bravery as Chiekamauga. He then entered West Point, b-ing uppointed from the army, and since Januar 1871, has been connected with the Second Arfillery.

Capt. Green represents the ordance wing of the Service on the Say '35, has been a Captain for bravery as Chiekamauga. He then entered West Point, b-ing appointed from the army as a private in Bay '35, has been a Captain for bravery as Chiekamauga. He then entered West Point, b-ing appointed from the army as a private in the Springfield armory, and is an expert on all manner of shooting devices.

conservence to Aspatal for orarrey at Unickamanga. He then entered West Point, bring appointed from the army, and since Jann-Capit. Greer represents the ordunace wing of the service on the locar! He is a Pennsylvanian, entering the army in 1887, and since Jann-Bart San Pennsylvanian, entering the army in 1887, and since Jann-Bart San Pennsylvanian, entering the army in 1887, and since Jann-Bart San Pennsylvanian, entering the army in 1887, and since Jann-Bart San Pennsylvanian, entering the army in 1887, and since Jann-Bart San Pennsylvanian West Point, and, upon graduation, wont into the artillery service, and since Jann-Bart San Pennsylvanian West Point, and, upon graduation, wont into the artillery service, and since Jann-Bart San Pennsylvanian San Pennsy

weighing 1.355 grains, the man without cleaning, and then to be thoroughly examined.

3. Facility of manipulation by members of the board.

4. Liability to accidental explosions of cartridges in the magazine. Additional tests may be made by the board to clear up doubts raised by previous trials.

To determine the comparative rapidity of fire and facility of manipulations.

nipulation, as contemplated by the third supplementary test, each zun to be fired twenty shots by three men to be selected by the board, and to be fired twenty shots by three men to be selected by the board, and fired from the cartridge-box and firing with aim at a target of suitable size 100 yards distant. The average of the three trials to be the recorded time of firing twenty rounds. The magazine to be loaded from the cartridge-box before the start, the remainder of the cartridges to be fired away first, using the gun as a single shooter, and the magazine to be empticed last.

Under the fourth supplementary test, in addition to the test already to be explained as a single shooter, and the magazine to be empticed last.

Under the fourth supplementary test, in addition to the test already to be joited in a tibe without the spring; and if there be no explosion, then the lowest builet in the column to be replaced by a pointed steel plug, first using the spring below the plug, and in event of its not producing explosion, to be tried without the spring. Also, if there is no explosion, to be tried without the spring, at the bottom of the tothe, to the supplementary test of the supplementary cartridges heavily weighted at the lower end to insure its correct position, and having the spring at the bottom of the tothe, to the tothe Afterward, a pointed steel plug to replace the lowest buillet in the column, and to be dropped as before without the spring in the tube. Afterward, a pointed steel plug to replace the lowest buillet in the column, and to be dropped with the spring in the tube, then the spring in the steel plug to replace the lowest buillet in the column, and to be dropped with the spring in the tube. Afterward, a pointed steel plug to replace the lowest buillet made of the secretary of War before May next.

The bourd hopes to have its tests all completed and its report in the hunds of the secretary of War before May next.

The bourd hopes to have its tests all completed and its report in the hunds of the sec

reage Maria, while the Springfield was not capable to cope with a consistency of the desired was not capable to cope with a Abroad the question of expense is gradually giving way before the necessity of having such arms, and European army masters are following the example set them some years ago by Switzerland and arming their Infantries with some form of magazine weapon. In France the Navy have adopted the Kropatschek, while the Norwegian Navy has the krag-Petersen, and its army the Jahrmann gun. In Austria the Kropatschek, which is a bolt gun having a magazine below the barrel, has been successful in a series of experiments, and a number have been introduced that a series of field trials may be had. In Italy a repeator known as the Vetterli-Berthelot has, after experiments with it and other rilles, been issued for trial to the Bersagliert. Spain has beside ordered machinery for the making of the weapons at home. In Russia a long scries of experiments has been conducted, and here the Evans is considered the best type of those presented for trial. In France it appears likely that the Kropatschek, which takes the same cartridge as the present Gras rifle, may be introduced into the army as well as the navy. In Germany experiments looking to the conversion of the Manser from a bolt breach loader into a magazine gun are almost if not quite completed, and in England Capt. W. II. James, of the Royal Engineers, is at the head of a commission for the same task of selecting a magazine gun. The Nordenfeldt model is a favorite one the England.

of selecting a mugazine gun. The Nordenfeldt model is a favorite one in England. In South America there is a general desire to secure magazine rifles, and many of the private American armories have executed some very profitable contracts with these powers. They buy, however, in a somewhat reckless fashion, and one commissioner from a South American republic was more favorably impressed with a certain arm because it made more noise than another. In Europe the cost of furnishing new weapons by the million for an army of the size of those now kept on foot on the continent is so great, that various compromises are aimed at, thus in Russia the Kruka quick-loader has been introduced, though the adoption of the Evans is the ultimate intention. The authorities of Demark and Holland are awaiting the arrival of certain American models of arms before opening commissions on the selection of magazine guns, and Sweden has made similar requests.

rival of certain American models of arms before opening commissions on the selection of magazine guns, and Sweden has made similiar requests.

Many of the systems which were at first thought very servicable, are displaying faults when placed in the hands of troops. In pieces where the spare cartridges are stored in longitudinal receptacles; it has been from the primary of the store of the cartridge is up to strike the primary of the store of the primary of the strike the primary of the store of the cartridge is up to strike the primary of the store of the cartridge is up to strike the primary of the store of the cartridge is up to strike the primary of the store of the cartridge is up to strike the primary of the store of the store of the strike of the primary of the store of the store of the strike of the store
THE MILITARY MATCH.

THE MILITARY MATCH.

THE comments which are given below on the subject of the coming match are taken from the New York Times, of the 16th inst., and show the interest which is taken in the contest by the press at large. There is a growing feeling that the managers of the affair are dependent of the comments of the provided of the contest by the press at large. There is a growing feeling that the managers of the affair are dependent to victory. That policy has been very successful apparently in times past, but if it does not win it subjects those who try it to a great deal of harsh criticism, and justly so. The weather is now open sufficiently for outdoor practice, and within a very short time we should hear the notes of preparation from many ranges. It will not be creditable to the rest of the country if the whole task of meeting the Battonian possibly his city. As yet New York has not acted in an official capacity, but there is every assurance that the militia of the State will coine forward to make a good showing in the selective competitions for places on the team. The Times says:

Although it may seem premature to discuss the probable result of this contest, since there are yet no practices cores to study and the teams are not even chosen, still, some general clues may be derived to the country in the state will contend to the country in the probable result of this contest, since there are yet no practices cores to study and the teams are not even chosen, still, some general clues may be derived two probable result of this contest, since there are yet no practices cores to study and the teams are not even chosen, still, some general clues may be derived two probable result of this contest, since there are yet no practices cores to study and the teams are not even chosen, still, some general clues may be derived two probable result of this contest, since there are yet no practices cores to study and the teams are not even chosen, still, some general clues may be derived working as the state of the state of t

therefore, to learn that amid the active discussions now going on in regard to rifles and ammunition some of our marksmen fear that their

therefore, to learn that amid the active discussions now going on in regard to rifles and ammunition some of our marksmen fear that their rifles are not as well sighted nor as accurate as those of the best English from the control of the control

PROGRAMME FOR MAY AT CREEDMOOR.

PROGRAMME FOR MAY AT CREEDMOOR.

WEDNESDAY, 8d. 3:45 P. M., first competition, off-hand match, 200, 200, 400, open to everybody. The short each entry. Entries millimited at 50 cents each but only the disc each entry. Entries millimited at 50 cents each but only the disc each entry. Entries millimited at 50 cents each but only the disc each entry. Entries millimited at 50 cents each but only the disc each entry entries millimited at 50 cents each but only the disc each entry entries each entries at 515, 310, six at \$5, and five at \$4 respectively.

Saturday, 6th, 2:45 P. M., first competition, first stage of International Military Fractice Match; arranged to furnish practice to those desiring to compete for places upon the team the British Volontoers in September next, though any person may the British Volontoers in September next, though any person may the British Volontoers in September next, though any person may at 500 and 600 dys. Cleaning of ridge not allowed, except between distance. Standing at 200, prono or sitting (head toward the target) at 500 and 600 dys. Cleaning of ridge not allowed, except between distances. Members of the National Guard entering in this match will not be required to appear in uniform. Entrance fee for each stage at each competition \$1. Re-entries at \$1 each permitted. For this month 7 prizes, cash, respectively \$15, \$10, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$6, to temple process in order of neach who shall have made the highest complete cores in order of neach who shall have made the highest competition shall be a warded at end of season. 3 medias offered by Gen. Robit Olyphant as follows: To the competitor making the highest aggregate complete score in any three competitions determined by adding together the highest complete score in any three competitions (estermined by adding together the highest complete score in any three competitions) and international Practice Match, 2:45 P. M., first competitions are sufficient and many and the competition. Wednesday, 17th, Remington District, 24:45

wednesday, 17th, Kenungton Gold Match, at H.A. M., conditions as in previous competitions since 1878. At 2:45 P. M., third competition, Off-hand Match, Saturday, 20th, Off-hand Match, fourth competition.
Wednesday, 24th, International Practice Match, second competition, first stage.
Saturday, 27th, International Practice Match, second competition, excend extractions.

econd stage. Wednesday, 31st, Off-hand Match, fifth competition.

JERSEY SCHILETZEN CORPS.—At the quarterly meeting of the above named corps, held at their headquarters, at 80 Hudson street, Hoboken, April the 5th, a resolution passed to have practice-shooting during the summer moutias at the practice shooting during the summer moutias at the summer of the summer moutias at the summer of the summer moutias at the summer moutias at the summer of the summer moutias at the summer moutias at the summer summer moutias at the summer summ

to be held during the summer.

ALBANY, April 18—The attendance at Rensselaerwyck was very fair, considering the cold weather and high winds which provailed all sterenom. The fifth competition in the dispural Match was the attraction, and good scores were made. The majority of the men were in good form, though the high wind was the cause of an occasional wild shot. The scores were as follows:

Maynard Match—500 yards, off-hand

Maynard	maten	-:XV V	aras,	OH-HE	ına,		
C White, BalS		5	5 5	3 5	5 5	4 5	3 -45
James I Miles, Bal S		2	5 5	5 4	5 5	5 5	5 "1-45
GH Charles, Bal S		8	5 5	5 5	4 5	8 4	4 -43
Royal I Green, Bal S		4	4 3	4 4	4 5	5 3	5 -41
Wm H Meek, R C		5	4 4	3 2	4 3	5 4	5 -89
Wm Hatz, Hep S		,3	2 4	5 4	2 8	5 2	2 -32

*Handicap. Four competitors withdrew.

	J Parroid
F Loring	J T Brackett11
D Kirkwood16	A E Robinson
I S Sawyer	H N Philbrick
	H N Harris 10
H Donovan15	N L Loring
W B Witherell14	J M Kendall 9
3 Monk	J G Goodall 9
W Farrington12	
NEWARK, April 7The Cellulois	Club team shot this score on the
The section of the section of the section	see Description Makelo Photostali Long

been organized less than a year; and they took third place in Nowark

Vm Coe		 												.,5	_5	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	5-41	
McEvoy				,	 				٠.					. ,4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4-43	
Simmonds.						 ٠,			٠.		,			5	4	4	15	5	5	5	4	5	5 - 47	
Parsons				,	 	 		,					, ,	. , 5	5	5	4	5	5	3	4	5	4-45	
V Bachellor	٠.			·					٠,			٠		4	-4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4-40	
! Coe					 ٠,									4	4	5	4	5	3	5	4	5	3-42	
V O Lyons			٠,		٠,					٠.				5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5-15	
Jackson					 , .									8	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5-42	
V Vreeland.			٠.	٠	٠.	 			,					4	õ	â	4	4	ô	5	4	5	4-45	
Parberry							٠			٠.				4	ő	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5-44-	-

PRICEPTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Capital City Gun Club held their first shoot in the series of matches of 1884 on Salunday, April 15. The following are the scores—20 balls each, 227sh., card rotary trap, screened: Wagner 20, Mills 16, Morhous 16, Charles 14, King 18, Nagle 18, Mc-Leod 13, Feek 13, Stoddard 12, Hosford 11, Eldredge 10, Van Arnim 10, Short 6, Taylor 6, Goodlow 2.—J. E. II.

Leon 13, Feez 13, Stotumru 12, Hosford 11, Eddredge 10, Van Arnim 10, Notot 6, Taylor 6, Goodlow 2.—J. E. H.

PISTOL PRACTICE.—I heartily indorse the demand of "A. N. H." of Hartford, in your issue of April 6, page 10ê, for pistol cartridges with only half the powder of the short 32°3. With a Wesson & Harrington 5-shot 32°cd, isout cartridges, 35°sin barrel revolver I can place every ball in a 4in. circle, at 12°yds, distance, by holding 6in, to shim under the mark. Pistol practice gives no much pleasure succeeding the control of the short state of the short

| BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—At Walmit Hill co-day a large company of goutlamon participated in the Sharpskin and the recent of the goutlamon participated in the Sharpskin and abel that the recent of the state of th

V Gardner
L Bint
J Foy
Warren
N Yerxa
I Tyler (mil.)
A Appleton
F Boyden
O Coates
P Blake
A Cobb
V Fisher
S Sands
LYNN
Mas

A S Sands. 34 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 1-37
LYNN, Mass. April 11.—The Lynn Central Shooting Club held its regular weekly shoot to-day, with a large number of shooters present, necluding deelegations from the Lynn, Boston, Somerville and Cambridge clubs. The clay pigeon team shoot was posponed (on account of one of the team being sick) until Tuesday, April 18. There were the clay pigeons and four at glass balls. The day are the clay pigeons, when the following score was made:

The first was at twenty clay pigeons, when the following score made:

Old Sport. 19 O'Neil.

Webster. 17 Blake
Webster. 17 Sawyer.

McGerlino 16 McKenny.

Philbrick 16 Randall

McAlaster 18 Ichardson

The next was at twenty glass balls, with the following result:

Webster 18 Richardson

Old Sport. 17 McFurland

Randall 10 McAlaster

Moore 15 Armstead

Blako 13 McKenny

Sawyer 18 O'Neil.

FALL RIVER Mass.—The Fall River Gun Club held its reg

| Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Manchester | Man A E Clarke...
I A Moore...
F J Drake...
N A Robinson
H A Clement
A Foster...
E A Durgin
A E Clarke... .0100100111-9 C J Barrett. .0111111111-9 C J Darrah. .1110111110-9 C W Jones. .1111111101-9 C W Jones. .01111110011-9 C W Jones. .011111100-7 E B Whitney. .1010111100-7 E B Whitney. .1100001111-6 A C Watson. .0110110011-6 N S Drake.

Glass Balls.—C. E. Gove 9, F. J. Drake 7, E. A. Durgin 7, E. S. Whitey 6, A. C. Watson 6, C. Hadley 6, G. E. Morrill 5, C. B. French 5, C. I. Barrett 3, H. A. Clement 3.

Glass Balls.—C. B. French 5, A. C. Watson 4, E. A. Durgin 4, F. J. Rolley 3, M. A. Clongert 2, C. S. C. Watson 4, E. A. Durgin 4, F. J. Rolley 3, M. A. Clongert 2, C. S. C. Watson 4, E. A. Durgin 4, F. J. Rolley 3, M. A. Clongert 2, C. S. C. Watson 4, E. A. Durgin 4, F. J. Rolley 3, M. A. Clongert 2, C. S. C. Watson 4, E. A. Durgin 4, F. J. Rolley 3, M. A. Clongert 2, C. S. Rolley 3, M. A. C. Watson 4, E. A. Durgin 4, F. J. Rolley 3, M. A. Clongert 2, C. S. Rolley 3, M. A. Clongert 3, R. Rolley 4, C. Rolley 5, R. Roll

Glass Balls.—C. E. Gove 9, F. J. Druke 7, E. A. Durgin 7, E. S. Whiney 6, A. C. Watson 6, C. Hadley 6, G. E. Morrill 5, C. B. French 5, C. H. Barrett 3, H. A. Clement 3, Glass Balls.—C. B. French 5, A. C. Watson 4, E. A. Durgin 4, F. J. Drake 3, H. A. Clement 2, First Sweep.—M. Wadleigh 5, A. F. Cooper 5, C. P. Blaisdell 5, C. B. French 5, O. J. Jenkins 5, E. A. Durgin 5, C. J. Darrah 4, J. H. Hayes 4, G. E. Morrill 4, O. S. Currier 3, L. J. Holt 3, C. E. Gove 8, C. Hadley 2, C. W. Jones 3, H. A. Clement 1, N. A. Robinson 1, First, divided between Cooper and Wadleigh; second, Morrill and Hayes; third, Gove and Holt; fourth, Jones. Second Sweep.—O. J. Jenkins 5, C. P. Blaisdell 5, J. H. Hayes 5, C. B. French 5, A. F. Cooper 6, M. Wadleigh 8, L. J. Holt 2, E. A. Durgin 5, G. E. Morrill 2, O. S. Currier 2, C. J. Darrah 1, First, Halasdell and Jurgin 4, C. J. Darrah 3, O. J. Jenkins, 3, O. S. Currier 2, J. H. Hayes 3, C. B. French 3, G. E. Morrill 3, J. E. Dolber 3, First, Blaisdell and Cooper; second, Durgin 4, H. Hayes 8, C. B. French 5, G. E. Morrill 3, J. E. Dolber 3, First, Blaisdell and Cooper; second, Durgin 4, Lind, Jenkins, 3, O. S. Gurrier 2, J. H. Hayes 3, C. B. French 3, G. E. Morrill 3, J. E. Dolber 3, First, Blaisdell and RIVERSIDE SHOOTING CLUB.—The annual meeting of the River-

CINGINNATI, April 13.—The Cincinnati Independent Shooting Club had their usual shooting, won by Mr. Louis Fey breaking 29 out of 30 cts. When their names and hurstly weather was fine and 29 shooters entered their names and hurstly since the name and hurstly since the names and hurstly since the name and hurstly since the name and hurstly since the name and hurstly since the name and hurs

Wee-Fresident, Cyrus-Bowers, The State, Tresident, I. F. Bigelow, J. Gerber, Jr. & the lirst shoot of the first shoot of the piccous, byte rise, 10 birds:

Ist Round, 2d Round.

H Bates. 10 5 M Davis. 4
E Smith. 9 10 5 M Davis. 4
E Smith. 9 10 G Graham. 2
E Smith gray Smi

Pachting and Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

May 23—Southern Y. C., Professional Races.
May 25—Southern Y. C., Professional Races.
May 25—Southern Y. C., Professional Races.
May 30—Atlantic Y. C., Opening Cruise.
May 30—Atlantic Y. C., Opening Cruise.
May 31—Seawanhaka Y. C., Opening Cruise.
May 31—Dorchester Y. C., Union Regatta.
June 42—Atlantic Y. C., Copening Cruise.
June 16—Atlantic Y. C., Ladies' Day,
June 18—Atlantic Y. C., Annual Matches.
June 17—Boston Y. C., Annual Matches.
June 17—Boston Y. C., Union Race, Dorchester Bay,
June 17—Boston Y. C., Union Race, Dorchester Bay,
June 19—Itull Y. C., Spring Matches,
June 21—Roston Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 21—Roston Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 23—Hull Y. C., Squadron Review,
June 24—Hull Y. C., Squadron Review,
June 25—Sast River Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 27—Southern Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 28—Sast River Y. C., Annual Matches,
July 4—Larchimont Y. C., Annual Match,
July 18—Beverly Y. C., Annual Match,
July 18—Beverly Y. C., Annual Match,
July 18—Hull Y. C., Con Day Cruise,
July 28—Hull Y. C., Con Day Cruise,
July 39—Hull Y. C., Swepstakes Race,
June 21—Hull Y. C., Swepstakes Race,
June 21—Hull Y. C., Copen Regatta, Marblehead,
July 39—Bull Y. C., Christ Championship Match, Swampscott.
July 4—Hull Y. C., Christ Championship Match,
July 19—Hull Y. C., Christ Championship Match,
July 19—Hull Y. C., Chull Championship Match,
July 19—Hull Y. C., Chull Championship Match,
July 28—Hull Y. C., Chull Championship Match,
July 30—Southern Y. C., Libo Championship Match,
July 40—Luly C., C., Christ Championship Match,
July 41—Lull Y. C., Chull Championship Match,
July 42—Hull Y. C., Chull Championship Match,
July 43—Lull Y. C., Chull Championship Match,
July 44—Lull Y. C., Chull Championship Match,
July 45—Hull Y. C., Chull Championship Match,
July 45—Hull Y. C., Chull Championship Match,
July 45—Lull Y. C., Chull Championship Match,
July 45—Lull Y. C., Chull Championship Mat

OUTSIDE BALLAST.

OUTSIDE BALLAST.

UNLESS it be the actual introduction of cutters and the adoption of the double head rig. Forest AND STREAM can point to nothing with more pride than the rapidity with which outside ballast is being introduced up and down the coast, and now even in New York waters, the acknowledged stronghold of the old school of light displacement and shoal draft. Two years ago hardly a yach hailing from this port had ballast outside, and Fonest AND STREAM was relicited for the ideas it advanced in this tespect. Bellow as was pointed of the hidsen that the state of the

of one-sided experience to overrule what must have appeared to them the very simplest of problems to decide.

The mythical advantage hitherto ascribed to weight which is the most of the problems of the prob

THE YAWL TRIED.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I fully and heartly agree with any words you have written in praise of the yawl rig and think it will eventually come into use wherever there is length of deck enough to give it a fair chance. I don't think our short, beamy sloops can very well be altered into that rig, as they require such an enormous spread of sail to supply sufficient motive power. But give a boat a reasonable length to beam, suy, 4 or 5 to 1, so as to get the great central propelling sail (mainsail) of good length on the boam, and 1 don't think the schooners will want to try conclusions with her, and at times neither the sloops nor cutters will find in our bear length to beam, and the conclusions with her, and at times neither the sloops nor cutters will find in our bers lowness and spoiled cabin, as you so clearly show. But all this you have so well expressed that I can only add, by way of confirmation, that after extended experience with a yawl, knocking about between Watch Hill and Montauk all summer, and in some nasty seas, with tide three-quarters ebb and southeasterly wind in that locality, I am so enamored of the rig that my next yach certainly will be a yawl. By ideal would be a slightly "Americanized" yawl of 50ft. Soly in the slightly will be a yawl. By ideal would be a slightly "Americanized" yawl of 50ft. Soly in the slightly will be a yawl. By ideal would be a slightly "Americanized" yawl of 50ft. Soly in the slightly will be a yawl. By ideal would be a slightly "Americanized" yawl of 50ft. Soly in the slightly will be a yawl. By ideal would be a slightly "Americanized" yawl of 50ft. Soly in the slightly will be a yawl. By ideal would be a slightly "Americanized" yawl of 50ft. I should earry the stay of the slightly will be a yawl. By ideal would be a slightly "Americanized" yawl of 50ft. I should earry the stay of the slightly would step mast only 25 per cent. aft from cutwater, and so get a fair length of main boom, give her a gaff, well peaked up, of nearly length of boom. To get a

BUFFALO NOTES.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Editor Forest and Stream;
Capt. Ordner's sloop yacht Clara is coming out under double headsall instead of big clumsy single jib. Her topinast is being fitted to
house, and she is going to have the latest stearing gear instead of
present tiller. Her crew will be her owner as captain, with Master
berny and C. M. Cordell to form, her crew. Schooner Petrick, Ospatian H.
cabin. Schooner Alarm is coming out under double by the state of the captain of the

DEADRISE IN CANOES.

DEADRISE IN CANOES.

Editor Forest and Streum:

I have read with interest the description of the English canoe Laloo which appeared in your columns some time ago. It appears very singular to me that after the Diamond had been designed and used for one season in America a distinguished canovist in England should design and build a canoe that rescubles the Diamond closely should design and build a canoe that rescubles the Diamond closely appear that the contract of the contra

keeled over under sail down to Sin., she is just getting down to her work. But the Laloo must get down Sin. further to get the benefit of her bearings as I understand her. Although the biamond is somewhat on the 'outter' plan, yet in padding triu will draw no more water than a Laloo of the same size with her 24/in, keel. In regard to the well in the Laloo there is one thing I like very much, that is, its width of after part, giving a good chance for the skipper to get to windward. But the Laloo has no air-tight buildheads, but in place thereof rubber bags filled with air expressly to fit her shape. I would she should get wait was word become of the cargo of the Laloo fishes should get wait will would become of the cargo of the Laloo fishes should get wait will would become of appears to be one of the best for racing, but I prefer the lateen, as I do not like too many lines to handle, and as that can be reduced or struck with one pull and no ropes required, except main sheet.

Perhaps we can make an amicable arrangement to meet "Wren" at the next cannoe congress and test the two models and ascertain just the Union of the Laloo are the same time than the Diamond "on the American eagle" with an upset half a mile before the flinsh.

F. JOYNER.

GLENS FALLS, N. V.

DELAWARE YACHTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

At Kaln's Point, lower end of Camden, N. J., Mr. Ledyard has just completed a nextly lined open yacht, 20ft. over all, 11ft. 2in. bean and 37in. deep, called the Elwell. She is, unfortunately, to be "cat." This necessitates a cutaway aft, and rather full bow; that a jib rig would have avoided. However, she is sigaily; her midsl:ip section and the properties of the signal of the si

gether out of order.

The correspondent sending above information is himself a practical yeach-to-lider of reputation on the Delaware. We are glad to learn that many builders understand the unfairness of sailing large and small boats of a length on even terms. As R. G. W. properly puts it: Give them equal builk and let the best shape win regardless of length. To ask a small boat to meet one perhaps twice her size on even terms, is permitting a good shape to be "buildozed" out of her record by "power."

YAWLS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

YAWLS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Billior Forest and Stream:

If the Edith, of Boston, was the first American-built yawl on the Atlantic, in United States wavers, and Coquette, imported from England in 1878, the first of her rig in those waters, Nova Scotia was several years alread, as in 1873, Mr. S. A. White, of Halifax, had a yawl built for him by Eben Moseley, of Dartmouth. She was called Nymphoea, and her dimensions are: Longth, forestde of stern to attside of sternypost, 3812, breadth, 916, 611, depth, covering board to garboard strake, 3ft, 8fn. She is a keel boot, raking stern, and light board strake, 3ft, 8fn. She is a keel boot, raking stern, and light board strake, 3ft, 8fn. She is a keel boot, raking stern, and light board strake, 3ft, 8fn. She is a keel boot, raking the way bought of the control of the control of the strake, 18fn. She is a keel boot, and the board of the control of the control of the property of the control of the control of the control of the property of the control of the con

n 1875 Mr. W. Webb had a four-ton yawl, Swallow, which he worked

In 1875 Mr. W. Wedd had a four-ton Yawi, Swanow, when he worked single-hands. A. White commissioned Eben Moseley to build him another yawi, to replace Nymphoa. The new one, one of the fastest yachts of her size on Halifax Harbor, is called Kestrel, her dimensions beinz: Length, 3ftt., breadth, 10t. Sin., depth, 4ft. Her rig is exactly similar to Nymphoca's, and both boats would be improved for cruising by the substitution of housing topmast and reefing bowspit for the standing spars they at present sport.

Mr. W. Wallace has a small centerboard yawl, Maraquita, very fast and handy. She is rigged with single jib forward.

A small yawl intended for use in all weather should have but a very small cockpit—this, at least, in open waters.

F. C. Schichrast.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Seeing an article in one of your contemporaries, "A Safe haven for the Madge," I would like to say a few words on the subject:

The desire of Mr. Conts to present his "wee cutter," the Madge, as a present to the N. Y. Y. Club, should meet with all praise from fair-minded people, but this knight of the pen will not allow this generated that the give it to S. Y. Y.

The former victums, Schemer, Wave, Shadow, besides a dozen other boats, are being filted out expressly to race the Madge, we are told. I humbly suggest to their patriotic owners to fit them out as freight boats on the cannis, and instead of wasting time and money on a useless, unsafe style of boat, to build good cutters; boats that are safe, fast, sightly and comfortable.

I know it is hard to admit that the much lauded sloop can only sail tast on paper, but nevertheless this is a proved fact.

The writer goes on to say: "Some extravagant stories have been to determ which he admits are in the carpenters' hands at present.

How many does this beamy, flat man expect to be built in one year?

the details of ten which he admits are in the carpenters manus ar present.

How many does this beamy, flat man expect to be built in one year. Not more than eighteen months ago, not one man in American yaching circles would have necepted a cutter as a gift, even for racing purposes, still he admits the building of ten new ones.

It is quite time for our yachismen to cast aside these flat, useless boats, and accept what has been thoroughly proven before their eyes. He further prophesies that next year not one cutter will be built in America. I say we shall read in the columns of Fonzst and Stream of cutters building all over the States, and probably about three fogles who still adhere to the glorious American useless sloop.

Handdown.

or enters busining all over the States, and probably about three fogies who still adhere to the glorious American useless sloop.

Our correspondent used have no alarm about the future of cutters in America. That is already assured. The development of the cutter in America has been phenomonal. We recollect no such rapid control of the cutters of the cutters are not such as the property of the cutters being the control of the cutters being the cutters being the cutters being the cutters of the cutters being being the cutters being the cutters being being being the cutters being being the cutters being
endorsement of American owners published in these columns stands as testimony. The old school is rapidly going to the wall, and it is natural enough they should do so with very bad grace. The cutter and yawl are already acclimated.

A LENGTH RULE CHEATER.

Battor Forest and Stewart

The manner of cheating the length rule, showing its inability to fairly rate boats of different style, has been fully commented upon in your columns. The weakness of the rule was well understood in New Orleans many years ago. I send you herewith the dimensions of a "length evader" which had a very successful career in racing with much smaller yealts than herself. From her dimensions you will see that though \$50t. on load line, owing to a "nam stem," sho will be the standard of t

are size with sufficient accuracy, as you have often 1	Rings
Length on deck	t. In
Length on deck	6
Length on keel 2s	ļ.
Length on water-line. 25	4
Beam	2
Hoist mainsail	
Length boom 3c)
Main sprit	/
Jib on foot	6
a band and band a state of the	

Jib on foot

This boat was built and sailed many years ago, on a "meen length" measurement, and was the winner of many races. The rudder was a linge affair, and made clastic by steel straps on each side. She carried an extra tiller, some five or six feet long. This was shipped in a catha or very light wind, and on such occasions three or four of the even would work that tiller back and forth, and she would go two of three mines an hour dead to windward.

THE CUTTER FLEET.

THE CUTTER FLEET.

LIARDLY a week passes but what it becomes our pleasure to ansuch a pace that we are warranted in anticipating a very fine display such a pace that we are warranted in anticipating a very fine display such a pace that we are warranted in anticipating a very fine display to the order of Mr. Gov. Kortright. Concerning her the Herald says:

"The keel for Mr. Kortright's new yacht has been got out by Messrs, Pollon Brothers, and it looks as if it belonged to a long-legged craft. The owner is doubtless a 'heavy draft and lead in the keel' believer. It is said that Mr. Kortright made the model of this boat himself. It this is so he deserves great credit, as it is very likely looking. Mr. Kortright, it is safe to say, will take more pleasure with the majority of the owners of larger yachts, for the latest of the mental says of the cruster law started at Driscoll's yard, Greenpoint. She is to the order of Mr. Edmund Warren, of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. Mr. Warren has had experience in cutters, and knows just what he wants. That he is likely to get a most serviceable ship in his new venture the dimensions indicate. This yacht was also modeled by her prospective owner, we believe, and if fair and clean in her body, ought to give a dead of satisfaction. It is perhaps only a coincidence, yet it is a fact that those who have so far mastered havat design as to draft their own vessels, almost over all, 29ft, load line, 9ft, beam and Warren's plans call for 33ft, over all, 29ft, load line, 9ft, beam and Warren's plans call for 33ft over all, 29ft, load line, 9ft, beam and The fair of the owner, the old course. Two tons of lead outside, three more inside, cast to fit, Phil cutter rig, like any smart yacht ought to lave. The 30-tonner on the tide; the cutter boom is fairly upon us.

MARINE GLUE.

MARINE GLUE.

Editor Forest and Streem:

Tack by the Forest and Streem:

See by the Forest and Streem:

I addes "mest with" best marine gine. "Such marine gine as I have stand of the bard before any extent of surface could be streem with I lead, and the paper which came with I I found that there are a variety of kinds adopted, I suppose for different purposes, and distinguished by numbers I to 6 or thereabouts. I have been told that the hollow mast used by Ira Smith on the Silence, I think came apart. On the other hand, Wilks, of Cow Bay, tells me that Blackburn built a boat for the Government with two thicknesses of plank put together with marine glue and that an axe would not separate them cleanly, but the wood tore apart.

See a supplied to the see a supplied that a supplied has the supplied by the is protounly skeptical about the value of the receipts, and the practicability of making anything in this line that would be serviceible. At the same time he is anxious to do it if possible, but has never seen the genuine article I do not know Lawlor, or I would write and ask him what particular kind of glue he used, where it can be got, and how it answers. I occured to mot hat in view of the general interest in the matter, you mist put my new mass in hand this week and and ask him what particular particular side of the seen as strough some enterprising individual might make a good living by starting a general sterepting individual might make a good living by starting a general sterepting in dividual might make a good living by starting a general sterepting the relief of the subject of the collection of the subject of the property and the subject of the subj

A. C. A.—Secretary Neide sends the following list of members en olled since the publication of a list of members in our issue of Feb

piles of all kinds. The demand is large and increasing.

A. C. A.—Secretary Neide sends the following list of members enciled since the publication of a list of members in our issue of February 16.

J. B. M. G. M. Secretary Neide sends the following list of members enciled since the publication of a list of members in our issue of February 16.

J. B. M. G. Bara, error of Prof. J. D. Dana, New Haven, Conn. A. J. Flini, U. S. Maval Observatory, Washington, D. C. Braham J. Lewis, 317 Marlboro street, Boston.

Chas, W. Jacobs, 62 William street, N. Y.

R. P. Martin, 107 Fullon street, N. Y.

R. P. Martin, 107 Fullon street, N. Y.

J. T. McGowan, 62 Wall street, N. Y.

J. T. McGowan, 62 Wall street, N. Y.

A. E. Thompson, 198 West Washington etreet, Chicago, Ill.

John Rich, Fort Madshout Lord wenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Rich, Fort Madshout Lord wenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Rich, Fort Madshout Lord wenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. M. Sheeld, Springfield, Mass.

G. M. Sheeld, Springfield, Mass.

G. M. Sheeld, Springfield, Mass.

G. H. Newell, Springfield, Mass.

C. I. Nowell, Springfield, Mass.

C. H. Newell, Springfield,

grounds.—W. D. T.

THUNDER BAY YACHT CLUB.—Vachting on the lakes is growing fast. A new club has been formed at Prince Arthur's Landing-Lake Superior, under the above title. The following have been considered officers: Commodore, P. Jones, Yuc-Commodore, H. & Wicksteed, Secretary and Treasurer, W. J. Clarke. Constitution and by-laws are to be drawn up and official matches arranged.

LOW RIG AND KEEL BALLAST.—Either Forest and Stream; Our yachtsmen on the Delaware are beginning to listen to reason, and those who see notice the state of the stream of t

cabin yacht. Many open books are also bulkling. Allvely time is anticipated, all the chibs making great preparation.—R. G. W.

HANDINESS OF THE YAWL.—An experienced yachtsman writes: "For crudsing purposes the yawl is infinitely handler to the sloops or even the cultier." have while abroad, sakel many times in an ils-ton even the cultier. There while abroad, sakel many times in an ils-ton the yawl indice way alone." Our work on board. He frequently got the yawl indice way alone. "Our work on board, the frequently got the yawl indice way alone." Our work on board. He frequently got the yawl indice way alone. "Our work the work of the fact way to between the mouth of the Thames, England, and the legan may be the wear the mouth of the Thames, England, and the legan may be the mouth of the Thames, England, and the legan may be the mouth of the Thames, England, and the legan may be presented by a couple of hands if leisurely disposed. A yachtsman on the lakes writes: "I know your head is dead level on the yaw business, and I loop, like one of our Buffalo editors, you will never let up."

BATTEN LUG.—According to the American Uniocist, the following are good dimensions for a batten lug for a lift, centerboard cancer alone the property of the state of the latter loot. Dannly: luff, leach 1ft, foot if, lead 5ft, fin, all rest batten 10t, Dannly: luff, leach fit, foot fit, lead 1ft, fin, all rest batten 10th, Dannly: luff, leach batten 10th, lead 1ft, fin, all rest batten 10th, Dannly: luff, leach batten 10th, lead 1ft, fin, all which was originally devised, we be fore, it the simplest form of that which was originally devised, we be fore, it the simplest form of that which was originally lettied, we be fore, it is the simplest form of that which was originally devised, we be fore the simplest form of that which was originally lettied, we be fore the simplest form of that which was originally devised, we be fore the simplest form of that which was originally devised, we be fore the simplest form of that which was origin

mast or on the deek near the mast step.

MURIEL—This handsome 10-ton entire, Mr. Paul Trokerman, S. C. Y. C., is fitting out with all dispatch at dreemper, L. L. and has shipped an English crow for the season. Will probably store up and put to sea in company with the 23-ton cutter Oriva, Commodore C. E. Lee, S. C. Y. C., for a cruste to the sonthward. We have seen Muriel do some wonderful things in light airs, and if she is put through her work in right tashion she will give even the best of our stops as tight reach or dead before the will ha a jump. Muriel is not so good on a reach or dead before the will ha a jump. Muriel is not so good on a reach or dead before the will ha a jump. Auriel is not so good on a transfer or dead before the will be a first the reach or dead before the will be a first the first thing the state of single stickers.

LOOSE-FOOTED MAINSAILS.—Several Boston yachts are to be supplied with mainsails loose on the front from the loft of McMansails and Son, including one for Captain McCornaic's new sloop. They are live to innovations in Boston. But New York does not propose to we are glod to bear bulk as she has been on outside bulkes; for we are glod to bear approved fashion. But New York does not propose to we are glod to bear approved fashion. Last year allowed the shortest a stock of British-made hemp canvas, and is prepared has imported a stock of British-made hemp canvas, and is prepared has imported uside lates and most approved fashion. Last year Julian came out with a loose footer, and liked the change very much. We believe such mainsails much preferable to the laced style copied from the North River lighter.

this latest and most approved fashion. Last year Julian came out with a loos footer, and liked the change ever much. We believe such mainsails much preferable to the laced style copied from the North River lighter.

SAN FRANCISCO YACHT CLUB.—The annual meeting. April 4, showed the club in sound financial condition. Additional members have been added. The proposition to admit all yachts in the bay to entry for the club in sound financial condition. Additional members have been added. The proposition to admit all yachts in the bay to entry for the club matches was not adopted. Election for officers reserved to the control of the club in the club in the proposition of the club matches. The proposition of the club matches was not adopted. Election for officers reserved to the club matches. The club is the proposition of the club matches and the club in the club

tons. He mas also of the manner schooler out, total line, when less than 20th, beam and high, dearl. I row keel of course and lead ballast.

ECLIPSE.—The only fault we could find with Mr. Willard's new stoop built last year by Willett's of Port Washington, L. L. was her deep fore-foot. This has now been cut away and lead added outside, as Mr. Willard appreciates the advantage of having weight where common scase indicates it should be put. Indiging by actual experiments upon other boats, also will be none the slower for being safer, or many upon other boats, also will be none the slower for being safer, year or two more the boats with all their load, asside will be curiosities of bygone days. "Gone to join the shoop rig."

MERRIMACK YACHT CLUB.—Exitor Forest and Stream; The Merrimack Y. C. of Haverbill, Mass, organized March I, 1881, has entered its second year under favorable auspices. The officers for the coming year are: W. F. Titcomb, Cummodore; C. W. Glines, Vice-Commodore; Frank Wiggin, Flect Captain; Walter R. Fickering Committee of the property of

Morrison, W. F. Titcomb, C. H. Dow, Regatts Committee. The clin now has twenty-three members, but yachts and one steamer.—F.

SUCCESSFUL CUTTER.—Mr. Paddleford's 12-ton beauty which Lawley & Son, of South Boston, recently hunched, has been on her trial and worked like a charm. A very fine addition to the real yachts trial and worked like a charm. A very fine addition to the real yachts trial and worked like a charm. A very fine addition to the real yachts are supported by the control of the contr

PACIFIC YACHT CLUB.—The following officers have been elected bunnedore, R. S. Ployd; Vice-Commodore, J. McDonough; Measurer, C. Kelly.

J. C. Kelly.
LEAD.—Says the San Francisco Call: "Lead is fashionable now. Even the new sharple, building by Dr. Mewritt, of Oakhand, will have lead bullast and iron centerboard."
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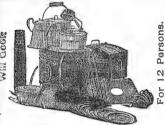
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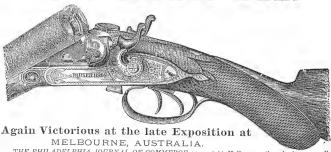
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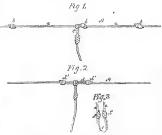
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CONTENTS.

FISHCULTURE. American Fishcultural Association.

EDITORIAL.
Protecting the Rail.
Charles Robert Darwin.
The New York Dog Show.
The Ichhyophagi.
Forest and Stream Fables.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Hulka-wewalh.
Pennsylvania Resorts.

American Fishcultural Association The New York Dog Show. The Iothlyophagi. Forest and Stream Fables. The Iothlyophagi. Forest and Stream Fables. The Iothlyophagi. Forest and Stream Fables. The International Control of Carp. The Rimbow Trout. The Rimbow Trout. The Tile Fish. The New York Dog Show. Stennel Notes. A Regimental Pet Antelope. A British Riffeman. Matches and Meetings. Yearting and Caroning. A Reform the Fishing Fleet. The Commerciant National Commerciant Fisher Patholic Commercia

CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN.

THE greatest naturalist of the nineteenth century is dead. Charles R. Darwin died at his residence, Down House, near Orpington, on Wednesday, April 19. The third of a line of men eminent for their attainments, he was born at Shrewsbury, England, Feb. 12, 1809, and his early education was received at the public schools of that town. He entered the university of Edinburgh at the age of sixteen, and after spending two years there, went to Cambridge and graduated from Christ's College, of that university, in 1831.

From very early boyhood he had manifested a strong predi ection for the study of natural history, and his enthusiasm and attainments were such that it is not surprising that within a few months after graduation he was selected as the naturalist of the Beagle Exploring Expedition. This expedition, which was under the command of Captain Fitzroy, had for its object the exploration of portions of South It sailed America and the circumnavigation of the globe. Dec. 27, 1831, and was gone nearly five years, reaching England on its return Oct. 2, 1836. Shortly after his return appeared "The Voyage of a Naturalist," and this was followed by "A Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of the Various Countries visited by H. M. S. Beagle." In 1840-43 appeared "The Zoology of the Voyage of H. M. S. Beagle," which was published by the British government and was edited by Mr. Darwin. From this time on until his death he was untiringly engaged in scientific investigations. His contributions to our knowledge of biology have been so numerous that a list of them cannot well be given.

His most important work was his "Origin of Species, published in 1859. Although the theory of evolution was not new, it had never been enunciated so clearly nor supported by so much and so forcible evidence as Mr. Darwin now produced. But that natural selection, by means of the survival of the fittest, is a prime factor in the accomplishment of the processes of evolution, was new. To the genius of Darwin and to that of Wallace, who independently worked out the same conclusions and published them at the same time, we owe the explanation of the doctrine of evolution as accepted to-day almost without modification by the scientific world.

In 1862 he published an important work on "The Fertilith 1862 be published an important work of The Fertilization of Orchids," and in 1867 appeared his "Variation of Plants and Animals under Domestication." "The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex," (1871) gave rise to more popular interest and discussion than the "Origin of " although only applying to the human race the principles laid down in that volume. His more recent works are, in the order of their appearance, "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," "The Power of Movement in Plants," (1880), and his monograph on Earthworms, published last year. In addition to these works he has contributed to various journals, proceedings of scientific societies and the like, a vast number of special papers, observa-tions, notes and memoranda, all of them of great value to

It is a very common error to imagine that evolution and Darwinism are synonomous terms. The doctrine of Evolution supposes descent with modification. It assumes "that every living thing is evolved from a particle of matter in which no trace of the distinctive characters of the adult form of that living thing is discernible." The doctrine of Natural Selection, as Darwinism has come to be called, is a reasonable, natural and logical explanation of the methods by means of which evolution takes place.

Mr. Darwin's great service to science consisted in this, that he showed that the two prime factors in the process of evolution are (1) the universal tendency in all living things to vary, and (2) the influence of the surrounding conditions upon the existing forms of life, and those which are subsequently produced from them.

The tendency to vary is readily established by observation on the living creatures which we see about us, and we all know that any breed of domestic animals can, in the course of comparatively few years, be so modified as to be markedly different from its parent form. No living creature is exactly like any of its fellows; the daughter is not precisely like her mother, nor the son like his father, nor is the stand of wheat grown from a single seed exactly similar to the stand which gave origin to this seed. Notwithstanding this variation, there is a constant tendency among all living things to transmit to their descendants the characteristics of the parents. Thus the distinctive characters of a species are likely to be transmitted, and also the individual variations of parents. Suppose, now, that some slight variation takes place in any animal which gives it an advantage over the others of

its kind, by means of which it can get more food, can more easily escape from its enemies, can scent its prey at a greater distance, or can secure for its mate the best and strongest females of its kind. The animal which has this particular character which gives it this slight advantage over its fellows. will be likely to live longer and to produce a larger number of offspring than those which lack it, and which are, therefore, less well nourished, more likely to succumb to the attacks of enemies, less fitted for securing their prey, or obliged to be satisfied with weakly mates. Having produced a greater number of offspring, there is a stronger probability that in some of these, this advantageous variation will be produced, perhaps more markedly, thus giving to the descendants further advantage over their fellows.

This process might go on indefinitely, and in time a spe cies be evolved, in which what had been at first the, trifling variation, has now become the distinctive character of the new form. At the same time the old form might remain unchanged, and have sent off other shoots in different and quite opposite directions, so that the differences between these two side branches might be so great as to make it appear that they were not at all, or, at most, only very distantly, related. Should it happen that from any cause the parent stock and some of the intermediate branches were to become extinct having left no trace of their existence, we would just have such a state of things as now exists upon the earth. That is, we would see a number of species, many of which are in appearance so unlike their nearest relations, that no one but a naturalist would ever think it possible that there existed be tween them any relationship whatever.

The conditions of the environment of any species act pow

erfully upon it either in modifying it, or in preventing its modification. Huxley has said: "If the surrounding conditions are such that the parent form is more competent to deal with them and flourish in them, than the derived forms. then, in the struggle for existence, the parent form will maintain itself, and the derived forms will be exterminated. But if, on the contrary, the conditions are such as to be more favorable to a derived than to the parent form, the parent form will be extirpated and the derived form will take its place. In the first case there will be no progression, no change of structure through any imaginable series of ages; in the second place, there will be modification and change of Such are very briefly the two salient features of the law of Natural Selection.

Dr. Darwin was buried yesterday, April 26, in Westminster Abbey, in close proximity to the tomb of Sir Isaac Newton.

THE DOG SHOW.

YEW YORK'S Annual Dog Show, which took place last week, was a success. The full reports given elsewhere show that while the number of dogs entered was not far from that exhibited last year, the animals entered were better than ever before. This steady increment of improvement in quality is the most encouraging feature of our shows, and is the test of the good accomplished by them. There appears to have been but little grumbling at the decision of the judges, strangely little when we consider the circumstances of the case.

Nothing is more difficult than for the owner of a dog to view it with unprejudiced eyes and to impartially compare it with another. The average man finds it impossible to it with another. separate the physical from the mental qualities of the animal. He thinks of his dog as his friend and companion, in whose society he delights—a being only less dear to him than are his human friends. Just as every mother proverbially thinks her own baby the most beautiful child on earth, so does the owner of a dog, be it good, bad or indifferent, feel more or less strongly that for him it is "the best dog in the world." And so, when this man stands outside the judging ring where his animal is being critically compared with others, and remembers all that his canine friend has been and is to him, he cannot understand why the judge too should not regard his favorite with like partial eyes. This is the exhibitor's posi-

The judge, on the contrary, sees this dog and each one of all the competitors with a lot of others; knows nothing of its intelligence, its tractability or its affection. To him it is one of a crowd, in none of whom he has any special per-

When it is considered how almost universal is this feeling of partiality on the part of the owners of the animals ex hibited in the bench shows, it seems remarkable, not that there is always some expression of dissatisfaction at the decisions of the judges, but that there should not be more

It is interesting to note, in comparing the present exhibi-

PROTECTING THE RAIL.

THE Nutmeg State is to the fore again with an addition to her game laws, which has long been needed. It was five years ago that the game law was so altered that neither woodcock, quail nor ruffed grouse could be shot prior to October 1st, and we have repeatedly called attention to the fact that for the four succeeding years the fall cock shooting was bet ter in Connecticut than for year's before. It was not so good last year, but only because of the terrible drought which made it impossible for the birds to find food in the accustomed spots, and obliged them to pass on to other and moister States. The non-export law, to which we called attention last week, will, if it can be enforced, be productive of great good. Connecticut has always been famous for its "patridge" covers, and while the law may bear a little hardly on those of us who have been accustomed to shoot within her boundaries, quorum pars sumus, still, if it will prevent the extensive snaring and shipment of these superb birds to New York and other extra State markets, we do not think that those whose pleasures are curtailed by the act will be disposed to grumble. This law will, it is hoped, soon receive the approving signature of the Governor. A bill for the protection of rail has long been needed in Connecticut, for it has been the custom in many localities to go on to the meadows in August, and before the migration has begun kill off the young birds reared there. The young thus destroyed are thin, and many of them scarcely full grown, and the old ones are only just beginning to recuperate after the fatigues of rearing their broods. Moreover, the weather is so warm that birds, if killed in considerable numbers, are extremely likely to spoil before any use can be made of them. It is much better to pospone the opening of the season until the grass is ripe, and the birds, by feeding on its nutritious grain, have become fat and strong of wing, if rail can ever be consid ered strong flyers. The excellent features of Connecticut's game laws we believe to be due, in a great measure, to the efforts of Dr. Alsop, of Middletown, Conn., who for the last two years has been the Senate Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and who is the president of the Middlesex County Association, of which favorable mention has been made in these columns.

The Connecticut rail law may well be adopted in other States, so far as to protect the birds on their breeding grounds. They should be treated as are other birds in this respect.

tion with previous ones, how the interest in certain strains of dogs has grown since the Kennel Club gave its first show in 1877. 'The catalogue of that year shows that seventeen St. Bernards were exhibited; this year there were fifty-two entries in this class. In 1877 there were four Irish water spaniels, in 1882 seventeen. At the first show there were twenty-five fox-terriers, at the last sixty, while in 1877 only eight collies were exhibited as against sixty this year.

In the well established sporting classes no similar increase in number has taken place, although of course more dogs are exhibited now than formerly; but in these classes the principal change to be noted is the constant improvement in the quality of the animals entered for competition. Most people have learned that it is worse than useless to send a commonplace animal to the show, and hence, as a rule, the dogs entered are above the average so far as form and beauty are indications of excellence. And if there are still some obstinate people who persist in believing that their dogs must win on the bench, notwithstanding the testimony of good authorities to the contrary, let us be thankful that their number is each year growing smaller.

An exhibition of this kind has other uses than the mere education of the masses. It serves, too, as a sort of convention of breeders and owners, and affords opportunities for the exchange of views and experiences which must have a good effect on the different strains of dogs.

The pressure on our kennel columns this week has obliged us to leave over much interesting and valuable matter.

BIG GAME IN WYOMING.

T is very gratifying to announce the passage of a law by the Territory of Wyoming, which is intended to prevent the wanton destruction of large game by the skin-hunters and others. The open season prescribed for the killing of deer, elk, moose, mountain sheep, mountain goat, antelope and buffalo is from August 1 to November 15.

The law strikes directly at the traffic in hides, by making it unlawful for any person to purchase or obtain by barter any green or untanned hide of the animals mentioned, and for transportation companies to have the same in possession for transportation.

The general provisions of the new law are excellent. Its passage by the Wyoming Council and House of Representatives is an encouraging indication of the changing public sentiment regarding the game slaughter. The framing and passage of the law have been in the hands of intelligent, determined and influential gentlemen; and the same vigor displayed in securing its enactment will, we believe, provide for its enforcement. A Wyoming game league is now being formed in which will be found the leading business and professional gentlemen of the Territory, as well as the federal and territorial officers. In the good work for which it will labor, this Wyoming game league will have the support of all friends of game protection; and it is to be hoped the "visiting sportsmen" will be among the strongest allies of the league.

DECAPITATE THE DOGS.—Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, is notable as one of the few cities in this country capable of sustaining a creditable bench show of dogs. It is generally considered to be a strong dog centre. All the more startling, then, because coming from Pittsburg, is the proposition that we should dispense with the use of field dogs. pleted, writes a Pittsburg man, because setters and pointers show the shooter just where the birds are, and then it is a comparatively easy matter to kill the game. Do away with the dogs, and, left to his own cunning, the gunner cannot get so many birds. The gratifying result will be that game will speedily increase and multiply upon the face of the The reasoning is sound; the conclusion is impregnaearth. ble; the plan proposed a most excellent one. We can think of only one suggestion to add; that is, that having sent all his dogs to the pound, our Pittsburg friend should sell his oun for old metal.

A Spring Plague. - With the May days come the song birds to nest in the orchard and by the roadside; and with them come the fellows who rob nests and destroy the songsters for the milliners' shops. Every spring brings this abominable nuisance. The bird robber's business is a regular trade, carried on by loafers and vagabonds, who are too lazy to earn an honest living. Many of the chaps who shoot the song birds and rob the nests to sell the booty, will just as readily steal chickens, and anything else they can lay their thievish hands on. The only way to save the birds is for every man and woman to constitute a self-appointed committee of one to combat the robber nuisance. The laws in most of the States provide proper punishment for these offenses. With a little pluck the laws can be enforced, and the vandalism suppressed. There ought to be a strong public sentiment on the subject in every viilage.

MR. OBER'S LECTURES.-The Boston papers speak in high praise of Mr. F. A. Ober's illustrated lectures on Mexico. Those who read his letters from that country, published in the Forest and Stream, will recall Mr. Ober's graphic descriptions of the country, the people, and the natural history of the Southern lands which he visited, and they will readily understand the pleasing way he has of entertaining

THE ICHTHYOPHAGI.

SMALL meeting, limited to the executive committee MALL meeting, limited to the executive containing will precede the regular annual dinner of the Ichthyo phagus Club. It will take place on a small island in the Great South Bay of Long Island as soon as the sign in the moon is right for eating strange fishes. The ostensible object of this most mysterious meeting is said to be to discuss the causes of the recent alarming mortality among the Lopholatilus chamaleonticeps and to inquire into the reason for the deterioration of the Ostrea virginiana in the Great South Bay. It is darkly hinted that the executive committee intend to try and use oyster shells for food, and that the president, Mr. John Foord, of the New York Times, has a process of extracting the lime from them and of converting the remainder into a jelly which will take a flavor equal to We know nothing of the truth of the finest ''calves foot,'' this rumor, which may have originated in the fact that the gentleman in question was seen to examine the shells of his Shrewsburys" and to compare them with those from some "Blue Points."

However this may be, we are glad to know that the mys tery of the dead tishes found so plentiful at sea, and which covered miles of ocean, will now be penetrated. The veil will be lifted from Ostrea virginiana (some folks calls 'em isters) and the astonished world will wonder why things now brought to light were not known before. Nothing is said of investigating the qualities of Johannisberger or other wines, with the more solid refreshments, so we suppose that nothing will be done in that line, but a significant hint of returning the next morning is given, so we presume that the hard-working investigators intend to return. But suppose that they should not! Suppose that the monsters of the deep, whose just anger these experimenters have aroused, by eating such of their relatives as might be so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, should rise and devour them! They could never be replaced-the Ichthy fellows we mean; and then there would be none to risk their lives in eating of the strange and hideous creatures which dwell in the water. None who would impair their digestions and suffer the pangs of dyspepsia for the sake of teaching their fellow mortals how to destroy their stomachs with different preparations of octopus, shark, sea worms, and the thousand leggy, slimy borribles which swim, crawl and burrow below the

Truly Congress ought to pension these noble men who so sacrifice themselves for the public good. The soldier has the applause of his comrades and the inspiring fife to encourage him in his career of slaughter for thirteen dollars per month, his food, clothing, medical attendance, and the privilege of being buried in his boots. But the Ichthyophagi have merely the approval of their own consciences and the nightmare to cheer them. Therefore let them have pensions sufficient to purchase weekly supplies of water snakes, hellbenders, octopods, lob worms, and such delicacies as will tickle the ichthyophagan palate.

We are not sure but a better plan would be to erect a home for such members of this noble club as may have destroyed their digestive apparatus by carrying experiment beyond the bounds allowed by their department of the interior, where they could be regaled on soups of razor clam, horsefoot crab, etc., and look upon a collection of such stuffed monsters as they ate in former times before their stomachs were laid up in ordinary. We speak feelingly on this subject, for we have dined with the club. We well remember the bisque of razor clams which started a vinegar factory to work on full time in our stomach in half an hour after eating. The indigestible devil fish then stimulated our gas factory (which is in the same place and works when the vinegar mill stops) to operation at its full capacity, while the shark steaks laid the foundation for a vigorous nightmare which was as frisky as a colt. We saw a shark with green goggles try to swallow John Foord, the president of the club, and was only prevented by a gigantic hellbender in knee breeches, which held on to his boots, while an octobus with a sewing machine tried to sew on a salt codfish to our left ear. Yes! They are nice fellows, and very enthusiastic in their good work, but somehow, ordinary fishes and meats are about suitable to our appetite; shad, Spanish mackerel, and trout, for instance.

FOREST AND STREAM FABLES.

I.—THE WISE AND FOOLISH PIKE.

NCE upon a time there were two Pike, who established themselves in two streams which were as like in size and character as two streams well can be. These Pike were both lusty fellows, and the terror of all the little fish that swam

Yet one of them, when the little fish were going up stream to spawn at the seasons when Nature commanded each kind to do so, was very forbearing toward them, and quite as careful of them as if they had been his own children, perhaps more so. He would go hungry rather than gobble up a Da or Shiner swimming past his reedy lair, heavy with eggs. He would comfort his interior with a Frog or two and the promise of many good things by and by, and turn his tail on temp-

Not so his fellow of the other stream. Woe to the little fish, no matter how heavy laden with spawn, that attempted to run the blockade of his port. He would devour them by the dozen and score, and even follow them relentlessly to the upper stream, where the water clattered over the pebbles, too shallow for him to pursue them further. He would not give over gorging himself upon them till his jaws would not

hide the tail of the last one taken, and for a while he had great sport, as he called it, and very jolly times indeed, get-ting much fatter than his neighbor of the other stream, whom he called a very silly fellow for not making the most of his present opportunities. But after a time it did not fare so well with him. The little fish grew shy of his stream, and chose rather to go up the other than to risk their lives and precious freight in the dangerous waters of this. So it came to pass that in the Fall, however sharply he watched, it was seldom that he saw the gleam of a down stream faring minnow's scales, and for very hunger he would have been thankful for a tithe of the fry that, out of pure gluttony, he had swallowed when he did not need.

Meanwhile his neighbor was in no such strait. Dace, Chubs and Shiners were sculling past his door in throngs, from those as hig as ever they could grow down to little chaps making their first (and last) voyage; and the Pike had as many as he liked, of whatsoever size or kind he chose. It is true he was a little out of practice, and at first did not snap a minnow at every rush in his accustomed dashing style; but with so many chances he did not mind the misses, and all his old trick of skill soon came back to him. Knowing how poorly off his neighbor was, he thought of inviting him over to share his sport with him a few days, but on second thought concluded it was better to let him suffer the whole consequences of his greed. At the beginning of Winter the self-denying and fore-casting Pike was as full of fat and contentment as his scales could hold, while his greedy and improvident neighbor was so starved and thin that he more than once mistook his own shadow for a slender minnow.

MORAL

Eat not the dough to-day if thou wouldst have cake to-

The Sportsman Courist.

HULKWA-WEWA.

A WEEK ON A FLORIDA RIVER.

A WEEK ON A FLORIDA RIVER.

It was midnight, and we were half way up the stream, the Hulkwa-wewa—the "Bad Water"—of the Seminoles, and the Ocklawaha of degenerate "Crackers."

There was rivalry between the two river steamers; the Okahumpkee passed the Panasofskee in the only "reach" wide enough for such a feat, and there was rejoicing and jeering on the one and lamentation and cursing on the other. The bursts of speed were tremendous, at times even reaching the unprecedented rate of four miles an hour. Old steamboat navigators of Florida waters watched this unparalleled attainment with breathless interest, and, whether friend or foe, retired after it was over to drink to an event that "marked the opening of a new era of travel in Florida."

This was at Buffalo Bluff. Victory crowned our efforts, and, amid showers of sparks and lurid gleams of light, we passed the Panasofskee. On the top of our wheelhouse was a blazing fire of pine knots, which shot its flashes far into the black depths of the swamp. The effect was sublime; tall cypress trees loomed up like ghosts and waltzed away into the darkness; every lichen on every tree stood out distinct, every tendril of tillandsia, and every seed pod of the maple. A squirrel, surprised on a limb of a tall tree, dropped his paws in wondernnent and stared at us openmouthed. The last quarter of the old moon shone through the moss-draned limbs of the forest trees; event bunches of maple. A squirrel, surprised on a limb of a tall tree, dropped his paws in wonderment and stared at us open-mouthed. The last quarter of the old moon shone through the moss-draped limbs of the forest trees; great bunches of mistletee and clumps of tallandsia, clinging to the blanghed tree trunks, looked like shaggy bears, in the white moon-like.

Astern could be seen the red glare of the vanquished Pana-

mistletoe and clumps of tallandsia, clunging to the bianched rere trunks, looked like shaggy bears, in the white moonlight.

Astern could be seen the red glare of the vanquished Panasofskee, now gleaming through the trees, now sending a broad lane of light across the stretch of glassy water.

At daylight I climbed to the pilot-house and found a negro at the helm. What a wonderful descendant of Ham was that negro! How skillfully he guided us!-now shawing a whole broadside of shrubbery, now grazing a protruding stump, and now just slipping over a sunken log. Placid, lake-like reaches, seldom more than a thousand feet in length, gave a bit of variety to the tortuous channel; but nakedness and misery were predominant. Bayous opened out at every turn, dotted with lilies and lettuce, reaching their blue and green into the gray of the cypress. Monarch of the swamp is the cypress, holding high its head and thrusting its spreading feet into the water, about which grow palmetoes and interlacing vines. This makes a lunding for a little vegetable matter, then a bit of earth, about which gather bignonius and water-lettuce, and land is formed.

The high rate of speed at which we were running required constant feeding of furnace, and at the first woodyard our steamer stopped, panting and wheezing, and sending valorous puffs through the forest.

Ill-starred Okahumkee! Most fortunate Panasofskee! This was the opportunity for our rival. She had wood and watershe passed us with triumphant snorts. And she kept ahead. Our superior speed availed us nothing, for attempting to pass her in that narrow channel would be like two trains passing on a single track—it has been tried, and failed. So we sailed up into Silver Spring, with the Panasofskee kicking up her heels at us defiantly, ludicrously, a great cascade breaking and foaming over her stern wheel.

Was this the spring De Leon heard of, this the Fountain of Youth that started him off on his chimerical scarch? By rare good fortune I have trodden in the footsteps of this gallant old

that the smallest silver coin may be followed by the eye as it sinks to the limestone ledges sixty feet beneath the sur-

that the smallest silver coin may be followed by the eye as it sinks to the limestone ledges sixty feet beneath the surface.

To ascend the Ocklawaha by steamer was interesting, though commonplace; to descend it by dug-out would enhance every beauty and add the poetry of exploration to the prose of ordinary travel. A bout was hired, a companion was in readiness, and ere the sun had set on the day of our arrival, we were gliding down the stream. For the use of the bout we paid two dollars; she was low, flat, and fifteen feet in length, propelled by paddle power. The Okahumkee was to take her back when we should reach the St. Johns, on her return trip. Then of the storekeeper who had thus honored 'us with his confidence, we made a purchase for the trip; a blanket, matches, some fishlines, crackers, sardines, tin cup, sugar and eggs. Paddle in hand, we drifted down Silver Spring Run, borne along by a four-mile current, past long walls of huge cypress and plots of beautiful illies, a turn every hundred yards, and every bend revealing some new beauty. Every object on the stream was clearly reflected and the minutest particle visible on its bed as in the spring itself. Every little white the current was increased by other springs that caused miniature whirlpools above the deep caverns whence they sent out their aqueous tribute.

"Seems like a dream," said Long, my companion, "to be swept so swiftly onward, past such a ceaseless panorama of beautiful scenes."

Five miles down we passed a beautiful orange grove grow fallen limbs and drift logs, and secured a cluster or two of histors where they seed and Long clambered ashore, over fallen limbs and drift logs, and secured a cluster or two of histors where.

The Ocklawaha has its source in some small lakes south and west of Silver Spring, though the latter contributes the greatest volume of water. At the confluence of the "trun" with the main stream we found a barge, old and abandoned, and here we halted a while to take a parting glance at the silver stream, which plunge

"Over our heads the towering, tenebrous boughs of the cypress

Met in a dusky arch, and trailing mosses in mid-air Waved like banners that hang on the walls of ancient cathedrals; Death-like the silence seemed, and unbroken, save by the herons, Home to their roosts in the cedar trees returning at sunset.

Or by the owl, as he greeted the moon with demoniac laughter.

Home to their roosats in the cedar trees returning at sunset. Or by the owl, as he greeted the moon with demoniac laughter."

In the gloom we drifted uncertainly: the prospect for a dry camp was not promising, but in turning a bend we saw a light, an open fire; near the fire was a woman, over the fire was an iron pot, both pretty certain evidence that there must be a man near, and hence a shanty and civilization. But this woman advised us not to camp there; she "lowed" the land was high and dry and the light-wood plenty, but, in her opinion, the water was bud, and would "even spile yer whisky ef yer had any." The yearning expressed in that woman's face as she interjected this—"ef yer had any," caused us both to cast an involuntary glance at the blanket covering our outfit, and then sped us on our way without regret. A mile below we found a place for a camp, landed and made a fire, and, with sardines, tea and canckers, and a dessert of wild oranges, supped satisfactorily. A pile of palmetto leaves formed our bed, and here, at our first camp, arose our first dilennma. We had but one blanket. By lying down in that interesting position known as "spoon fashion," we could barely manage to make it cover us. The question arose: Should we sleep on the blanket or under it; should it cover us or we it? This was perplexing a problem that we sat up half the night trying to solve it. At last it was decided that one of us should sleep outside and the other inside, taking turns at intervals of three hours. We drew lots for position, and it fell to Long to take the first outside; but I had not slept half an hour before I awoke shivering with cold and found my friend rejoicing in a whole "inside," which he had secured by rolling over. After this we slept beneath the blanket, and placed heavy stones at the corners to keep it down. The man with heaviest ballast on his side generally secured the greater portion of blanket.

As our fire blazed brightly far into the night, it attracted

by rolling over. After this we slept beneath the blanket, and placed heavy stones at the corners to keep it down. The man with heaviest ballast on his side generally secured the greater portion of blanket.

As our fire blazed brightly far into the night, it attracted the attention of some men who had been out hunting linkins, or Indian pullets, and they alarmed us by landing and inspecting the camp. We had but one firearm between us, and that a small revolver, which we both instinctively grabbed for as we awoke and saw those evil-looking faces bending over us. After a social smoke and a pull at the bottle they departed, with little speech, save to warn us against burning too much light-wood from the pile near us, as "the man ez cut that ere light-wood mought bring in a bill afor sun-up." This vision that they had evoked of the watchful wood-cutter, filled us with apprehension, and one of us kept hourly watch, in momentary expectation of being prodded with a knife or plugged with a bullet. The stars twinkled, the frogs and lizards chirped, the owls hooted, the limkin sent out his maniae laugh, and the night was vocal with their medley.

The "limkin," or "crying bird," is such a queer ornithological specimen that I cannot refrain, in this connection, from quoting its quaint description by Bartram. One hundred years ago this enterprising botanist penetrated the then wilderness of Florida, and discovered many things new and strange, among others the limkin. "There is inhabiting the low shores and swamps of this river and the lakes of Florida a very curious bird, called by an Indian name, Epikonskya, which signifies in our language the Crying Bird. It is about the size of a large domestic hen, all the body above and beneath is of a dark lead color, every feather edged or tipped with white, which makes the bird appear speckled on a near view. The eye is large and placed high on the head; the bill or beak is five or six inches long, arched or bent gradually downward, and flatted at top and beneath, which makes it appe

The renewing of the fire under these circumstances was a matter of extreme discomfort; but the crackling of twigs and the blazing of pine-knots soon enkindled in us a flame that quickened pulse and limb. To remove the last vestige of fog and chill from our systems Long brewed a pint cup of egg.nog, that is what the sinful would call it, but he said it was not regular egg.nog, as it lacked the principal ingredient, against which total-abstainers set their faces.

This was Sunday; there arose a question between us, whether we ought to tie up and lie idle all day, or let the boat drift with the current. Long advanced the rather specious argument, that drifting was not working; that the stream performed its allotted task in obedience to the mandate of a Great Creator, that it followed on and on, Sabbath and weekday alike; that we might launch our boat and drift upon its bosom without a qualm from even consciences like ours, that had been made tender by New England precepts, and case-hardened by repeated applications of Shorter Catechism. "Again," he said, "look at our provisions! a few eggs, a little sugar, and two or three oranges, to say nothing of the low state of our flour and pork!"

His unrighteous argument prevailed, we launched our skiff and drifted with the current. We passed shelly bluffs with understratums of lime-stone, above which were fields of limited extent containing sheep and bleating lambs. As if further to recall visions of a Northern spring, on this January day, we startled, every now and then, great flocks of blackbirds from the corn-like grass, which flew into the trees with whistled 'chick-arces;" and a robin, a few warblers, and a wren, completed the illusion. The river narrowed, and graceful palms stood up at every point, bignonias and lilies, and water lettuce joining their bases with the water. We drifted through beautiful channels and looked down long vistas between palmettoes and cypress festooned with vines, their images reflected in the mirror-like surface.

Must 1 pass this dream-la

no more colledion nearer than Palatka, 100 miles away! We packed up and paddled on in gloomy silence. The same though seemed to be passing through our minds, for suddenly Long broke out with, "Well, you didn't break the Sabbath so very much, after all, did you?"

In the afternoon our lesson of the morning was emphasized by our bringing up against a great log fallen across the stream, and by our having to row several miles back to the main channel against the current. A little attention would have prevented this mistake, as that river was as distinctly "blazed" as any path through the forest by the steamboat bumps and bruises on logs and trunks of trees. At one point in this tunnel through the swamp the trees approach so that there is a passage of only twenty-two feet in width, and the steamers have but a foot to spare on either side. This is called the "gate," the gate-posts being two mighty cypresses, their broad buttresses extending deep down into the mud, their ghostly arms and fingers of limbs and brunches stretched toward the sky far out of sight, above the overarching canopy of twigs and mosses. Just below the gate is the town and landing of Eureka. What the cracker who opened the place to the world found here when he bestowed upon it the name above puzzled us to find out. What we found was a landing of stumps, with a plank leading to firmer land beyond. A sagacious man must he have been who bestowed this cognomen upon this landing. He knew of the weakness of the world in general—to give credit always for what is expressed, without questioning; for, the vision of passing travelers being limited by the barrier of cypress, they would be prone to imagine the unseen land beyond as possessed of charms unuterable.

limited by the barrier of cypress, they would be prone to imagine the unseen land beyond as possessed of charms unuterable.

But I later had cause for imitating the example of the grand old Greek, and joyfully shouting Eureka! at the top of my lungs, for I found here that which enabled us to sail serenely on down the stream, picturing its beauties as we went. A man who met us as we paddled up to the plank at dusk informed us that the owners of the clearing, the "Harrison boys," were absent, but extended an invitation to their cabin. Securing our boat, we followed our new acquaintance to a humble hut of logs, where he made us welcome. The inovitable hog and hominy was our fare and the floor our bed, but we spread the blanket contentedly, being full of good cheer, with a fire on the hearth before us and a roof above us. At about midnight we heard the tramp of horses feet, and two brawny men soon after entered, each with a saddle and bridle over his arm, which he flung into a corner. Of course they discovered us lying on their floor, and after the first start drew their housekeeper aside and questioned him. My dark-tent, being the most conspicuous portion of my luggage, excited remark, and one of the newcomers launched at once into a knowing dissertation upon negatives. Hearing this, Long nudged mo, who required no jogging, for at the first discussion of photographic lore I was on end immediately.

"This feller says," quoth the man who had invited us here, "thet he's gut tew go to Palatky fer chimmykels; thet he wants tew photygraph the hull darned river, but his colcolly-something's give out."

"Collodion's what you mean, ain't it?"

"Yis, thet's it; he's feelin' kinder pokey about it, 's right smart daown in the mouth. Naow, John, you've gut some uv thet air, ain't yer?"

"Yis, I've gut a bottle on't somewhar."

smart daown in the mouth. Naow, John, you've gut some uv thet air, ain't yer?"

"Yis, I've gut a bottle on't somewhar."

"What will you take for it?"

Their backs were turned toward us and the conversation had been carried on in a low tone for fear of awaking us. To say that they were surprised at my sudden demand would be stating it but mildly.

"What will you take for that bottle of collodion?"

A satisfactory bargain was concluded, and after much conversation we retired, happy to find, in this isolated clearing, far from any settlement, one of those deluded beings who,

at some portion of their lives, imagine they will wrest a fortune from the world as peripatetic photographers.

The young Harrisons had here a comfortable cabin, ten acres of cleared land, with various outbuildings, a large garden well plantes with thrifty orange trees, and at the river a warchouse, and a grist mill and cotton-gin run by steam. They had taught themselves everything pertaining to the running of the engine and cotton-gin, and seemed to be young men of more than ordinary intelligence. How it warms one's heart to recall, even after the lapse of years, such instances of cheerful pluck and large-hearted endeavor as were here manifest. Many a time, when reflecting upon the great number of young men in our cities carning a precarious living by doing woman's work behind counters and in office, have I recalled the noble exertions of these cheerful young men in this clearing in the wilderness. Thousands of acres of land are open to trial in this land of sunshine, which will give a young man decided returns for outlay of labor, in, at least, refreshing slumber and a contented spirit.

At noon, next day, we drifted down again, through the same tortuous windings, to Log Landing. A picturesque little creek tempted us to make a side-exploration, and we rowed past a thrifty little settlement, containing a nursery of orange trees, cofton and sugar cane, to where a large waterwheel was slowly revolving; and this made such a pretty picture, with its background of palmettees and express, that I tried it with my new collodion with success. The creek had been dammed and furnished sufficient water-power to turn this wheel with its manner, all over the State, when the creek had been dammed and furnished sufficient water-power to turn this wheel with its manner, all over the State,

of orange trees, cotton and sugar cane, to where a large waterwheel was slowly revolving; and this made such a pretty picture, with its background of palmettoes and express, that I tried it with my new collodion with success. The creek had been dammed and furnished sufficient waterpower to turn this wheel with its dependent cotton-gins, rice mill and grist mill. In this manner, all over the State, are the citizens of Florida settling the problem of its future. Running out of the creek into the river we rowed on, the banks not notably pretty, though hung with an increased abundance of bigmoniss, past Forty-foot Bluff, a long, high ridge, crowded with palmettoes and deciduous trees. In a couple of hours we suddenly came upon a lone and dilapidated warchouse standing on the river's bank, with a great pile of light-wood and orange-box shooks its only company. This, we concluded, was lola, where, we had been told, we should find food and lodging. There was no other sign of house or individual, but after a long walk we reached a rambling, disjointed planter's dwelling, surrounded by fields run wild of wild plums and cane grass. In these fields wild rabbits and gophers hurrowed in abundance, and flocks of small birds dwelf in the mulberry, oak and China trees that surrounded the stables and cookhouse. Here we were made welcome and our goods locked up in the warehouse.

From this point, the famous Orange Lake was at that time reached, and we hired a cart, with nule and attendant driver, to transport us thither, desiring to see a native wild grove in process of being subjected to man. At Ocklawaha Church, a noted landmark, we met the parson on his circuit, which embraced the territory lying between Orange Springs and Silver Springs, twenty-five miles by land, and sventy-five hyriver. The road was stumpy and sandy, passing through plannetto scrub and pine barren, and there were very few settlers. About ten miles out we crossed a graded roadbed, once intended for the raliroad from Waldo, on the "Florida Road," to Ocala, a

will show.

Paddling on, we reached at dusk an overgrown clearing, which, seen through a vista of cypress trees hung with Spanish moss, and containing a small shanty, invited us to rest there for the night. No man disputed our entry, and we cut fresh leaves for a bed and built a fire near the "lean-to" roof of palmetto fans. Having now nothing but our tea and a few crackers, we soon had supper disposed of and essayed to sleep. It must have been about midnight—everything of importancealways occurs at midnight, in a well-conducted camp—that Long leaped up with a loud shout and, to my alarmed and sleepy eyes, appeared trying to divest himself of all his appared.

and sleepy eyes, appeared trying to divest himself of all his apparel.

"I've got a centipede on me, or a scorpion; he's crawling down my back. There! there he is; by Jove, but what a beast!" And he jerked something out from under his vest and flung it on the ground, stamping it out of shape in a second. "Pooh!" said I, "it wasn't anything harnaful, there isn't anything of that kind here. Don't you remember what the land company's books say—"there are are no noxious insects—not one—in the entire State!?" "But that wasn't an insect, he was too big; he spread himself the whole length of my spine." "Oh, that's all imagination, you mustn't let such little things—Jerusalen! Long, just reach down my back and catch that animal. Oh, I know this is a centipede, sure; he's got a thousand and one legs."

"No, you don't," retorted the unfeeling Long, "there are 'no noxious insects in Florida, hey? How do you like it?" Meanwhile I was writhing in an agony of apprehension, feeling a most horrible rasping on my skin from this infernal

something, that had crawled down my back. Feeling gin-certy for the animal, and with my flesh creeping at the sen-

something, that had crawled down my back. Feeling gingerly for the animal, and with my flesh creeping at the sensation. I at last seized and drew it forth, dropping it at once it was in sight. Then the cause of our terror was revealed as a "walking-stick" insect, with a slender body some four inches long and winy legs, looking like an animated green twig. It rolled its protruding eyes so wickedly and felt for us so viciously with its wiggling legs, that, finding a lot more of them in the leaves, we unanimously agreed to sit by the fire the remainder of the night. This we did, groaning over our perverseness at leaving the widow's hospitable root, and thus the young ladies were avenged.

We found a trolling spoon and line tangled in some water plants, the next morning, probably dragged away from some ascending steamer, and that day we caught some fine black hass. It grieves me to relate that we had-no adventure with the alligator, and though I am aware that the reader will severely frown upon any Florida story without an alligator in it, yet it is impossible to lug one in at this late period. We saw but few, though every tourist that went up on the steamer and came down on the same, returned boasting that he had slain his thousands and tens of thousands. With our small revolver we peppered at a few black snouts, and once got near enough to one to rap him on the head with a paddle, but emptured not one. The river widened, as we neared its embouchure, and approached the mighty Saint Johns, and we drifted placifly along past outer by years. got near enough to one to rap him on the head with a paddit but explured not one. The river widened, as we neare its embouchure, and approached the mighty Saint John and we drifted placidly along, past quiet bays and siler creeks that were margined with lily pads and reflected the woods above them. On the other shore our voyage ended.

FREDERICK A. OBER.

PENNSYLVANIA RESORTS.

In your issue of 6th inst., "Constant Reader" asks advice as to a healthy location for invalids of consumptive tendencies. I am fearful of giving advice that may lead to regrets; but I do know that our high pine and oak barrens hold better promise for weak lungs than the Northern Wilderness. By consulting Colvin, and other reliable authorities, it will be seen that the Adirondack region is exceptionally damp and cool, which is the reverse of our highlands, and cannot be favorable to catarrhal, bronchial, or lung difficulties

ficulties.

What I said of Oregon Hill is true to the letter. What I said of Oregon Hill is true to the letter. But I doubt if more than a dozen boarders could find good quarters there. For information as to the Oregon Hill region, address George Dodd, Cumps Corners, Lycoming county, Pa. On Pine Creek, twelve miles from Wellsboro, is the host-

doubt if more than a dozen boarders could find good quarters there. For information as to the Oregon Hill region, address George Dodd, Camps Corners, Lycoming county, Pa. On Pine Creck, twelve miles from Wellsboro, is the hostelite of George Herrington.

He has a large hotel, for the backwoods, is in a healthy location, and in reach of several trout streams.

Six miles above Herrington is the "Izaak Walton House," in the little village of Gaines. It is a noted resort, often referred to by Genio C. Scott, who spent some time there, and other sportsmen.

Above Gaines, six miles, you reach the "Ansley House," Pike Mills, Potter county, Pa. This would be my objective point. West Branch, South Branch, the Genesee Fork, and several other trout streams are easily reached from here. The ground is high and dry. It is twelve miles from Wellsboro, over a most delightful and romantic route. The fare is \$1.50. Wellsboro is reached by rail.

Board at any of the above-named places may be had for from \$5 to \$7 per week, according to requirements. We have no lakes in Tioga county. Clear, brawling trout streams are in pleanty. In Pine Creek—which is a respectable river—there is good fishing for eels, chub, dace, etc., while below the dans, trout of a pound or more are often caught. You need no guide here at \$2.50 or \$8 per day, and found. You can possess your soul in peace. Twenty rods back of the Ansley House you may get away from all humanity, and you may climb to the top of the pine-crowned ridge to the north, lie there and read, inhale the fresh air, and wait for the dinner-hell, for which you will probably be quite ready. The only choice between Oregon Hill and Antley's, is, that Oregon Hill is more secluded and lonely. It like to be alone. Susquelanna county, Pa., has fifty lakes, stocked with bass, and with many summer resorts scattered about the shores, and among the hills. It is becoming popular. The county lies lower, and is a trifle more cool and moist than Tioga, but is very healthy. Edward Rose, who keeps summer loc

Twenty-two miles below Wellsboro is Cedar Run. It has some claims to the consideration of the health-seeker. Milk, eggs, trout, with venison in the season, may always be had. It is rather remote from market.

Lastly, the village of Wellsboro may be mentioned for the benefit of those who need a quiet, healthful rest, and do not care for woods-life, or "camping out."

There are six hotels and several private boarding houses in Wellsboro. The village is dry, well shaded, with eleven miles of good plank-walk for the pedestrian, with six trout streams within eight miles. I will only add that, after residing in thirteen different States, I chose Wellsboro as my home, and am not sorry; and that I have no interest in any hotel or resort on the carth. I will answer any letter sent to hotel or resort on the earth. I will answer any letter sent to me to the best of my ability.

Nessmuk.

Wellsboro, Tioga County.

Noticing in this week's issue of FOREST AND STREAM an item headed "Wolves in Virginia," I thought, perhaps, it might interest some of your many readers to know that quite a respectable sized pack of these animals roam in the wildeness of the Blacklick Creek region, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania.

ness of the Blacklick Creek region, in camera county, sylvania.

There are miles of the region named, although situated in a comparatively settled country, through which no human being would care to penetrate. A few deer are found in the same locality, but no doubt the wolves keep the number down by destroying the fawns, and perhaps the older ones also. There was great complaint made last winter (1880-81) by the farmers in that section by reason of the destruction of their sheep by these pests, but I have heard none this winter.

The game in this (Cambria) county consists of deer, wild The game in this (Cambria) county consists of deer, wild turkeys, grouse, squirrels, woodcook and pigeons in their annual flights; our streams contain trout, black bass, pikeperch, a few pike, sunfish and suckers. The trout are generally small, not averaging more than seven inches in length. Bass vary from one-half pound to three and four pounds, the latter kind very scarce, but all sizes of them gamy. Pikeperch are caught in the Conemaugh River, below this place, weighing eight and ten pounds.

A party of Pittsburg gentlemen purchased, some three years ago, the "Reservoir property," some eight or nine

miles from Johnstown. This reservoir was, in the days of the Pennsylvana Canal, used as a feeder for the same, but after the abandonment of the canal, in 1863, I believe, broke, and left five hundred acres, which had been under water, dry land. It was left in this condition until these gentlemen purchased it, when they at once went to work and recreeted the dam, which at the first high water broke again. Nothing daunted, however, they again erected it, and it has stood the spring and fall floods ever since. It is about sixty feet deep at the breast, and backs the water of the South Fork some three miles, and is perhaps one-half mile in width. Altogether, it is as fine a sheet of water as geese and ducks could choose to alight upon, or in whose depths the bass with which it is stocked could find to swim. The owners have erected a club house for their convenience and provided themselves with bouts for fishing and duck shootmiles from Johnstown. This reservoir was, in the days of provided themselves with boats for fishing and duck shooting. As a matter of course outsiders are excluded, and no one permitted to shoot or fish there except themselves. Johnstown has a Game and Fish Association in a flourishing condition and themselves. one permitted to show of the Johnstown has a Game and Fish Association in a flourishing condition, and the preservation of game and fish is looked after by the proper parties.

Octo.

Johnstown, Pa., April 8, 1882.

Matural History.

HOW THE OPOSSUM BREEDS.

HOW THE OPOSSUM BREEDS.

THE question as to how the animals of the order Marsupialia breed, is one which for a long time was involved in obscurity, and about which the general public have still very vague ideas. To enumerate all the absurdities that have been advanced by ignorant people to explain some of the puzzling facts connected with the production of the young of the opossum, would be out of place here. The subject was carefully studied by Dr. Bachman during a number of years, and at various times this author published the results of his observations, and finally, in June, 1849, prepared for the "Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America," a summary of his investigations into the breeding of the opossum.

Several times recently we have received inquiries asking for an explanation of the subject, which is to so many people enveloped in mystery, and for the enlightenment of those who inhabit the regions where the opossum abounds, we give

who inhabit the regions where the opossum abounds, we give

who inhabit the regions where the opossum abounds, we give a few facts about the matter.

It is interesting to run back over the early authors and see what impossible and laboriously ingenious theories they evolved to explain the long-known facts that the young of the opossum when first found in the natrophium or pouch of the mother are very minute and apparently imperfectly developed. It was stated that "the pouch was the matrix of the young opossum, and that the mamme are, with regard to the young, what stalks are to their fruits." Other authors wrote of "two sorts of gestation, one uterine and the other mammary." The newly-born young are spoken of as "abortions," "not fectuses but gelatinous bodies," and as recently as wrote of "two sorts of gestation, one uterine and the other mammary." The newly-born young are spoken of as "abortions," "not fectuses but gelatinous bodies," and as recently as 1842, Dekay, in his "Natural History of New York," said: "The young are found in the external abdominal sac, firmly attached to the teat in the form of a small gelatinous body, not weighing more than a grain. It was a long time believed that there existed a direct passage from the uterus to the teat, but this has been disproved by dissection. Another opinion is that the embryo is excluded from the uterus in the usual manner and placed by the mother to the teat; and a third that the embryo is formed where it is first found."

Owen's investigations into the birth of the young kangaroo showed that in these animals the young was born in the usual way, and was placed by the mother within the pouch, where it soon became attached to the teat, and this discovery afforded reasonable probability that the same thing would be

usual way, and was placed by the mother within the pouch, where it soon became attached to the teat, and this discovery afforded reasonable probability that the same thing would be found true of the opossum. It was a long time before Bachman was able to discover the young opossum in utero, and all his endeavors to breed the opossum in confinement were trule. He began therefore by setting to work to find out, as nearly as possible, the season of the year at which the young were brought forth. This he learned, by the examination of numerous specimens with the young already in the pouch, to be about the first week in March in South Carolina, but when he attempted to secure a series of females for the examination, he found himself unable to do so. He says: "In the third week in February, 1847, by offering premiums to the servants on several neighboring plantations, we obtained in three nights thirty-five opossums, but of that number there was not a single female. A week afterward, however, when the young were contained in the pouch, we received more females than males. From this circumstance we came to the conclusion that during the short period of gestation, the females, like those of some other species of quadrupeds, particularly the American black bear, conceal thenselves in their burrows and can seldom be found." By changing the method of capture, and directing that they should be sought for during the daytime in places where they were likely to be found resting, Dr. Bachman subsequently secured a few grayid females be found resting, Dr. Bachman subsequently secured a

method of capture, and directing that they should be solight for during the daytime in places where they were likely to be found resting, Dr. Bachman subsequently secured a few gravid females.

A dissection of these individuals showed that the young previous to birth are very small, some of those removed from the parent weighing two and one-half grains, and the largest obtained by a Clesarian operation after the birth of the remainder of the litter, weighing four grains. Others of the same litter, however, after birth weighed three and one-half and three and three-quarters grains. The young when newly born are naked and flesh-colored. The eyes and ears are closed by a delicate integrument, and the oral orifice is very small, being merely large enough to admit the very attenuated teat. The claws are visible, the nostrils open. The length of the body is about one-half an inch, that of the tail one-sixth of an inch.

It is thus seen that the young when born are perfectly developed. Dr. Bachman states that the large one referred to above moved several inches along the surface of a table, and lived two hours after its removal from the parent. The period of gestation appears to be fifteen or sixteen days. The observations made point to the conclusion that the young are placed in the pouch by the mouth of the mother, and its seems probable that she assists them to take hold of the teats. Young which had been sucking were detached from the mother, but allowed to remain in the pouch, and were afterward found to be attached to the manmae. Another experiment was then tried. "Believing that the mother would not readily adopt the young of another, or afford them any assistance, we removed six out of ten that composed her brood, returned two of her own to the pouch, together with three others fully double the size, that had been obtained from another female. She was soon observed doubled up with her nose in the pouch, and one half grains.

attached to the teat. Seven hours afterward she was examined again and both the small ones were attached, but the three larger ones still remained crawling about the pouch. On the following morning it was ascertained that the mother had adopted the strangers, as the whole family of different

had adopted the strangers, as the whole family of different sizes were deriving sustenance from her."

The growth of the young is very rapid, and we are told that in one week one of them increased in weight from three and three-quarters to thirty grains. It was now an inch and a quarter in length exclusive of the tail, which measured one half an inch. At this period the pouches of the females were quite apparent, and the young used the prehensile tails, twining them about the necks of their companions. The young venture out of their pouch when they are about five weeks old.

Such in brief is the story of the breeding of the young.

five weeks old.

Such in brief is the story of the breeding of the opossum. It is told by Dr. Bachman at considerable length and with many interesting details, in the work to which we have above. alluded. It is not surprising when we consider the habits of the animal, the short period of gestation and the other ac-companying circumstances, that its method should have so long remained a mystery to scientific men, nor that even now there should be much popular misconception in regard to it, and many fanciful and absurd ideas about how it takes place should be still implicitly believed in by the ignorant.

Two New Thrushes.—In the advance sheets of the proceedings of the U. S. National Museum, now publishing, we find the descriptions of Mr. Ridgway of two new subspecies of North American Hylocichlæ. One of these. Hylbrichlæ Juscescens sulicicola, is a Rocky Mountain form, not hitherto distinguished from the ordinary fuscescens. In coloration it presents some points of resemblance to ustuduta. It is decidedly larger than fuscescens, and the upper parts are much less tawney and the jurgulum less distinctly buff. Specimens are in the National Museum from Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota. The second new form here described, Hylocichlæ ukriciæ Bichnelli, was discovered by Mr. E. P. Bicknell, of Riverdale, New York, breeding among the Catskill Mountains, in Ulster county, N. Y. No one else appears to have met with it, and the only specimens known are those collected by him. It should also be said that Mr. Bickell detected the differences between the present form pears to have met with it, and the only specimens known are those collected by him. It should also be said that Mr. Bicknell detected the differences between the present form and the true alticia, and pointed them out to Mr. Ridgway. The seven specimens upon which the new race is based are all noticeably smaller than the true alticia, and have the bills more slender than in that form. There are also slight and not very well warked peculiarities of coloration. On this point Mr. Bicknell says: "In regard to the differences of coloration of the two forms, I find that, although some specimens in my series can be closely matched, the majority can be separated by color differences. These, however, are not very tangible, but most specimens of the smaller form present a somewhat undefinable appearance which separates them from the larger. This is best seen about the head, and seems to be produced by a brownish shade relieving those colors which in true alteix are dark and sooty. Though my two Catskill examples are darker than spring specimens of altein, specimens of the smaller form taken in the fall are quite uniformly paler than those of true alteix taken at the same season; and though this seems to be contary to a recognized law of geographical distribution, it is certainly the fact. season; and though this seems to be contrary to a recognized law of geographical distribution, it is certainly the fact. Besides in the general color it is noticeable in the legs and fect, some of the smaller forms having the tarsi a pale clear yellow, while in many large specimens they are uniformly dark. The base of the lower mandible is also more largely and generally yellow in the smaller form." Ornithologists and collectors will no doubt speedily detect other examples of this race, now that attention has once been called to it.

A REGIMENTAL PET ANTELOPE.—A doe antelope, about a fortnight old, was caught neur a garrison town in India, in 1875, and was adopted by the English regiment stationed there. Says the London Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.* "She was 'nursed' and brought up by Corporal Ward of the drums, and though very wild at first soon evinced a strong taste for music, so much so that, after about six months' drill, she was handed over to the band, and from that time marched at the head of the regiment on all occasions. From India 'Fan' came to England, where the ollicers of the regiment presented her with a massive silver collar with the regiment bonor of making acquaintance of several of the Royal Family. On the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Indore, when the guard of honor was furnished by the regiment, 'Fan' was the first to welcome him on his arrival at the Residency and received cordial notice. On the arrival of the regiment at Portsmouth she attracted the notice of H. S. H. Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimer, through whose kindly forethought a special order was issued to the sentries on the main guard to allow the little antelope to graze on the Governor's green. She was also much admired and petted by H. R. H. the Princess of Wales and her children, while they were staying at Government House, Portsmouth. 'Fan' accompanied the band of the regiment to the Grand Volunteer Review at Edinburgh in 1881, and, while standing opposite the saluting point, had the honor of attracting the notice of Her Majesty the Queen. After the arrival of the regiment in Enniskillen, 'Fan' very soon made friends with the townspeople, and was well-known within a radius of six miles of the town. It is believed now that she was not killed malliciously, but in mistake for a wild deer that was roaming about. Be that as it may, it seems very hard that, after fol-A REGIMENTAL PET ANTELOPE. - A doc antelope, about miles of the town. It is believed now that she was not killed maliciously, but in mistake for a wild deer that was roaming about. Be that as it may, it seems very hard that, after following the drum for seven years in India and England, the Pet of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers' should be shot within a mile of the very town from which the regiment takes its

The Boys and the Woodpeckers,—Upon the old homestead in Waldo county, Maine, where my brothers and myself were born, was a large orchard, a great resort for woodpeckers and many other varieties of birds. resort for woodpeckers and many other varieties of birds. The orchard was our play ground and we became as familiar with the birds as with the apple trees and their fruit. We got the impression the woodpeckers were spoiling the trees by picking holes through the bark, and undertook to drive them from the orchard with stones and clubs this gave us great sport, but was not always attended with success. The redhead was our favorite and we readily accorded to him the most intelligence and pluck, and it was rarely we succeeded in driving him from the orchard. He would hide away from us, and make circuitous dights that showed great cunning, as well as good judgment. After planting was over, about the list of June, the men up on the place would go to the woods to peel hemlock back. My brothers and myself would go with them to assist in piling up the bark as they cleaved it from the trees. On one of these occusions we had observed for a number of days our old favorite, the red-headed woopecker, making very regular flights to and from a number of maple trees that stood near us. As if it were but yesterday, I remember the bright June morning, my brother and myself climbed the trees and discovered that Mr. Redhead was catching flies, in the manner described in my paragraph to the FORESTAND STREAM. On several other occasions, I have noticed the red-headed woodpecker catching flies, but never in any other locality.—CLIFFORD. (Marion, Mass., April 8, 1882.)

Cars for New Zealand Rabbits.—The necessity of keeping down the rabbits which are eating up the colony of New Zealand has led to a demand for cats for rabbiting. According to the Pall Mall Guette, professional rabbiters, who are paid a price ranging from 1s. to 3s. for each dozen skins, according to their state, have been employing cats to aid them in the capture, and the venture has been so successful that in some parts good rabbiting cats can command half a crown each. That history repeats itself is an axiom often brought to mind, and perhaps before long some enterprising speculator, like the nursery hero who was thrice Lord Mayor of London, may lay the foundation of a colosal fortune by the export of cats. New York city can furnish one cat to every rabbit in the world.

A Destroyer of Birds' Nests.—A correspondent writes to us, expressing surprise that he has never seen the raccoon mentioned as an enemy of game birds, and affirms that, in his opinion, it is the worst one that they have. This is saying a little too much. No doubt this nocturnal provder does destroy many nests of eggs in the course of a season, but 'coons in most localities are not sufficiently abundant to do any great amount of harm. That they do some is undeniable.

Birds That Have Come.—Brooklyn, April 19.—While walking in the north end of Central Park, April 16, I was surprised to see a-specimen of the cardinal red bird (*C. virginalusius*). The bird was a female, rather shy, continually chirping and flying from tree to tree. As to identification, of that I am certain, being very familiar with this species in the South. I also saw specimens of the scarlet tanager, two males and one female.—Geo. B. Badder.

Squirrels in Confinement.—New York, April 21.—In regard to the question of "F. R. W.," in last week's paper, would say that I have a gray squirrel which had three young ones on the 6th inst. It was trapped, logether with its mate, which died a few days after I got them. on February 12.—H. T. W.

Game Bag and Gun.

He told them to the toiling growd Such music as the woods and streams Sang in his ear, he sang aloud.

-WHITTIER

MEMORIES OF A FLORIDA TRIP.

MEMORIES OF A FLORIDA TRIP.

I THINK it was in November, 1847, that I left home for a visit to the Mississippi Valley, and not being in an extreme hurry to reach the particular place, concluded to take the State of Florida in my route. It was not the nearest way by any means, but some friends were going there about that time and my curiosity impelled me to take the trip. Indeed, I had heard much of its mild climate, its beautiful orange trees, its dense hammocks, and the game which abounded. I took my gun along, hoping that an opportunity would present itself whereby I could display my skill as a marksman and get something to add to the bill of fare, which I was advised was not the very best which was ever set before a man for the gratification of his appetite. Facilities for travel, either in or out of that State, were by no means so good as at present; so, after a ride of about seventy miles in private conveyance and mail, coach, we got on the train at Canden, S. C., and went to Charleston. From the latter place we took steamer to Savannah, and thence to Palatka on the St. Johns. on the St. Johns.

Palatkā on the St. Johns.

We left Savannah early Sunday morning, and to avoid the effects of an open ocean trip, took what was called the inland passage. Whilst the tide was up no difficulty was experienced and the steamer made fair headway through the tortuous channels which lie between the banks and the mainmanu passage. Whilst the lide was up no difficulty was experienced and the steamer made fair headway through the fortuous channels which lie between the banks and the mainland. But at low tide the water was insufficient for navigation and we grounded. Going out on the deck I saw the mate rapidly catching blackfish, and hastily going to my trunk I brought forth a line and hook—Sunday as it was—and for the first and last time in my life violated the obligation which I had been early taught, to "observe the Sabbath day." A near kinsman, who was traveling with me, thought it his duty to reboke me by telling me that my mother would be shocked to hear, if she ever did, that I had forgotten the precepts which she had carnestly sought to "chain in my memory." I had caught several nice ones before the reprimand, and upon its being given, "truly repented and was heartily sorry." But between the mate and myself over thirty had been caught—enough to make an excellent dish of a most excellent fish in most excellent condition. For be it known, that he who has never eaten a fish killed and cooked at once—the sooner the better—has missed a luxury good enough for mortals. Dinner came on in less than an hour, and at the center of the table was an immense dish of blackfish nicely fried. My monitor stood looking wistfully, evidently anticipating the joys of a splendid dinner. I mildly suggested that as the fish were caught on Sunday his scruples on the subject should prevent his "ratification" of the act by converting the spoils to his own use. But he thought, perhaps properly, that he could not inquire as to the time either his bread or his meat and been secured, and as he was fond of fish, he would see how they tasted; and seating himself opposite the dish, so soon as politeness would allow, he had helped himself to a choice one, and showed by the operation of his jaws that the food, to his taste, was quite as good as he desired.

Not many years before this, what purported to have been a sermon at Helena, Ark., by a flatboatman

of his jaws that the 1000, while what purported to have been a sermon at Helena, Ark., by a flatboatman from Indiana, who had carried down the river a load of whisky, had been published far and wide, and striking the fancy of the writer as an excellent thing in its way, he had easily committed it to memory. On several occasions, when passing along the

highways, and coming to a store where several persons had gathered, he amused himself, if he did not his audience, by repeating the sermon. During his meanderings he visited a little town in the interior of the State, stopped at a hotel kept by Mrs. Blank, the wife of an ex-elergyman who had gone to that country to convert the heathen (so it was said), and finding a widow somewhat advanced in life, who was the owner of considerable real and personal estate, he concluded that her money was better than calling the "lost children of the house of israel," and he took her and her worldly goods for "better and for worse." With him, at least, he did not enter these bonds "lightly and unadvisedly," but soberly, discreetly, advisedly, and in the "love of peft." Thereafter he had a home and she an object of support. He "hung his ministerial harp upon the willow," and contented himself by listening to the music of her authoritative voice. Well, she kept the hotel, and during the night in question two kinsmen and myself were her guests. We had a substantial supper, and after her regular boarders had finished their meal I remained alone and engaged in conversation with the hostess. During the talk I made some sober reflections upon the state of morals of the country, when she asked if I was a preacher. I replied that I had preached several times since I had been in Florida, but was sorry to say my congregations had been much smaller than I desired. She then told me that there was a church in the town; that there soldom had preaching: that her husband used to "hold"

asked if I was a preacher. I replied that I had preached several times since I had been in Florida, but was sorry to say my congregations had been much smaller than I desired. She then told me that there was a church in the town; that they seldom had preaching; that her husband used to "hold forth," but had quit it, and if I was willing, she would have the bell rung, and I could have a good and appreciative audience. I offered the apology for declining the use of the church, that I had been traveling and was too much fatigued for anything like a regular discourse. She then offered me the use of a large parlor, and I accepted the special call. On my part it was thoughtless lumor, and I left the table, not supposing I should hear of it again.

I joined my companions in the parlor, and it was not a great while before the "neighbor lads and lassies," with her servants, came in, the candles were duly lighted, a small table brought in, and there were placed upon it, "the big Ha Bible, ance her father's pride," and a hymn-book. When I bargained for, and told my friends that I was in a decided scrape. They reprimanded me for the indulgence of a disposition to humor, and consoled me by saying that they were both glad and sorry. There was, it seemed to me, but one way to get out of the dilemma, and that was to go through, and so I determined that they should have a sermon. Pretty soon the old lady approached me, and stated that the notice being so short the congregation would be small, and all were present who could be expected to attend. "Now, Parson," said she, "where will you have the candle stand placed?" It is almost needless to say that as I had been educated in the belief that I should not deal lightly with holy things, nor make a mockery of the "Book of Life," my conscience rebelled at the bare idea of having a Bible near me, when I delivered the sermon I was about to pronounce; so, thanking her for her courtesy, I told her that I was so very familiar with the portion of Scriptures upon which I proposed to desean

After aunouncing my subject as contained in these words, I saw a faint smile upon the countenance of Brother Blank, but all others appeared as if they thought a "candle of the Lord" had been kindled in their midst, and was soon to send I saw a faint smile upon the countenance of Brother Blank, but all others appeared as if they thought a "candle of the Lord" had been kindled in their midst, and was soon to send forth its blazing light to dispel the moral darkness of the kind. When I described the different kinds of "sperrits" the world contained, they still looked solemu. And so they looked when I spoke of "fox fire and camphire, and fire in the front and fire in the rear, and fire and fall back, and fire away Flanagan." I had an intelligent and appreciative audience, who hung spellbound upon the flowing cloquence which issued from my lips, making them think they had been "touched with fire." At last, when I got to the closing part of the sermon devoted to a vindication of the doctrine of the "final perseverance of the saints," and illustrated it by a "possum up a "simmon tree," the old lady discovered, for the first time, what manner of preacher I was. At the conclusion, seeing her busband induleing in laughter, she came forward shaking her finger at him and exclaiming: "You needn't laugh, for it is a better sermon than you can preach." I indulged the hope that as it was a custom for preachers and railroad men to be charged half rates, the old lady would give me the benefit of it when I paid my bill in the morning. But she did no such thing.

In Florida I took my first "fire hunt." It was near Orange Lake. The party consisted of Major Tole, James Ferry, Dudley Task and myself, and a negro man whom we carried along to assist in case we got any venison. A little stray hound had followed us, much against our will, but we managed to keep him under control. Tole, Task and I had guns, while Ferry carried the pan, and Granville, the darkey, the axe. I insisted upon having the first shot, and as it was conceded, after walking about a half-mile from the house, I took my position just behind the light. We had gone but a little way when Ferry whispered that he saw eyes. Then he stated that they had disappeared. We followed the direction, and soon came

reverented up and down an adjacent savanuan in repeated vibrations.

The two sparks had been extinguished, but we heard no running hoofs nor the stumble of death. Just then we thought of our little dog, and whistling him forward, he came at an eager pace, and soon told us that he was on the trail. After a run of fifty or sixty yards, he stopped. We went up, and there lay a peghorn buck, the result of the shot. One pellet had gone through his ear, another had fractured one of the spikes, and a third had struck on the top of his runp, cutting the hair and skin for several inches in its forward runge, and then entering about the middle of the back, near the spinal column. His tail was toward me, and he had looked back over the shoulders. He was strung, shot-bag style upon the shoulders of Granville, and we went on our way. Soon we heard, the wail of a panther, went on our way. Soon we heard the wail of a panther, who had smelt the blood, but we did not see it.

As we were wending our way through the pine woods, erry motioned to me to come forward and take another As we were wending our way through the pine woods, Ferry motioned to me to come forward and take another shot. But as I looked toward him, I saw the light, and knew that it was from fire. But to have a little fun at the expense of Task, I beckoned to him. He readily stepped in front, leveled his gun, and just as he was about to shoot the light blazed up, and we discovered it came from the chimney of a cabin occupied by negroes, and was not hore than thirty yards off. We thought it was about a quarter of a mile, and Task's shot would only have served to "adorn a tale" at his expense. If he had shot there would have been no joke to tell.

tale at his expense. If he had shot there would have been no joke to tell.

This country has, in many respects, greatly changed since I saw it. Many of the hammocks have been cleared and put in cultivation (the dry ones, of course, for many of them are rolling, and have the same contour as the surrounding country). Orange groves are to be seen nearly everywhere, and railroads offer means of easy access, where formerly a sandy road was the only facility.

From all reports, orange culture offers the best hopes for a large income from capital and labor, of any avocation in this country. That it is a good business, there is no doubt, and will continue to be, unless climatic influencesshall prove destructive to the trees, or these again become subject to the attacks of insects. It is a lovely crop. Nothing which I have seen surpasses the beauty of

"the orange trees Whose fruit and flowers in the breeze Are wantoning together, free, Like age at play with infancy."

Are wantoning together, free, Like age at play with infancy."

[The sermon alluded to by "Wells" was published in the April number of the *Century* magazine, in Mr. Henry Watterson's paper on the humors of the South. A correspondent of the Louisville *Contary* magazine, in Mr. Henry Watterson's paper on the humors of the South. A correspondent of the Louisville *Contary* magazine, in Mr. Henry Watterson's paper on the humors of the South. A correspondent of the Lauthor of the Harp-of-a-thousand-strings sermon was the Rev. Henry Lewis, formerly of Memphis, but afterward, and, if still living, now, a citizen of Homer, Louisana. Mr. Lewis was a gentleman of rare ability, a poet, a wit, and a humorist of the first order. He was also a Methodist clergyman of the highest standing, of unimpeachable integrity and veracity, and universally respected by all who knew him. He has hosts of friends all over the South and Southwest, from Tennessee to the Gulf and from Plorida to Texas, in many parts of which extensive region he labored as a preacher of the Gospel. When he resided at Memphis, a few years before the war, I heard him repeatedly say (or rather admit, in response to the direct question) that he was the author of that sermon. In answer to an inquiry of my own, he made substantially the following statement: As a matter of fact, he supposed that an old Hardshell Baptist preacher, navigating a trading "broadhorn' or flatboat down the Mississippi to New Orleans, away back in the second or third decade of the century, did the up one Sunday at Waterproof, a little Louisiana town below Vicksburg, and did deliver a sermon something like, or rather having a disant resemblance to, the one afteward written out by Mr. Lewis and published in a Mississippi paper. At all events, such was the purport of an anecode that circulated from mouth to mouth for a long time in that region previous to any publication. That ancedote was simply the germ, and a very small germ it was, from which the sermon as published slowly grew. At last, af

CONNECTICUT RAIL LAW.

CONNECTICUT RAIL LAW.

NOTICE that a correspondent in last week's Forest and Stream writes "Perhaps no State in the Union has had more tinkering done to the laws that relate to the taking of fish and game than Connecticut." That is the case even now in regard to fish laws, I think, and formerly was as to game laws, but since 1877 the general "Act Concerning the Preservation of Game" (a copy of which I inclose) has not been changed, though many bills have been introduced each session of the Legislature for that purpose, almost all to permit the summer shooting of woodcock. Two bills relating to game were passed the present ession—one is the "Non-export law," which was printed in last Forest and Stream, an experiment, directed chiefly to arresting the extermination of the ruffed grouse, which are snared in great numbers and sent to the New York and other markets out of the State; the other is an "Act to regulate the killing of rail," passed in accordance with numerous petitions, because the last of August and first week of September, when the rail are not in a proper condition to eat, and the weather too hot to preserve them any length of time, they are slaughtered by the thousand by visiting sportsmen (?) and the larger part thrown away. This is more especially the case in the lower part of the Connecticut River, where there are many fine rail covers and which are easy of access to yachtsmen. The rail act provides that "it shall be unlawful for any persons operson to hunt or kill, destroy or attempt to destroy, any Sora (commonly called rail) between the first day of January and the twelfth day of September in each and every year, and every person so offending shall for each offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on convictint thereof shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars."

"The Correction of the connection of the c

"The Corn on the Cobb."-Editor Forest and Stream: "I "The Corn on the Corn."—Lettur Forest and Stream: "I think, therefore, I am"—i. e., we are not logicians. Take, then, this syllogism. Major premise: "No sportsman wastes his ammunition on a loon or a coot" (see "Chasseur's" note in Forest and Stream of April 16). Minor premise: "Chasseur" shoots loons and coots (see his article in Forest and Stream of March 23.) Conclusion: "Chasseur" is no sportsman.—II. P. U.

Shooting Grounds Wanted.—"I. H. McC." wants good fall duck shooting between Cleveland and Sandusky, "Green Horn" wants a September camping ground with good wild fowl shooting and some fishing on the St. Lawrence River in the vicinity of Eel Bay. A Chicago man wishes to be posted in regard to other grounds than the marshes about South Chicago.

THAT GREAT MAINE BEAR HUNT.

OME interesting points in addition to the very exhaustive paper of Mr. Page, may claim the attention of sportsmen.

It seems that the bear circled through and about four towns, never going further than ten miles from Dixfield village, and keeping on the hills and in the thickets of the open country, when he might, by making straight off north, soon have reached an unbroken wilderness for hundreds of miles, and the bear must have known these woods perfectly well. Why was it?

lage, and keeping on the hills and in the thickets of the open country, when he might, by making straight off north, soon have reached an unbroken wilderness for hundreds of miles, and the bear must have known these woods perfectly well. Why was it?

All the dogs, far and near, were tried in this hunt—some mix of bull, Newfoundland, shepherd, and every description of cur, and all were found to be worthless—sorely afraid. After getting one good look at bruin, they could not be induced to try it the second time—if I may except two hounds which followed one-half day only, at das soon as they struck a fresh fox track, left the bear chase.

A bear leaves the least scent of any large game, and it takes a peculiar mix of breeds to make a good bear dog.

This bear lad worn his toc-nails all off going in the sharp snow crust, and left the bones of the toes bare, so he could not climb a tree if he had wished to.

Most of the men and boys through the region of the hunt joined the chase. Some for a day or less, and some for more, and in many instances women and children watched out and got a look at him.

No one followed the bear of nights, so he got a rest one-half the time. He could not have found a mouthful of food for all those fifteen days and nights, which accounts for his emaciated condition.

His head and legs weighed more than the rest of his body. If in condition, he ought to have weighed at least five hundred pounds. Again he would wait in his concealment until the scores of pursuers had drawn in together close about him, when all at once, when they least expect it, he would leap out right into their midst, with a loud growl and champing of teeth, and scatter the rabble right and left (none of their legs waiting to see their bodies abused), with perhaps a few random shots from some of the bravest.

The last day it was evident from the first, the bear was weakening. Commissioner Stanley, and the old hunter Babb, started him in the morning, Babb being ahead got in a shot that broke his fore shoulder, going through

Bethel, Maine, April, 1882.

Dedre in the Southern Floods.—New Orleans, La., April.—A correspondent of one of the local papers relates: "At a high mound back of the Dunbarton and Lanarque places, called Belle Isle, it was reported that there were many deer in a starving condition, and to save what we could Dr. Campbell and your correspondent started out in skiffs with some of the hands. Belle Isle is about two miles back from the Tensas and rises above the high water about eight feet, in the midst of a cane brake. Arriving at the mound it was found crowded with eattle and around it a sight the like of which will probably never again be seen by those who witnessed it. In the water the putrefying bodies of over fifty deer were lying festering in the sun, the stench poisoning the air for some distance around. The cattle had driven them off the crowded mound and they were lying five deep. Among the cows and pigs seven beautiful wild deer were standing quietly, their large eyes fixed upon the new comers. They appeared quite tame at first, but gradually drew away. With an improvised lariat two were soon caught and put on board the skiffs. They struggled but little, and were in better condition than would be supposed. The others swam into the cane and returned as we were pushing off. After they were taken on board the Susie they soon accepted food from the hand and seemed to become quite tame.

Montana.—Helena, M. T., April 12.—We have been tracing the geese and ducks through the Forest and Stream from the sunny South up North, until they have begun to arrive here pretty plenty. This country is quite a resort for swans, geese, ducks, and curlew. We have both the Canada and old honkers and a fair variety of ducks, such as mallard, sprigtail, black and redhead, wood, and teal. They all breed here in the low marshes, which abound in warm mud springs, surrounded by willow thickets and wild tye grass, which affords the best secluded resorts. I am told by some who have seen them that both geese and ducks are found on the top of old tree stumps with their nests and young, and after they leave the nest they take to the water and follow down the stream until able to fly. Our foot-hills are covered with curlew in their breeding season. When the young begin to fly one can easily fill his game-bag. Our hunting season closed on March 1 except for migratory birds. August 15 opens prairie chickens, grouse, sagehens, foolhens, pheasant, etc. Foolhens are so called because one can take a stick ten or twelve feet long, put a string with a loop on the end, and by being very quiet can get close enough to drop the loop over their heads, and in this manner catch a whole flock. They, like the grouse, are most excellent eating.—W. M. M. [The term foolhen is applied to several species of Western grouse. We have heard sagegrouse, dusky and Franklin's grouse is probably the dusky grouse, Canace obscura.]

A VIRGINIA MAN who was chopping wood in the forest, was so excited when he saw a deer near by, that, mistaking his axe for a gun, he slammed it against his shoulder, took deliberate aim at the deer, and sawed away with his finger, vainly trying to pull the trigger.

MICHIGAN—Monroe.—W. C. Sterling has a fine flock of domesticated wild ducks, including the greenhead, canvasback, black and mallard, also two geese. They are used for decoys, and some good bags have been made over them,

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

WE are having good snipe shooting in Delaware and Maryland now. The birds are in excellent condition, and lie well to the dog, and in many localities can be seen indulging in their very curious towering flights, which are poculiar to them in the mating season. A female snipe was shot on the Slaughter Neck marshes this week which contained an egg so far matured as to require the hardened shell only to be ready for laying.

On Wednesday last two black bear cubs were killed at Harvey's Lake, Pa. Harvey's Lake is but twelve miles north of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, and the country round about it is wild and rugged. Deer a few years since were fairly plentiful there, but hounding has driven them out of the county to a great extent. Wilkesbarre, you know, is the home of Mr. B. F. Dorrance, who has been instrumental in greatly protecting the game of Luzerne county and, indeed, of our entire State.

Harvey's Lake at one time abounded with trout, we are told, but a very enterprising Philadelphia gentleman, since dead, introduced the pickerel in its waters, and now the trout are non est. Bass have been planted there since the introduction of the pickerel and fishing for the former is quite good at times.

The State Fish Commission has just deposited four thou-

introduction of the pickerel and fishing for the former is quite good at times.

The State Fish Commission has just deposited four thousand brook trout in Dyberry Creek, Wayne county, Pa. The weather since the opening of the trout season has been entirely too cool for many of our anglers to be off about their business. This week, however, two or three gentlemen started for "Jim Henry's neighborhood," but we have not heard what success was met, Monday and Tuesday must have been delightful days on the streams and trout surely were on the feed.

Robin breast suipe may be expected at least a week earlier than usual this spring. We know of no better place near home for them than around about Corson's and Townsend's Inlet. A good stopping place would be at Mr. Theo, Shutes, Curlew Bay Club House, Townsend's Inlet. I can speak in high terms of Theodore's prowess as a whister. Either he or one of his men will pilot the sportsman in search of a spot to put up his blind and I guarantee will faithfully attend upon his wants.

wants.

his wants.

But few gunners get to Curlew Bay, the place is more frequented by fishermen, hence there is always a better chance of success in the shooting line. Make your start about May 1st to 5th this year and I am sure you will strike both the robin breast and brown back.

Homo.

FLORIDA NOTES.—Senford, Fla., April 15.—The shooting is about over for this season. Quail mated the first of April. There are still, however, a few ducks left on the St. Johns and on some of the lakes. Alligators and snakes are found in all directions. Turtle doves afford good shooting. I think it harder to hit them than quail, but of course they cannot be hunted with dogs. A week or so ago a party of us went twenty miles west of here to a small settlement known as Sorrento, where deer are very plentiful. One morning, while on a hunt, Rufus made a fine shot with a Winchester at a deer running fully 300 yards off. The deer fell, and Rufus rushed up to the prostrate form. The deer twas not dead, and R., instead of giving him another shot, being highly elated at the apparently successful shot, yelled for the rest of the party, some distance off, to come and see the deer. The shouts encouraged the deer to "put his best foot forward," and he arose and slowly walked away. Rufus tried to "surround" the deer instead of shooting him. The buzzards have probably feasted on that deer, as Rufus did not eatch him. He hasn't heard the last of "his deer" yet. Some weeks ago I found snipe in abundance on the borders of the St. Johns, and I shot the second rail I ever saw in Florida. Are they plenty in any part of the State?—Trum.

Ohio Rabbit Hunters.—In the vicinity of Chagrin Falls, O., during the past winter, the rabbits have been slaughtered by hundreds and thousands, and in the most barbarous manner. Men by the dozen have come from Cleveland with ferrets, returning in some instances with as high as one hundred rabbits caught in a single day. The Chagrin Falls Fish and Game Club propose that a portion, at least, of this business shall be broken up. They swore out warrants against a man named Westlake and another, who were fined five dollars each and costs, amounting in all to nineteen dollars. The club has the names of others who have violated the law by hunting with ferrets, and they propose to make arrests in each and every case where testimony sufficient to convict can be procured.

Decoying Geese to the Doorvard.—Algona, Ia., March 4.—I have twenty Canada geese that I keep for pets. They are in a yard conitaining about one-half acre, just south of my house. Going to the door just after breakfast this morning, I thought I heard a strange "honk." I went to my room and took down my gun, put in the shells, and looked out over the yard, where my geese were "honking" and flapping their wings. I soon saw the cause of the commotion. Four Canada geese on their way north flew directly over the yard. They saw my geese and came down within ten rods of my door. I shot one with each barrel, put in another shell, and one of the others came over the yard again, and I shot him.—J. G. S.

Manuscript vs. Type.—it is due to "Wells" to explain that in the manuscript of his "Trip to Texas," issue of March 16, he used the Latin expression idem sonans; and he disclaims all responsibility for the term which appeared in the print. In like manner "B.," in his very excellent "Familiar Letter" last week, wrote "sewage system of nature," which in the connection is more intelligible than "savage system," as printed.

Texas State Association .- McKinney, Tex., April 8.-Texas State Association.—McKinney, Tex., April 8.—Editor Forest and Stream: Our annual State meeting comes off at Austin May 29, 30 and 31, June 1 and 2, holding five days. The association proposes to give its influence to the protection of game and fish in every way that it possibly can. There will also be a shooting tournament for live pigeons, clay pigeons, and glass balls. All persons interested in the protection of game and fish are invited to meet with us at that time. Those who prefer to stand before the traps will have an opportunity to enjoy themselves in that way.—G. A. Foote, President Texas Sportsmen's Association.

A Sr. Paul, Minn., gun firm have a curious pair of deer horns. They are curled up, twisted down and generally distorted so as to be barely noticeable at a short distance.

Sea and River Hishing.

Therefore, honorable and worthy countrymen, let not the meanness of the word fish distaste you, for it will afford you as good gold as the mines of Potosi.—Capt. John Smith.

WALTON'S "COMPLEAT ANGLER."

WALTON'S "COMPLEAT ANGLER."

WE present to our readers the best list of the different editions of Walton's book ever published. It has been compiled by Mr. Thomas Satchell, of London, who has been for years engaged on a new edition of Westwood's "Bibliotheea Piscatoria," Mr. Satchell entered upon it as a labor of love, and it will be as near complete and correct as it is possible by indefatigable research to make it. He has purchased or borrowed every rare book that treated of angling which love or money could obtain, and the British Museum has been carefully searched for treasures which might have eluded others. The list of Walton's editions, which he kindly sends us in manuscript, shows how correfully the work has been done, and we print it, knowing that it will be of great interest, not only to the collector of different editions of Walton, but also to the general reader. The editions are as follows:

ERELETON CHRONICLE OF DATED, RE-DATED AND UNDATED EDITIONS AND REPRINTS, WITH DISSIMILAR IMPRINTS, OF IZAAK WALTON'S

Date.	Pluce.	Publishers.	Editors,
1653 1655	London	Marriot	Author (?)
1661	+4		Author
1664	4.1	Marriot; Gape Marriot; Harper Marriot	6 to
1668 1676		Marriot; Harper	15
1750	8.0	Marriot H. Kent	Moses Browno
1750 1759 1760		m Tions ato	**
1766	**	T. Hope, etc. J. Rivington, etc. R. & H. Causton J. & F. Rivington J. F. & C. Rivington	ITawkins
1772 1775	**	R. & H. Causton	Moses Browne
1775	,	J. & F. Rivington	Hawkins
1784 1791			4.1
1792 1797		Rivington and others	4.
1808	6.6	S. Bagster	
1810		10	TT 11 0 THIS
1815 1822		J. Smith	Hawkins & Ellis Hawkins
1823		John Major	R. Thompson
1824(?) 1824	London (?)	Maunder (Y) John Major	Thomson & Major
1824	44	Tegg	Hawkins
1825	16	Tegg Printed by Dove Pickering	ba
1825 1826	44	rickering	
1826	44	Tegg W. Cole	Hawkins
1828(?) 1833	Edinburgh,etc.		Hawking & Donnie
1834	London, etc.	A. Bell and others	Hawkins & Rennie
1834 1834	London	A. Bell and others A. Bell & Simpkin & Co. Fraser and others	*1
1835	Edinburgh,etc. London		Thomson & Major
1835	London, etc.	Tegg and others Pickering	Thomson & Major Hawkins & Rennie Nicholas
1836 1836 -	London	A, Bell	Nicholas Hawking & Donnie
1836	Edinburgh,etc.	Fraser and another C. Tilt and others	Hawkins & Rennie
1887 1889	London, etc.	C. Tilt and others Lewis	Major
1841	6.0	Chidley	najor.
1842 1844	41	Washhaurna	Major
1844		Sherwood & Bowyer Bogue; Wix S. Johnson	Major
1814	Manchester	S. Johnson	Hawkins & Rennio
1846 1847	Dublin		11
1847	Manchester	T. Johnson	** 1
1847 1848	Manchester New York	W. Curry T. Johnson Wiley & Putnam	Bethune
1848	Liverpool	T. Johnson	Hawkins & Rennie
849	London, etc.	T. Johnson and another	43
849(?) 1851	Manchester London	T. Johnson H. Kent, Causton	Moses Browne
1851	Manchester	H. Kent Causton T. Johnson Wiley & Putnam Ingram, Cooke & Co. N. Cooke	Hawkins & Rennie
1852 1853	New York London	Wiley & Putnam	Bethune
1854	11	N. Cooke & Co.	"Ephemera"
856	3534		Jesse
1857 1857	Manchester Halifax	Johnson Milner & Sowerby	Dawkins & Rennie
1858	London	Groombridge	
1859 1859	New York	Routledge Wiley & Putnam Solomon	"Ephemera" Bethune
1859	Hamburg	Solomon	"Ephemera"
1860 1861	London	Nattalie & Bond	
1863	44	Bohn Bell & Daldy & S. Low	Jesse
1864	46	Bell & Daldy & S. Low Bell & Daldy Ticknor & Field	
1866 1866	Boston	Tittle Brown & Co	Major
1866	New York	Little, Brown & Co. Wiley & Sons Little, Brown & Co.	Major Bethune
1867	Boston	Little, Brown & Co.	Major
1869 1872	Loudon	A. Murray	
1875	44	Chatto & Windus G. Bell & Sons	Nicholas
1876 1876	* 6		Jesse
18781 J	4.6	Routledge	"Ephemera"
1878]	*1	F. Warne	G. C. Davies
1878 1878	+1	Ward, Lock & Co.	
1879	+4	Fishing Gazette	
1880	New York London, etc. Philadelphia	Routledge F. Warne Ward, Lock & Co. G. Hell & Sons Fishing Gazette Wiley & Sons Routledge Linder	Bethune
1881 1881]	Philadelphia	Lippincott	'Ephemera' Major
1881	London	Strahan & Co.	analog Co

I have satisfied myself of the existence of these eighty-seven reprints, with one exception, by personal examination. There are others, but my attempts to obtain copies of them have failed. Many differ only in the name of the publishers or in the date. Those marked with a star have escaped the notice of Ellis, Pickering, Russell Smith, Bohn and Westwood (1864) and are here recorded for the first time. The most important of them is the Hawkins of 1791; the others are chiefly issues of the Hawkins-Rennie series.

Thos. Satchell.

Science versus Luck.—The Utica Herali says that "a trout-fishing contest was held in Palermo, N. Y., a few days ago, between two parties of ten each, respectively known as scientific and lucky fishermen. The contest lasted all day; the lucky men were successful, bringing home 103 trout, weighing 794 pounds. The other party obtained 32." [To us it matters little which side won. We regard all such contests as vulgarisms and contrary to the spirit of the angler. They are as coarse as eating matches, in which the victor is the one who nearest approaches a log. We often have accounts of "matches" sent us, but they seldom get as far as the printer. We only publish this one as a text for these remarks. We despise all fishing for count and the brag which follows. A well-kept fishing score is often of value as showing the increase or decrease of the fish during a term of years, but the angler derives pleasure from angling, and not from the number or value of his catch.]

NETTING BLACK BASS IN FLORIDA

Perhaps I can write something novel! The subject will be that of taking black bass with the seine in Florida lakes. As the law in that State prohibits the taking of shad after April I, and the fishermen who come from the North for the winter fishing leave the St. Johns River before that date, it almost cuts off the supply of fish in the quaint little town of Palatka to a great extent. But Mr. J. B. Thompson (who keeps the only fish market in the place) is "equal to the emergency," and gathering up his "traps," gave me a kind and characteristic Southern invitation to accompany him to Dunn's Lake, twenty miles distant up, and off the St. John's River. As it is evening, and I have just returned from a hard day's pull to Rice Creek and back, I reluctantly decline to go that night. But one day's idleness in P. brings news from Mr. T. that the trout (black bass) are striking in every direction. Just ten minutes later the steamer Georgia leaves for Crescent City on Dunn's Lake, and in that time I am on board.

Just before sunset, after winding through ten miles of dense forests which line the crooked but beautiful outlet of Dunn's Lake, called Dunn's Creek, a sudden opening ahead discloses one of the most beautiful scenes in this semi-tropical land of perpetual summer. Far to the south stretches the placid lake aimost to the horizon. Steaming out into the lake and glaucing into a deep, golden smilight cove, we can just make out the shape of a boat and three persons in the water near the shore. Capt. George Beach kindly heads his boat in that direction and blows his whistle, which brings Bobbie Davis, Mr. T,'s best man, to us in the row boat. I was too late to see a haul made that evening, so all hands return to camp.

And such a primitive camp one seldom sees; nothing but

Bobbie Davis, Mr. T.'s best man, to us in the row boat.

I was too late to see a haul made that evening, so all hands refurn to camp.

And such a primitive camp one seldom sees; nothing but palmetto fans laid on the ground, with blankets spread out under the dense foliage at the root of an enormous cypress. Mr. Thompson cooks the fish and bakes an enormous "corn dodger," Hopping it in the air and turning it most artistically. After a splendid supper of fried bream, and while stretching out by a cheerful fire, Mr. T. suddenly pricks up his ears and cautions us to hark! Ker chunk! Ker chunk! comes a peculiar sound of something jumping high out of and falling back into the now calm and moonlit lake. "Mullet," exclaims Bobbie. "I can't stand that," says Mr. T., and all lands are soon in the boat and carefully paddling off shore. The net is quickly run out, and then began one of the most novel methods off fishing, or rather driving the fish into the outstretched net. The driving is done by sculling the boat in a circle from one end of the net to the other, the sculler constantly splashing the water in the rear and a second person, scated in the middle of the boat, an oar in each hand, violently thumping up and down on the seats which, loudly echoed from the silent shore, reminding one of some peculiar Indian performance. When the net was drawn, about thirty nice mullets had gilled themselves.

Next morning found us astir befare sunrise, a light offshore breeze blowing and a fast rising mist on the water. "I wouldn't wade out there now for a hundred dollars," is Mr. Joc Thompson's first remark; "but as soon as the sun's up, it's all right." At sun-up, the net is laying silently on the water and all hands turn to and begin to haul, and as the net passes over the smooth bottom where the fish are bedding, there begins an occasional splashing, and as it gradually comes faster and nearer the shore, the water is lashed into a boiling pool. Now the fishermen haul heavy, and such a sight greeted my eyes at this moment, that

POMPANO AND CAVALLI.

POMPANO AND CAVALLI.

I HAVE read the article from "S. C. C." on the African pompano, the cavalli, etc., and it has opened a question to me which I thought settled in "Hallock's Gazetteer," as he gives a like description of the fish. I find in Norris' "American Angler's Book" an illustration of the "pompano or crevalli," in which there are seven spines in the first dorsal fin, and he speaks of the pompano and crevalli as one. In the U. S. Fish Commission Report for 1871-2, p. 825, it is given by Gill as "Trachynatus carotinus (Linn. Gill), the common pompano, or crevalli," Also Truchynatus vatus (Linn. Gunth.), the round pompano."

Mr. "S. C. C." has given us an interesting article on and my attention was called to the pompano just as I saw a fish in Quincy Market, Boston, which I judged to be one.

W. A. S.

[The misunderstanding is caused by the confusion of our

in Quincy Market, Boston, which I judged to be one.

W. A. S.

[The misunderstanding is caused by the confusion of our common names for fishes which are badly mixed. The facts are these: Norris copies his description of Truchynotus cavalinus of Linn., Gill, (the Bothroleanus pampanus of Cuvier) from Holbrook's Fishes of South Carolina. Now, if you will turn to your Fish Commission report you will see that Gill gives as the common names of this fish "pompano (Southern coast); cavalle or crevalle (South Carolina)." He also gives, on the same page, among the Carangdae, a different genus, the "Carangus hippos (Linn., Gill,) hores crevalle, etc. Hallock follows this nomenclature.

Now, it happens that our friend "S. C. C." lives in Georgia where the first-named fish is known entirely as "pompano" and is never called elsewhere "horse cavalli," and further the Carangus hippos of Linn., Gill, is the same fish which "S. C.," following De Kay's system, calls Carana defensor. The name of cavalle or crevalle being applied to two different portions of the coast. This is a very common occurrence and it often creates confusion. It will take namy generations to correct this and give us one name for one fish and one fish for one name.]

Muskalonge in Connecticut.—Hartford, Conn., April 17.—Last Saturday, in making haul for shad in Keency's Cove, in Glastenbury, they secured a fine muskalonge, which was sent to Sherman & Cooke, of Hartford. Weight 9% pounds. Dr. Hudson, the commissioner, pronounced it to be as above, and considered it to be a very fine specimen. Was not it a very strange place for such a fish? The night before they captured a very fine pickerel, with piece of line and tips attached to his jaw. Trout are not plenty, but very fine in flesh and flavor.—B.

A LAST YEAR'S SALMON.

LOWELL, Mass., April 24, 1880. Editor Forest and Stream:

Lowell, Mass., April 24, 1882.

The water was drawn out of the canals which supply the nills here, yesterday (Sunday) to search for the body of a man who was drowned on Friday night, and in addition to the body of the man there was found a large salmon in prime health apparently, but as slender as a Long Island pickerel. I had the opportunity to see the salmon, within two hours after it was taken, and found it to be apparently a female, from the shape of the head and jaw. It measured thirty-nine inches from point of nose to tip of till, and weighed only eleven pounds.

I have no doubt that it was a spent fish, of last year's run, on its way back to the ocean, as it must have come into the canal from the upper end, and as the weight of a fresh run salmon of that length should have been from 18 to 20 pounds. It could not have got into the canals on its way up-stream, as there are no means of access except through the water wheels, or up an impracticable waste weir, and it isyet too carly by at least a month or six weeks, for salmon to go up the Merrianc. This goes to corroborate the blennial theory, that the salmon of one year's run, spawning in November, spend one winter in the fresh water and return to the sea in the following spring. It froze sharply here last night, and I do not think the "trout opening" in New Hampshire will come off much before June.

BLACK BASS AND ENGLISH ANGLERS.

BLACK BASS AND ENGLISH ANGLERS.

IT is a pity that any of us should be troubled because some of our English cousins do not give the black bass the seal of their approval. It is a pity for the reason that the day is happily gone by when Americans must wait for England's judgment before forming a safe opinion, and for the reason that all Americans ought by this time to know that there could not by any possibility be produced in the United States, operfect a man, beast, bird or fish as would gain the unstinted praise of a certain class of Englishmen, for whom there can be nothing more than half good outside their own little island. The "most eminent sportsman of this or any other age or clime" happened to be an Englishman, and his opinion of what is now conceded to be the fluest game bird of the Northern and Eastern States was that it was not worth one's while to go out of one's way in pursuit of him. But in spite of this greatest sportsman's low esteem, the ruffed grouse lived and grew in the favor of American sportsmen, till now, from one end of the land to the other, they are mourning over his strange disappearance and bothering their heads to account for it. So too, though "R. N." and "Koorth" may be the most eminent anglers of this or any other age or clime, the black bass is quite likely to outlive their poor opinion and hold his place in the esteem of American anglers long after these English worthies are dead and forgotten. Let us continue to fish for him just as if nothing had happened.

R. E. R.

In your paper of the 20th inst., in my letter on above, your made a misprint. You make me say that flies of sandy" color are best. The word I used was "gandy lease note the error.

C. O. D. Please note the error.

Please note the error.

C. O. D.

The "Sounds" of Cod.—Codfish tongues and sounds are common articles in our great fish markets, and the popular idea that the latter are the bladders of the fish is not a correct one. Mr. Mattieu Williams thus describes them in Knowledge, in reply to another correspondent who has described "the swimming bladder, air bladder, or sound" as synonymous. Mr. Williams says: "There is a small mistake here, a misunderstanding of fishermen's technology that may mislead some readers. The same mistake occurs in anatomical textbooks. Dr. Wilson will readily understand the nature of the error by simply buying some "cod sounds" from any fishmonger. They are regular articles of separate commerce, salted by millions in Norway and exported in small barrels. He will find that the sound is not the air bladder, but the aorta, or chief blood vessel of the codfish, laid open, and with some of the larger branching vessels attached. This vessel, forming a shout membranous bag, is attached by its edges to each side of the under part of the spine of the fish, from which the Norse and Newfoundland tishermen tear or rip it when they split the fish for salting. Have a theory of my own concerning the ctymology of the word, viz., that it is of Scandinavian origin, like the commercial article, and is derived from *Sudor*, to sever or rip, from which we also derive our word assunder."

TROUT IN THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.—Mr. P. W. Norris, superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, in his annual report quotes the following fish story from his journal of June 8: "Wishing a supply of trout for our men in the Gardiner canon, Rowland, Cutler and myself rode to Trout Lake, and after pacing around and sketching it, with brush and sods I slightly obstructed its infet near the mouth. Within eight minutes thereafter the boys had driven down so many trout that we had upon the bank all that were desired, and the obstruction was removed, allowing the water to run off, and in three minutes thereafter we counted out eighty-two of them, from ten to twenty-six inches in length. Of these forty-two of the larger ones, aggregating over 100 nounds, were retained for use, thirty of the smaller ones returned to the lake unharmed, and the remaining ten were, together with a fine supply of spawn, distributed in Long-fellow's and other adjacent ponds, which, although as large, and some of them apparently as favorable for tish as the lake, were wholly destitute of them." Mr. Norris adds that his men declared it was not a good morning for trout, but that the story is as big a one as he dares to publish.

A Black Bass with a Tin Tag.—Mr. John Rich, of Reading, Pa., caught a black bass last spring, which was kept during the summer in an aquarium. The fish attained the weight of several pounds, and was liberated early this season in the Schuylkill River with a tin tag attached, giving weight, date and place of its release. Anglers are requested to keep a lookout for the wanderer, and if captured to report the particulars.—Homo.

Lange Black Bass.—Capt. B. F. Cowdrey, of Bradford, Vt., caught the boss black bass in Fairlee Pond a few days ago. He was fishing for pickerel and to his surprise hooked and pulled up through the ice a 7½Hb, bass. The fish was a very large one for a small mouth bass, but the most extraordinary part is the cricking a bass through the ice at a time they are supposed to be dormant.—H. (Plymouth, N. H.).

Annin's Fishing Club.—Mr. James Annin, proprietor of the ponds and part of the famous creek at Caledonia, N. Y., has hit upon a plan of leasing the fishing on the streams which might well be followed by others. It limits the number of rods and amount of fish taken, and so prevents over fishing, while he agrees to keep the waters stocked. It seems such an excellent plan that we give the entire plan of what he calls "Annin's Fishing Club." The following rules and regulations will continue for three years or three fishing seasons. The fishing season commences April 1 and ends September 1. Tickets for a season's fishing \$20; half tickets \$10. A ticket will permit the holder to enjoy tweuty-two days fishing; half tickets cleven days fishing. Tickets transferrable only between members. No more than fifteen tickets will be sold for a season. A day to be considered as twelve hours fishing. No more than fitee punds of trout shall be taken from the stream by any member or ticket thekets will be sold for a season. A day to be considered as twelve hours fishing. No more than five pounds of trout shall be taken from the stream by any member or ticket holder in any one day. The proprietor agrees not to sell any fish to marketmen or restaurants, and that he will depost at least twenty thousand brook trout fry in the stream each and every year.

SPLIT BAMBOO RODS—The credit of the invention of the split bamboo fishing rod has been claimed by both England and America. The dispute over it has been long, and is not yet settled. The question is, however, a comparatively unimportant one. It is much more to the point to know which country now manufactures the best rods. That there is a growing demand abroad for rods of American manufacture would seem to indicate that this country is taking the lead. And this conclusion is strengthened by the fact that an American house has just been awarded the first prize for split bamboo salmon, pike and trout ily rods at the Edinburgh International Fisheries Exhibition.

Hauling the Big Seine.—The first haul of the big seine at Gloucester Fisheries, N. J., resulted in the taking of 500 shad, and herring and other fish by the wagon-load. "The Boss" says it augurs a good season, as this first catch has not been beat in numbers at these shores for some years. Why can not the black bass taken in the big nets at Gloucester with the shad be put back into the river again? They are not. It would repay some of your New Yorkers to go over to Philadelphia, witness the hauling of the big seine at Gloucester on the "high water slack," and try a planked shad served on the river shore.—Homo.

A Fishy Conundium. In 1858, after my second return from Brazil. I went to the coast of Maine, and passed a few days very pleasantly at Castine, which, you know, is near the mouth of the Penobscot. One morning, a splendid salmon was brought from the river. I bought it, had it packed in ice, and sent as a present to a gentleman in Philadelphia. He invited a party of friends to a salmon dinner, at which the following conundrum was proposed: "Why is this fish like one of the Waverly novels?" Of course they gave it up. The wag responded in African English: "Case its from de pen ob Scott."

Making Split Bamboo Rods,—Being an amateur rod-Making Splat Bamboo Rods.—Being an amateur rod-maker, and having made rods for my own use out of nearly all woods known, I would like a few points from some of your correspondents in regard to the preparing and making of a split-bamboo rod, i. e., the splitting and joining of it.— Constant Reader.

THE ATTENTION OF FISHCULTURISTS, and especially of trout breeders, is directed to an advertisement in another column, inviting proposals to furnish 5,000 or 10,000 yearling brook trout to stock a private preserve.

Mishculture.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE HABITS, ENDURANCE AND GROWTH OF CARP.

BY HUGH D. M'GOVERN.

Having mentioned something at our previous meeting on the habits and growth of earp, which was looked on by some of our theoretical fishenlurrist as a good fish story. I now wish to give them some more facts. Having lost so many carp last year by experimenting in ponds that were covered with ice, I this year confined myself to observation.

FIRST OBSERVATION.

I placed seven two-year-old carp in a small pond and was suc-ssful in getting 600 young carp, when I drew off my pond in

I placed seven two-year-old carp in a small pond and was successful in getting 600 young carp, when I drew off my pond in the month of November.

I was delighted at my success, and knowing that I had thirty-four of the same age and size in my large goldfish pond, I came to the conclusion that I would be able to "run opposition" to the U.S. Pish Commission in supplying the wants of the public. But alast when after three anxious days of expectation and hard labor my pond was drawn off, I found but thirty-one large carp in fine condition, and twenty-five young carp; three of my original thirty-four had disappeared in some mysterious manner. Thus ended my expected bonauza.

bonaiza.

I can account for the poor results in but one way, viz.: that the carp spawned after the goldish and the goldish eat up the spawn. I am well satisfied that those in the large pond were as well mated as those in the small pond. As it was, however, I would have been more successful had not my pond been so newly constructed that there was a lack of vegetation.

SECOND OBSERVATION.

been so newly constructed that there was a lack of vegetation.

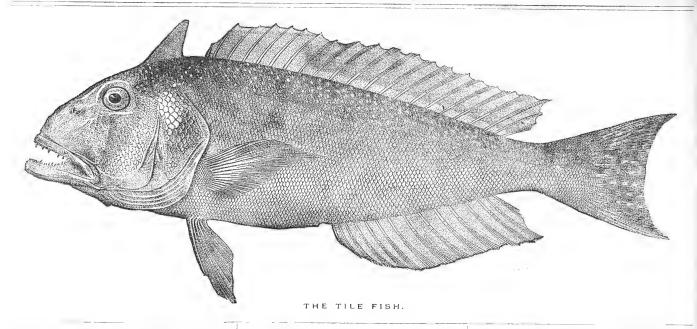
SECONO DESERVATION.

I placed six carp of the same age and size in one of my trout pends for the purpose of using them as scaveners, and, indeed, they did their work well. It is well known to all fish-culturists that if there is not a strong current of water passing through a pond in which you feed, some food will escape. The trout remain on the bottom; the food becomes fungus and fouls the water. There it will remain, for trout would scorn to go to the bottom for food. My notice was attracted to the fact that just as soon as I commenced to feed, two companies of fish could be seen, the trout on the top with their backs out of water, and the carp on the bottom with their backs out of water, and the carp on the bottom with their backs cours of water, and the carp on the foot my the princes of the ponds.

In this way I discovered that carp will eat chopped fish with a relish, for my trout are never fed on anything but the young of the goldfish—discolored ones—commonly known as silver fish. My early have no other food, and it is settled in my mind that they liked it, and that it agreed with them.

I never saw fish os fat, and there are gentlemen in Brooklyn who had the pleasure of dining on some of them, who will verify my testimony in this particular. None of the six carp showed at any time the slightest sign of spawning.

During the first week of November, I took them from the



pend, and they weighed from 5 to 73 fbs. each. Three of them I killed for my epicurean friends, and the remaining three I rolled up in a wet bag. I started with them for Brooklyn at 3 P. M., and on my way met Mr. James Ridgeway, counselor at law, and Messrs, Page and McLain, of the Eagle, who carefully examined them. I gave the dead ones to my friends, and placed the living ones on the roof of my house, with two wet bags over and beneath them. There they remained all night. Next day at 2 P. M. I took one of them to the Eagle office, and there showed him still alive and in good condition, but as the tender-hearted Kinsella thought some of Mr. Bergh; men ought to be sent for, I made my escape and went to New York to Messrs. Middleton & Carman's tish establishment in Pulton Market. These gentlemen were more consistent, and instead of calling on Mr. Bergh; they proposed to give the carp a drink after his long journey. That suited us all, and for the first time in twenty-four hours. Mr. Carp was in his native element, and it is needless to say that he enjoyed it.

The New York Sun noted the fact that of the fish distributed by the United States Commission, this was the largest cup yet found in our water. It turned the scales at 75 fbs.

The other two still remained in the wet bags in Brooklyn, and at 9:30 P. M. I poured a pail of water over them. Next morning I took them to Chief Engineer John Y. Culyer's house on the borders of Prospect Park, showed them to him and received his permission to place them in one of the lakes in the drove near to the water, and gave them to an attache, who in my presence deposited them alive and in good condition in the water of our beautiful Brooklyn Park. This occurred at \$3.90 A. M., so that for \$3.94 hours the fish were out of water. This is a considerably longer time for the carp to be out of water than that mentioned in my previous paner. If I remain in the fishculture business, and am spared for another year I would say, that persons owning trout ponds could do nothing better th

THE RAINBOW TROUT.

BY JAMES ANNIN, JR.

N bringing this subject before you, gentlemen, I know how unable I am to handle it in a proper manner, and have a fear that I may be considered liable to reproach for my in-

In bringing this subject before you, gentlemen, 1 know now unable I am to handle it in a proper manner, and have a fear that I may be considered liable to reproach for my incompetency.

Every article upon the rainbow trout that I remember to have seen has been greatly inits favor and loudly in its praise. It think that something is to be said in the negative, but don't wish it understood that I take decided grounds against them, but think that there are a few facts and surmises worthy of your attention.

The advantages claimed for the mountain or rainbow trout are gameness, rapid growth, hardiness, adaptability to waters that will hardly support the book trout, etc. Now as to their game qualities, they certainly are one of our gamest fish known, and are quicker than our Eastern brook trout, requiring all your attention after they take fly; but I have been told by a gentleman who has taken in our Eastern waters rainbow trout which weighed a pound each, that he thought after their first two or three rushes they tried out quicker than our native trout. As to their rapid growth it must be concelled that they grow faster than our native brook trout.

Are they a hardy fish? Yes. Decidedly so. A person has no trouble in raising them; they don't refuse food, pine away and die as many of the brook trout will do in confinement. but they will eat often and in great quantities, and will sometime take a bite out of their neighbor, as a pond of them will show to be a fact, by many marks, sexus, loss of parto a fin. etc. Adaptability to waters that will hardly support our brook trout is the best thing, I think, that can be said of them, for if such waters are stocked with them, we will have them in their proper place, their mission will be fulfilled, and people in general will then consider them a great acquisition.

What I consider all wrong is that they are turned into good trout streams before the results can be told. We would not consider it any advantage if bass or pickerel were put into that good trout stream or pond. W

make a good catch. He takes it into his head that he will put into this stream the rainbow trout, and carries out his plans. After a year or two he begins catching the new comers, of good fair size, and he is astonished to see how they have grown. He has lots of fun with them, they are so very gamy, but if the weather is at all warm, he will find on arrival home that the new fish are begining to be quite soft, while the native fish are hard. What I say about their becoming soft I have learned partly by experience and partly by what several fishermen have told me. One gentleman wrote that they were like dried herrings when he got home. Our gentleman don't think much of this, and a year or so more passes along when he invites a friend out to his preserve on the opening day of brook trout ishing, and they have plenty of sport, lish are plenty and perfectly willing to bite, but, concentration of the stream, as the law on them is not off for a month or more yet! Our friend works hard and long for a string of brook trout such as he could formerly take in a short time before introducing the rainbows. Now, gentlemen, if this suppositious case proves true, is it advisable to put them into your the trout streams? It is proving itself to be true as fast as possible in one of the best trout streams in the State of New York, that has been stocked some four years, I believe, with rainbow trout.

New York, that has been stocked some four years, I believe, with rainbow trout.

A word to fishculturists. Will it pay to make any great outlay, until we know that the rainbow trout are a profitable fish? And another question is, are they a good market fish? They certainly are not if they become soft very soon after coming from the water. What will the market price beg Will the fly-fisherman show his basket of mountain trout with the same pride, as he did when filled with the native brook trout, are also questions to be answered.

I know one fisherman that will not put one of them into his basket, but throws all of them away, and it has seemed to me that it will do no harm to consider well the questions here raised before we stock our brooks with a fish which may exterminate our native species and not prove to be so valuable in the end.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Aumin has opened a question which it may be worth our while to consider. Perhaps it will be well to learn more of this fish before filling our streams with it. I. Mr. Mather give us his opinion on it.

Mr. MATHER—I have had no personal experience with the rainbow, or, as it is sometimes called, the California mountain trout, and I am of the opinion of Mr. Page that it will be well to go slow until we know more. The fish came in with a hurral and everybody seems to want it. It grows fast and unay supplant our native trout entirely, and to my liting the latter is the best fish and the handsonest of the two. Imported species often thrive and drive out native ones, witness the so-called Norway rat, which has supplanted the native none until the latter is extinct on the seacoast, and even in parts of the West. An imported species often grows faster in its new home than it did in its original one, as witness the 'elemant carp in America. I am not prepared to say much of the ruin-bow trout! I have watched it with interest in ponds, but do not know how it will agree in streams with the native. If it grows faster, it will get all the food and the native will suffer some where the native will suffer some how howe the curse of sparrows upon us, brought about by enthusiastic introducers of foreign species, and with this example of mistaken benevolence before us, I think we should be cautious.

Mr. Blackmont—I do not yet know what value the ratinbow. Mr. Blackmont—I do not yet know what value the rainbow. Mr. Blackmont—I do not yet know what value the rainbow. Mr. Blackmont—I do not yet know what value the rainbow. Mr. Blackmont—I do not yet know what value the rainbow. Mr. Blackmont—I do not yet know what value the rainbow. Mr. Blackmont—I do not yet know what value the rainbow. Mr. Blackmont—I do not yet know what value the rainbow. Mr. Blackmont—I do not yet know what value the rainbow.

continusation introducers of foreign species, and with this example of mistaken benevolence before us, I think we should
be cautious.

Mr. Blackfordd—I do not yet know what value the rainbow
trout will bear in the market. When it first comes in it will
sell readily to those desiring to experiment. After that it will
rest on its merits. I have no fear that it will supplant the
footnalis on the table of the epicher. Mr. B. B. Redding, Fish
Commissioner of California, writes me that the Humboldt
River trout, Salmo darkit, is much superior to the S. frider,
or rainbow trout. The Californians are now introducing our
feastern brook trout into their streams, and are loud in their
praises of it.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Might the rainbow trout not follow the rule
that all the salmonide of the Pacific coast are inferior to those
of the Atlantic coast? I believe that I have understood Mr.
Blackford to assert that the Pacific salmon are inferior to ours.
Mr. BLACKFORD—They are. They may grow faster than our
Eastern coast fishes, but Californian salmon are not so good.
When they first began to send them here they sold car loads
of them at forty to fifty cents per pound. Now it is difficult
sell a small lot at thirty cents. I notice another market
man here, one who has had experience with these fish, and
would ask Mr. Middleton what his opinion is.
Mr. MIDDLETON—I agree with Mr. Blackford entirely. The
salmon of the Pacific are inferior and do not sell well here,
now.
Mrs. Lewis—I think all fish should be judged by the color

Mrs. Lewis—I think all fish should be judged by the ares. LEWIS-1 times an est should be judged by the color of its skin. The dark brook trout is coarser and of fuller fibre, and where this is the case it is the best. I think the rainbow trout brought East would be dust. California salmon have not gained the high reputation in the markets of Europe that the Salmo salar has. It is not considered a good

salmon.

Mr. Annin-I have eaten the rainbow trout. Lieutenan Mansfield, of the U.S. Navy, has caught them in the West

and in my stream, at Caledonia, N. Y. One of the party went on the lower end of the stream to take rainbow trout and caught many. He saved the larger ones in the well of the boat and had them cooked in the morning. We all ate of them and it was the unanimous verdict that they were inferior. Lieut. Mansfeld said that they tasted like black bass from warm and middy waters. Last summer I cooked one which was good. It had red flesh, the only one of the species that I ever saw with red flesh. Some Rochester gentlemen own the lower preserve on our stream, and they have said that they would give a hundred dollars if there was not a rainbow trout in it.

Min. Weers—We need all the trout we can get in Pennsyllania, but the proper thing to do is to get them into the right places. Rainbow trout should never be put into good streams where the native trout will thrive. Those who handle them should be certain that they are not making a mistake, and should have a correct knowledge of the habits and merits of the fish before distributing them too widely.

The meeting then adjourned until the following day.

THE TILE FISH.

LOPHOLATILUS CHAMÆLEONTICEPS-GOODE AND BEAN.

THIS fish was first discovered in 1870 by Capt. W. H. Kirby, of Gloucester, Mass, who forwarded a specimen to the U.S. National Museum, where it was described and named by Prof. G. Brown Goode and Dr. Tayleton H. Bean. Capt. Kirby took about five hundred pounds of this fish on a codifish trawl, at a depth of eighty-four fathoms, eighty miles south of Noman's Land. The largest one of his catch weighed litty pounds.

ounds. Land. The largest one of his cattern weighed into pounds.

Messrs, Goode and Bean say that the species appears to be generically distinct from the already described species of the family Latilide of Gill. It is related by its few-rayed vertical fins and other characters, to the genus Latilia as restricted by Gill, but is distinguished by the presence of a large adipose appendage upon the mpe, resembling the adipose fin of the Salmonide, and by a fleshy prelonzation upon each side of the labial fold extending backward beyond the angle of the mouth.

appendage upon the nape, resembling the aupose in or une Salmonidae, and by a fleshy profonzation upon each side of the labial fold extending backward beyond the angle of the mouth.

Several of these fishes have been taken and have been eaten and pronounced excellent, but no number has been sent to market. In our issue of March 30, will be found an account of the great number of dead fish which were found floating in the Adantic between the Grand Banks and Barnegat, N. J. Whether the miles of dead fish which half a dozen vessels, whose course was wide apart, report as visible, were all of this species is impossible to say. Prof. Baird thought that they were numerous, at least, among the dead fish, and afterward the specimen sent him proved his surmise correct, for they were all "tille" fish.

Strolling down to Fulton Market one day near the close of last week we saw a large fish hanging above Blackford's stand and a crowd of people surveying it. Upon neuring it we saw that it was the much talked of tile fish, a handsome yellow-flecked specimen of fifty pounds weight. This fish was pleked up on Thursday, April 20, by the schooner Herald of the Morning, Captain Levi N. McLean, inlat. 37, 28, long. 74, about eighty-live railes off the capes of Virginia. When seen it was floating on its back and struggling, and was brought on board with a gaff and lived for two hours on the deck.

The name "tile fish" is one designed by the scientists who described for the use of the fishermen, and those who caunot handle its full name. It will be seen that it is a shortening of its generic name. What has caused the excessive mortality in this fish is at present unknown, but if all the dead fish reported to have been seen were of this species, they must exist in immense numbers, and if not exterminated, would be well worth fishing for.

FISHERY EXHIBITION IN LONDON NEXT YEAR.

FISHERY EXHIBITION IN LONDON NEXT YEAR.

O UR English friends are already stirring in the matter of inducing the United States to take part in the Fishery Exhibit of 1883, and we wish them success in it. There is no doubt of the advantages to be derived by our fishermen and others interested by an exhibition of our fishery resources in London. As the case stands it will require a special appropriation by Congress to enable our country to be represented, as the Commissioner of Fisheries has no tunds which he can use for this purpose. If, however, Minister Lowell moves in the matter it may be accomplished. Advices by cable from London, April 20, say: A meeting was held at the Mausion House to-day in furtherance of the proposed fisheries exhibition at London in 1883. Mr. Lowell, the American Minister said that he had grounds for believing that his government would participate. He had, he said, this morning transmitted by eable to Washington the formal invitation.

The Prince of Wales has interested himself in this matter, as may be seen by the following which was cabled to the New York Herald on the 20th:

At an influential meeting held at Willis' Rooms, London, the Prince of Wales presided, and thus briefly stated the objects of the exhibition: "Ladies and gentlemon, the report of the Duke of Richmond has brought before your notice sauent nonts and important statistics in connection with this

proposed great International Fisheries Exhibition. You are all aware what a great success the one held at Berlin was, and I am inclined to think that as that exhibition was so great a success, and as the population of Berlin exceeds only by a little 1,100,000, an exhibition held in this great metropolis, where we number nearly five million inhabitants, has every chance of being successful in all respects. We are also very anxious that foreign countries should co-operate with us, and we look especially to America on all important matters with reference to fishculture, whether for inland or sea fish. I am told that the United States Commissioners reared in 1878 no less than 15,700,600 shad alone, and the United States government voted \$20,000 toward the expense of American exhibits at Berlin. I therefore hope that for our exhibition next year they will also be very liberal to us. The statistics which have been given here with regard to the enormous amount of fish taken and delivered in our great narkets are. I may say, considerably under the mark, as I am told and I believe I am correct in stating, that it amounts very nearly to a million tons of fish amountly taken in British waters by our fishermen, and that last year nearly 154,000 ons were delivered in Billinesgafe Market. The value of the salmon fisheries in England, as some of you may be already aware, amounts to £800,000 a year. Of course in the great exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, and in the international exhibitions and those who had the advantage of seeing the remarkably well arranged exhibition at Norwich last year, will have formed some idea of what this exhibition will be in London. Is will, however, be on a very much larger scale. I may mention, also that it is intended not only to show everything connected with lifeboats and life saving apparatus of every kind. There is another point which has been alluded to in the report—that it is to be hoped this exhibition will not be a mere show, but that some good may accrue from it, since international discu

COL. GEO. F. AKERS.—Tennessee has an able and philanthropic fish commissioner in the person of Col. G. F. Akers, who has done much work at his own expense of time and money. Most fish commissioners give their time cheerfully, but not all of them would give money also. The penurious Legislature of Tennessee is so short-sighted that it does not see that it would benefit the people of the State to increase the food supply, or, if it does not see it, is willing that Col. Akers should bear the burden. The louisville Convier-Journal recently said: The propagation of fish is becoming an important industry in Tennessee. All the best and most productive foreign varieties have been introduced into the State within the past five years, and the streams are now plentifully supplied. The credit due for this satisfactory condition of the State's hishing interests belongs to Col. George F. Akers, the untiring fish commissioner. The Legislature having refused to make an appropriation for the purpose, Col. Akers, fortunately being a wealthy man, has given much of his time and money in building up this important industry. He has induced farmers and others all over the State to establish carp ponds, and where they were unable to do so he has generously and unostentatiously aided them. Through him many of the mountain streams and spirings have been stocked with all the game varieties of fish. In this respect he has been a greater friend to the State than the State has been to itself. He has induced an spiring a love in the Poole for the cultivation of fish, and has done more to prevent the wholesale destruction of fish by the seine than all other men combined.

FISHCULTURE IN MAINE.—Tuesday, April 10.—1 enjoyed the pleasure of a journey to Enfield, thirty-five miles above Bangor, on the E. and N. A. R. R., in company with Hon. E. M. Stillwell, of the Game and Fish Commission of Maine; J. T. Leavitt, Esq., of Bangor, general ticket agent of the E. and N. A. R. R., with other gentlemen, where we visited the new salmon hatchery at that place. Over 200,000 land-locked salmon and Penobscot River sulmon eggs on trays are in the process of hatching in this house, to be distributed in different parts of Maine. The hatchery is under the direction of Mr. A. J. Darling, and is situated on Cold Stream waters, a short distance below the neautiful sheet of water known as Cold Stream Pond. This pond, or lake, is about seven miles long and three miles wide, skirted by forests, hills and mountains. For the past five years from ten to twenty thousand land-locked salmon have annually been planted in that water. The native fish are lake trout, spotted trout and white perch.—J. F. S.

THE EDINBURGH FISHERIES EXHIBITION.—On the 15th inst., Mr. George Shepard Page sailed from New York to spend some time in Europe. His first point of interest will be the fisheries exhibition now in progress at Edinburgh. Mr. Page took with him a number of live black bass, which after the close of the exhibition will be presented to the Duke of Sutherland. The fish are a present from Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, and came from Maj. Ferguson, Commissioner of Fisheries of Maryland, who bred them in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore. Mr. Page also had in charge for Mr. E. G. Blackford, dead specimens of our market fishes, such as shad, striped bass, red snappers, pompano and brook trout.

BLUE CARP.—Mr. Geo. Eckardt, Jr., recently had a score of the new variety of carp which are called in Germany the blue carp. It is a form but little known even in that country, and we will look up the literature of the subject, and give our readers what is known of them. Mr. Eckardt received them in good order, and they are now in his ponds near Cincinnati.

THE TEXAS FISH COMMISSION.—The Governor of Texas has appointed Mr. R. R. Robertson, of Austin, as Commissioner of Fisheries, in place of Mr. J. H. Dinkins, deceased.

GREAT SNAKES!—The Accomack, Va., Virginian tells this story with a straight face: The topic of conversation in Franklin county for the last week has been the death of a dog from the most singular cause. Edward Ling, of that place, had a valuable dog, that several weeks ago showed symptoms of a disease that baffled the skill of every one in that vicinity. The sides of the dog became distended and almost as hard as stone. The animal refused food, the swelling in his sides increased, and in a week's time he died. The case created so much interest that the owner of the dog had a post mortem examination, at which there was found in the dog's stomach seven good sized snakes, the largest being over two feet in length. The snakes had been feeding on the dog's heart, a part of which was entirely enter away. The examination was made in the presence of some gentlemen of Franklin City, the story is vouched for by them. An old gentleman of this place informs us that it is generally believed in some parts of the poinisula that if a dog is bitten by a water snake, snakes will breed in the animal, and that, perlaps, the death of the dog at Franklin City was caused by a bite of a water snake. If such was the case what has here-tofore been a superstation becomes a reality.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

BENCH SHOWS.

May 9, 10, 11 and 19—Boston, Mass. Third Bench Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club. Chus. Lincoln. Superintendent; E. E. Hardy, Secretary Exhibition Committee, P. O. Box 1798, Boston. Entries close April 22.

June 9, 7, Sand 9.—Cleveland, O., First Annual Bench Show of the Cleveland Bench Show Association. Charles Lincoln. Superintendent; C. M. Munhall. Secretary.

FIELD TRIALS.

September—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens. Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Tenn., Secretary.

December 4—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quall, Grand Junction. Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

Chiekens. Jos. II. Dew, Columbia, Tenn., Secretary.

December 4-National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quali, Grand Junction. Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THE Westminster Kennel Club are entitled to great credit for the very satisfactory exhibition of sporting and nosporting gogs, given by them last week. In everything pertaining to the accomplishment of the end sought by the club in naugurating and continuing their annual shows the improvement of the different breeds of dogs, and the creation of a love for them among the masses, this show stands pre-eminent for its unbounded success. It is true that the great improvement in the animals exhibited, and the increased interest manifested by the public is due to the influence of provious shows among which these given by the club must be great interest manifested by the throngs of visitors to the exhibition, and to hear their expressions of delight, as they intelligently commented upon the points of the animals shown. The old stagers were not alone in giving utterance to words of wisdous, for in many instances we heard from rosy lips words of praise or censure, that would have done to discredit to the wisset veteran present. This wide-spread knowledge among the multitude was indeed a revelation to us and a most convincing proof that bench shows are assuredly accomplishing that mission the attendance was not what we had hoped to see, it gives us pleasure to amounce that the receipts more than cover the expenses. As we stated hist week, the quality of the animals exhibited has not been surpassed at any previous show hold by the club, and in the arrangement of the stalls and benches there was a great improvement over any show that we have attended. Especially noticeable for the fine effect produced were the wide open benches for the large dogs, which extended entirely around the large hall, giving the spectator an uninterrupted view of the noble creatures who occupied them. The care bestowed upon th

THE DOGS.

MASTIFFS.—The champion prize for dogs was awarded to Gurth, who is a splendid a mimal. Leah easily carried off the honors in the bitch class. The open class for dogs brought out some good ones. Zuln (wrongly entered as Tulu) was by far the best mastiff in the show, and is truly a majestic animal. Warwick is also a grand one. The animal has a first-class head, but was shown in very poor condition. In the bitch class we should have reversed the positions of Dido and Tiggress. Dido has a trifle the best head and shoulders, but Tigress is greatly her superior in back and hind-quarters. The pupples were rather an ordinary lot; they were rightly placed.

St. Bernange.

Inc puppes were rather an ordinary lot; they were rightly placed.

St. Bernards.—There were some grand animals in these classes. Monk, the winner in the rough-coated open class, is the best one, and Priam comes next, both are magnificent and in capital condition. Bayard, Jr., who won second, has a splendid head, but is in very poor condition. The remainder were very well placed. There was a grand lot of puppies, and it was a hard task to decide which were the best.

Berghunde.—These are new aspirants for fame, and as there is no standard to judge them by, we presume that nearly the same points should be given as for the St. Bernards, who are responsible for at least a portion of their looks.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—One of the most attractive features of the show was the display of these noble animals. There were some very fine ones present, who were well placed.

GREYHOUNDS.—These were very good, although some of the best ones were not in good condition. They were very well judged.

DEERHOUNDS.—Fly II. who was first we did not like years.

judged.

DERHOUNDS.—Fly II., who won first, we did not like near so well as Frida, the winner of second. She is one of the best built and best muscled ones that we ever saw; her lofu and quarters are wonderful; she is well built for speed, and has the size that is requisite to pull down her game. Many thought that Toby should have been first, but we do not consider him so good as Frida. He has more size, but is not so well put together, although there is not much to choose between them.

They make a splendid couple, and we would go a long way to see them slipped at a deer.

see them slipped at a deer.

POINTER CLASSES.—In the champion class for large pointers Faust was decidedly the best and secured the ribbon. His only competitor, Rap, was not so fat as last year and looked all the better for it, although his coat was not in good condition. Neither of the two bitches in this class were up to the mark. Grace, the winner, has arrived at the three score and ten of canine years, and her numerous family cares have not added to her comeliness; still she is a very good bitch and deserved the pride of place. Dolly, although a well put together one, has not so good a head as Grace and her front teeth are gone. She is heavy in whelp, which detracted somewhat from her appearance.

has not so good a head as Grace and her front teeth are gone. She is heavy in whelp, which detracted somewhat from her appearance.

In the open class for large pointer dogs Croxteth was an easy winner. We never saw him looking so well. Tally Ho, who was placed second, is also a good one, he is by Snapshot and resembles him more than any that we have seen. There was not much to choose between him and Lord Dufferin, who won third. The others were well placed, except that Mingo was unnoticed; he is a very good one, well built and powerfully muscled, although a little too long coupled. We thought him well worthy an he.

The bitch class was a good one, and contained several very fine animals. Lassie was perhaps the best, although there was not much to choose between her and Bonnie Kate, who should have had second instead of the he, which she received. Minie, who won second, is also a good one, and will, when mature, be a hard one to beat. We also thought well of Nan, who is well built, and looks a good one. Snowlake is of very good form, but threaty and out of condition.

In the small champion class Donald was far alread of his competitors. He is every inch a pointer, and was shown in capital condition. Snipe is also a good one, but was too fat to show to advantage. Drake, with his grand head, was looking well, and were his loin and quarters as good as his chest and shoulders, he would be invincible.

The bitch class brought out four good ones, but how anyone, especially so good a judge as Capt. Wise, could place even so good a bitch as Duchess over the incomparable flue, we fail to comprehend. Rue was in splendid condition and as hard as anils, and is, perhaps, as perfect an animala scan be produced, while Duchess, though she has a capital neck, body and legs, is lacking in both head and stern, and was shown too fat, and was a trifle soft.

The open class for small dogs contained several very fair animals, but there was nothing extra nice, and the awards were fairly made, except that we thought Tim deserved more th

were fairly made, except that we thought 11m deserved more than he got.

The bitches were a very good lot. Lady Dufferin, who was awarded first, has improved since last year, and is a capital one with lots of quality, and was shown in first-rate condition. Little Nell should have been placed second, as she is an exceedingly well-formed one. Beliona, who secured the place, is also a rare good one, but was not in good condition. Grace II, should have had one, if not two, more letters, as she is of good form.

The dog puppy class was nothing extra, except the two winners, who will undoubtedly make good ones. Many of the others are quite young, and at just the age when they look worst.

worst.

The bitch class was much better, and several of the animals shown were very good ones. Lalla Rookh, who captured first, is a sweet little thing, and, should nothing befal her, will be heard from again. Vie, who was unnoticed, was nearly as good, and should have had second. Hazel Kirke was also a good one. The others were well placed, except that we thought Nina well deserved an he. She and Vie are of the stamp that often turn out good ones.

thought Nina well deserved an he. She and Vic are of the stamp that often turn out good ones.

English Setters,—There were five good ones in the champion dog class. Thunder added one more to his long list of victories. He is a very hard dog to beat. He was shown in the very best of condition, although he was a trifle too fat. Emperor Fred and Coin were also in good condition, except that both have been hunted the past season and were lacking in feather. Plantaganet was not looking quite so well as when at Pittsburg. He is young yet for the champion class, but if he improves as he should we shall look to see him achieve the highest honor, as we think him to be a rare good one. Don Juan is also a capital little dog of good form and grand coat. with a great deal of quality.

The bitch class brought out eight, only one of the entries being absent. Petrel II. was very properly given the pride of place. She is not only a very handsone animal, but a well put together one, and we think her to be as good a Laverack bitch as we have in the country. Old Petrel, notwithstanding her many years, was looking very well. Lizzie Lee was in good form. She is very handsome, and her owner may well be preud of her. Clip and Pearl carry their years very well. We remember them both as being at the first New York show. We then took quite a fancy to Pearl, and still think well of her.

The open class for imported English setter dogs was a regu-

We remember them both as being at the first New York show. We then took quite a fancy to Pearl, and still think well of her.

The open class for imported English setter dogs was a regular surprise party, at least so far as first was concerned. The knowing ones had all booked Foreman as sure of the place, but the winner turned up in Frince Taxis, who is a blue belton of not very prepossessing appearance, as he is scarcely more than a puppy and has quite a curly coat. Upon a closer examination we found him to be of capital form and giving promise, when fully developed, of turning out a first class one; but we did not think him quite the equal of Foreman, who who is of nearly the same type, was placed second, and koll who is dittee older, is more fully mattered and a very well put together animal. He was placed second, and koll who is of nearly the same type, was placed third. Prince well deserved his three letters, and we thought that bashing wore shuld have received the same. Chalkley D. was also wore shuld have received the same. Chalkley D. was also wore shuld have received the same. Chalkley D. was also wore shuld have received notice. We were surprised in the field is of the best grand, all but four of the thirteen present receiving well-merited notice. We were surprised that Fetch I. He was unnoticed, as we fully expected her to show of mainty of the same type and the second in the field have been found how each exceived and fault could have been found how each exceived and a fault could have been found her each exceived and a fault could have been found how was placed second it also a very fine one. Innu. May and Lasso' flowrie, both capital bitches, were sadly out of condition. Blue Belle belt with the same sade of the show well, as so is heavy in whelp and much too fat. She is a line animal of great beauty when at her best. This class was one of the gens of the show and we believe that so good a lot all through were never before brought into the ring.

class was one of the gems of the show, and we believe musus so good a lot all through were never before brought into the ring.

NATIVE ENGLISH SETTERS.—After the weeding out, there were about twenty good ones remaining. There was no difficulty in selecting first, as Pairy Prince was decidedly the best. He has improved since we saw him at Pittsburg, and we are still inclined to predict a brilliant future for him. Hacket, who won second, is a good dog, and was very well shown. London was placed third, and was well worthy the honor. There were seven whe's given in this class, and there were three more that we considered fully their equals. Afton, although much too fat, is one of the best formed animals that we have ever seen. St. Elmo II. and St. Elmo III, were also well worthy of notice. The bitches were fully equal to the dogs. Blue Belle, who won first, we did not like so well as Liddersdale, who was placed second. Crook, who received third, was well up to these two. Dolly Day, unnoticed, should have had a vhc, as she is a very good one. Maida was in splendid condition, and fairly carried her honors.

The puppies were only fair, although there were sone good ones among them. Jester was awarded first. He is a nobel booking animal, and when grown, will undoubtedly he very handsome. Folderol we liked exceedingly, and Emperor

Fred, his sire, will have to produce but few such ones to make his reputation in the stud first-class. General, Arthur we also liked. Chester, we thought, deserved better than a single letter, as he is very well formed.

The bitches were well placed, except that Princess Vera, who was unnoticed, should have had an he, at least. Pembina was deservedly given first. Floss, who won second, had not much the best of Lady Faye and Blanche Lewis, who were each given a vhc. Taken as a whole, the English setters were a grand lot, and we have no lesistation in pronouncing them superior in quality to any collection that we have ever seen.

each given a vhc. Taken as a whole, the English setters were a grand lot, and we have no lesistation in pronouncing them superior in quality to any collection that we have over seen.

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.—Bob was awarded the prize in the champion class. He was very well shown and is a very good animal. Old Grouse shows his years and was not in first-class condition. Turk is a grand dog of capital form, and quite as good as the winner.

In the bitch class Lady Rapid was justly entitled to the award, although if Lady Gordon had been in proper condition she would undoubtedly have carried off the hoior, but she was grossly fat and had to stand seide.

The open dog class, although not large, contained some very good animals. Filot, who only received a vhc, was by far the best of the lot. Indeed, we consider him to be the best Gordon in the country, and were greatly surprised that his superiority was not acknowledged. He is of the true type and proper markings, and is a thorough Gordon from the end of his nose to the hip of his tail. He is a trifle slack in the loin, but will probably improve as he gets older.

This class was for black and tans. Judged by the standard for color alone, Pilot was fully the equal of any, and his superior form should have carried him through. When the special class XX—which was for the best Gordon dog—was called for, Filot was subthich was for the best Gordon dog—was called for, Pilot was called on the ground that he had been beaten in the open class and was not eligible. Mr. Dixon, his owner, protested against this decision, and the committee requested Mr. J. G. Higgins, of Delaware City, Del, and Mr. A. E. Godeffroy, of New York, to decide upon the question. The dogs were brought into the ring and carefully examined by the gentlemen, who unlesitatingly awarded the prize to Pilot.

The bitches were well placed, although had the class rejudged. The purples were not numerous, but so good that every on received a ribbon.

The classification of the Gordons and black and tans is decidedly

well, and we think him to be the occupied. And we think him to be the occupied that he was a trifle too fat.

The bitches were all good. Rose was decidedly the best, but was only on exhibition. Norcen, who secured the pride of place, is a very nice one, of good form and color. Norah O'Moore and Gussic are also first-class and were well shown. In the open dog class Minrod was placed first, Spy second, and Zig third. No less than a dozen ribbons were deservedly distributed among the remainder. This was a very good class and we thought very well judged.

The bitch class did not display so much quality, although there were several capital ones present. Meg, who secured only a vhc, bas the best head of the lot, and was every way as good as the winner. Aside from this the awards were well bestowed.

In the dog puppy class quite a laughable mistake occurred. Entry No. 625 was a litter of puppies, and a bitch was taken into the ring instead of a dog and awarded the prize, and the mistake was not dissovered until the specials were judged class, and quite a number of ribbons were given.

The bitch puppies were also very good, nearly every one.

The bitch pupples were also very good, nearly every one receiving notice. Venture was deserving of the three letters instead of only one, as she is a prime one, and if nothing befalls her when matured she will make it warm for the best

The bitch pupples were also very good, nearly every one receiving notice. Venture was deserving of the three letters instead of only one, as she is a prime one, and if nothing befalls her when matured she will make it warm for the best of them.

The Irish classes were capital and attracted much attention from all who visited the show.

Intsh Water Spankers.—This was the largest class that has has ever been shown, and as good as it was large. Champion Barney was in capital condition and was justly placed first. Irish chief, a son of his, took second place; he gives promise of showing up grandly when mature. Several of the others are not fully developed and will undoubtedly be much better another year.

Stankers (other than black) over 28 pounds.—This class was well judged. Nero, the winner of first, is a trifle too long in head to suit us, but otherwise he is first-class. We also took quite a fancy for Bob, who is well put together.

Cocker Spankers (other than black) under 28 pounds.—Trincess, who won at Pittsburg, again came to the front. She is a beauty, and only lacks a little more bone to be perfect. Firt II, we liked better for second place than Alma, whose head is a trifle too dome-shaped for acocker. Aside from this, he is a capital one.

BLACK Spankers over 28 POUNDS.—Benedict easily captured first although not in first-rate condition, and Black Frince was properly placed second. The Horneil Spaniel Club captured overy ribbon that was awarded in this class. In the class under 28 pounds Black Bess was first, also winner of the American Spaniel Club special. Beatrice was second; both are capital bitches. Every entry was noticed except of the American Spaniel Club special is a beauty; she also won the American Cocker Spaniel Club's special for the best puppy in the class.

FOXHOUNDS.—In the champion class Roxey came in first. In the open class her son, Forrester II, should have been placed first instead of second, as he has better shoulders than Coustgand, who secured the place. Both are good ones with not

the best, and easily won first. Tartar was second, but not so well-formed as Prosper, who was placed third. We imagine that his size was against him, as he is too large, although of good form. The bitches were well placed, except that Gipsy, although a very pretty one, should have changed places with Sally, who is as good and possessed of a little more bone. We also liked Flighty, and think that she deserved a vhc. The puppies were correctly judged, although two or three more ribbons would not have been amiss.

Colles.—This beautiful and intelligent animal is fast growing in favor, and at no previous show in this country have so many really fine ones been seen. In the champion class Marcus had a walk-over, as none appeared to contest for the honor. He is well worthy the title, as he is of good form and possesses one of the best of coats, Jersey Lass also had no competitor, as Lass o' Gowire was shedding her coat and was not shown. We like Jersey Lass very much. She has an intelligent look and a ladylike appearance that is very taking. We carefully examined all the animals in the open classes, and should say that the awards were well bestowed. In the bitch puppy class we should have given Comet a vhc, as she is of capital form, although her color is much against her.

Bulldoos.—Ben, who was given first, we do not like; his head is too small for his body, and one eye is defective. We think Blister decidedly the best. In the open classes we should have placed Bonnie Boy first, instend of Crib, who is a little shaky on his pins, and should have been content with a vhc. The others were rightly placed.

Bull-Terriages.—The champion and open classes we thought were very well judged. In the puppy class White Silk should have been content with a vhc. The others were rightly placeed.

Rough-Hamed Terriages.—Tyke was properly placed first; he is very good looking and well put together. We liked Meg for second better than either of the others. Widdbriar, who got second, is a trifle coarse and stands too high on his legs.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—Wallace and Gipsy, whiners of first and second, are too large to suit our ideas. We greatly preferred Squaw and Nottle for the places, as they are capital ones. Vorbigers is also better than the winners.

DANDIE DIMMONTS.—This class was rightly judged, except that we should have given whe to Badger II., who looks like a well bred one.

IRISH TERRIERS.—There were only three entries in this class, and the awards were correct.

Skyns —These were a very nice lot and properly placed.

and the awards were correct.

SKYPS.—These were a very nice lot and properly placed.
PUGS.—This was also a capital class, and although the judge was very lavish of the much coveted ribbons, we could not find it in our heart to dispute the propriety of a single one, even had he been still more prodigal of his favors.
YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—We falled to find an animal in this entire class that came up to our idea of what they should be, although there were quite a number of very fair specimens among them.
Toy TERRIERS.—Jumbo we thought the latter of the specimens are the strength of the specimens are the specimens are the specimens are specimens.

among them.

Tor Terriers.—Jumbo we thought the best as his coat was much better than any of the others, and he was of as good form as any. Peter also deserved favorable notice.

form as any. Peter also deserved favorable notice.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—Both the winners were very good specimens.

JAPANESE SPANIELS.—There were quite a number in this class that were very good, but their coats were not in good condition. Chico, who was in the miscellaneous class, is almost a perfect specimen of these lovely pets, and was shown in beautiful condition.

MISCELLANEOUS CLASS.—This was the most difficult class to judge in the show, and we would not court the task. The Chesapeake Bay dogs were all very poor. The others were all good and each should have had a prize.

SPECIAL PRIZES.—Nearly all of the special prizes were

judge in the show, and we would not court the task. The Chesapeako Bay dogs were all very poor. The others were all good and cach should have had a prize.

Special Prizes.—Nearly all of the special prizes were awarded according to the decisions in the regular classes, and we shall notice only a few of the prominent ones. In many cases the animals which would have won were not entered, which will account for the seeming inconsistency of some of the awards. In Class A. Croxteth was given the award for the best pointer over Faust. This decision we cannot indorse. Croxteth is a rare good one, but Faust, in our estimation, is a better one, and should have been placed first.

The Trainer's Prize was won by Mr. Luke W. White, of Bridgeport, Conn., with his pointers Grace and Lalla Rookh, the latter a daughter of Grace and winner of first in the puppy class, and also the special for the best pointer puppy. She is not five nonths old, but is under very good command and obeyed the orders of her master in a manner that shows her intelligence and good training. It gives us great pleasure to state that in training her Mr. White has implicitly followed the instructions as given by us in our series of articles published in Forest Ann Stream, entitled "Training vs. Breaking," and we could ask no better indorsement of their practical value than was exhibited by the little beauty.

In Class T, for the best English setter entered in the open classes, Prince Taxis, winner of first in the imported class, and Prince Taxis was awarded the prize. We could not agree with the judge and believe Fairy Prince to be the best.

Class QQ, for the best dog measuring thirty-four inches at the shoulder, did not fill, as upon applying the tapethirty-two and one half inches was all that could be allowed. We have every a devertal inquiries in regard to this, and one correspondent states his belief that there is no well authenticated instance on record of a dog who stands as high as this, but our correspondent is mistaken, as Mr. Hugh Dalzeil mentio

Class 1.—Champion mastiffs, dogs—1st, Col. Stuart Taylor, New York, Jurth, fawn, 4 yrs., Bruno-Bona.
Class 2.—Champion mastiffs, bisches.—1st, L. C. and H. L. De Zayas, few York, Leah, fawn, 7 yrs., imported.
Class 3.—Jastiffs, dogs—1st, James Smieton, Jr., New York, Tulu, wm, 3 yrs., Colonel-Diana. 2d, M. Rathbun, New York, Warthway, 2 yrs., Colonel-Diana. 2d, M. Rathbun, New York, Warthway, Colonel-Diana,
Class 10.—Champion smooth-coated St. Bernard dogs—1st, John P Haines, Tom's River, N. J., Harold, orange, tawny and white, 5 yrs. full pedigree.

Class 11.—Champion smooth-coated St. Bernard bitches—1st, John P, Haines, Tom's River, N. J., Judy, orango, tawny and white, 5½ yrs., full pedigree.

full pedigree.

Class 11.—Champion smooth-coated St. Bernard bitchus—1st. John P. Haines, Tom's River, N. J., Judy, orango, tawny and white, 5½yrs., full pedigree.

Class 12.—Smooth-coated St. Bernard ducs—1st. Hon. S. J. Tilden, New York, Leo, orange, tawny and white, 3 yrs., Harold-Judy, 2d, Isaae R. Denman, Newark, N. J., Mitre H., brindle, 2l ynos., Mirre-Brunbilde, full pedigree.

Class 12.—Smooth-coated St. Bernard bitches—1st, John P. Haines, Francis River, N. J., Zog, orange, tawny and white, 9 mos., Harold-Judy, 2d, John P. Haines, Tom's River, N. J., Zog, orange, tawny and white, 9 mos., Harold-Judy, 2d, John P. Haines, Tom's River, N. J., Zog, orange, tawny and white, 9 mos., Pope-Alba.

Class 18.—St. Bernard pupples, dogs or bitches, rough-coated—1st, J. D. Prince, New York; Dagmar, tawny and white, 9 mos., Pope-Alba.

Class 16.—St. Bernard pupples, dogs or bitches, rough-coated—1st, J. D. Prince, New York; Dagmar, tawny and white, 5 mos., Pope-Alba.

Calcarone. Whitman, New Brighton, S. I., Rosscan HL, brinde In Rev. Leave, White markings, 7 weeks, imp. Barry-imp. Mukra, He. H., J. D. Vince, White markings, 7 weeks, imp. Barry-imp. Mukra, He. H., V. S. Thorne, Black Rock, Com., Abbott, tawny and white, 9 mos., Pontiff-Shula. Smooth-coated; 1st, Thomas W. White, New York, Lohengrin, orange, red and white, 6 mos., Furno-Elsa, 2l, John P. Haines, Dina, orange, tawny and white, 9 mos., Harold-Judy. He., John P. Haines, Dina, orange, tawny and white, 9 mos., and white, 9 mos., Harold-Judy. He., John P. Haines, Dina, orange, tawny and white, 9 mos., and white, 9 mos., Harold-Judy. He., John P. Haines, Dina, orange, tawny and white, 9 mos., John P. Haines, Dina, orange, tawny and white, 9 mos., John P. Haines, Dina, orange, tawny and white, 9 mos., John P. Haines, Dina, orange, tawny and white, 9 mos., John P. Haines, Dina, orange, tawny and white, 9 mos., John P. Haines, Dina, orange, tawny and white, 9 mos., John P. Haines, Dina, orange, tawny and white, 9 mos., John P. Haines, Dina, orange, tawny and w

Rennel Club, St. Louis, Mo., Paust, liver and white, 6 yrs., Setfon's Sam-Pilkington's Nell.

Class 25. —Champion pointers over 50 pounds, bitches—1st, Luke Class 25. —Champion pointers over 50 pounds, bitches—1st, Luke Match-N.-II.

Match-N.-II. — Professor Comm., Grace, liver and white ticked, Jyrs.

Match-N.-II. — Professor Comm., Grace, liver and white, 4 yrs., Bang-June. 2d, R. Lamb, New York, Tally Ho, lemon and white, 3 yrs., Champion Snapshot-owner's Elf. 3d, C. Du Bois Wagstaff, Babylon, L. I., Lord Dufferin, Jemon and white, 3 yrs., Sabarbidovson's Fau. Vice. C. H. Epps, Richmond, Va., Jake, liver and white, 2 yrs., Tom-Pauny, 1707. W. W. Legare, Walnalla, S. C., Rab, Jemon and white, 2 yrs., Tom-Pauny, 1707. W. W. Legare, Walnalla, S. C., Rab, Jemon and white, 2 yrs., Tom-Glide, He, Eliot Smith, New York, Don. Jenon and white, 2 yrs., Tom-Glide, He, Eliot Smith, New York, Don. Jenon and white, 2 yrs., Tom-Glide, He, Eliot Smith, New York, Don. Jenon and white, 3 yrs., Sensation-Psyche II.

Class 27.—Pointers over 50 pounds, bitches—Ist, St. Louis Kennel Club, St. Louis, Mo., Lassie, liver and white ticked, 45 yrs., champion Bang (230-Leach's Belle. 2d, G. P., Hawes, Richmond Va., Minnie S., Herr and White ticked, 195 yrs., champion Bang (230-Leach's Belle. 2d, G. P., Hawes, Richmond Va., Minnie S., Herr and white ticked, 195 yrs., champion Pauny, 197 yrs., Champion pointers under 55 pounds, dogs—A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa., Donald, liver and white, 3 yrs., Ranger Ress.

Class 23.—Champion pointers under 50 pounds, bitches—Ist, Garret Rouch, New York, Dutchess, Jenon and white, 4 yrs., Sensation-Coals, New York, Dutchess, Jenon and white, 4 yrs., Sensation-Rouch, New York, Dutchess, Jenon and white, 4 yrs., Sensation-Rouch, New York, Dutchess, Jenon and white, 4 yrs., Sensation-Rouch, New York, Dutchess, Jenon and white, 4 yrs., Sensation-Rouch, New York, Dutchess, Jenon and white, 4 yrs., Sensation-Rouch, New York, Dutchess, Jenon and white, 4 yrs., Sensation-Rouch, New York, Dutchess, Jenon and w

Lord Softon's Sampho.

Class 29.—Champhon pointers under 50 pounds, bitches—1st, Garret Roach, New York, Dutchess, lemon and white, 4 yrs., Seusation-Whisky.

Class 30.—Pointers under 55lbs, dogs.—1st, Geo. Norbury Appold, Markey Class 31.—Pointers under 55lbs, dogs.—1st, Geo. Norbury Appold, Geo. L. Willins, Jersey City, Glenwood, lemon and white, with 1class, Clemmark-Giel, 3d, R. Lamb, New York, Roy, Jemon and White, 3 yrs., champion Sampsho-owner's Fr. 4 has, Control of the New York, Grant Class 10.—Pointer St. 4 has the 1st Humbert Markey Clemmark-Giel, 3d, R. Lamb, New York, Roy, Jemon and white, 3 yrs., champion Sampsho-owner's Fr. 4 has, Robert Class 11.—He was the 1st Humbert Markey Class 11.—Pointer St. 4 has, Robert Clymon. St. Louis Stemel Club, St. Louis, Tim, liver and white, 2 yrs. Fausas, Clytic Wm. J. Hawkney, Bridgeport, Ct. Ross, liver and white, 11 mos. Stemel Club, St. Louis, Tim, liver and white, 2 yrs. from 1st Markey Clytic Wm. J. Hawkney, Bridgeport, Ct. Ross, liver and white, 11 mos. Stemel Club, St. Louis, Tim, liver and white, 2 yrs., from 1st Markey Clytic Wm. J. Hawkney, Bridgeport, Ct. Ross, liver and white, 11 mos. Class 31.—Pointers under Folbs, bitches.—1st, J. 6. Hockscher, New York, Lady Dufferin, lemon and white, 4 yrs., Father St. Golden's Dashburghon White, 2 yrs., from 2 house, 1st Markey Clytic, Markey Clytic, J. Champion Bowless Rose, Ch. Ross, Williams, P. St. Golden's Dashburghon White, 2 yrs., champion Bowless Rose, Kengel Himore Kennel Club, Daltimore Kennel Club, Daltimore, Classata, Alley and ornages, 4 yrs. Plathory Delutala, 36, Garrett Roseh, New York, Leun, lemon and white, 3 yrs., champion Sungshot-towner's Elf. Smith, Jersey-City, Rose, liver, 3 yrs., phase-Queen, R. Lamb, New York, Leun, lemon and white, 3 yrs., champion Sungshot-towner's Elf. Syrs, champion Sungshot-towner's Elf. Acc., Bookhya, Lilly, Syrs., champion Sungshot-towner's Elf. Acc., Bookhya, Lilly, Syrs., champion Sungshot-towner's Elf. Acc., Bookhya, Lilly, Syrs., champion Sungshot-towner's E

Class 3.—Instiffs, dogs—ist, James Smieton, Jr., New York, Tulu, fawn, 3 yrs, Colone-Diana. 2d, M. Rathbun, New York Warvick, fawn, 3½ yrs, Autin's Jack-Meade's Sappho. 3d, P. C. Hewitt, New York, The Amal, light fawn, 1 yr., 10 mos., Hereward Brenda. He, Miss S. C. Hewitt, New York, Hereward, light fawn, 4½ yrs., Turk-Son, N. Y., Dido, fawn, 6 yrs., full pedigree. 2d, Mrs. Chas. E. Wallack, Monmouth Kennels, N. J., Tigress H. E. K. C. S. B., golden fawn, 2 yrs., 10 mos., Champion Colonel-Alston's Lutra. 3d, Julius Grau, New York, Bress, M. S., S. C. Howitt, New York, Bress, M. J., Monmouth Bress, R. J., Monmouth Bress, R. J., Monmouth Bress, R. J., Monmouth Bress, R. J., Monmouth Bress, M. J., Monmouth Bress, R. J., Monmouth R. J., Monmo

entine D., white, black, tan and blue ticked, whelped May 7, 1880, besh III.-toyneda. Vhr. W. H. Beche, New York, Blue Belle, white and black tecked, 3 vrs., Rotheriot. Dir. Millian. T. G. Darvey, London, 101. (Jenfallas, black, white and Link limin. T. G. Darvey, London, 101. (Jenfallas, black, white and the limin. T. G. Darvey, London, 101. (Jenfallas, black), white black and the limin of t

Class 42.—Chaupion black and tan setters, dogs—1st, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Bob, imp., black and tan, whelped 1877, Lang-Pross. Class 43.—Champion black and tan setter bliches—ist, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Lady Rapid, black and tan, whelped 1875, imp., Reuben-Rosa.

Class 44.—Black and tan setters, dogs—1st, C. B. Davis, Providence, R. L. Buke of the East, black and tan, 4 yrs., Duke-Lou. 23, Mrs. L. Carlon, New York, Jack, R. Buhen, Barden, Providence, R. L. Buke of the East, black and tan, 4 yrs., Duke-Lou. 23, Mrs. L. Carlon, New York, Jack, R. Buhen, Barden, Barden, Providence, R. L. Buke of the East, Black and tan, 4 yrs., Duke-Lou. 23, Mrs. L. Carlon, New York, Jack, R. Buhen, Barden, Black and Lan, 7 yrs. 10 mos., Colburn's Dash-Bell. Vhe, Samuel G. Dixon, Philadelphia, Pilot, black and tan, 21 mos., Grouse-Maud. Vhe, A. M. Wright, New York, Prince, black and tan, 52 yrs., Monarch-Tileston's champion Lou. C. John N. Briggs, New York, Rex, black and tan, 18 mos., imp. C. Wm. A. DeWitt, Bronx-Wile, N. Y., Sprain, black and East and John S. Briggs, New York, Rex, black and tan, 18 mos., imp. C. Wm. A. DeWitt, Bronx-Wile, N. Y., Sprain, black and East and John S. Briggs, New York, Rex, black and tan, 18 mos., imp. C. Wm. A. DeWitt, Bronx-Wile, N. Y., Sprain, black and East and John S. Briggs, New York, Rex, black and tan, 19 yrs., imp., Duke-Jullen Belle. 24, John M. Briggs, New York, Alex, black and tan, 5 yrs., imp., Duke-Jullen Belle. 24, John M. Briggs, New York, Alex, black and tan, 5 yrs., Edmont's inp. Robin-Plash. Vhr. Samuel G. Bixon, Philadelphia, Lacky Pilot black and tan, 21 mos., Grouse-Maud. He. Willard Eros., Jonesbore, M. Devan H. black and tan, 5 yrs., black and tan, 5 yrs., 10 mos., Grouse-Maud. He. Willard Eros., Jonesbore, M. Devan H. black and tan, 5 yrs., black and tan, 5 yrs., 10 mos., Grouse-Maud. He. Willard Eros., Jonesbore, M. Devan H. black and tan, 5 pros., Grous-Falley's Willard Eros., David G. Bratt, Northport, L. I., San, black and tan, 9 mos., Bob-Deauty. Commission, 10

Lee Morell, New York, Moy, red, 2 yrs., Dovisley-Mag. He, G. W. Bassford, White Plains, N. Y., Fashon, red, 20 mes, Arlington-inp, Flora. C, C. Du Bois Wagstaff, Babylon, L. I., Rose, red, 3 yrs. 8 mes, Ranger-Rose, Class 52, Jrish setter puppies, degs.—1st, W. N. Callender, Greenbush, N. Y., Hiter of puppies, champion Rovy O'More-Norah O'Moore, 2d, William R. Pierre, Peckskill, N. Y., Snap, red, 8 mes, Max Wenzel's Chief. Sill's Tilley, Vhe, Dr. J. L. Jennelle, Duquoin, Ill., Berkley's Chad. (formerly Lardy Dah, and took vhe, at Pittsburg, Pesa, under that panch, red, 5 mes, Berkley-New, C. Du Bois Wags-Radward Griffith, New York, Chief, Jr., red, 10 mes, Champion Berkley-Rose, Frank Windhold, New York, Elcho V., red, 10 mes, Champion Berkley-Rose, Frank Windhold, New York, Elcho V., red, 10 mes, champion Elcho-Rose, A. Blaik Nebsey, Belviders, N. Wey York, Cheese, red, 9 mes, Champion Berkley-Rose, Prank Windhold, New York, Elcho V., red, 10 mes, champion Berkley-Rose, Delbush Rose, May York, Cheese, red, 9 mes, Champion Berkley-Rose, Prank Windhold, New York, Elcho V., red, 10 mes, champion Berkley-Rose, Delbush Rose, Markell Rose, Schampion Berkley-Rose, Champion Berkley-Rose, Chempion Rose, Balling-Rose, Martin-Reddie, C. Du Beis Wagstaff, Swetheart, red, Junes, Champion Berkley-Rose, Chempion Rose, Balling-Rose, Balli

II. Class 54.—Irish water spaniels, dogs or bitches—1st, John D. Olcott, Milwaniec, Wis., champion Barney, liver, dyrs., Shamrock-Shannon, 2d, H. D. Gardner, Milwaniec, Wis., bish Chief, dark liver, 1 yr. 8 mos., Barney-Irish Nell, Vic, H. D. Gardner, Queenstown, dark liver, 1 yr. 8 mos., Barney-Irish Nell, He, H. D. Gardner, Molty Methide, dark liver, 1 yr. 8 mos., Barney-Irish Nell, C., John S. Clark, New Brunswick, N. J., Pat. dark liver, 4 mos., champion Barney-Irdy,

Class 55.—Spaniels (other than black) over 88 lbs., dogs, or blichests, John (ivranger, Berrott, Mich. Nere, Hevr. 11 mos., Bob III. Black 1978). John (1978). Black (1978

Bees.
Class 86.—Rough-haired terriers, dogs or bitches.—1st, John E. I.
Gramger, New York, Tyke, white, black and tan, 2 yrs., Teeside LadFoster's Yie. 24, Lawrence Trupson, Red Hook, N. Y., Colleen, red,
9 mos., champion Splinter-champion Norah, Vhe, Charles Morgan,
Bordentown, N. J., Tip, black, tan and white, 2 yrs., imp. TattersThattén.

Class 87.—Black and tan terriers, dogs or bitches.—1st, Chas. Morgan, Bordentown, N. J., Wallace, black and tan, 2 yrs., Major-Vic. 2d. Andrews Morgan, Bordentown, N. J., dispise, black and tan, 2 yrs., Yang Sang, Markette, Ma

McLellan, Fusanig, A. A., W. York, Nelly, blue grey, 18 mos., cac., 2d, Michael Craven, New York, Nelly, blue grey, 18 mos., cac., Shauncek, Class 8g.—Irish terriers, dogs or bitches.—Ist, J. S. Mecu, M.D., London, Ont, Fan, red, 9 mos., Splinter-Norah, 2d, Lawrence Timpson, Red Hook, N. Y., Colleen, red, 9 mos., champion Sphinter-champion Norah.
Class 90.—Champion Skye-terriers, dogs or bitches—Ist, William Sanderson, West Philadelphia, Jim, blue, 23 mos., Burkey-Highland Mary.

Champion Stylesteriers, dogs or bitches—1st, William Sanderson, West Philadelphia, Jim. blue, 23 nos., Barkey-Highland Mary, Class 91,—8Kye-terriers, dogs or bitches—1st, George Walfun, Boston, Pepper, dark pepper, 3½ yrs., imp. 2d, John W. Connell, Philadelphia, Walface, blue, 2 yrs., 3d, Robert McLellan, Flushing, L. I., Pincher, light straw, H mos., Tom Witch. Whe, Robert McLellan, Sudke, blue, 18 mos., Tom-Witch. He, T. Judge, New York, Mynnin Sudke, blue, 18 mos., Tom-Witch. He, T. Judge, New York, Mynnin York, Ben, bluek and Sigven Dettle. C. George C. Ward, Jr., New York, Ben, bluek and Sigven Jacobs, Style Champion Pugs, dogs—1st, Jim Marriott, New York, Shap, fawn, 18 mos., 2d, Juan P. Ferry, New York, Panch, light fawn, 2d, John A. Lucy, New York, Napp. 1st, Jim Marriott, New York, Shap, fawn, 18 mos., 2d, Juan P. Ferry, New York, Panch, light fawn, 2d, John A. Lucy, New York, Necono, fawn, 2d, yrs., Tom-Bin-pice-Pippin, Vhe, Lucy, New York, Necono, fawn, 2d, yrs., Tom-Bin-pice-Sippin, Vhe, Lucy, New York, Necono, fawn, 2d, yrs., Tom-Bin-pice-Pippin, Vhe, New York, Necono, fawn, 2d, yrs., Tom-Bin-fawn, 2d, yrs., Wise F, Ashley, New York, Necono, fawn, 2d, yrs., Tom-Bin-fawn, 2d, yrs., Wise F, Ashley, New York, Necono, fawn, 2d, yrs., Tom-Philadelphia, Pa., Effic, fawn, 2 yrs., hapported, 2d, M. H. Cryer, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., Effic, fawn, 2 yrs., champion Chung-chunpion Darkie, Vhe, F. M. Carfawn, 2d, yrs., Tom-Philadelphia, Pa., Don Juan, Fawn, 9 mos., champion Roderic, New York, Mille, Silver fawn, 1½ yrs., imported from Vienna.
Class 96.—Pugs, bitches—Mrs. R. Knight, Philadelphia, Pa., Don Juan, Fawn, 9 mos., champion Comedy-Chloe, imported, Vicen, Wienna, He, Mrs. D. P. Foster, New York, Toppy, light fawn, 2 yrs., imported from Vienna.
Class 96.—Pugs, bitches, Mrs., R. Knight, Philadelphia, Pa., Don Juan, Fawn, 9 mos., champion Roderic, Silver fawn, 1½ yrs., imported from Vienna.
Class 96.—Pugs, bitches, Mrs., R. Knight, Philadelphia, Pa., Don Juan, Fawn, 9 mos., champion Roderic, New York, 70

Philadelphia, Pu., Dot, fawn and black, 5 mos., champion Rodernebolly. C. Miss La Fayette, New York, Foto, fawn, 7 mos., full pedigree, Class 97.—Champion Yorkshire terriers, blue and tan, over 5 lbs., dogs or bitches—1st, Frank Thomson, Philadelphia, Pa., Jimuic, blue and tan, 3 yrs., Mozart-Yell.

Class 98.—Yorkshire terriers, blue and tan, over 5 lbs., dogs or bloomed by James 1, Jame

and tan, 15 mos., out of Nellie.

(Class 103.—Japanese spaniels, dogs or bitches—1st, John Marrlott, few York, Punch, black and white, 30 mos. 2d, Jr. J. II. Coverly, Frooklyn, Chig, white and black, 3 wrs., sing Flo. Ver, Fred. German, r., New York, Fire Puppies, white and black, 7 weeks, inp. Vhe, ames lumphy, New York, Pig., white and black, 19 mos., Jaines-Nelly James, Jaines, Ver, Jay, Stee, Jay, Steek, and black, 2 mos., Jaines-Nelly James, Jaines, Jai

yrs., http. 116, John Marriott, New York, Jap, bleck and white, 30 Class 105.—Miscellaneous, or foreign class, dogs or bitches, not specified in the above classification.—Ist, Daniel O'Shea, London, Canada, Gypsey, English harrier, black, white and tan, 2 yrs., Ranter-Gypsey, Mrs. William H. Appleton, New York, Chico, black and white, Pekinese (China) spaniel, 7 yrs., inp., (awarded extra medal). 24, W. A. Conkin, Central Park Menagerie, New York, Quiz, Mexican hairless dog, reddish brown. 31, Mrs. Russell, Mozart, Maltest terrier, white and lemon, 35 yrs. 4th, F. (Echbard, 10) Fifth avenue, New York, Eon Homme (poodle), white, 5 yrs.

A. Plest pointer dog. A. E. (Calciformic Mozarts).

100 Fifth avenue. New York. Don Homme (poedle), white, 5 yrs.

SPECIAL PRIZE AWARDS.

A.—Best pointer dog—A. E. Godeffroy's Croxteth.

B.—Best pointer but and the street of the street

Best intge-sizes poone, over nonze-size in strong a king-ne.
Best tellish setter in open classes—T. F. Ryan's Uriner Taxis.
Best folie dog or bitch in open classes—S. Yan Sherk's Gidde.
Best fox-terrier dog or bitch—Ed. L. Rutherfurd's Tussle.
Best fox-tound dog or bitch—Dan O'Shee's Boxes.
Best black and tan setter in open classes—C. B. Davis's Duke of
Sast.

East. .—Best Llewellin setter dog puppy—E. W. Jester's Jester. .—Best liver or liver and white cocker spaniel—Dr. A. McCollom's

Alma.

Admin.

Bib. Best purg.—Mis. E. A. Pue's George.

CC.—Best Irish setter sired by Chief.—C. J. Stevart's Chief.

D.—Best English setter puppy.—S. D. Ripley's Pembina.

EE.—Best rough-coated St. Bernard puppy.—J. D. Prince's Dagmar.

FF.—Same, smooth-coated.—T. W. White's Lobengrin.

J.J.—Best greylound, among first prize winners, at any show—C.E.

Dawson's Spring.

KK.—Best matched pair English setters, either sex, excluding champions—E. E. Hardy's Chair and Clairine.

LL.—Best English setter dog under 2 yrs.—J. H. Goodsell's Plantagenet.

pions—E. E. Hardy's Clair and Clairine.

LL.—Best English setter dog under 2 yrs.—J. H. Goodsell's Plantagenet.

MM.—Best English setter brood bitch, with two of progeny—J. H. Goodsell's Fairy II, with Thinder and mate.

NN.—Best dog.—J. H. Goodsell's Don Juan; second best.—A. S. Bishop's Fairy Frince.

For Fairy Hitch.—J. H. Goodsell's Petrel II.: second best, same owner's Fairy Hitch.—J. H. Goodsell's Petrel III.: second best, same owner's Fairy Hitch.—J. H. Goodsell's Petrel III.: second best, same owner's Fairy Hitch.—J. H. Goodsell's with progeny —E. A. Herzberg's Emperor Fred.

SR.—Best dive collie pupplies—Wm. Pollock's entry (Gainlock-Effile).

RR.—Best pure Laverack stud dog, with progeny —E. A. Herzberg's Emperor Fred.

SS.—Best English setter dog—A. H. Moore's Thunder.

UI.—Best English setter dog—A. H. Moore's Thunder.

Moderick Junder, Donald, Lady Komp 11, Countes-Chang Darkie, Roderick Junder, Dankla, Lady Komp 11, Countes-Chang Darkie, Roderick Junder, Donald, Lady Komp 11, Countes-Chang Darkie, Wy.—Best Ursb etter dog—A. H. Moore's Berkley, XL.—Best Gordon setter dog—S. G. Dixon's Pilot Groupe-Mauch, YX.—Best Collection five collies—J. W. Burgress' entry.

Class AAA.—Best little red brish pupplies—C. Du Bois Waysbaff's litter (Barkley-Rose).

THE BISMARCK SETTERS.—West Chester, Pa., April 18.—Why is it that, while we hear the virtues of the Gordon, Laverack and Irish setters lauded so hi, hi, no one has stepped forward in defense of the Bismarck? Has this latter animal no standing among sportsmen? We confess our ignorance on the subject, and perhaps would never have given the matter a thought had we not noticed how completely he was ignored in the articles relating to the setter published in Fonest and Stream a short time since. Now, will not some one familiar with the breed give us some information concerning the origin and general field qualities of the Bismarck?—A READER.

A DOG OF ANOTHER COLOR.—Connoisseur of dogs who has observed a fine Irish setter being led by his owner approaching him on the street and certain as to the particular family of the animal by his appearance, addresses owner—"Pardon me, sir, is not your setter an Elcho-Rose?" Owner with evident disgust replies, "An echo rose, no sir, no such thing, my dog is a red Irish setter." Connoisseur departs a sadder and wiser man.

THE BOSTON SHOW.—Dr. Wm. Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H., will judge at the Boston Show the English and Gordon setters and pointers. Dr. J. S. Niven, of London, Ont. will judge all the other classes. Many of the exhibitors at the New York show have made entries, and so far as the quality and number of animals go the show is sure to be a success.

SNAP.—Mr. Thomas G. Budington, of Brocklyn, purchased at the Bench Show the red Irish setter puppy Saup, winner of the first prize. Snap is by Max Wenzell's Chief and Tilly, covnied by (f. Hills, Hudson, N. Y). We congratulate Mr. Budington on his purchase, as Snap is said to have an unusually kind disposition, and will doubtless make a valuable animal.

KENNEL NOTES.

We wish to impress upon the minds of those who send us items for our Kennel Notes, that to avoid mistakes all names should be written in print Letzrens, as we find it very easy to make mistakes where this is not done. We also would like to be informed whether the animal is male or female, and to know the date of birth and the breed to which it belongs, whether pointer, setter or other. A careful study of the notes in this number of the paper will show just what is wanted.

NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Clio. By Dr. O. F. Coe, New York, for biack'greyhound bitch.

BRED.

Gruce—Sensation. Mr. Luke White's (Bridgeport, Conn.) liver and white pointer bitch Grace to champion Sensation. April 18.

Netlic—Tyke. Mr. Wm. R. Hill's Albany, N. Y.) wire-haired foxterrier bitch Netlle to the Neversink Lodge Kennel's (Guymard, N. Y.)

Tyke, April 8.

Where de

WHELPS.

 $Floy. \quad Mr. \ Will. Stribling's (Circleville, O.) cocker spaniel bitch Floy was plead April 15, six (three dogs, by Moore's ROy. Bossie. Mr. J. O. Domer's (Now York) English setter bitch Bessie (Ranger II, Belle) whelped April I, eleven (three dogs), by champion Tundler: Wo dogs and two bitches since dead.$

SALES.

**Turk-Lioness whelps. Mastiff dog and bitch. whelped Feb. 14, 1882, by Dr. Al. Watts. Boston, Mass., to Mr. McKee Rankin, New York.

Raidy—Kirsty whelp. Collie bitch puppy by imported Baldy out of owner's Kirsty (imported Dancan—imported Lippey), by Mr. George Laick, North Tarrytown, N. Y., to Mr. R. M. Hoe, Jr., New York.

PRESENTATIONS.

Baldy—Kirsty whelps. Collie dog puppies by imported Baldy out of owner's Kirsty (imported Duncan—imported Lippey), by Mr. Geo. Laick, North Tarrytown, N. Y. One, by R. Robert Me, Tarrytown, N. Y., and one to Mr. Robert M. Hoe, Jr., New York.

Answers to Correspondents.

SEA BEACH.—Such is fame

GROUND HOO, Colorado.—We have written to Vennor, and will shortly give you full light on the question.

give you full light on the question.

R. DR.M.-J. May is a close month in the States named. 2. The price of "Dog Training vs. Breaking" is \$1.

E. G. L., Friendship. — A good field gluss will enable you to see the bullet mark on the target at 1001 yards. Such a glass can be obtained from any of the dealers in sportsmen's goods.

INQUIRER, Littleton, N. H.—J. The name on the gun is the trade mark for it adopted by a New York firm of good standing. The gun is all right. 2. The bird you killed was a goosander, Mergus merganser;

Ser.

IS MASSACHUSETTS TARGET IS a Creedingor target converted into a target by further subdivisions. The bullseye has thus three contrictings, value 12, 11 and 10 each, and the other parts of the target similarly divided.

centric rings, value 12, 11 and 10 each, and the other parts of the target are similarly divided.

H. J., Patchogue.—For duck and snipe shooting would advise you to get a ten-bore gun right barrel modified choke, left barrel full choke. (This is a matter of opinion). The proper weight will depend upon your own build.

J. H. McC., Ohio.—Creedmoor targets are made of iron. For dimensions see issue of April 13, page 283, 2. See answer "Massachusetts Target" in this column. 3. For paper targets write to any of the calcrain sportsmen's goods.

J. U. A., Lockwood.—I. No one make of rilles is prescribed by clubs. 2. Single-barreled rifles are used in target shooting. 3. Targets are made of fron. For dimensions see our issue of April 13, page 293. 4. The rifle is sold by Schoverling, Daly and Gales.

MINDESOTA.—I. You may reach from Minneapolis excellent pinnate forouse, ruifled grouse, woodcock, wild foul, and deer shooting. 2. If your bass rod is not too heavy should advise you to take it to Minnesota. You will have base, pike, pickerel and other fishing. 3. 4.4-cal, ritle is most suitable for large game there.

J. R. K., Earlville, III.—I inclose the skin of a bird which I would

sota. You will have bass, pike, pikerel and other fishing. 3. A.44-cal, rite is most suitable for large game there.

A. R. K., Earlville, III.—I inclose the six whot. a bird which I would I. R. K., Earlville, III.—I inclose the six whot. by my son, and he reports seeing quite a number of them. We think it is the bird described in "Wilson's Ornithology" as the "yellow-breasted rail," but are not entirely sure. Ans. You are quite right. It is the yellow-breasted rail, Porzana noreboracenists, as the "yellow-breasted rail," but are not entirely sure. Ans. You are quite right. It is the yellow-breasted rail, Porzana noreboracenists, so in the size of fire framework of the property
Retchies.

W., Baltimore.—I. A New Orleans paper reports discovery of volarie island in ind-ocean, by captain of vessel arriving in New
let-sins Feb. 28. Do you think the facts stated could have anything to
owith the vast number of lead isla seen by so many captains at sea
or the past few weeks? 2. Cup. 6. H. C. Horn, of the ship Stella,
their arrived was suken by what he supposed to be a submarine volsine supplion. The weather was clear, the sea smooth, and the vesraining by the wind two miles an hour. Chief officer De Boer
to the morning watch on deek, and at the time mentioned he and the
obscuttum felt lite shock violently, the ship trembling all over a sit
thad -truck a rock. What was th' Aus. I. The New Orleans story
vast a first of April hoax. 2. We do not know, once had a similar experience off the coast of Lower California.

Bifle and Trap Shooting.

A BRITISH RIFLEMAN.

THE Military Record and Volunteer News, of Glasgow, in its issue of April 5, continues its admirable series of sketches of prominent men in the Volunteer force, by a narrative about Sergeant Herbert P. Miller, whose name is so well known on this side the Atlantic as one of the most intelligent marksmen in the British ranks. Speaking of him and of his work the biographical sketch says:

Speaking of him and of his work the biographical sketch says:

Siaff Sergeant Herbert Percy Miller, Instructor of Musketry in the
19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifle Volunteers, was born near Bath in
19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifle Volunteers, was born near Bath in
19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifle Volunteers, was born near Bath in
19th Volunteer movement he took an Interest in the cutsu, and in Petruary, 1860, he joined the regiment in which he still serves, and is now
the second in seniority on a roll 1005 strong. He is one of the few
remaining members who were sworn in by a Bow street magistrate in
8t. Giles' Church. He has taken part in all the Volunteer events that
have since occurred, and was present as a private at the Boyal
Review in Hyde Park on the 22d June, 1860. At an early period of
his service he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and in that
capacity was on duty in the demonstration made in honor of the
entry into London of the Princess of Wales previous to her marriage
consists of the reception of the Sultan at Windledon in 1862, as well
as that by the Prince of Wales in Hyde Park in 1876, and the more
recent and greater event than all the others by Her Majesty at Windsor in July fast.

One of the remarkable features of Sergeant Miller's service is that
he has been present at twenty-two consecutive animal inspections.

nits. He bas also messuat at the grand reviews of Brighton, Doversion in Say. He bas also messuat at the grand reviews of Brighton, Doversion in Say. He bas also messuate at the type Park in 1870, and the more recent and greater event than all the others by Her Majesty at Windson in July Brighton and Albert Brighton of the Sulfan at Winbledon in 1862, as well as that by the Prince of Wales in Hyde Park in 1870, and the more recent and greater event than all the others by Her Majesty at Windson in July Brighton and the last been present at twenty-two consecutive annual inspections of his regiment. He was one of the earliest to gain the Government certificate of proficiency. It is, however, in the matter of shooting that Sergeant Miller has made himself eminent among Volunteers, and in 1876 he was placed on the regimental staff as Instructor in Seaw at target for the first time, having goed oown with some comrades to the Government ranges at Plumstead. Here one of his comrades to the Government ranges at Plumstead. Here one of his comrades to the Government ranges at Plumstead. Here one of his comrades to the Government ranges at Plumstead. Here one of his comrades to the Government ranges at Plumstead. Here one of his comrades to the Government ranges at Plumstead. Here one of his comrades to the Government ranges at Plumstead. Here one of his comrades to the Government ranges at Plumstead. Here one of his company of the his own on the shooting range, and been aleading shot in his battalion, although as a matter of principle he never shoots for money outside his own on the shooting range, and been aleading shot in his battalion, although as a matter of principle he never shoots for money outside his own county and at Winbledon, and thus escapes the charge of heing called a "pot-hunter" yet within the range of his he has at one time or another won all the child-enge cups, badges, the charge of heing called a "pot-hunter" yet with his property of heing called his property his property his property his property his

NEWPORT RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Newporr, R. L. April 18.—At the election of officers of the Newport Rifle Association the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen: President, W. Milton Farrow; Vice-President, George Slocum; Secretary, William S. Byer; Treasmer, William Knights Executive Committee, George H. Burnham, William Knights and Charles Plummer. The first from practice of the season was held at Paradise Range on Saturday. Although the wind was gusty and blew across the range, the President signaled his election by making a full score. Some of the beginners complained of the hard wind.

Farrow's Team.

tapia.

NASHUA, N. H., April 18, 1882.—The following are the officers of the Nashna Ritle Club: Dr. George P. Greeley, President; Directors, James H. Dunlap, Rarry G. Bixby, Henry D. Hibbart, Executive officer, Chas. H. Dunlap, Secretary and Treasurer, Henry A. Cutter. The first shoot of the season will occur on Monday, May 1, 1892, at Stark Range.—H. A. Curvera.

CRICOPER FALLS, Mass., April 22.—The Maynard Rifle Club made these scores Saturday:

GARDNER, Mass., April 19.—The last meeting of the members of Gardner Rifle Club was the best attended for a long time, thooting was at Hockmatack Range. The distance was 200 yds., and, with ring and Creedmoor target combined. The followers tells the story:

score tells the story:					
R.	C.	R.	C.	Tota	ils.
G F Ellsworth94	47	95	49	189	9
A Mathews	45	99	413	184	13
J N Dodge79	46	92	47	171	2
G R Pratt,	46	88	45	165	D
S B Hildreth	4.1	58	-14	164	9
5 L Walker85	-565	77	-1.4	162	33
H S Prine 70	11	841	44	150	3
Charles Shumway	-11	84	4.5	144	3
F E Nichols 70	42	75	43	145	8
Fred H Knowlton	43	75	-[-]	140	8
G C Goodale49	41	73	13	122	13
R P Adams	42	F313	45	117	8
F Underwood31	28	130)	28	60	3

BOSTON, April 22.—The scores made at Walnut Hill, Saturday, under troublesome conditions, are appended;
Creedmoor Match.

J.B. Fellows

9 D D CHOUS													14		,	-4	4.5	- 0	4.7	->	~	17	-4
B Anson			 	٠.									ļ	4	-1	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
E Burleigh.		٠.											ã	ŏ	-1	-1	13	3	4	-1	5	5	-
C B Carter.													5	4	5	4	3	3	5	5	.5	5	1
S F Francis.													4	-1	5	3	5	13	5	4	4	4	4
J C Mellen	 			i									-1	4	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	-1
A Butler			 					i					-1	5	4	4	4	- 13	5	5	4	4 -	-1
S M Copelan														-4	3	8	4	4	4	5	-4	3	3
J A Smith																3	4	3	23	4	-1	1-	-3
L M Cooke.	 ٠.					ì					Ì.		3	5	4	1.5	3	3	-4	4	3	3	3
			5	sh	al	שי	4	10	10	te	ar	s'	Μį	ate	h.								
O M Jewell	 					:					١.	. 1	10	2	6	9	5	8	10	hi	8	11	-1
B Anson														7	8	()	9	9	5	6	3	6	7
F J Rabbeth	 		 										9)	10	10	9	8	15	8	.5	8	.2-	- 7
C S Carter														7	5	7	9	8	9	8	7	5-	7
A C Gordon.													8	9	(3	ti	5	3	4	6	7	3	6

WORCESTER, MASS., April 24.—The new rifle range made by it Worcester Rifle Association, was used to-day for the first time. It at Pine Grove, in the town of Shrewsbury, on the easterly side to the result of the r

		Mass.										
	J N Frye			11	11	12 1	2 9	- 0	11	31	8100	
Ì	R D Archer		8	9	10	12 1	1 12	11	11	11	11 - 106	
ı	J B Fellows		11	10	10	10 1	1 11	10	10	11	11105	
	W Hinman		12	12	10	9 1	0.10	- 8	- 8	9	12-100	
	A B Archer		9	8	9	11 1	1 11	10	5)	9	10- 97	
	I N Dodge		8	10	9	12	5 9	12	9	10	9 - 93	
	J B Osborn											
	L Hubbard		8	9	10	10 1	1 12	10	1.3	11	101-111	
	H Withington		11	10	8	9 1	0 - 7	G	1)	11	10- 91	
	F J Rabbeth		12	9	9	11 1	0.12	10	9	12	9 - 103	
	H G Bixby		10	()	10	10 1	0 9	11	11	11	12 - 103	
	G F Ellsworth							9	11	9	11107-	
			and									
į	Dr Brownell											
	J A Wilson		9	-8	7	10 1	2 8	- 9	10	7	11- 91	
	L H Mayott		9	9	3	12 1	2 12	10	11	9	8- 97	

F	R	S	S	10	12	12	12	10	11	9	8 - 97
J C Gassner	7	11	10	10	11	7	9	10	9		
J C Gassner	7	11	10	10	11	7	9	10	9	11 - 85	
T B Wilson	3	10	9	71	2	7	8	9	12 - 85		
W H Chapin	8	9	10	11	9	9	12	11	8	11 - 96	
W Henri	10	9	9	11	12	10	10	9	9 - 96		
H K Cooley	10	11	9	11	12	10	10	9	9 - 96		
F Stebibins	10	7	9	0	10	10	10	10	10		
S H Barrett	9	8	9	6	9	10	10	10	10		
The match was thus won by the Mass. Rife Asseciation	19	87									
The facts that the marksmen were new to the range, and that was a fitth wind blowing X ways across the range excuse some of defects in the score.											

defects in the score.

THE WALNUT HILL BURGLARY.—Editor Forcet and Strong On February 20 the Pavillion of the Massachusetts Rifle Association was entered by burglars, and three rifles and one telescope stof So far the association has been unable to get any trace of the prefix. Each of the rifles, a new model, 40 cm, Marand, a 40 cm, Martina, be peculiarities which should lead to their ready identification. It occurred to me that if riflemen throughout the country were madequainted with the facts, through your valuable medium, it mis acquainted with the facts, through your valuable medium, it mis our association.—F. Y. Ramerri, A reward of \$25 has been offered and a specific properties of the properties of

BOSTON, April 22.—The riflemen at Walnut Uffl to-day had troublesome weather conditions. The regular matches were s

HOWEVER, the Scores Sainting:				
Creedmoor Match.				
J B Fellows 4 5 5 4	5 5	5	4 4	5 -40
B Anson 4 4 4 4	5 5	- 5	5 5	4 45
E Burleigh 5 5 4 4	5 8	4	4 5	5-43
C B Carter 5 4 5 4	3 8	- 5	5 5	5-46
S F Francis	5 5	5	4 4	4 43
J C Mellen 4 4 5 5	4 4	-4	4 4	4 313
A Butler	4 3	- 5	5 4	1 42
S M Copeland 4 4 3 3	4 4	- 4	5 4	3 33
J A Smith	4 3	3	4 4	4- 35
L M Cooke 3 5 4 2	8 3	4	4 3	3-31
Sharpshooters' Match.				
O M Jewell	5 8	10 :	10 8	9 77
B Anson	9 9	.)	0 3	5- 95
FJ Rabbeth 9 10 10 9	8 5	- 8	5 8	2 74
C S Carter 5 7 5 7	9 8	11	7 7	8 78
A C Gordon 8 9 6 6	5 8	4	6 7	9-63
J C Mellen	5 7	4	3 5	5 -51

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—There was a recent friendly shooting match at Shell Mound Park, which, from the closeness of the contest and the excellence of the shooting, ranks very highly. The match was betweeh Col. Beaver and Mr. N. Williams against Messrs. F.

Kuhnle and W three—just one	Carr. The Match point. The follow	i was lost by ing is the sco	Mr. Kuhnle makin re:	g a
F Kulınle,	4411545454—43 4451445441—42 5545444511—14	Nick Willian	4545455544-45	
Carr	4151414554—18 5154431544—12—2 55141545—15	S E Beaver.	554444144 - 42 44:454544 - 42- 5454545555 - 46	-011
	4455541555—46 4444551545—44 5544455154—45 4545154551—45—2		4415154545 —44 4555145555 —47 4511141555 —41 555144411 —18	.703
Total	4	 39 Total		430

THE LVNN CENTRAL CLUB.—The regular weeely shoot of the Lynn Central Shooting Club was held on their grounds, Tuesday April 18. The clay pigeon team match and four sweeps at clay pigeons were shot. The gold metall match was also begun. Severe sweeps at glass balls were shot by those who wisinot to passifice over them. The team match resulted in a score of 45 out of a possible of the store of the country pigeons, twenty rend, were as follows:

George		. ,											.19	Richardson	
Johnson .													19	Foster	
Schaefer.													. 19	Webster	
Frost			Ĵ										13	McFarland	
Randall							•	•		•			17	Enterbrook	
Mortimer							•						17	Roswell	
A Frost					•		۰		•	•	÷		12	McAlaster	
Hatab	•	-											4.61	Sanborn	

CINCINNATI, O., April 17.—The following is the score of the New-ort Gunning and Fishing Club at their match yesterday at clay

Greener Second

D Lock 1000001111-7
D Lock 100001111-7
Runnels 1101101011-7
Nic Port 0 111111111-9
Pr Swith 101111111-9
Robinson 10101111111-9
Walker 211111111-9

COLFAX, Ia., April 17, 1882. The Sprine City Rod and Gun Club held their monthly shoot to-day for the club badge. The day was fine and the boys in a lea good secre. Thenty glass balls thrown from and the boys in a lea good secre. Whenty glass balls thrown from the club of the club badge. The day was fine and the boys in a lea good secre. Thenty glass balls thrown from the club of the clu

SPATE AID.—New York State has, through its Governor and Ad-intant-General of Millita, promised to do its utmost to assist in the laternational match. An official circular is looked for in a few days, suggesting action on the part of regimental commanders and by the men. G. J. Seabury, Secretary of the National Rife Association, was in Boston last week on business connected with the international millitary match. He called upon the Adjustant-teneral at the State floats, to ask the cooperation of the military officials of this State in floats, to ask the cooperation of the military officials of this State in the state of the compact of the state clusters takes any steps toward forwarding the international military match.

THE FALL RIVER GUN CLUB held its third competition for silver ap, Thursday, April 29, and was won the second time by Mr. E. W.

Biffinton. The following scores were made:	Ì
Balis. Clay Pigeons.	1
Buffinten	ı.
Sheldon	ľ
Greene	
Valentine 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1	ľ
Jackson 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 = 9 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 7-16	•
Hall	
Allen	1
Argus	
Ties on 18 Balls, Birds,	1
Sheldon	ľ
Buffinton 111-3 111-3-6	
A number of matches were also shot with the following results:	
First Hall tot: Greene and Allen St. Jackson S Second Shall	Ų

First.—Hall, 1st; Greene and Allen, 34; Jackson, 3. Second.—Shel don, Oreene, and Buffinton, 1st; Allen, 24; Valentine, 3d. Third.—Valentine, 1st; Sheldon and Buffinton, 2d; Greene and Hall, 3d. Fourth.—Sheldon and Buffinton, 1st; Cornell, 2d; Allen, 3d. T. S. H.

Pachting and Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

April 29—San Francisco Y. C., Opening Cruise,
May 6—Pacific Y. C., Opening Cruise,
May 6—Pacific Y. C., Opening Cruise,
May 24—Southern Y. C., Professional Races,
May 24—Southern Y. C., Professional Races,
May 25—Southern Y. C., Professional Races,
May 25—Southern Y. C., Crofessional Races,
May 35—Studies Product Cano Club, Spring Races,
May 35—Studies Product Y. C., Spring Matches,
May 35—Studies Product Y. C., Spring Matches,
May 35—Studies Product Y. C., Spring Matches,
May 35—Studies Product Y. C., Professional Races,
May 35—Studies Product Y. C., Crofessional Races,
May 35—Studies Product Y. C., Crofessional Races,
May 35—Studies Product Y. C., Crofessional Races,
May 35—Studies Product Y. C., Annual Regatta,
June 4—East River Y. C., Annual Regatta,
June 50—Addantic Y. C., C., Ladies' Day,
June 10—Addantic Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 15—New York Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 15—New York Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 16—New York Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 17—Seawantaka Y. C., Corindhan Races,
June 21—New Haven Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 21—New Haven Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 21—New Haven Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 22—New Jersey Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 23—Seathern Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 24—Res June Y. C., Crofessional Challenge Cup,
May 35—Seathern Y. C., Annual Matches,
July 4—Lastelmont Y. C., Annual M

REFORM THE FISHING FLEET.

REFORM THE FISHING FLEET.

**Ellitor Forest and Stream: A letter in the issue of March 9, by "Skipper," taken from the Cape Am Advertiser, pleased me very much. It should lead the builders and owners of fishing vessels in this country to think that they have and owners of fishing vessels in this country to think that they have met attained perfection in their models, which often prove to be but offlus for the poor fellows who are trying to make a living for themselves and their families out of the sea. I think that the best of the fishing vessels of the day, while quite fast, fairly able in a seaway, and about as fair and shipshape booking as any vessel we have had, liev are so designed that there is a waste of material to secure but indifferently the desired result. To-day, the aim of the builder of vessels for fishing in deep and open water, is to have them fast, but a limit of the stream of the builder of

vessels lest with a loren or more skillful, actics men on board of each. Taking this view of the autions am earnot help inhibiting that the designers are in a degree responsible for the lives of these fishermen. It is demonstrated daily on the English and Scotch coasts, that small vessels of very deep that and handy rig can stand almost a small vessels of very deep that and handy rig can stand almost what has been proved at home and abroad. Now voly don't our fishing firms take the hiat and copy after the English?

Because they believe their vessels to be about perfect and they something after the style of the English: a travelers, would give the style of the English trawlers, would give the even good accommodations; would have deck room enough to get about comfortably on and for storage of boats. Also have room for the crow good accommodations; would have deck room enough to get about comfortably on and for storage of boats. Also have room for the storage and the storage of the st

IN RE YAWLS

wholesale/trownings, the long list on 'not heard from.' Who will take the lead'

IN REYAWLS.

Editor Forest and Stream;
I have been very much interested in your description of the yawl, and can fully agree with you in all you say in pralse of the latter eight and can fully agree with you in all you say in pralse of the latter eight yawls in rig. I speak of our 'Enckeyes.' These are boats rauging from thirty to fifty, and I believe even sixty feet long, generally sharp at both ends, (though some of them are now being built with round sterns, but in this case they more nearly approach the schooner in rig, having masts of equal length. The true 'Suckeye' has a long foremast, stepped well forward, carrying a 'goose wing' or sharple sail with short bowspir and handy lib, mainmest about two-thirds the sent you a description of the sinaller variety of this craft some years ago unler the head of 'Chesapeake Canoes.' These boats oyster in all weather, being at work all winter and going whenever, and wherever the large 'pungy' schooners are able to, they are very fast for writing boats, especially in a stiff breeze. My own yacht's 38th, keel, 38th, over out of commission, being used as well as yachting. She was originally a cat, but as I have always thought that rig an abonination for anything but a summer sail in narrow waters, I rigged her a sloop, and will here state that she is as handy as that rig can be made, being quick in stays, fast under any sail, and altogether as near perfect as a sloop can be, but I begin to appreciate comfort more, and think of coning out in yawl rig for next fail and whiter's campaign. Do you deen it best to rig a boat in such a summer and a couple of Feet ahead and use a smaller single jib, especially as I want all the deek room I can get for sink box in winter. As to mizzen, by do you recommend the English lug for mizzen, lerven and the sum of the

could remedy this by putting on a large jih for summer use, which he did. Consequence: he was beaten worse than before, to my surprise as well as his. Finally, how does the yawl rig compare in speed with others?

EASTON, Md.

TYPE IN CANOES.

TYPE IN CANOES.

Etitor Forest and Streum:
In your issue for April 18 occur certain reflections upon Clyde canoes which 1, as a Clyde man, heart and soul, cannot accept. The writter is not familiar with our canoes when he can't tene whileboats. The Thame's man can settle his own accounts as he pleases, while I content is not familiar with our canoes when he can't tene whileboats. The Thame's man can settle his own accounts as he pleases, while I content is not familiar with our canoes when he can't tene whileboats. The Thame's man can settle his own accounts as he pleases, while I content is not have of the Rules and Regulations of the Clyde Canoe Club is for the season of 1881 (has year), and therein is contained the foliowing list of dimensions, under head or classification, and as all the C. C. canoes are "cruising" craft, I shall not mention those belonging to the "sailing" class, as there is only one up to its extreme dimensions. Cruising canoes, maximum, 176.6 in.X32in. X16in.; minimum breadth, 37in.X8in. tepth. Now, the general dimensions of Clyde canoes do not exceed 154, 6in.X32in.X38in. tems. also be remembered that the C. C. C. do not cruise down little one-horse crecks may be caused that the C. C. C. do not cruise down little one-horse crecks use anything so tame. for the open waters of the Frith afford more use anything so tame. for the open waters of the Frith afford more true canoe sailing and paddling tion any other esturary or firth in the British Islos. Of course there are canoes and canoes, and in every club there is sure to be at least one abortion, and the C. C. C. is no exception as regards one.

Then again, as to portability, allow me to inform you that in the month of July, 1873, during a cruise from Stornoway, Western Hebrities, to the Clyde, a rough-and-tumble portage of two miles over the rough, story Lewis flountains was made, as follows: Canoes were the rough, story Lewis flountains was made, as follows: Canoes were the country of the course when the course were a few substantials w

AN INLAND CRUISER.

AN INLAND CRUISER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

In the ship is finished, and if the atmosphere ever admits of a thuy. I intend to local her on the classic Susquehamsa, not very far from the stream of the classic Susquehamsa, not very far from the classic susquehamsa, not very far from the classic stream is a stream in the stream is a stream in the stream is a stream in the stream is as crooked as the Greek verb. There are large islands, and, as a matter of course, not only narrow channels but shoal water just above the islands, resulting from wave action during high winds. There are also many shallow coves and little inlets where one of the gamilest fish that swins can be captured with nook and line; and as it is a part of her insist not of drops a line" now and then—not only to Forest and stream in the intended of the stream is a stream in the stream is a stream in the stream is a stream in the stream is a part of her insist not of drops a line" now and then—not only to Forest and Stream and the stream is the water as possible. Nevertheless she is a keel boat. Why: Because your centreboard is always getting jammed, or dammed, either "in the box" or into the sand. That is to say, the keel boat can be built to draw less water safely than any other type, because the requisite stability may be obtained by greater length and less ballast than in any other model. That fact is important, as my own experience, herefofore detailed in your columns, has demonstrated. Many designers lose sight of it, however, and seek to compensate for experience, herefofore detailed in your columns, has demonstrated. Many designers lose sight of it, however, and seek to compensate for specific control of the control o

igainst a nipping current, and suc towns are manufacture, purpose for the work. Altogether, she is not a bad piece of furniture.

Her keel is of chestnut, 15ft. long, rockered, 2in, wide on top, shaved away thin on the bottom, and sin. below garboard-strakes and shall be a good back-bone for so small a boat. The garboard strakes are good back-bone for so small a boat. The garboard strakes are in wide and Jsin. thick, Above these is clinker-built of bard, white-purpose sliding. Over the forward deck she has a 35in. bulwark, so that a line may be coiled on deck and left there without any danger of its sliding overboard if she heels in a breeze.

Her water line length is 17ft. exactly. The decks each side of combing are 3in. higher than forward deck, surmounted by a half ogenesumt rail, backed on the inside with concave black wainut modern. The shades of war fight to the deck, except about eighteen inches man, and the shades of t

covered with brussels. Length on deck forward, 7ft, 3in, dikto fif, 3ft, 4in; dength over all, 17ft 3in. The storm is semi-diplical, and the culwater, an overhonging inboard curve. Extreme beam, 4ft.; beam on water line, 3ft, 6in, extreme draught, 7fn, Sterrs with a yoke under after hatch, yoke-ropes passing fibrough the back-rest of after seat. She will accommodate five persons very comfortably, and slows two hundred pounds of from, part of it a spare anchor, besides one hundred pounds of from, part of it a spare anchor, besides one hundred pounds of from, part of it a spare anchor, besides one hundred pounds of each, all except the nachor between ribs and slows two hundred pounds of itom, part of it a spare anchor, besides one hundred pounds of lead, all except the nachor between ribs and you have the extreme outside depth. Her bowspirit steves under the deck, and is 5ft, 9in outboard. Mast, beet to cap, 15ft. 8in; diameter at deck, 4in; at cap, 2in; gaff, 9t; 2in, diameter; boom, 15ft, 3in; at diameter, 3 in; yard, 9ft; diameter, 3 in; yard, 9ft; diameter, 3 in; yard, 9ft; diameter, 3 in; jard, 9ft; and 4ft on the foot. Jib, 17ft, by 7ft; jib-topsail, 15ft, by 7ft; gaff, 9ft; part, 4ft, 16ft, 16f

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

Several modifications and additions to the by-laws and sailing the club until launched and measured, over 15 toos and a decked vessel, reasonable cockpit excepted. The measurer may, to save time, over 15 toos and a decked vessel, reasonable cockpit excepted. The measurer may, to save time, over 15 toos and a decked vessel, reasonable cockpit excepted. The measurer may, to save time, over 15 toos and a decked vessel, reasonable cockpit excepted. The measurer may, to save time, over 15 toos and the control of the pennant and flag officers swallow-tails to be half an inch for each foot of height of ruck from sea level. Whith, equal two-thirds the length. Each yacht may also thy a blue pennant, three-quarters of an inch in length for whith. Instead of simplifying colors so that they may be understood by the general public fits new pennant servers to emplished matters been unde, so that being still swallow tails, in place of rectangular ent, they will continue to be confounded with flag officers' broad pennants. If the navy is to furnish the standard in etiquette and properly, private signals should be rectangular. In that case the shape itself would at once indicate the meaning of the flag. We trust this plan will soon be adopted. To professional eyes a private swallow disserved to the same property of the child and retained in its possession, and no person other than a United States navil instructor shall be permitted to copy it, except he shall have brained virtues authority from the secretary of the child and retained in its possession, and no person other than a United States navil instructor shall be permitted to copy it, except he shall have brained virtues authority from the secretary of the child and retained virtues authority from the secretary of the child and brained virtues authority from the secretary of the child and to take the form of the child of one inch to the foot for all yachts of eighty feet water line and over, and of one-half of one inch to the foot for all yachts of th

model in the possession of the club at the time of the passage of this by-law,"

And in the subjoined clause insisting upon the deposit of the lines of winning yachts with the club, the good example of a younger organization has been acknowledged:
"A complete draught of the lines of each yacht winning a prize in a club race shall be deposited with and become the property of the club, under the same restriction as it removal, etc., as apply in the case of probability of the property of the club, and the property of the prop

dimensions of spars, erea of sails, number of tons and kind of ballist, of the sailing rules, which were sailly behind the day and incomplete, the sailing rules, which were sailly behind the day and incomplete, the sail amplied in some respects, the Y. R. A rules of Great Britatu serving as the standard. The measurement rule will be the sail of the sai

inty. 16 o'd how has been abolished but morest back braid steps in to alre his place, Now, this whole business of rank in clothes is thoroughly childish and idle.

In the first place, no one ever appears in full regulation uniform and a stovepipe hat, with "five stripes of heavy black silk braid" on the sleeve, or the same beautifully braided garment, with fashionable civilian trousers of gorgeous bic, is such an incongruity that it bodges upon the reductions, and reminds one too forebly of "Genoral ders upon the reductions, and reminds one too forebly of "Genoral ders upon the reductions, and reminds one too forebly of "Genoral soul outside the club would know the difference or care a rush for two, throe, four or five stripes of "Heavy black silk braid," It carries nothing with it—no more respect, not so much as a plain blue pealeach with club buttons. Shoulder-straps, stripes, osurch-feathers, and the like, are well enough for guys ashore, but ought no longer to have a place among sallors, and far be it from us to insinnate that existing gold have was a step in the right direction. Now follow up the beginning until mothing but a cap with simple club device, blue trousers, and a pea-jacket, light or neavy, with rubbor club buttons, is left on the statutes, and face the "fancy fairs" will have been licked into ship-shape condition, and the quarter-deck will have graduated from a minic cross between the navy and the Bungtown Milita into full-bledged selfs, in appearance at least, which is more than even of all kinds may be, play-soldiering reaches the bulground intil into full-bledged selfs, in appearance at least, which is more than even of all kinds may be, play-soldiering reaches the bulground intilities in dening a series of the proper of the reduction of the proper of all kinds and be properly the properly of the new purchase, such early and the Bungtown Milita into full-bledged selfs, in appearance at least, which is more than even of all kinds and be a properly one properly one, play and the Bungtown Mili

AN EXPERIMENT WORTH MAKING.

AN EXPERIMENT WORTH MAKING.

Billior Forest and Stream:

If your exuberant expressions over the supposed conversion of the "gallant Commodore of the Now Jersey Eacht Club" afford you annusement, it would be selfish in me to protest. I have no objection, providing you allow me to answer in my own way. It is not true that have per lead on the bottom of the Derro Devil. That would subject me to rather more ridicule than I care for.

I have pull an oak centre of the total property of the self-off of the bottom of this are three hundred and twenty-five pounds of lead. On the wind this will be seven feet below the keel, and nine feet below the wind this will be seven feet below the keel, and nine feet below the wind this will be seven feet below the keel, and nine feet below the wind this will be seven feet below the keel, and nine feet below the wind this will be seven feet below the keel, and nine feet below the seven have the prosumest of the brown of the property of the public, but more particularly for the instruction of yeachtsmen, and the writer in your contemporary certainly fails altogether. The Dare Devil is the deepest draft race boat of her class in the waters around New York, and with all due deference to the opinion of other, length, 24ft, 4in., and I have never seen her beaten "dead to wind ward."

[The Dare Devil is well known as the ablest and one of the smallest of the class about New York or in any waters, and the experiment of

loading the centerboard to lighten up on other ballast and bring the boat "out" a little more is one well worth making. Our first impres-sion that lead was to be placed on the boat's bottom was due to the reports current which, however, had no foundation in fact.

KINKS IN YAWLS.

KINKS IN YAWLS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In reading over Mr. Rice's very interesting account of his experience with the White Cap, I see ho proposed or ign his interestment with full rigged topmast, in order to carry a mizzon topastl. This is my idea, and was our of the reader of asks of proposed. This is my idea, and was our of the reader of asks of the rithd. I think Mr. Rice of the maintapmast. It will be directly in the way of a club topsail, and being the only stay counceting the two masts. The mizzontopmast will be very much apruag forward by the strain of the headsail, and being the only stay counceting the two masts. The mizzontopmast will be very much apruag forward by the strain of the headsail, on the manumast here being no springstay, as on a schooner, to throw this strain on both masts. My idea for mizzentopmast stay is to have a fore and aft spreader, extended from mizzenmast at the hounds, then pass the stay through an aye in end of this spreader and down to deck at fout of mizzensmast, or stay could be divided at spreader, carrying each part back to the mizzenstrout plates. I shall also carry in my yacht what might be called a mizzentopmast staysail. That is a light sail, set flying, from head of mizzentopmast staysail. That is a light sail, set flying, from head of mizzentopmast at given a short distauce at for manimuss. I flink this would make an effective light sail for beam to quarter-winds. EASTON, Md.

THE VERY FIRST YAWL IN AMERICA.

THE VERY FIRST YAWL IN AMERICA.

Editor Forest and Stream:
In 1825 Mr. Jones, master shipwright of H. M. dockyard at Halifax,
built a yawl, the Molby Dumps, about 25ft, water line and 8ft. Sin,
built a yawl, the Molby Dumps, about 25ft, water line and 8ft. Sin,
beam. She was felhefter built, oak fraum, opper fastened, and
ballasted wholly still less decled, with a small covered at a fault water
than the still still beautiful and the still still beautiful to the still beautiful

READ AGAIN.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I was somewhat surprised at the broad misrepresentation in your last stream of the surprised at the broad misrepresentation in your last stream of the last of last of the
another has to say is not the person to see binnself up as a critic.]

"THE SHERIFF'S."—Yacht owners, especially those affecting small craft, moored along the Staten Island shore, will be glad to learn that Mr. Denyse, ex-Sheriff of Richmend coearly, has greatly improved his sung little hostelry near the fomphinsville landing. He has me to be a considered by the following the landing of the little cover sheltered by the piled new appointments throughout. A float will soon be added to read the access to hoats, and an experience, trustworthy hand will be around" when wanted to take charge of yawis from the yachts over night, and to keep a weather eye on the little figers at their moorings, give more scope in a blow, pump the bilge or lose sails to dry as required. If the Sheriff does not make presence to the "palatial" in his establishment, he can at all ovents be relied upon for a visions for the yacht, and besides will firm it of some, because in such as to tides and who is not be presented to the problem of hidden obstructions and be pleased to attend with dispatch to all commissions in his line at moderate charge. As some such establishment has long been needed by those obliged to leave their ynchis for daily business in the city, we bespeak for the Sheriff the patronage of obligations accepted will insure safety to one a yachts and roady attention to the many Hills wants and supplies the small boot owner region of the problem of the patronage of obligations accepted will insure safety to one a yachts and roady attention to the many Hills wants and supplies the small boot owner regions of the patronage of the patronage of obligations accepted will insure safety to one a yachts and roady attention to the many Hills wants and supplies the small boot owner regions of the patronage of the patronage of obligations accepted will insure safety to one a yachts and roady attention to the many Hills wants and supplies the small boot despited to the patronage of obligations accepted will insure safety to one a yachts an

dinice to complete his indipness. Of Delyes personally with often pound politic and agreeable, and this assistants the right men in the Hard Control of the
EARLY BIRDS.—The great majority of the fleet is still high and dry an the beach with little or no signs of soon being afloat. A few, however, who appreciate a good fresh crisp April breeze have taken advantage of the glorious salling weather we have had the past two weeks. Gael, Mr. Hopkins, S. C. Y. C., is in commission with a side like a mirror and as trim on deek, and complete down below as the most fastidious could wish. She has been East for a cruise, and reports many flow runs made in weather which gives zeek and does not ports may flow runs and in weather which gives zeek and loses not consistent shall. She looks what she is, a flow little still remain a look of the commission, and has taken up morthigs off the Seavanian along the commission, and has taken up morthigs off the Seavanian along the commission, and has taken up recording to the same that the continuation, and has been taking trial turns before leaving for the southward. Yawi Caprice, Mr. David Williams, A. Y. C., has also been cruising. Mr. Whiskow & Kelpie, shipped her crew has week, and hauled out the S. C. Y. C. basin Sunday last. One by one the fleet afloat is being augmented, yet the majority are waiting till warm weather is upon us, only to loose a fortnight's sport, all for the fault of taking time by the forcelock.

only to loose a fortnight's sport, all for the fault of taking time by the forelock.

WHY NOT.—We hear of several gentlemen owning small yachts not over 20tt, who propose living on their craft throughout the season. This is an excellent plan which we hope to see more generally followed. Health, hardy constitution, bright mind and a general resurrection are the natural consequences of leaving ashore all worry and business cares every evening the instant yon step aboard your ship. Be she ever so small, the invigorating effects of pure sea air, could nights, excretise and refreshing variety for the mind are there just the same in the finy two-tonner as aboard the "palutial" schooner of 300 tons. Even more, for stewards do not arise to plague yon, crews there are a given of the context asks and become part and pured of the whole.

NARRAGANSETT YACHT CLUB.—Under the auspices of exGovernor Lippitt, of Rhode Island, a new yacht club is organizing with Newport as its station. A charter has been obtained recently, Colors adopted as follows: Club burge, pointed, width equal twothirds the length, blue field with red anchor in center. Commodore, while field with white anchor. Rear commodore, while field with blue anchor.

NEW BEDFORD YACHT CLUB.—The secretary writes us that

NEW BEDFORD YACHT CLUB.—The secretary writes us that there is at present only one open boat in the club, and that a recent reference in these columns to such boats in the club does not apply The N. B. Y. C. is to be congratulated upon its rapid growth in the unmbor as well as the tonnage of its fleet, which now takes rank with the first in the country.

MADGE.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that this 10-ton cutter must pay duty as imported wood manufacturers if she

changes hands. It is possible that her owner will present the cutter to the New York X. C. But what a fine market for cheap wholesome yachts a Well buik, well furnished cruising yachts of four-hab bought abroad for half the cost of building he

to pongar aurosa for fact the cost of remaining nero.

WHAT IT PROVES—A cultier was advertised for sale once in the olumns, her owner having bought a larger boat. Two days latter to utter had been sold, and was transferred to her new owner, whi rereses that the right kind of property can be sold quicker throug foreser axes Stream than through any other journal, and that the chand for cuttiers does not let such craft lay round looking for water very long.

wher very long.

ANOTHER,—Schooner Albatross, Vice-Commodore Humphreys,
C. Y. C., is to have her main boom shortoned, and gaff lengthened
foretopmist has likewise been cut down, the truck showing some office,
ss alboy the water than the main, English institue, and a most sen-

VIVID.—This sloop has become the property of M. W. W. Tomp-kins, Seawanhaka Corinthian, Y. C. She has been lengthened 5ft., and the big jib has been left ashore, a forestay having been set up.

LEATHEA.—This schooner has been bought by Mr. T. Parker, of Boston, and is now in the hands of Joshua Brown, of Salem, receiving a keel in place of centerboard, so as to be up with the times.

VISION.—This large sloop is to have a modern mainsail. Hoist reaced 5ft., and gaff lengthened.

A STORY OF THE COACHING DAYS.

THE sketch of "Two Cold Days at the Club House," in a late number, where the writer describes the dresses of the parties, reminds me of one of my youthful adventures. I think it was in January, 1824, that I crossed the British Channel in one of the then government steam packets to Weymouth. Arriving too late for the London coach, eight of us agreed to take that to Southampton, which would give us the chance of reaching London early the following morning by mail or night coach. This would be better than remaining at Weymouth waiting for the next coach, which ran only tri-weekly.

us the chance of reaching London early the following morning by mail or night coach. This would be better than remaining at Weymouth waiting for the next coach, which ran only tri-weekly.

When we mustered at the coach office a more motly group I have rarely seen. Russian winter coats and caps, Spanish cloaks, Italian capotes and book, long, red sashes, etc., etc., all combined, reminded me of a band of Italian brigands, Incendiary fires had been prevalent for some time in the county of Dorset, one half of which we had to cross, and such was the excitement, by the burning of so many farm houses, corn and hay ricks, otc., that all tramps and suspicious persons were sure to be brought before a magistrate. Several coaches having been robbed, we all agreed that we were a suspicious looking set, and when I mentioned brigands, my fellow travelers dubbed me chief. Occupying the box seal I was, as a matter of course, the most conspicuous. After the first stage we passed, the smoking ruins of a farm house, and I perceived that the people collected there eyed us very suspiciously, there remarks leading me to think we might be stopped at the first village. I expressed my fears to my friend, the coachman, who stated that he did not like to mention it, but he felt certain we should be stopped at the next village, Wareham, I believe. Our prospects were rather gloomy. To be surrounded by a mob of stalwart sons of toil, dragged before a magistrate, perhaps roughly handled, and be baulked in our plan of starting for London that evening, might be a very interesting adventure for romantic youths, but did not suit my practical ideas. I therefore set my brain to work to devise some scheme by which to checkmate the Dorsetshire rustics. "I have it!" I exclaimed. "Have what, sir!" said the coachman. "A door of escape from our difficulty."

At that period the stage coach was the universal trayeters med of convexance throughout the United Kingdom. The

Yard is the ponce meanquants of your distribution of the driver. "That is really a good idea, and I have no doubt it will enable us to get through without any difficulty."

At that period the stage coach was the universal travelers' mede of conveyance throughout the United Kingdom. The guard, who was a necessary appendage of the four-horse coach, always blew his horn as you approached any town, village or stage where a change of horses took place, and the well-known sound during the day always brought all idlers to the windows and doors, and a few always assembled around the coach office, more especially at this period, when all were anxious to learn the news whether any more farms or stacks had been burnt, any incendiaries captured, etc. Accordingly, as we entered the village, all eyes were turned toward the coach, many men and boys running after us, so that when we pulled up at the office a good crowd was collected and the queer appearance of our party was being freely discussed. I overheard the following colloquy between a fine old specimen of a John Bull and our driver. "I say, mister, what he them queer looking chaps you're bringing along?" "Tut, man," said the knight of the whip, "them's some picked London policemen sent down to ferret out them rascals what's destroying the country?" "Whie, mon," oxelaimed John, "but that's grand! Blow me tight, boys, claimed John, "but that's grand! Blow me tight, boys, turning to the crowd) if them's not wide nawke gemman, then I never seed any!"

Priend coachman hurried up, and I can assure the reader I was delighted to hund him the reins and see the coach well started.

Pinner March 21, 1882.

INTERGESTING INTELLIGENCE,—Young Wolfe, the New Jersey lover, whose passion for Miss Jacobus was of such an ardent nature that he fired a charge of buck shot into her, is now languishing in the Paterson jail. It is reported that the pending civil suit against Wolfe will probably be withdrawn, inasmuch as the couple are likely to marry. If they do, we advise Miss Jacobus, before the marriage, to make her lover sign a total abstinence pledge against the use of buck shot in any form.

CLIFTON, a village near Cincinnati, O., boasts a big crow-roost, where thousands of birds congregate nightly,

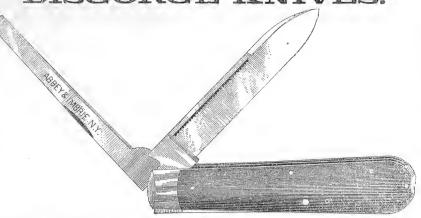
PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

WE NOTICED, the other day, in the window of E. S. Harris's gunstore, at 177 Broadway, a mammoth leather collar, and on inquiry learned that it was made for the celebrated elephant Jumbo, by the Medford Fancy Goods Co., 90 Duane street. It was found impossible for Jumbo to wear it, as his head is smaller than his neck, and if would therefore slip off and annoy him. To give some idea of the immense size of this collar we will state that it is nine feet long, nearly one foot wide, and required three sides of Jeather in its manufacture. It is probably the largest leather collar ever made and is quite a curiosity,

the Everywhere. convenient article added Sale

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linen thread. It has six large pockets and two small ones on the outside. The game pocket extends throughout the skirt. has one entrance on each inside of breast, and two entrances on the outside, besides an outlet on inside; and is flurnished with

on receipt of price to any post office in the United States.



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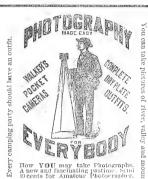
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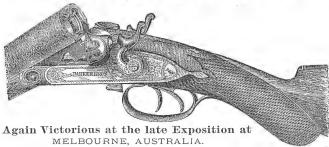
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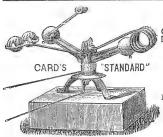


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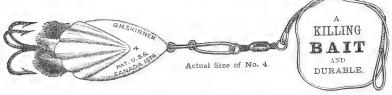
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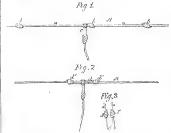
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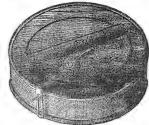
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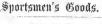


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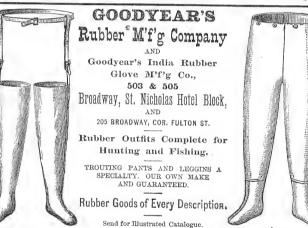
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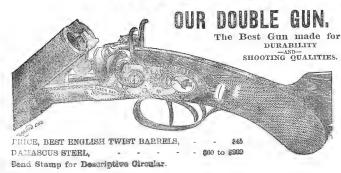
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THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

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CONTENTS

CONT.

The London Fishery Exhibition.
Forest and Stream Fables.
A Matter of Sentiment.
Spring Wildfowl Shooting.
The Sroutsman Tourist.
Wild Hogs in Ohio.
Some Curious Kentucky Beliefs.
The Glorious Grouse.
The Linnean Society.
Game Baca And Gro.
Repring Notes.
The Linnean Society.
Game Baca And Gro.
New Jersey Game Law.
A Page from Other Days;
My First Wild Goose.
The Last Bear Hunt.
Rat Hunting in the Flood.
Decoy Do Bobooting.
A Georgia Dove Meadow.
Notes from a Veteran.
Wyoming Game Law.
Philadelphia Game Notes.
Sea And River Franke.
How he Went Trouting.

Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW

SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Angling in South Carolina.
Black Bass not Wanted in New
Hampshire.
FISHCULTURE.
American Fishcultural Association. tion.
Edinburgh Fisheries Exhibition.
California Salmon taken in Ohio.
THE KENNEL.
Gordon Setters.
We Advise him not to Shoot.
The Story of a Lost Dog.
Eastern Field Trials Club.
Pilot and Lady Pilot.
Purs. Pilot and Lady Pilot.
Pugs.
The Bizmark Setters.
The Irish Setter Puppy Awards.
Kennel Notes.
RHEE AND PHAP SHOOTING.
The International Match.
Match Conditions.
Matches and Meetings.
Matches and Meetings.
Matches and Meetings.
Loaded Centerboards for Canoes And the Fishing Fleet Too.
Answers to Correspondents.

OUR READERS will confer a favor by sending us the names of such of their friends as are not now among the subscribers of the Forest and Stream, but who would presumably be interested in the paper.

FOREST AND STREAM FABLES.

II,-THE PEWEE AND THE ROBIN.

NE June morning, a Pewee Flycatcher was sitting on his favorite perch, the topmost twig of a dry tree surrounded by many green ones, in which swarmed countless winged in-sects. He was taking his breakfast, and at the same time enjoying the very finest of sport. If a gilded fly came within range of his sharp eyes, he was snapped up by him in such an artistic manner that it seemed as if it must be almost delightful to the victim. The Pewee would regard him for the fraction of an instant; and getting his direction, launch forth on a sudden flight, at the speedy end of which there was one less insect in that portion of the world lying outside the Pewee's craw. It was a pretty sight to see him at his airy sport, rarely missing moth or fly or little beetle—the blundering June

ly missing motto or thy or little beetle—the blundering June bug he deigned not to pursue—and he well knew that he was acquitting himself most creditably.

Happening to cast his glances toward the earth, he saw hopping there a Robin, and watching his motions a little, presently saw him draw an earth-worm from among the grass-roots, and then another and another; while unheeded just over his head, fluttered a lusty miller, inviting capture, as it seemed to the Pavae. seemed to the Pewee.

"Ho! neighbor Robin," he cried, "why dost thou not come up here among the branches, and have some sport worthy of a bird, instead of grubbing the earth in such clodhopper fashion; or at least make a flight for that fat miller, which I see inviting thee from above, almost within hopping distance?"
"Nay," said the Robin, "I should get only hunger and more of thy scoffs than now, if I were to attempt to get a break-

of thy scoils than now, it I were to accempt to get a dream-fast out of the air. Every bird to his gifts. I find sport which satisfies me in taking these fellows, for I assure thee, they give me some lusty tugging. And," he added, as he swal-lowed an angle-worm half as big as his own neck, "they are very fat, and toothsome, and wholesome withal."

MORAL.

Though thou fishest only for Trout and Salmon, despise not thy humble brother of the angle who findeth pleasure in taking even so mean a fish as the Bullhead,

SPRING WILDFOWL SHOOTING.

By reference to our game columns it will be learned that the Canadian clubs are making a most commendable effort to prohibit the spring shooting of wildfowl. There can be no question that this is a wise course. The wildfowl should be protected just as other birds are; the same com mon sense principles applying to other game apply with equal force to ducks and geese. No game should be killed in its breeding season, nor just as it is repairing to its nesting grounds. To shoot ducks which have mated is simple folly, pure and unmitigated. Spring shooting is inconsiderate and improvident.

It is gratifying to know that there has been a great change of sentiment on this subject, that men are coming to see the unwisdom of spring shooting, and that the change in public sentiment is likely to be followed by a change in

The good results which would be sure to follow a general cessation of spring wildfowl shooting are admitted by almost all men who are familiar with the habits of the birds, and who have had any extended experience on the various shooting grounds of the country. Nine of every ten of the older sportsmen are agreed that spring shooting is wrong; indeed, we have yet to find one who will contend to the contrary. Nevertheless, these same men, or a majority of them at least, go out every spring and kill all the birds they can. Their practice belies their principles; but this is only another of the multitudinous exhibitions of that trait of human nature which prompts a man to "go in" for what he can get now, regardless of the rights of others who are to come after him, and indeed of his own future advantage.

This question of spring shooting or no spring shooting is one which should receive careful and honest consideration by individuals, game clubs and State associations.

A MATTER OF SENTIMENT.

IT appears that quail are very plentiful in the vicinity of Monroe, North Carolina. They are there caught in traps, aken into town and sold, their necks wrung, and the birds served up on the table. We are in receipt of a letter from Monroe, in which the writer, after stating these facts, asks why it is not perfectly proper for him to buy these birds and trap-shoot them. "To buy the quail," he says, "which the epicure would otherwise have bought, and to give them a chance to escape from the trap, is, I think, much more commendable than to pull off their heads in some back yard. The only difference that I can see is that I love sport, and so trap-shoot them; the epicure cares only to gratify his appe-Our correspondent appears to be perfectly sincere. and he asks us to pass on the question of ethics involved in his statement of the case.

Life is short; and we are disposed to believe that in the three score years and ten allotted to the race, there is not much time to be spent in discussing the merits and demerits of the trap-shooting of quail. In this case, we conceive, it is a matter of sentiment. If our friend lacks the innate feeling which should forbid him to trap-shoot "Bob White" no amount of coldest logic or most impassioned argument could instil it into his heart. We shall not attempt the fruit-

THE LONDON FISHERY EXHIBITION.

T is now certain that the Prince of Wales and those managing the International Fisheries Exhibition, to be held in London in 1883, have begun to make an effort to have the United States represented at it. England did not make a creditable display at the German Exhibition, because the government took no part in it, but no one doubts that the immense fishery resources of Great Britain would, if properly represented, make a display, that would be difficult to excel, Germany made a fine display, and the fishery interests of that country are small in comparison to those of England.

These exhibitions are productive of great good to all nations taking part in them. The participants not only see and learn methods of capture, implements, culture, curing, and preservation, and gather information on the building and rigging of boats, life-saving appliances, and the thousand things that are intimately connected with fish, fishing, and fishermen, but they also serve to open a market for fishery products, salted, dried, smoked, preserved in oil or by other modes, canned, etc.

Mr. Lowell, the American Minister, has transmitted a formal invitation to our government to take part in the exhibition, and the Secretary of State has laid it before Professor Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner, who has prepared a letter of acceptance, provided that Congress shall order such action and make an appropriation of \$50,000 to defray the necessary expenses attendant upon a full and fair presentation of the subject in models, specimens, and the apparatus which are employed in our various fishing enterprises.

dent will soon lay the matter before Congress.

Should Congress approve this, the display would no doubt be much more complete and exhaustive than that made by our country at Berlin, where but six weeks elapsed between the passing of the appropriation and the shipment of the exhibit. Also, the experience gained by Professor Goode at Berlin would enable him to know exactly how to arrange and display his collection in the best possible manner, and would greatly facilitate the better presentation of the progress made in the mechanical methods of our fishing industries and the preparation of their food products during the last decade.

MR. PAGE AND THE FISH COMMISSION, -In our biography of Mr. George Shepard Page, President of the American Fishcultural Association, in our issue of April 13, we stated that he was made chairman of a committee to present a memorial to Congress asking for an appropriation to erect a salmon hatchery on the Pacific coast, etc., and that he asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 and received \$15,000, and that Professor Baird was then made Fish Commissioner. wrote this hurriedly, without consulting the records, as the above statement seems to have been the prevalent impression. On looking over the records we find that what we said is only true in part. He did introduce the resolution, which did not pass. Prof. Baird, who was appointed Com-missioner Feb. 25, 1871 (not 1872, as we stated), afterward induced the Appropriation Committee to make the first appropriation of \$15,000. The Fish Commission was not created for the purpose of fishculture, but to investigate the condition of the fisheries, especially the marine fisheries. We make this correction in order not to mislead future historians, as the value of such things lies entirely in their cor-

THE TILE FISH AND ITS MOUTH.-In our first article on the dead fish which were so plentiful in the ocean, we made a curious and absurd mistake concerning the tile fish. We spoke of it as "a flat fish whose mouth is too small to admit the hook, and which was first brought to light by the dredges of the U.S. Fish Commission." We had in mind at the time a totally different fish. The tile fish, although a bottom fish, is not flat, and its mouth is quite large.

WE WERE ONCE ABUSED by the editor of a daily paper for printing in a winter number of the Forest and Stream a sketch of summer sport. Our critic, it is needless to say, was not a sportsman, and so could not appreciate the pleasure of living over again in memory the shooting expeditions of other days. This hint is given to prevent any captious criticisms of the publication in to-day's paper of an October shooting sketch.__

FROM THE BENCH TO THE BOARDS.—The St. Bernard dog Bayard, Jr., exhibited at the late New York bench show by Mr. A. W. Pope of Boston, has been sold to J. K. Emmet, the actor, the price paid, we understand, being \$2,500. Mr. Emmet ("Fritz") will train the dog for the stage.

THE TEXT of the Montana Game law is given on another page. As we have already announced, a game league is now forming which will make a vigorous effort to render the pro-visions of the new law effective. There is urgent need of like action in adjoining Territories.

THE BLACK BASS FOR SCOTLAND. -Mr. George Shepard Page sends us a cablegram announcing his arrival with the live black bass which were sent by Mr. E. G. Blackford, and are to be presented to the Duke of Sutherland at the close of the Edinburgh Fisheries Exhibition.

THAT CANNERY.—The proposed North Carolina wildfowl cannery will not be established. Our New Haven contemporary, the Packers' World, announces a determination to oppose it. That settles it.

"Doggy."-This word is used quite commonly in England; and we have observed a tendency to adopt it in this country. It has absolutely nothing to recommend it. The plain word "dog" answers every purpose, and is a much better word in

"GROUND HOG DAY."—Some of our friends down in Hill's Hole, on the Sheep Horn, want to know when Ground Hog Day is? We find a difference of opinion; and have decided to take testimony. Who can tell?

The Sportsman Tourist.

"Nature never hurries; atom by atom, little by little, she achieves her work. The lesson one learns in fishing, yachting, hunting or planting is the manner of nature. Patience, with the delay of wind and sun, delays of the seasons, bad weather, excess or lack of water; patience, with the slowness of our feet, with the parsimony of our strength, with the largeness of sea and land, we must traverse."

"The moral influence of nature upon every individual is that amount of truth which it illustrates to him. Who can estimate this? Who can guess how much firmness the seabeaten rock has taught the fisherman? How much tranquillity has been reflected to man from the azure sky, over whose unspotted deeps the winds forever more drive flocks of stormy clouds and leave no wrinkle or stain? How much industry and providence and affliction we have caught from the pantomime of the brutes."

"The book of Nature is the book of Fate. She turns the gigantic pages—leaf after leaf—never returning one. One leaf she lays down, a floor of granite; then a thousand ages, and a bed of slate; a thousand ages, and a measure of coal; a thousand ages, and a layer of marl and mud: vegetable forms appear: her first misshapen animals, zoophyte, triloblum, fish; then, saurians—rude forms, in which she has only blocked her future statue, concealing under these unwieldly monsters the fine type of her coming king. The face of the planet cools and dries, the races meliorate, and man is born. But when a race has lived its term, it comes no more again." RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

WILD HOGS IN OHIO.

"MANY YEARS AGO."

THE "Hinckley Hunt" calls to mind many kindred memories. As has already been short in the THE "Hinckley Hunt" calls to mind many kindred memories, As has already been shown in the columns of the Forest and Stream, the early settlers of the "Western Reserve" found those primitive forests abounding in wild game in great variety. The game was not always so wild either. An aunt in whose faumly I lived over forty years ago, in Ashtabula county, often entertained us with accounts of the prevalence of game upon their premises. Turkeys were as common around their buildings as if they had been domesticated. They would sit upon the fence within fifty feet of the house, and when she "shook the table-spread" after meals the turkeys would jump down from the fence and come to the very door to pick up the crumbs, etc. If the barn door was left open in the winter-time, flocks of these would enter the barn to feed upon the unthrashed grain, upon screenings, etc. In this way they were from time to time secured for table use, for no gun was kept by the family. Deer were frequently seen feeding at the hay or grain stacks in winter. These stacks were generally adjoining the barnyard.

The late lamented President was no better known on the "Reservo" than was his immediate congressional predecessor,

These stacks were generally adjoining the barnyard. The late lamented President was no better known on the "Reserve" than was his immediate congressional predecessor, the Hon. J. R. Gidings, who, together with another famous man, U. S. Senator Benjamin F. Wade, were both residents of this county, and of the same village, viz., Jefferson. Both of these great political leaders settled in that region when it was a wilderness. Both were expert rifle-shots and successful hunters, and I have heard both relate similar facts concerning the prevalence of game around the buildings of the early settlers. I was once visiting at the residence of Mr. Gidings, just at the commencement of the war. When the conversation turned to this subject, Mr. Gidings called me to his front door and, pointing to a small cottage some fifty yards away, remarked that in the early days of the settlement they stacked hay there, and that one winter morning as he opened the door where we then stood he saw a fine deer feeding at the stack. His loaded rifle hung over the door. Stepping one foot back he took down the rifle and shot the deer dead in its tracks.

Wolves were exceedingly numerous and a source of an-

as ne opened the door where we then stood he saw a fine deer feeding at the stack. His loaded ritle hung over the door. Stepping one foot back he took down the ritle and shot the deer dead in its tracks.

Wolves were exceedingly numerous and a source of annoyance to the settlers, who found it necessary to keep a few sheep for domestic purposes. It was not even safe to yard them for the night between the farm buildings, so bold were the wolves, but they had to be kept in covered inclosures. Bears were sufficiently abundant to cause considerable trouble and some loss by raiding upon pig pens, etc.

In those days the settlers allowed all except their finer breeding stock of hogs to run at large. They were earnarked and the marks recorded by the county clerks. All the hogs of a neighborhood would herd together in the forest. Those herds were sometimes stampeded by bears, and in some instances portions of a herd would be driven so far from the settlements that they were nover recovered by their owners. The bears were thinned out the hogs increased, and in a few years the forests swarmed with them, devoid of earmarks, and of course, without ownership.

Within fifty years past it was a common occurrence for neighborhoods to obtain their pork in the following manner: The time selected would be late in the season, when the hogs had derived the maximum benefit from their forage of acorns, beechnuts and other mast. Some morning after a light fall of snow, a few neighbors would assemble, and bring one or two ox teams, with large sleds containing some hay for the oxen and straw for litter, etc., a rife or two, butcher-knives for each man and always a few dogs, ample cold lunch, and finally a gallon of liquid that would not freeze and burst the jug. Thus equipped they would penetrate the virgin forest, which would generally be sufficiently open to admit the passage of ox teams in any direction. The dogs would soon encounter a drove of hogs, which would inmediately form a compact circle, the pigs in the center, the sown next,

In later years, when the forests became reduced and the hogs less wild, the settlers could readily drive them into fields near their buildings, shoot one at a time, load it upon a sled and take it to the scalding tub. Finally, as the population increased, the forests became more and more restricted and the farmers began to have a surplus of corn. Hunters would shoot the wild boars, that is, the old alligator variety, generally letting them lie in the forest. The improved breeds of hogs brought in by the settlers, mixed with the wild ones, gradually became domesticated so that selections could be made, which were penned up at a proper time and fattened on corn. As grain production increased in some localities large whisky distilleries were established and the wild hogs gradually disappeared in their slop-pens.

Thirty-seven years ago I was living in Medina county. There were no distilleries in that region, and wild hogs were still abundant there, though they were not very wild, for the forests were only long, narrow belts between the main traveled roads. About this time the first hog-drover appeared in that region. He bought by the lump, gross weight, everything of fifty pounds and upward at about 14 cents per pound. Several worthless chaps at the different township centers, who never owned a pig in their lives, sold this drover hogs, sometimes us high as twenty-five or thirty in number. They had gathered them from the forests, and some of them thus raised whisky money enough to enjoy a solitary drunk of several weeks' duration. Two or three drovers cleared out the last of the "wild hogs."

I well recollect a wild-hog episode which occurred about those days. The first snow of the season had fallen during the day and night to the depth of six or seven inches. The answer of the season had fallen during the day and night to the depth of six or seven inches. The react morning was a favorable time for a turkey-hunt, and I started out in good season for a forest a mile away, where I generally succeeded in bagging a tu

their upturned roots were not more than twelve or fifteen feet apart. It was at least thirty feet from these roots to the tirst limb of the trees. This long, wedge-shaped space made a splendid hiding-place, which I had before occupied, and where I had called turkeys within range of my rifle. To this favorite spot I directed my steps. Arriving by the side of one of the trunks, the top of which was about four feet from the ground, I looked over and was surprised to see that the snow was fully two feet high, while outside it was but six or seven inches. Right where the snow was the highest was my old hiding-place. I saw no other way but to jump in and tramp down the snow preparatory to tying a white handkerchief over my cap so that it would look as snow-capped as the other surroundings, and then pipe my "turkey-bone." Clambering upon the tree, I at once jumped down into the light snow. I have several times during my life been in positions where instant death stared me in the face, but never before nor since that jump have I been thoroughly frightened. My feet seemed to strike some elastic substance which spread them apart, and in an instant I found myself suddenly rising in the world, enveloped in a cloud of dry leaves and light snow, out from which came such an infernal, explosive roor as can only enanate from a wild boar. (Your paragraphic correspondents are informed that this is not from "Hogg's Tales"—quite the reverse; in fact, I may add that I am not in the habit of interlarding puns with such matter.)

matter.)
Simultaneously with my sudden clevation I made the discovery that I was astride of a large wild boar and making 2:16 time toward the opening between the roots of the fallen trees; but I soon "got left," and before the boar had passed the roots I was over the log. At the same time there was a rising cloud of leaves and snow between the logs, as not less than thirty hogs and pigs of various sizes burst forth into the forest, exploding such a variety of affrighted cries as could not be equalled outside of pandemonium. They, however, left me a nice warm nest, which I crawled into, whitened my cap, and called for the turkeys, but in vain, If there had been any in hearing, the warning cry of the fright-

ancould not be equalled outside of pandemonium. They, however, left me a nice warm nest, which I crawled into, whitened my cap, and called for the turkeys, but in vain. If there had been any in hearing, the warning cry of the frightened hogs had driven them away.

A week or two later, when the snow was gone, I visited this spot again at midday, but the tenants were evidently dining out. A fan-shaped space radiating from the opening between the roots of the two trees for a distance of 100 feet or more was scraped clean of leaves, which were piled between the two fallen trees, and this was the regular bedroom of that drove of hogs. At the point formed by the interlacing treetops the leaves were piled level with the tops of the logs, or about four feet high.

The next time I visited this spot was early one morning and was for pure fun, which I obtained by dropping upon the nest a fairly good-natured, unsuspicious dog. The space was cleared within five seconds, the dog clearing first. I could nover coax him near the spot afterwards.

These wild hogs were never considered dangerous if let alone. One of the survivors of the great Hinckley Hunt once told me of an adventure which he had with a large drove of them, which shows that under all circumstances they might not be as lurmiless as rubbits.

When Medina county was first settled the nearest post office was Cleveland, thirty miles or more away from the settlements. They had a main road cut through the forest from Medina, the county seat, direct to Cleveland, with lateral roads from the settlement (and nearly all there those days were suble-bodied) to take turns in going to Cleveland each week for the mails and such light supplies as medicines, etc., as were needed in their respective settlements. These had a main road cut through the forest from Medina, the county seat, direct to Cleveland, with lateral roads from the settlement (and nearly all there those days were suble-bodied) to take turns in going to Cleveland each week for the mails and such light supplies as

working their jaws and frothing at the mouth as hogs do when fighting. He began to think of taking to the branches of the first favorable tree, when he chanced to come to a large tree which had fallen with the roots turned high in the air, forming an excellent retreat, upon which he climbed without delay, when the drove of hundreds of these wild brutes with frothy mouths quickly closed around him, and some of the old boars actually attempted to climb upon the upturned roots. He was about fifteen feet above his novel enemy, upon which he opened fire as rapidly as possible, but with his turnip-seeded pellets his rifle would miss fire about nine times out of every ten trials. He was short of powder, but had plenty of bullets and pellets, such as they were. He directed his aim at the most vicious boars, killing one every discharge.

had plenty of bullets and pellets, such as they were. He directed his aim at the most vicious boars, killing one every discharge.

As he did not have to fire at a distance of over twenty feet at any shot, he used light charges of powder, which, fortunately, held out, though he thought they held him prisoner about an hour and a half, during which time he succeeded in making sixteen shots, killing that number of boars. As each boar was struck by a bullet and fell, he uttered a peculiar, short squeal, and those nearest would gather around and quickly find, with their snouts, where the bullet had entered. They would then smell of each other's bloody snouts and utter low, gutteral grunts. Finally, the smell of blood began to dampen the belligerent ardor of the brutes, and they gradually raised the siege by slowly withdrawing sidewise for a considerable distance, and finally all disappeared in a body, and our friend continued his trip to Cleveland, where, the next day, he had his rifle fitted for caps, and the day following returned to the settlement with a good supply of ammunition and fully prepared for war. But the enemy did not put it an appearance and he was never molested again by wild hogs.

Menonar, N. J.

SOME CURIOUS KENTUCKY BELLEES.

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SOME CURIOUS KENTUCKY BELIEFS.

THERE is an astounding prevalence of innumerable superstitions in many localities, even among classes who confess belief that the earth revolves, and that perpetual motion is beyond human achievement. After an absence of twenty-five years I hear the same ghost stories which troubled my childish credulity, and find prevalent the same old superstitions—a part of the rising generation's education.

During my youth a neighbor owned a negro preacher, a chunky, black old fellow, who claimed to have been ushered into this world with a caul over his face, from which favored circumstances he was heir to sight-seeing gifts denied all others not similarly blessed with that membranous veil at a most momentous period. Sister Nancy, our old cook, was one of his flock, upon whom he called frequently, as she ravely failed to have set saide an appetizing lunch for the emergency of one of brother Loudon's calls. His fund of hair-raising ghost stories, pluck-crushing witchcraft and horrifying phenomena in general, was certainly inexhaustible, as he never repeated except by request, and always narrated actual occurrences—of his own light and experience, or indubitably authenticated—with all the gravity and apparent faith that he expounded the gospel. Many are the times that old Nancy had to accompany me to my bedroom door, through which I'd seoot with an alacrity suggestive of a rat disgusted by feline familiarity.

I as scrupulously avoided falling asleep with arms folded across the chest as I should have shunned the biblical bears, of which I learned at Sanday school, had they been reported prowling about our neighborhood, for, had a witch come along and found me in that position she could have transformed me into a frisky gelding and forced me to submit to whip and spur till just before light—when the Fates decreed my return to my couch—to awake exhausted, feet and anaslace atted from the circumstance that I had been an unshod steed.

Leaden bullets were as harmless to witches (rarely mention of

unshood steed.

Leaden bullets were as harmless to witches (rarely mention of a wizard) as so many paper pellets from a pop-gun, but a silver bullet or a slug always brought 'em, if aim were steed."

but a silver bullet or a sing always brought 'ent, if aim were steady.

Actually, it hasn't been three months since an old lady told me that she bonestly believed herself bewitched, and that her ''old man' could remove the spell 'if he only would.''

Another comparatively young woman told with all carnestness that her best mileh cow was a long time bewitched, till a certain neighbor broke the spell by certain physic and conjuration, known only to himself, after which the cow rapidly recovered from a moribund condition. She believes a neighbor-woman the witch who could and had put a spell on her cow. These are the only instances I've met of witch-believing whites in many years, but its currency with the negroes is such as to impress an observer that it is natural and ine-radicable, as some of the most scalous advocates are among those reared in most intelligent and highly educated families who have earnestly striven to eliminate superstition by education.

those reared in most intelligent and highly educated families who have earnestly striven to eliminate superstition by education.

Though generally forbidden by owners to tell their own or the white children the many absurd stories in which their belief was explicit, the fascination to narrator and audience was such that we generally heard all. An anomaly in the negro's make up is the temerity with which he braves the chances of encountering spooks and hobgobins in general in his solitary onslaughts upon fowl roosts, melon patches, granaries, etc.

To-day more than half our agriculturists are influenced by the phases of the moon in seeding. Dark of moon for all root crops, light of moon for all stalk crops. I've known a farmer to plant Irish potatoes the afternoon before a new moon when every condition was unfavorable, rather than wait for next dark moon, nor could Whately convince him that failure could be referable to any fault of his.

Pork butchered in dark of moon will surely shrink in the pot and drip profusely when baconed.

Zodiacal signs are as scrupulously consulted before using a kaife in any of the many operations to which a farmer subjects his stock as are the ton commandments by a Christian. It is bad luck to first see a new moon through tree tops. A moon on point has poured out all its supply of water for that month, hence a dry moon; on its back it holds a supply to be judiciously dispensed. Bad luck to turn back after starting on a trip. Bad luck for any animal to cross your path in front unless you break the spell by spitting before passing the crossing point. Bad luck to turn back after starting on a trip. Bad luck to tran a friend for garden seeds presented you. Never trim a babe's nails before a year old to look in a mirror. Never start on a jouney on Friday. Never cut out a garment which cannot be completed before Sunday, or the owner will not live to wear it out. Clear sunset Wednesday or Friday is a sture sign of rain within a few days. If it doesn't rain one of the first three dog-days n

First twelve days after Christmas by some—by others, first twelve days of January in their weather, forecast the weather for the year. Opacity of the goose-bone as sure an index to the winter as ground-hog day to the weather of the following six weeks. However, there's an annoying diversity of belief as to ground-hog day proper, many contending for 1st, many for 2d, and others for 14th of February.

To-day I was favored with a solemn forecast of this winter, hypothecated on the condition of a beef's melt. An axe or hoe carried through a room so surely brings some calamity that the average matron sternly commands stranger, visitor, or member of the family to retrace his steps quickly, as the only way to avert a tragedy. A clash of hoes is a sure sign that handlers will work together next year. A hen that endeavors to set up as chanticleer is promptly beheaded the moment that her ambition is betrayed, else disaster to the family follows. A howling dog scents the old gent who bestrides a pale horse.

family follows. A howling dog scents the old gent who bestrides a pale horse.

Breaking a mirror entails seven years troubles. Overturning a chair guarantees celibacy the remainder of that year.

Shirt of a drowned man thrown on water at the point where he sank, will unerringly float to and sink at the point where the body lies.

The foregoing are a few of the more prominent superstitions fervently embraced and advocated by the majority. With little effort I could collect divers others, but enough for the nonce.

tions forvently embraced and advocated by the majority. With little effort I could collect divers others, but enough for the nonce.

Dreams are almost universally prophetic, but of such multifacious significance that reference is made to any standard dream book.

Now I will give you a couple of coincidences of which I know. One morning at breakfast-table a gentleman, devoid of superstition, stated that the night before he had dreamed of B—— and added, that he expected to next hear of his death. We had all heard that B——'s dissipation was rapidly hurrying him "across the river." That morning's mail brought a business letter from an agent, who was a mutual relative, which concluded with the expected news.

As a black bass figures in the following, it is more apropos. It is frequently quoted by devout church-members, of my acquaintance, as an instance of direct answer to prayer. An exemplary old gentleman was being ferried across the Cumberland River, in a cance, when he exclaimed, "I do wish I had a nice fish for my breakfast." Scarcely had he completed utterance of the wish when a large black bass flounced into the cance, and was served at breakfast. I could never learn the condition of the water at that time, for had it been muddy, nothing less astonishing to a riverman than that a paddle should have startled a bass, that in 'taking a leap in the dark' was likely to land in the cance as back into the water—no paradoxical pun purposed—a gentifying coincidence at any rate.

THE GLORIOUS GROUSE.

THE GLORIOUS GROUSE.

BY PAUL PASTNOR

PRINCE, indeed, of gamebirds is the glorious grouse! Mark how he demeans himself in his native wilds—regal in form and motion, proud in carriage, noble even in flight—launching with deflant whire! from his covert, every feather bristling like a plume, his jaunty crest all ruffled with indignation, and fairly a gleam of scorn glancing askance from his eye, as he dodges through the leaden hail and bilds our disappointed sportsman good-day! Strong of wing, subtle, and quick of sense, clad in feathery proof, tenacious of life, evasive even in death—is he not a splendid quarry, brother sportsman?

or life, events of the brother sportsman?

Come with me, if you will, this bright October morning, brother sportsman?

Come with me, if you will, this bright October morning, and we will jaunt into the territory of our woodland prince; we will follow him through all the windings of his leafy fastness, till he consent to do our pleasure, and travel homeward with us, dyelng our plebeian pockets with his most princely blood. Ah, we are off—and what a morning it is, my friends! It is a boon to be alive on a crisp autumu day, but it is indeed a blessing without price to be afield, with healthy vigor in one's veins, on such a day. There is just a film of frost on the brown stubble, and just a tinge of winter in the air, and just a suggestion of decay and death in the landscape. But overhead how clear the sky is! how pellucid the depths of sunny air! Yonder mountains stand out like camco-work against the horizon, their higher summits emphasized by the most immaculate of inaccessible snows. Every feature of the landscape is brought out with crystalline boldness by the purity of the atmosphere. Our very seives feel—if we may so express it—accentrated, brought out, vivified, intensified by this same frost-purged air. This is a morning (who can doubt it?) intended for the out-of-door enjoyment of God's creatures. The sportsman especially feels its spell. He has a call to be abroad to-day, and he cannot resist it. Hark! did you not hear a report from yonder wood? Though we are early on the march, there is some devout votary of gun and dog ahead of us. We will give him the slip, however, and punish him by commencing our opperations further along upon his beat.

der wood? 'Though we are early on the march, there is some devout votary of gun and dog ahead of us. We will give him the slip, however, and punish him by commencing our operations further along upon his beat.

Here is a likely cover, though small. Gentlemen, if your trusty guns are charged as effectively as your spirits, we shall have sport within the minute. See you not how Bella quivers and crouches along through the undergrowth, with nose and stern upon a line? 'Tis a sure sign she has winded birds. And look at the puppy—is he not magnificent for a youngster! All that playful awkwardness which you were pleased to make sport of a moment ago is gone, and he stands like a young prince surveying a kingdom. Ha! there he goes. Steady, Rob, steady! Beautifully done—he backs his mother like the dutiful youngster and chip of the old block that he is. Hie on, Bela!—charge, Rob!

Which way did the old cock go? All right—let him rutfle his crest and strut a few minutes on probation, while we bug the hens and reload. Steady, dogs! How they tremble—they are all on fire with excitement. Now we are ready. Up over the knoll and down into the gully on the other side. No one knows which way the old cock swerved, so we will divide forces. You, gentlemen, may take the puppy—he will follow you; Bella will go with us, at all events. As soon as the bird is bagged both parties return to this place. Now, for a taste of the true joy of the sportsman. His nerves are tingling with expectation; he has smelt powder; and to his trigger-inger is glued a feather by a drop of blood! The hunger of desire has been maddened by the bait of partial satisfaction, and it springs forward on its quest like a hound upon a damp, fresh seen. We know that that grand, defiant old cock is lying in ambush somewhere in the gully, and, if there be any virtue in setters' noses and sportsmen's nerves, he will soon be so snugly ensconced in someone's gunchesg, that he will never take wing again. Stealthily we creep along, guns cocked and balanced in hand, senses

from bank to bank, absorbed and noiseless as a ghost. Save a slight quivering of her stern, she betrays no excitement. She is a steady old hady, and she knows that her reputation is at stake. What if she should make a flush? You can see that grin possibility expressed in her anxious eye and wrinkled jowl, as she glides noiselessly across us. But hark! someone inst fired. Belind charges on the instant, looking up and the summon institude of the largest of the instant, looking up and the largest of the largest large

has been shot "settlin" or "treed." They are all properly accounted for—each having died as nobly as he lived. And somewhat of the peace of conscience attending a good deed visits the blood-stained sportsman, as he wends his way homeward through the shadows, reflecting that, though he has committed wholesale regicide, it has not been in the sneaking manner of the assassin, but openly, by the skill of arms; and he concocts a savory epitaph between stomach and brain, somewhat in this wise:

HIG JACET
THE GLORIOUS GROUSE,
Born in the Woods, And Broiled in the House. May he sleep in peace, And digest with ease,

A FAREWELL TO FLORIDA.

A FAREWELL TO FLORIDA.

64 AM sailing down the river"—not in "mylittle canoe," however, but in the staunch old tub "Rosa," which, as one of the De Bary line, plies between Sanford and Jackssonville. The last thing I did before shaking the sand of Sanford from my clothes, was to get my Forest and Sanford from my clothes, was to get my Forest and sanford from my clothes, was to get my Forest and strength from the post office, and now, lying in my berth, with the breeze blowing in at the open window, I take solid comfort reading how "Nessmuk's" Nipper came out, and viewing the ever changing panorama along the river as the steamer swings around the bends of this crookedest of crooked streams. I see many familiar spots where I have keenly enjoyed myself with gun and rod in company with friends. Yonder is a stretch of prairie more than a mile wide and long, level as a floor, the finest snipe ground imaginable; and there in December and January, kicking up my own birds in any desirable number, I have had such shooting as would satisfy the most fastidious and cager sportsman. There, too, on that same prairie when the water was up, unany a wood-duck, teal, widgeon, and others have fallen to my gun, and such times as I have had retrieving some of them, would be laughable if told. When the water was high enough to cover the whole prairie, and even encroached a little on the hammock which the live oaks with their crops of acorns fringed, the woodducks sought such spots and gorged themselves with fattening morsels, the while notifying the hunter by much squealing and quarreling.

In that hammock which rises like a solid wall of green

laughable if told. When the water was high enough to cover the whole pruirie, and even encrosched a little on the hammock which the live oaks with their crops of acorns fringed, the wooddlucks sought such spots and gorged themselves with fattering norsels, the while notifying the hunter by much squeding and quarreling.

In that hammock which rises like a solid wall of green afar across the level reach, I have grassed the struiling goboler as he paraded himself before his barren in the grass just outside the forest, where grasshoppers did abound, adding or apidly to the avoirdupios of turkeydom. I remember one morning when, having camped in the hammock over aight, I rose early and began my search for a drove that I snew 'used' in that neighborhood. I had not gone a hundred yards when such a down-pour of rain descended upon ne as I believe. I never experienced. I sought at once the protection of the most umbrolla-like young cabbage palm I sould find, and putting the lock of my gun under my arm, unched myself as small as possible and took it. How it did aim! A deuse mist filled the woods. Streams ran from the palm-fans, and compress myself as best I could, I got a good oaking. While I stood there hugging my gun, my eyes became unconsciously lixed on an object some hundred and lifty yards distant, and in the only direction in which I could nave seen so far. Through the mist the object looked like something animate, and after waking up to the fact that possibly it might be game, I concluded it was more turkey. Shaped than anything else, and then I made out another, and soon after another, all motionless.

How often, brother sportsman, have you seen game in lense forest or brush, where alone it could possibly have been seen—in every other direction your 'vision was shut out, and ext through that little nook or between those two trees your pulck eye caught a motion which led to your game pocket being heavier soon after, and you wondered how you happened to see the game. The whisk of the tip of a squirrel's all, or the

not be burned or dried.

In yonder hammock, the palmetto glades beyond, and on the pine hills further on I have shot deer, both in still hunting and with my Ferguson lamp by night.

But it is all over. As the steamer sweeps around each successive bend of this very crooked river, I bid goodbye to seenes of great pleasure. After eight years' residence in this much boomed and over-lauded State, I am leaving it.

much boomed and over-lauded State, I am leaving it.
Goodbye orange groves, which fill the whole air with almost overpowering sweetness, or bend under myriads of golden globes. Goodbye scale insect, rust on fruit, dropping and splitting thereof; potash and whale-oil, soap-mixtures, and poverty-stricken soil. Goodbye loveliest of lovely winter weather, and nine months of summer. Goodbye gnats, several kinds of exasperating horse flies and man ilies, and musical mosquitoes. Farewell tantalizing ticks and uncircumventable redbugs. Goodbye omnipresent and insatiate real estate agents. Farewell cool nights, refreshing mins in hot weather and drouths in spring, when you want to make garden. Goodbye gales in spring and hurtling hurricans in autumn. Goodbye canned fruits, canned vegetables, canned meats, and canned milk. Florida is paved with tin cans. Farewell fine fishing and hunting. Goodbye

thirty-four dollars a ton for hay, a dollar a bushel for corn, seventy-five cents for oats, and two dollars for Irish potatoes. Farewell unexcelled sweet potatoes and watermelons. And its, O! the tough beef of Old Florida. What apologies for cattle! An exaggerated sunfish on legs gives a good idea of their shape. Goodbye Italy of America. Farewell Florida. Vale! Vale! Vale! See

St. Johns River, Florida, April, 1882

VENNOR CONFESSES THAT HE DON'T KNOW the true date of "Ground Hog Day." Is any one wiser than Vennor in this day and generation?

Hatural History.

BUZZARDS AGAIN.

BUZZARDS AGAIN.

The notes in your issue of April 20 on the buzzard has reminded me of two singular habits of this species in feeding, which I have never seen in print, and which I have verified by careful observation. These are, first, their custom when alighting on or near the body of a dead animal, of deliberately raising and spreading their wings to their full extent, at the same time bowing the head, which custom has given rise to the statement in the south that the buzzard always says grace before eating; second, the very first act of this bird is to take out the eyes of the animal. I have many times speculated as to why and wherefore of these acts, and as to the last-named whether the eyes were a choice tibit, or whether they had an idea that the organ of sight should be plucked out to render their operations unobserved.

I do not think facts will sustain your correspondent in his field mouse theory, as the buzzard will not attack a living creature, his propensities are for carrion only; so my experience has taught me in the many thousands I have observed feeding.

The young buzzard is covered with a pure white downy.

ence has taught me in the many thousanus I have contested feeding.

The young buzzard is covered with a pure white downy coat until nearly full grown.

OBSERVER.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 2:1.

[We incline to the belief that the eyes are attacked first because they are the softest and most vulnerable part, and can be plucked out with less effort than a hole can be torn through the tough skin. We think that the observations of naturalists have clearly shown that the buzzard does frequently attack living creatures. See standard works on North American birds.]

SPRING NOTES.

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NOVA SCOTIA, April 18.—Just one month has elapsed since my last notes, and we have assuredly had a month of unusually wintry weather for the season. My note book gives the following: March 18, northeast snowstorm with heavy gale. March 23, 7 A. M., thermometer 4deg. March 24, 7 A. M., thermometer 12deg., wind west. March 25, 7 A. M., Steg., wind northwest. March 26, 7 A. M., 12deg., wind northwest. March 26, 7 A. M., 12deg., wind northwest. March 28, cloudy, with rain showers, thermometer at 8 A. M., 28deg.; at noon it rose to 48deg. Boys catch small trout in the river with hook and line; bait, a piece of pork. This day has been our first sign of spring. March 80, three robins (T. migratorius) fly past the house. March 31, thermometer at 7:30 A. M., 15deg, wind westnorthwest, very cold. A flock of finches pass over. Several robins about. Saw a song-sparrow (Melospica melodiu) for the first time this year. April 1, song-sparrow sings first time. Thermometer at 6 A. M., 18deg.; strong gale from west. Several bluebirds (Junco hyematis) about. At 4 P. M. a distinct peal of thunder. April 5, the first wild geese (A. canadensis) I have observed this season passed over about 6:10 P. M., about a quarter of an hour before sunset. Odd crough, instead of going east as all geese do over this province on their spring migration, this flock, numbering thirty-five, were going west in the direction of Annapolis Basin. April 7, put up four black duck (A. obscura) on the river. Robins hopping about the meadows. April 8, purple grackle (Q. purpureus) first seen. A flock of fifteen wild geese lit down in a neighoring farmyard among some domestic geese, and strayed about a quarter of an hour. Several ducks flying up the river at sunset. April 14, tobin sings first time in early morning, 6 A. M. Ducks flying up the river at evening. April 15, a charming day, bright, hot sun. Flies and a butterfly (V. antiopa) about. Buds of the dwarf osier (Saliz) called "pussies," just beginning to show white. April 16, a very large f FERN LODGE, Waterville, Kings Co.

Taunton, Mass., April 23, 1882.—The following are some notes of the arrival of spring birds at Taunton for 1882: Bluebirds (Statia statis) arrived February 29, were not abundant until March 20; robins (Turdus migratorius) arrived February 23, were not abundant until March 20; song-sparrows (Melospiza fasciata) arrived February 24, were not abundant until March 15; field larks (Sturnella magna) arrived March 1; purple grosbeaks (Carpodacus purpureus) arrived March 1; purple grosbeaks (Carpodacus purpureus) arrived March 16; purple grackles (Quiscalus purpureus) arrived March 19; woodcock (Philohala mirived March 26; red-tailed hawk (Buteo boratis) arrived March 26; white-bellied swallows (Iridoprocae bicolor) arrived March 29; brown thrush (Harporhynchus rufus) arrived March 29; grass finch (Poecetes gramineus) arrived March 29; sprown thrush (Harporhynchus rufus) arrived March 29; grass finch (Poecetes gramineus) arrived March 29; sprown thrush (Harporhynchus rufus) gravelses (Scoleophagus ferrugineus) arrived April 2; rusty grackles (Scoleophagus ferrugineus) arrived April 6; cooper's hawk (Accipiter (Dendreca coronata) arrived April 6; cooper's hawk (Accipiter (Dendreca coronata) arrived April 6; cooper's hawk (Accipiter (Dendreca coronata) arrived April 6; kingfisher (Ceryle alogon) arrived April 16; purple martins (Progne subis) arrived April 23.— J. C. C.Anoox.

Deering, Maine, April 22.— I give you below a list of early

DEERING. Maine, April 22.—I give you below a list of early spring arrivals, with the dates at which the first specimens were observed. The crow (C. americanus) was with us all winter. March 5, bluebirds (S. siatis); March 6, robins (T. migratorius) March; 1, song-sparrows (M. melodia); March 12, swamp-sparrows (M. patustris); March 28, red-winged blackbird (A. phaniceus); March 31, Cooper's hawk (A. cooper);

March 31, red-tailed hawk (B. borealis); April 2, immense flocks of snowbirds (J. hyemalis); April 4, American bittern (A. minor); April 5, heard frogs in the marsh; April 9, foxsparrows (P. tikaca); April 11, swallows (II. biotor); April 14, great blue heron (A. herodias); butterflies and honeybees; April 16, red poll (A. linaria), male and female; bluebirds and song-sparrows mating; found May flowers, arbutus (Epigea repens); rusty grackle (S. ferruginests); cow birds (M. pecoris); April 17, pigeon hawk (H. columbarius); April 18, pewee (S. fuscus); April 19, immense flocks of wild geese going north, several hundred through the day; April 21, golden-winged woodpecker (C. aurtaus).—J. E. M.

THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

J. E. M.

THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

A The annual meeting of the Linnean Society of New York, held at the rooms of the American Geographical Society, on March II, 1882, the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mr. Eugene P. Bicknell of Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York city, who was re-elected; Vice-President, Mr. H. B. Bailey of Orange, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Mr. L. S. Foster of New York city, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Newbold P. Lawrence of New York city, who was re-elected.

The society has been active during the winter, and a number of interesting papers have been read and discussions engaged in. At the opening meeting, on November 19, 1881, Mr. L. S. Foster read a paper calling attention to the very singular and absurd notions anciently entertained of the economy, properties, and uses of many familiar objects of natural history. Quotations were given of prescriptions for a long category of human ailments which were utterly ridiculous, the remedial agents usually being produced, as averred, by some peculiar treatment of special portions of the anatomy of different animal forms. In some quotations touching the names of birds the origin of some now familiar names was hinted at. On December 10, 1881, Mr. H. B. Bailey read a partial list of the birds of Nova Scotia, which forcibly presented the interesting faunal peculiarities of the region. Mr. Bicknell exhibited a specimen each of the hoary and New York bats (Atalapha cinerius, Cs., and A. noveboracensis, Cs.) from the same locality, were so entirely dissimilar, both in coloration and proportions, that it seemed very unlikely that they could be forms of a single species, as some have thought probable. On this occasion Dr. A. K. Fisher made some interesting remarks on our species of Vespertitionida. On January 14, 1882, Dr. C. Hart Merriam read the introduction to a paper on the birds of the State. Mr. Bicknell alluded to the catalogue he has had in view of the birds in the vicinity of New York city and Long Is

cussions.

The society has been active in introducing into the proposed amendment to the Game laws now before the Legislature a provision for the prevention of illegitimate destruction of small birds and the issuance of permits by properly authorized institutions for the necessary collection of the same

in pursuit of scientific study.

Meetings will be resumed in the fall.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE SHRIKE.—Livonia, N. Y., April 20.—If all sportsmen should follow "Jeree's" advice in a recent issue of FOREST AND STREAM, I think that they would not only do themselves much harm, but would greatly injure the form of the state of th not only do themselves much harm, but would greatly injure the farmer to whom they are indebted to a great extent for their pleasure. I do not deny that shrikes may kill young quail, but I do most emphatically dispute the statement that it does no good. The shrike is on the increase around Lere and I am glad of it, because, as the following statements will show, it does much for which both the sportsman and the farmer ought to be thankful. I have seen the shrike kill sparrows in great numbers, going among a flock and destroying as many as five at one time. I have also seen them kill many field mice, and, one day last summer, while going through a field, I saw a shrike dart down from a tree near by, and seize a small snake which was robbing a quail of her young, us I could tell from her frantic actions. If this is not proof enough to the reasoning mind that the shrike, which your correspondent would have us believe is nothing but a curse to the interests of sportsmen, then go forth with your shotguns and kill them wherever you can find them, as you would a wolf among a flock of sheep.

About An Own's Nest.—Saratoga Springs N Y April

About a won among a nock of sneep. F. E. S.

About an Own's Nest.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y., April
22, 1882.—Editor Borest and Stream: While out after birds'
eggs one day last week, I found the nest of a great horned
owl which contained two young ones. The nest was in an
ash tree about sixty-five feet high, and was about forty feet
from the ground. The owls were the tenants of an old nest,
which, by my own observation, was occupied in the spring
of 1881 by a crow, in the spring of 1880 by a red-shouldered
hawk, and 1879 by a red-tailed hawk. The owl had added
no new lining to the nest The young were, I should think,
between two and three weeks old, just commencing to fledge
out, the wings quite well feathered We brought one of the

young ones home, but it died on the way. It was very large, and when lying down would cover a space eight inches in diameter. The legs were feathered finely. I have found a great many owls' nests, having found them in old stumps, and I have taken three different species of eggs from the nest from which I took the young owl, and am only sorry I could not have said I have taken four different kinds of eggs from one nest. I think it would have "capped the climax." The nest was near Victory Mills, about eight miles from Saratoga. The nest was somewhat enlarged on the outside with dead limbs, and the inside shape was somewhat modified to fit the shape of the sitting bird. Two years ago I found owls' eggs when the snow was two feet deep in the swamp. The interesting feature of this nest, however, was that besides the young it contained a number of birds and mammals which had been captured by the old ones, a list of which I give you: One mouse, one young muskrat, two cels, four bullheads, one woodcock, four ruffed grouse, one rabbit, eleven rats. The things taken out of the nest weighed almost eighteen pounds. A curious fact connected with these captives was that the heads were eaten off, the bodies being untouched. Do not owls usually cat the bodies of their prey"—HAWKETE.

Caught Napping.—While out in the woods last week I was fortunate enough to capture a screech owl (Scops asio) in the red plumage. He was fast asleep in a hole at the top of an old dead elm tree, which stood in a field near a small marsh. I carried him home and put him in a cage, and he is now quite tame. I have fed him on wild pigeon, mice, and small birds. The pigeon was about as large as the owl, but this made very little difference to the latter, for in one night he devoured nearly the whole of the pigeon.—J. C. Cahoon, (Taunton, Mass., April 27).

CAGED ALBINO ROBIN.—At one of the New York bird stores on Sixth avenue, above Twenty-third street, your correspondent saw a week ago a true albino robin. The bird is caged, perfectly white, and has the pink eyes of all true albinos.—Homo.

THE BLACK TAIL DEER HUNTERS of Hill's Hole want to know all about "Ground Hog Day." Can any one help them?

Game Bag and Gun.

* * * * * Scaipe | scaipe |

In what beautiful shape the pointer does his work,
While the setter wild, like a wayward child, To heel brings up the rear.
The wind is high, the longbills shy,
A devious path they fly.
Finger and brain in their liveliest mood
Must work with "deliberate promptitude," Or the bag bangs light to-day. With the gale in our teeth, glimpses brief Of the king of brown birds, as he leaves the heath; No laggard now, with his slothful swing, Our longbill clean to the grass can bring. Scaipe! scaipe! in what beautiful shape To heel brings up the rear.

NEW JERSEY GAME LAW.

NEW JERSEY GAME LAW.

THE last Legislature of this State made no changes in the game laws, merely amending the fish laws so as to allow of the taking of black bass from June ist instead of July 1st, as formerly. A bill had been carefully prepared and introduced into the Senate under the auspices of "The New Jersey Game and Fish Protective Society," which was a consolidation of all the game laws under the head of one act. An egregious typographical error existing in the rabit law was corrected, and other good features introduced. The bill passed the Senate, not, however, before some wise (?) Solon had amended it so as to prohibit ruffed grouse shooting in the State for five years. This amendment was objected to in the House, and the bill "hung fire" there until near the close of the Legislature. It was then found that in consequence of the great furore created in the House by the attempted passage of obnoxious railroad bills, the game bill, together with a large number of other important measures, must "ile over," the Legislature adjourning before it could be brought up for final passage. The game laws therefore remain the same as last year. "The New Jersey Game and Fish Protective Society," whose headquarters are at Plainfield, have issued a card of the "open seasons" and panalties prescribed for infringement of same.

The officers of the society are: President, James S. Voseller; Secretary, W. L. Force, Plainfield, N. J.; Treasurer, Wm. E. Jones; Vice-Presidents, Geo. P. Suydam, Jno. I. Holly, Percy C. Ohl; Counsel, Wm. B. Maxon, Plainfield. The open game seasons are: Ruffed grouse, Nov. 1 to Jan. 1; quall, Nov. 1 to Jan. 1; woodcock, July 1 to Aug. 1 and Oct. 1 to Dec. 16; rail bird, mouths of Sept., Oct. and Nov.; reed bird or marsh hen, Aug. 25 to Dec. 1.; prairie chicken, Oct. 15 to Dec. 16; rail bird, mouths of Sept., Oct. and Nov.; reed bird or marsh hen, Aug. 25 to Dec. 1.; prairie chicken, Oct. 15 to Dec. 16; rail bird, mouths of Sept., Oct. and Nov.; reed bird or marsh hen, Aug. 25 to Dec. 1.; prairie

The penalty for killing any insectivorous bird, or taking or destroying the eggs of such birds is ten dollars for each

or destroying the eggs of such birds is the donals for coordiness.

The penalty for trapping or snaring any game bird at any time or place, either on one's own property or that of another, is fifteen dollars for each and every offense.

Non-residents not complying with the by-laws of the game protective societies of this State are prohibited from shooting in its limits under a penalty of fifty dollars, or imprisonment until the fine is paid. Secretary's address, W. L. Force, Plainfield, N. J. Membership fee, two dollars.

Cox.

WILD PIGEONS.—Wild pigeons are nesting on the head of the west branch of Pine Creek and its tributaries, in Potter county, Pa., about nineteen miles from Ulysses. The nesting is reported to be about four miles long, and extending westward daily. A new body of birds came in Sunday morning, and if they are not driven out it bids fair to be a large nesting. The number of men in the nesting section cannot fall far short of 600—some estimate the number at 1,000.—E. W. B., Wellsville, N. Y., April 29.

A PAGE FROM OTHER DAYS.

"MY FIRST WILD GOOSE."

WHAT a thrill ran through me as I read that heading in one of the late numbers of the Forest and Stream the other day! How memory ran instantly back to that cool November day, many years ago, when I also achieved that greatest of boyish triumphs and laid low my first wild goose. Intervening years, passed over with all the quickness of thought, are checkered with unnumbered hunting episodes among the mightiest game that our country affords, years spent with the buffalo, elk, black, brown and grizzly bears of the far West, have left nothing in their proudest moments to compare with the happiness of that "first wild goose,"

goose."

The two boys who pushed out from the wharf in the Blackstone River, between Pawtucket and Providence, Rhode Island, in a small sailboat, on the day aforesaid, never dreamed of a prize greater than a black duck or a bluebil, with which to grace the Thanksgiving table; and as they chased the wary flocks of ducks hour after hour across the broad expanse that separates "Bucklin's Island," from the Butler Hospital, without getting a single bird, their hearts became sick from hope long deferred, and the possibility of returning empty-handed thrust itself before their minds with disagreeable prominence as the sun dipped low in the west.

west. In tacking to and fro across the river the eyes of the writer, who it is hardly necessary to add was one of the boys mentioned, had frequently rested for an instant upon a large bird floating alone in the distance, apart from and somewhat out of the courses usually taken by the ducks when driven from the flats by our approach; but taking it for granted that it was one of the great loons, quite common in those waters, we paid but little attention to it until in making a long tack to get to the windward of a small flock of duck we approached nearer than at any previous time, when to my surprise and delight I discovered that prominent distinguishing characteristic, the white collar of the Canada honker.

To gibe and turn our boat in this direction was the work of a moment, and placing the tiller and sheet in the hands of my companion. I seized the largest of the two guns we carried, an old Continental musket changed from flint to percussion, and seating myself at the foot of the mast

we carried, an old Continental musket changed from films to percussion, and seating myself at the foot of the mass with a heart thumping like a quartz mill in my breast, I waited the final moment. How my arms ached as I held that great gun to my cheek long before we were near enough to shoot. The boat was dashing through the water like a grampus under about all the breeze she was able to stand, but it actually seemed to me that the goose was swimming faster than we were going, so impatient did I get. The thought of letting that goose get on to the wing before I fired, was the very last I should have entertained. I fired. The head of the bird dropped helpless upon the water; his great wings began flopping vigorously; the helmsman threw the tiller hard aport; I leaned over the gunwale as far as possible to secure the prize; the boom swung like lightning over sible to secure the prize; the boom swung like lightning over to our side; the bags of sand-ballast shifted and we were upset in a twinkling. As the water poured in on one side we "lit out" over the other; and in far less time than it takes to write it were both standing on the keel with the boat bottom up. "Grab that goose, De Witt, "shouted I as a wave washed him within reach of my companion, by whom he was rapidly banded out of the wet hauled out of the wet

hauled out of the wet.

Some oystermen half a mile distant, seeing our dilemma, came to our assistance, and righted our boat. The large gun I had saved; the smaller was found caught in the thwarts; but the shot pouches had gone to the bottom. I was wet only a little above the knees, and my companion hardly at all; but we had the goose for Thanksgiving.

FORKED DEER.

SAN FRANSCISCO.

THE LAST BEAR HUNT IN SARATOGA COUNTY.

THE LAST BEAR HUNT IN SARATOGA COUNTY.

INOTICE that some of your correspondents have related experiences that transpired many years ago. I claim the like privilege, and if this should come to the notice of any person living in the vicinity of the last bear hunt in Saratoga county, N. Y., I wish them to let it be known through the columns of your paper. The hunt was some fifty-five years ago; I was then a small boy, but think I remember distinctly all that transpired. It was in the fall of the year. News came to the little town where I lived that a large black bear had been seen on Quaker Hill. The hounds were gathered together in that vicinity, and the guns were all reloaded and new flints placed in position. Dogs were fed an extra allowance. Mothers huddled their little darlings indoors and watched at the chamber windows. All Quaker Hill was trembling with fear. There was a bear in the woods. Early in the evening the dogs were all turned loose, all enger for the fray. All night they followed the trail of that black bear over rocks and mountains, through spruce swamps and into creeks; and early in the morning as the sun rose to warm the castern side of Quaker Mountain, one could hear the deep, loud baying of those dogs while they were in hot chase of the bear. On came the hunters with their oft repeated shouts to encourage the dogs. The dogs would come up and clinch the learn but old bruin would field for the sear of the part but old bruin would field for dear if the and at each bear. On came the hunters with their oft repeated shouts to encourage the dogs. The dogs would come up and clinch the bear, but old bruin would fight for dear life, and at each pitched battle some of the dogs would get crippled and were forced to abandon the chase. As the sun rose up so that the prey began to get hot, he took to the water and was determined to fight it out in that pool. The dogs came up and a regular pitched battle commenced with all the dogs on at once. One fine dog was instantly killed, while another was crippled so severely that he was uscless, and that moment help came; one of the men crawled up behind a large rock, close to the scene of conflict and shot the bear dead on the spot. This ended the last bear hunt in Saratoga county, N. Y. I saw one of the bear's feet, it was brought into town and measured four and one-half inches across the ball of the foot, just back of the toes.

and measured four and one-half inches across the ball of the foot, just back of the toes.

I well remember a very large gray wolf passing through that neighborhood. Two of these hounds followed him and were seen in hot chase on the trail thirty miles south of where they started. I would like to know if there is any such dogs in existence at the present day. I have been raising hounds for forty years, but can get no such dogs as they were in those days. I have owned some imported fine blooded hounds, and have seen all sorts of fine-haired dogs, but none would compare with those of my boyhood.

I well remember the first percussion cap I saw. I was a small boy and attended the ferry on North River. I once ferried a man across the river in a skiff, he had a percussion ritle. I saw the cap on the tube, I offered him sixpence for a cap, but could not get one. That was fifty-five or fifty-eight years ago.

My first deer was seen forty-eight years ago in Chautauqua county near Jamestown. I was then quite a big boy. It was just west of Jamestown, in the month of February, and the snowflakes were falling big and fast. I was hunting and saw what I supposed to be "Old Tracy's" Jack feeding by a brush heap. I sighted my rifle at his heart and thought how easy I could have killed him if it had been a deer. My nerves were steady while he was a Jack, but he raised his head and then he was a deer. Then I sighted again or tried to, but my nerves had weakened. I had the buck fever, and the old fellow showed me his flag and away he went. Of course I didn't shoot. I might have done as a lawyer did who hunted with me in Iowa. He shot at it to hit it if it were a deer, and to miss if it were a calf; and it was a calf. and he missed it.

But I can say now to the sporting fraternity that those boyish days have past and I am on the decline, but I have made my moccasin from the skin of many an old buck since I saw "old Tracey's Jack."

N. M. S. CARTHAGE, Mo.

RAT-HUNTING IN THE FLOOD.

"The home of my boyhood, my own country home, The lune of my boynood, my own country no I love it the better wherever I roam.

The lure of proud city, the wealth of the main, Hath never a charm like my own native plain.

"The home of my boyhood, my own country home, I love it the better wherever I roam.

The lure of proud city, the wealth of the main, Hath never a charm like my own native plain."

HAVING been born and raised in the country, I can fully realize the feelings of the writer of these lines, which I quote from memory. For several years I have been closely confined by business in this city, where, of course, we can have none of the sports and pleasures that we used to enjoy in the forest and on the stream. And now, when a day's sport is to be indulged in, we must pack our valise with "traps and fittings," board some outward bound train, and many miles must be traversed before we can step down in a territory where we may reasonably expect to find any game that is "worthy of our steel."

How well do I remember the small cottage that stood within a stone's throw of the woods where I have enjoyed myself many an hour in throwing out the sveckled trout, pickerel, bullheads, perch and dace. And near our home was a large meadow, where I used to set steet the sound in the spring and shoot woodcock in the fall. Occasionally I would get a shot at ducks in the river, and when with my old muzzle-loading gun I would kill ons or two of them, no "King of the Cannibal Islands," in his full dress of 'plug' hat and a pair of spectacles, felt prouder than I. Sometimes now, I think as I look at my costly breech-loader with its fine fittings, its rich Damascus barrels, and all modern improvements, together with my "toggery" of a thousand and one sporting articles that I had never heard of them, that I cannot enjoy a hunting trip as I did then with a well well-weld-olding yun, powder horn and shot carried in an old bottle. One carly spring (when I was about sixteen years old) the schoolmaster had occasion to correct me with a well meant lecture for absenting myself from school. For instance, if a light fall of snow should greet my merry eyes in the morning, I would take down my gun, whistle to Rover, go hunting rabbits, and, perlaps, would

(well overflowed), Jim motioned to me to "port my helm," and as the bow swung round to the left, the report of the gun rang out across the water, and a rat was kicking his last kick upon its surface. The next one was found in the same way and again Jim "sent him up." I told Jim that I did not see either rat until after he fired, and he responded that it "required the eye of an eagle to see some of them, for they would lie with nothing but the nose and part of the head out of the water" among the bushes. Soon one came swimming across a cove, and as he neared the boat, Jim gave him a broadside, and it was a comical sight to see him perform in his attempts to dive under the water. But it was no go. He was too hard hit, and with the paddle I soon dispatched him and gathered him in. Down the river we went, and the sport with the rats was but a repetition of the first three shots, with of course a little variation. Some were missed and some wounded ones succeeded in making their escape. The muskrat is very tenacious of life, and when brought to bay, will fight like a tiger. When we went ashore (two miles below where we started) we counted forty-one muskrats, two ducks and a crow. We stopped shooting because our ammunition gave out, and if we had more we could have killed more rats. After landing, Jim went up the hill and soon returned with an armful of straight sticks, cut from second-growth hickory. I held the rats and Jim cut the skin around all four legs at the knee, then with the point he cut the skin from each gambrel to the tail, unjointed the tail at the base, and stripped the skin off whole down over the head. Then taking one of the sticks he bent it something like the shape of the letter U, and pulled the skin (wrong side out) onto the stick, stretching it very nicely. The skins, after salting and drying, we sold for about twelve to fifteen cents each. We left the boat down there, and Jim went down

afterward with a horse and wagon and got 'it. The next morning I began to realize that there might be something wrong at school, so all the way there I was turning over in my imagination what might occur in the "scene that ensued." I was pleased at the idea of the teacher being so foolish as to "tackle" me with intent to whip me (almost as large again as he was), and the more I thought of it the more pleased I was.

as. It was well (as the Irishman said about the bull), that I

It was well (as the Irishman said about the bull), that I did my laughing before hand.

Arriving at the school-house and going through the regular morning exercises, the teacher inquired about my whereabouts the day before. I told him where I had been and began to explain what a glorious time it was for rats, but he did not seem to be very enthusiastic upon the subject of gunning, and he refreshed my memory with his promise to chastise me. I objected and took exceptions on the ground that did he attempt it, I would pitch him through the window, sash and all. The words were hardly out of my mouth before I found myself upon the floor, and with the "ruler" rapidly vibrating with a violent vertical motion upon a particularly fleshy part of my person. I will draw the curtain.

IRON RAMROD.

SOMERVILLE, Mass.

DIVINING RODS

DIVINING RODS.

YOUR late correspondence about divining rods has recalled to my mind an experience of boyhood's days. When about fitteen years of age, my brother, two years younger, whispered to me one day that he was about to become rich by coming into possession of some old gold coin, and if I could keep a secret he would try and work me in for a share. Of course I promised to do so, and also to render all the assistance in my power by digging for the hidden treasure wherever it might be buried. He said that down by the lake he had met a strange man with a divining rod, who inquired of him if he had ever heard of money being buried about there. My brother remembered hearing that an old sea captain, who formerly lived five miles up the lake, was supposed to have been a pirate in his early life, that he had brought home a large amount of specie, and fearing that justice would find him out, had buried it near the lake shore in a large iron pot under a maple tree; that he had never told where, but on his death bed had tried hard to point out the spot, but was unable to do so. The man with the rod assured my brother that if he could be landed anywhere in that vicinity the rod would draw him at once to the treasure. My brother volunteered to guide him to that heighborhood for a share in the contents of the pot, which was generously offered. They had walked down there on a hot August day, and located the spot with little difficulty. The ground was very hard and stony, and being in plain view of the neighboring farm house the digging could only be done after sundown, (for fear the farmer would come down and claim the pot after we had uncarthed it). So I was view of the neighboring farm house the digging could only be done after sundown, (for fear the farmer would come down and claim the pot after we had uncarthed it). So I was taken into the company the day after their return, and, like all boys at that uneasy age, was delighted with the prospect of adventure and fortune now before me. The diviner showed me his two rods, one to draw in a horizontal direction, the other toward the carth. He assured me that he could go into the city of Auburn blindfolded, and, taking his rod in either hand, could go direct to the banks or any place where there was any amount of specie. I got my uncle's gold watch to see the rod attracted, but it wouldn't attract in any person's hand but the diviners. I finally made a confident of my dear old uncle, (who was a boy with us always) and taking our boat, with picks and shovels, we started a little before sundown for the gold. Uncle said he had no faith in the rods, but would stand guard to warn us of visitors while we were digging.

Waiting under the maple until the sun was down we went to work with a will and soon had quite an excavation; fearful, however, that the farmer who owned the land would claim the pot after we had unearthed it. The ground grew very hard and stony as we proceeded, and Uncle remarked that it hadn't been moved since the Flood. We had already reached the depth the diviner said was necessary to reach the treasure, and no signs of the old pot. The evening was very warm and there began to be "signs" of a coming thunder shower.

warm and there began to be "signs" of a coming funner shower.

Resting from our labors we were a little startled by a rustling in the bushes near the fence, and presently there appeared something taller than a man and "all in white," and which we could dimly make out to be standing motionless as a statue and evidently looking us over. The diviner whispered that it was the owner of the land and requested Uncle to go and speak with him. He went toward the apparition, which did not move, and soon returning said in a very solemn voice that if we had any message to send home, or the diviner a prayer to make, we must improve the few minutes that were allowed us to do so. The diviner inquired, "Is it any one you know?" and his voice shook audibly, and my brother and I, although beginning to suspect a trick, were quite a little frightened by his manner. All this time the image in white sfood staunch as an old pointer.

All this time the image in white stood staunch as an old pointer.

We looked at one another and it had grown so dark that our features could hardly be distinguished, but still we could plainly see our visitor in white, and also see that he was drawing near. The diviner hastily gathered up his rods and coat and was ready to take flight when I caught hold of Uncle's hand and asked him, "What is it?" In a hoarse whisper he replied, "The fool-killer, and you better get to your boat as soon as possible." We gathered up our tools and clothing, and as the rain began to patter among us we had some excuse for haste. The diviner leading the way we soon reached the shore, pursued by our relentless enemy, which we soon made out to be an old white horse. Turning our boat bottom up we crawled under and waited until the shower passed, when we rowed home. The diviner refused our invitation to take a bed for the night, and said he would lie on the hay in the barr. We looked for him early in the morning, but have never seen or heard of him since.

MOTTVILLE, N. Y.

Shooting for Chicago Sportsmen.—The Chicago man who wishes ducking grounds other than those about South Chicago can be posted if he will consult Mr. Fred. Gould or Mr. Wildard Stanton of Valparaiso, Ind. Within a two hours' ride of the town just mentioned the writer was taken to excellent fly-aways by Mr. Stanton, and, by-the-bye, had on the same trip the best snipe shooting he ever enjoyed. There are several places on the Kankakee that are easy of access from Valparaiso, Ind., and should not either of the above-named gentlemen direct, others in the town could.—Homo.

DECOY DUCK SHOOTING.

TELL you there is nothing like it! that is, duck shooting over decoys. It beats your fall quail shooting or your autumn rabbit hunting "all hollow!" Just imagine yourself (if you have ever tried it) aboard your schooner in one of the autumn rabbit hunting "all hollow!" Just imagine yoursell (if you have ever tried it) aboard your schooner in one of the many sloughs which perforate your hunting grounds, and getting up long before daylight, with the cold but bracing air circulating around you. After getting your hot cup of coffee, and with a pocketful of hard-tack, off you start. A brisk walk (after landing in the schooner's boat) of a few minutes brings you to the place where you have left your skiff tied in some little cove just off the main pond. You get iu, lay your gun beside you, whistle in your dog, and, shoving off, paddle silently out upon the pond. It is still dark, but nevertheless you hear the ducks rising and whizzing, as they pass in durk streaks over your head; and the geese, flying more slowly, but filling the air with their cease-less honk! honk! Your blind is situated near the other end of the nond; so paddling slowly around the shore with as of the pond; so paddling slowly around the shore with as little noise as possible, you silently approach.

The castern horizon is now being tinged with a scarcely perceptible light, which gradually increases as the day approach.

On reaching your blind you proceed to set out your decoys, hich occupies you some time, as you have nearly three

You can easily distinguish things now, and the ducks are

You can easily distinguish things now, and the ducks are flying thickly around.

You then shove your skiff in the blind and putting up one or two bunches of tule, to cover the entrance, you arrange your things handy and are ready for your shooting.

The curious thing is that now that you are ready for them, the ducks don't seem to be half as thick as they were before. But soon you see a fock coming "down wind" right toward you, and, on their near approach, they prove to be canvasbacks. Suddenly they spy the decoys, and wheeling in one unbroken circle they prepare to alight; but you not taking the chances, wait until they are over you, and then pour two barrels in quick succession into their midst, and down come three fine drakes.

parrels in quick succession into their midst, and down come three fine drakes.

As your dog springs out of the blind to retrieve them you reload your breech-loader and look out for another advent. Your dog is just bringing in the last duck as, glancing quickly down the pond, you see a flock of teal just skimming the surface. As they get abreast of you (they are quite a distance off) you blaze away and look up (of course you expect to see the water covered with dead and wounded)—there, all alone, flops one poor little teal with a broken wing!

You are just thinking what was it that made you make such a miss, when suddenly you hear splash! splash! accompanied by a whirr of wings, and peeping cautiously out from your blind, you espy the water in front of you dotted over with a flock of ducks. Suddenly your dog moves in the boat behind you. The noise attracts their attention toward the blind. Quick, or they'll be gone! You spring up suddenly and pour in a barrel on the sit, and as the survivors rise, startled and bewildered, you give them another shot. You have made a good shot this time and it keeps your dog pretty busy.

So the day wears away. Now you have a that the flow in the sit and a the survivors. pretty busy.

pretty busy.

So the day wears away. Now you have a shot at a flock, now at a single duck, sometimes at geese, both white and gray; other times, but more seldom, at magnificent swans, some weighing twenty-five pounds. And upon your return in the evening to the schooner, loaded with your game, and as you sit around the cabin table, sipping your coffee, you tell your comrades—who have had their fun at other ponds—how prettily you knocked that drake canvas-back, or how finely that goose tumbled; or you don't see how it was possible you could miss that mallard—you had such a fine shot. And so you continue telling your day's adventures till you tumble into your little bunk and there have another duck hunt in the land of Nod.

Duck-call.

A GEORGIA DOVE MEADOW.

A GEORGIA DOVE MEADOW.

In Your issue of February 23, I noticed a sketch contributed by "T. B. A.," headed "A Dove Meadow." We have just such a place as described by him in an adjoining county, and my curiosity has been greatly excited to know the cause of the constant visit of these "holy birds," as called by some, to this waste and barren looking meadow, and I am not yet satisfied as to the cause of their visits. I had never heard of another such place until seeing the communication of "T. B. A." He says some think that they come for gravel; others say for salt. In the case of others it cannot be for salt, for we have no salt in our soil. We, too, like "T. B. A.," have spent many years in blissful ignorance of this "happy hunting ground" so near at hand, until last August a countryman from the low grounds of Ogeochee River, in Washington county, being in town and seeing a mmber of us making preparations for a big dove hunt to a distant grain-field, remarked in a casual way to the writer, that if we would come down his way "we could kill more of them sort o' birds than we could bring home;" and he hen told of this secluded meadow. He said he had been living near there all his life, and he had never known a summer when there were not hundreds and hundreds of doves there every day. Upon inquiry from responsible parties living near the place, I found that there was just such a place as described, and that there were always doves there during the summer.

Upon this information we made up a party of some six or seven and visited the spot. We reached the spot or what

place as described, and that there were always doves their during the summer.

Upon this information we made up a party of some six or seven and visited the spot. We reached the spot or what we thought was the place as described, about nightfall, completely broken down by a ride of twenty miles over a perfect sandbed of a road, in the scorching Augustsun. The roads were indeed so heavy that we sometimes had to get out and walk and carry our guns on our shoulders, and it was even then all our horses could do to pull the empty vehicles through the sand beds. It was amusing to see our lazy man, Dr. A——, who sometimes keeps but one eye open, for the reason that it requires less energy to keep one eye open than two—to see him trudging along through the sand, coat off and collar opened, dripping from head to foot with perspiration, a nine-pound breech-loader across one shoulder, and a bag containing a hundred loaded cartridges swing across the other—trudging along as if every step was hist.

lust.

As we thought we had reached our journey's end, we As we thought we had reached our journey's end, we were about to unhitch our horses and prepare for supper, when we found that we had taken the wrong road; and to our horror we were completely lost. A dark cloud was fast approaching, night was upon us and we way down in the river swamps, and not a sign of a house for miles around. If you, kind reader, have ever been in a similar fix you can imagine our feelings. We were indeed a disgusted party. All of us wished ourselves at home. De Lamar T—,

the most disgusted one in the party, would, I think, then and there have taken a solemn oath never to go on another videor hunt?

the most disgusted one in the party, would, I think, then and there have taken a solemn oath never to go on another "dove hunt."

To shelter ourselves from the approaching storm we bounced into our wagons and determined to drive until shelter was found, and soon, to our joy, the kindly light from a farmer's house came in sight, and we were in a very little time under the hospitable roof of a young bachelor, Dr. G.—. The next morning we rose bright and early to repair to the "salt lick," as the dove meadow was termed by the country people around. The party were all at the highest pitch of excitement. Johnny B— was so completely filled with enthusiasm that he even forgot to eat his breakfast. After a ride of about a mile we reached the longed for place. The meadow was a flat bottom of some forty acres or more, grown up in weeds waist high, and without trees or grass. Near the center was a barren strip of ground, some fifteen feet wide and a hundred feet long; not a single weed or blade of grass was growing there. Before we had unhitched our teams the doves were flying in—singly, and in pairs, and in bunches of four or five, never more than that. They seemed to come, not from one direction alone, but from all directions. And—well we had some just as the sport as could be wished for by a moderate wisher. The party, with six or seven guns, bagged within the space of about two and a half hours a hundred or more birds, all wing shots. Some very, very bad shooting was done, too. We then turned our footsteps homeward. But the great wonder was to us why the birds came there. We could see nothing for them to eat. They all scemed to be making for the barren strip, and would light there if allowed to do so. If you can give the reason of their constant visits you will greatly oblige a number of us.

I cannot fail to notice quite a laughable occurrence during our trip. Before retring to beds and pallets at Dr. G.'s house that night, Frank G— seemed somewhat anxious for the barren strip, and would light there if allowed to do

of steaming has given us all up, saying that a thief had come, had stored his game and would have stolen the horses too, but he had waked just in time to prevent it. He was positive in the assertion that he had his hands on his gun but a moment before it was stolen. We humored the joke for a while, but finally "let it out on him," after we found he had been waked by a cow. out on him," after we round he had seed when Frank never sleeps away from the party any more.

E. S. W.

NOTES FROM A VETERAN.

I HAVE been much pleased with the stand you have taken in favor of abolishing spring shooting, also with the numerous letters from your remarkably able corps of correspondents, all taking the same side of the question. In fact, there is but one side to it, "like the handle to a jug." Although the resolution I submitted to the recent Sports-

Although the resolution I submitted to the recent Sportsmen's Convention at Albany, recommending the adoption of
a clause prohibiting all spring shooting throughout the State,
in the proposed new game law, was voted down by a large
majority, every speaker, with one or two exceptions, admitted that the principle was right, and ought to be carried
out by legislative enactment, but if this State now took such
an advanced step without the concurrence of adjoining
States, we should lose our spring sport and sportsmen in
other States reap the benefit. But if a general law could be
passed governing all the States it would meet their hearty
approbation.

The reply was, let New York State do right and trust to

The reply was, let New York State do right and trust to the good sense of the other States to follow up the good example set by the 'Empire State.' It is almost certain that so good a law, a law that must commend itself to every thinking person, would not have to wait long for adoption by adjoining sister States.

The longer spring shooting is permitted the longer shall we have to wait for such fall and winter shooting as we had fifteen or twenty or thirty years agone.

It is agreed by some that as ducks, snipes, 'etc., are migratory birds, spring shooting does not tend to lessen the number of birds in a given locality in the fall. Such reasoning is hardly worthy of consideration, as it is a well-known fact that all migratory birds pursue about the same line of flight The reply was, let New York State do right and trust to

is narray wormy of consideration, as it is a weight now in that all migratory birds pursue about the same line of flight in the fall as in the spring, unless seriously disturbed while passing to their northern breeding places. Hence, every pair that is killed in the spring depletes the fall birds from eight to ten fold.

I have carried a gun for more than fifty years, but for the

Thave carried a gun for more than fifty years, but for the past fifteen years my shooting has been almost exclusively confined to ducks and grouse, and I know that duck shooting is far from what it was even ten years ago. "Breechloaders" are no doubt largely responsible for this, at least must share the responsibility with spring shooting.

I firmly believe that my proportion of birds to the amount of powder burned will bear comparison with most shooters, for I seldom take chance shots, preferring to kill rather than to wound birds and not get them.

I am much interested and greatly pleased with "Nessmuk's" communication in the Forest and Stieram of this week, as I have been in all his former letters, and most cordially recognize him as the "true sportsman." May the race increase. race increase

My favorite gun is a 12-bore, 30-inch barrel, and weighing less than 8 pounds. My charge for ducks is 3\forall drs. powder, 1\forall oz. No. 6 shot. Let no one turn up his nose at such a "pop gun," unless he can show a better record with his

cannon.

With it, loaded as above. I have bagged forty-five ducks in less than a day's shooting, nearly every bird killed on the less than a day's shooting, nearly every bird killed on the wing, and never more than two at one shot; and, further, of the forty-five birds, forty-three were picked up dead, and two had to be shot again by my boatman. In grouse shooting, when I see a bird on the ground, or in a tree, I prefer 'killing him on the spot," rather than to flush him and run the chance of wounding him by a snap shot, to die a slow death in some thicket. When I miss my game I always hope, as I did not kill, that I did not wound.

I have heard sportsmen use language when a miss occurred,

that would lead one to think it was a vile reptile or veno-mous beast they were contending with, instead of a beautiful winged creature seeking its own preservation. Vulgarity and cruelty are entirely out of place and not to be indulged in by the true sportsman; neither does be delight in slaugh-ter, or in mutilating his game by rough handling or other-wise

wise.

It will often, if not generally be found true, that many of the scenes we have been engaged in afford more real satisfaction in such review than we expenenced at the time of their occurrence.

Still I doubt if any of us regret the hardships, wettings, tramps, portages, and other numerous annoyances we have been subjected to, or even accidents, when not followed by regmanent ninux.

permanent injury.

Certainly such has been my experience during the more

permanent injury.

Certainly such has been my experience during the more than half a century that has passed since I caught my first trout or shot my first partridge. Oh, how well I remember that time. Since then I have in the pursuit of pleasure and of game been obliged to sleep on frozen ground, and once—and fortunately but once—hald to lie "three in a bed" in a Canack's cabin! I have been snowed under in Canada—have been to the bottom of Lake Ontario during a gale, and have gone ashore on a trunk, etc. And, although I never drank a drop of whisky or other stimulus, never took the slightest cold, nor suffered any lasting inconvenience from such exposures; and I would not that I had escaped any of these and other rough experiences.

Market shooters—may their race diminish—are a "law unto themselves," and not often aspire to the distinction of sportsmen, so I pass them by without remark—at least for the present—and will close by stating that I am greatly pleased to believe the trap-shooting at pigeons or other live birds by "game protective" societies, is fast falling into disrepute, and will soon be banished from these associations. The sportsmen in Michigan have set us an example that we would do well to follow. At their annual meeting, business of a higher order than trap-shooting engages their thought and time. And when the N. Y. State Association reach as elevated a position, it will receive and deserve more emisideration than now falls to its lot.

J. H. D. Pocgirgersig, N. Y., April 22.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 22.

WYOMING GAME LAW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

I enclose herewith a copy of our game act. You no doubt will observe, as I have, imperfections. It is not perfect. Can an act be formulated that shall meet every contingency? We hope to be strong enough to break up the hide traffic. Our league will soon be organized in whose ranks you shall see the leading gentlemen, capitalists, and professional men in his Territory, as well as federal and territorial officials. We have worked faithfully and patiently to secure this much. It was the best we could do. Our people are developing and better measures will obtain in future.

Our Eastern friends should take up the measure our M. C., Mr. Post, has so persistently and religiously worked for in the Committee on Territories during the present session of Congress.

Congress.
You are making a gallant and meritorious fight. We need the united strength of the nation to break up the barbarous and inhuman slaughter of our noble game. We heartily endorse your effort and wish you God-speed.

CHEYENSE Wyoming.
M. C. BARKWELL.

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wyoming:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful to pursue, bunt or kill any deer, elk, moose, mountain sheep, mountain goat, antelope or buffalo save only from August 1 to November 15 inclusive in each year, or kill or capture by means of any pitfall or trap any of the above named animals.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful to kill or destroy by any means or my pitfal groups age only from the light day of August to

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful to kill or destroy by any means any ruffed grouse save only from the 15th day of August to the 15th of October in any year.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful to kill or destroy any colon or quail for the period of five years from the passage of this act, and thereafter only during the month of September of each year, or for any person to kill any ptarmigan, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse or sage grouse or sage hen, s only from July 15 to November 15 inclusive in each year, hen, save

only from July 15 to November 15 inclusive in each year, or kill in any one day more than fifty of any of the game birds hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful to kill any snipe, green shank tattler, godtwit, curlew, aroset or plover between the 1st day of April and the 15th day of August in each year.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful to kill any wild duck, brant or goose from the 15th day of May to the 15th day of August in each year, or at any time to trap, net or ensance any of the birds mentioned in this section, that it shall be unlawful to kill any fowl or bird that subsists on insects only as food at any time in each year. at any time in each year.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful to sell or expose for sale the

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful to sell or expose for sale the carcase or any part thereof suitable for food of any of the kinds or species of animals or birds protected by this act save during the open season provided by this act and for thirty days next succeeding the time limited for the killing of such animals or birds. Provided, It shall be lawful to sell any colon or quail for the purpose of breeding, or the taking of the same alive for preservation through winter. And it shall also be lawful for any person to take alive on his own premises at any time and in any manner any of the animals or birds hereinbefore mentioned for the sole purpose of domesticating, or for scientifie or breeding purposes.

birds hereinbefore mentioned for the sole purpose of domesticating, or for scientifie or breeding purposes.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to obtain by barter any green or untanned hide or hides of any of the animals mentioned in section one of this act, and furthermore it shall be unlawful for any corporation, company, person or persons to transport or have in their possession for transportation any green or untanned hide or hides of the animals mentioned in section one of this act after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the passage of the act. Provided, That none of the provisions of this section shall apply to hides in transit through this Territory from other States or Territories.

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to kill more of the animals named in section one of this act than he or they can use or dispose of for food. *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall deprive any citizen of this Territory from killing any game for the use of himself or family for food if killed within ten miles of the residence of

family for food if killed within ten miles of the residence of such citizen.

Sec. 10. Any corporation, company, person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdementor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars for each offense, or in the case of a person or persons by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than ninety days or both.

both.

SEC. 11. Any person or persons giving information of any violation of this act to the prosecuting attorney or any justice of the peace of the county in which such violation occurred shall be entitled to one-half of all such fines recovered. The other one half of such fines after deducting costs of prosecution shall be paid into the county school fund, and in case said informer shall not demand one-half of said fine, then the whole of said fine so received (deducting costs) shall be paid into the said school fund.

SEC. 12. That chapter fifty-nine of the Compiled Laws of Wyoming, being an act entitled an act for the protection of game and fish in the Territory of Wyoming approved December 1, 1869, and all acts amendatory, supplemental thereto, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and alter its passage.

and after its passage.
Approved March 9, 1882.

PHILADELPHIA GAME NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA GAME NOTES.

ONE of our professional shooters, while hunting snipe between Pennsville and Salem Creek, N. J., came across a great number of woodcock on the borders of the open meadows, in grounds that would have been considered excellent for snipe. This place was but a short distance from Salem Creek, and, as I was told, the birds were mostly started in pairs. We may, then, look for the hatching of a good crop of woodcock in that neighborhood this season. Salem Creek and thereabouts has always been a good ground for woodcock shooting in the summer.

I had the pleasure of meeting a friend of yours last week on his return journey from Milford, Del., where he had been enjoying some snipe shooting. A large bunch of birds shown me by Mr. Probst proved he had fallen in with the snipe; but I was sorry he had not tried the Milton grounds, where he would have had the shooting all to himself.

For many years back our Delaware River rail pushers, who furnish us with all the sport we enjoy in September on the reed flats, have used the clinker-built skiffs peculiar to the Delaware. The boat appeared to be beyond improvement for the purpose it was made for, being round-bottomed, very light, and easily propelled through the reeds where the water allowed rail shooting at all. Last year at Gloucester, N. J., there appeared on the marshes one or two flat-bottomed boats where pushers were able to put them where the old clinker-built bestied sould not get—that is, into much higher ground among the bushes, yellow flowers, and cat-tails, and consequently many more rail were boated by the shooters in these flat-bottomed dinkeys. The professionals at Gloucester and other points along the river have this spring taken the hint, and many boats of the latter sort are being built, fifteen at least at Gloucester, five or six at Bridgeport, and as many at Marcus Hook.

If these boats will take us to where there are more rail, estatish we want them, but we have the the secretic. Marcus Hook.

If these boats will take us to where there are more rail, certainly we want them; but we hear that they are terribly cranky to stand up in and shoot from. We doubt if they will be used for anything else than rail shooting; and the old clinker-built craft will be the stand-by for general work on

clinker-built e

the Delaware.

Lust autumn the majority of our sportsmen abstained from quail shooting owing to the severe "weather test" they had undergone and the consequent searcity of birds. We hear of the good effects of this all through our own State as well as in New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Quail are whistling their "Bob White" in many places where but few birds were known to have been left over, and we may expect fair if not good shooting next season, providing we don't have very wet weather to drown or destroy the young birds.

Homo.

Homo.

A Last Word.—Warrentown, Va.—"II. P. U." says that he is nothing if not a logician. Andhe proves I am no sportsman. Alas! and alack! I am ruined and undone. "H. P. U.," take back those cruel words, I implore you, and do not by the force of your relentless logic crush me to the earth. I am a young man yet, not being old enough to havefit in the late wah, and had a future before me; but now all looks black. I have given away my dogs, have cast aside my guns forever, for what joy has life for me now? Somebody once asked Judge Jerry Black of Pennsylvania, the most graceful writer and finest rhetorician in America, why he did not write a history of the famous men of the times, of whom he had such an intimate acquaintance and could describe with the pen of a master. The old man eloquent paused for a moment, and then replied, as he twirled his silver smuff-box between his thumb and forefinger, "Well, I did have that lidea, but then some fool would be sure to catch me up."—Chasseur.

Iowa.—Carroll City, Iowa, April 27.—Pursuant to call, a meeting of the sportsmen of Carroll City was held in J. W. Hatton's office last night, and it was unanimously resolved to form a gun club. The following sportsmen, all of them keen sportsmen and well known to the sporting fraternity, were elected officers: E. M. Parsons, President; O. A. Kentner, Vice-President; Frank C. Dennett, Secretary, and Win. Artz, Treasurer. The shooting has been very fine here. The duck season, now closing, has been the finest for ten years. Young sportsmen have won their laurels, and old ones have carried home bigger gamebags than ever. More anon.—Venator.

Quebec Game Law.—A bill is now before the Quebec Legislature to amend the Act for the protection of game, The principal changes provided for arc as follows: Deer, moose and caribou—present close season, Ist February to Ist September; proposed close season, Ist January to Ist September; proposed close season, Ist January to Ist September. Wild ducks, gees and swans—present close season, Ist May to 1st of September, west of Three Rivers; proposed close season, Ist May to 1st of September, east of Three Rivers; proposed close season, Ist May to 1st September throughout the Province. Partridge—present close season, Ist March to 1st

September; proposed close season, 1st January to 20th August, Hares—(snaring permitted by present act) to be prohibited. By the new act all persons who shoot are required to take out licenses; non-residents of the Province to pay \$20 for a license to hunt any kind of game in each district; residents to pay \$1 to \$2 for licenses to shoot in each district; residents to pay \$1 to \$2 for licenses to shoot in each district; residents to pay \$1 to \$2 for licenses good for the whole Province for three months, \$50. The following are the changes proposed and asked for by the Fish and Game Protection Club: 1st. That the close season for deer and moose be altered so as to commence on 1st January, instead of 1st February (caribou to remain 1st February). 2d. Close season for partridge to commence 1st of February, instead sts March. 3d. Close season for black duck, mallard, wood duck and teal to commence 1st March or even 15th April, instead 1st May. The club consider it of the utmost importance that the shooting of ducks just enumerated should be duck and self-flag. The club consider it of the utmost impance that the shooting of ducks just enumerated should prohibited in the spring, because they come here at

Woodcock in New Jersey.—Hacketstown, N. J., April 26.—Last evening when a friend of mine returned home he found the children playing with two young woodcock. He told the children to take them back to the place they found them. They did so, and said they did not see the old birds, but heard one making a noise just like the young one. These birds were found on the side of a mountain in a growth of chestnut sprouts of about fifteen years of age, and distant from any water or swamp about one-half mile. I suppose from this that they breed on high ground and fly to and from the feed while breeding, and after bringing forth the young move to the swamps and remain there until the mild dle of July or the first of August, and then—"Where are they?" Except an occasional bird in the cornfields there are none to be found until the fall flight arrives.—DALY.

Troy, N. Y.—I have protected my farm of 176 acres from trespassers by taking advantage of that provision of the game law of this State (New York) which allows the owners game law of this State (New York) which allows the owners of land to advertise for three months in one of the county papers an intention to propagate game of fish on the land describing the land in the advertisement and posting notices (warning of trespassers) every forty rods around the land.—R. M. Hasdrouck.

THE OMO HAWK INDUSTRY.—Hawk killing is becoming quite an industry in Ohio since a bounty was offered for their heads, and large numbers have been brought into the Auditor's offices—some of the carcases quite odorous—to have certificates made out. Every time the county commissioners meet, they allow a lot of bills for killing hawks. I made way with seven of the "varmints" last summer.—Moz-AM-BUCE

Pennsylvania Association.—New Brighton, Pa., April 25.—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Association for Protection of Game and Fish, will be held at Meadville, Pa., Tuesday, June 13, 1882, at 2 o'clock. No postponement for any cause. The secretury is Dr. D. Mc-Kinney.

Iowa.—Keokuk, April 25.—Messis. Brown, Hewett, Hurskamp and Steele, crack shots of this place, killed 232 jacksnipe on grounds near here one day 1 ist week in less than four hours' shooting, and a pelican which measured nine feet from tip to tip of wings. It was the largest I ever

Woodford's, Maine, April 19.—Wild greese were flying north over here last night in very large numbers; more than have been seen for years.—Mac.

"GROUND HOG DAY."-When is it?

Sea and Biver Hishing.

HOW HE WENT TROUTING.

HOW HE WENT TROUTING.

WHEN the cold, raw winds of March have ceased to sweep the earth in their customary drying and settling course, when the balmy air, sunshine and showers of latter April have come, and the bithesome squirming worm hath risen within easy reach of the eager spade, then our amateur, all impatience to take another step in the gentle art, sets about for some kind friend to lead him to the spot where awaits his first trout. Many a one can bring to mind at once some chap who knows all the roads and can take you to a given point quicker and easier than any live man. Knows all the good brooks in the State and out of it perhaps. He always has some place abounding with trout where he is sure no one else fishes. These great secrets are not divulged for mere friendship's sake. However, there are some that are always willing to lend a helping hand, remembering how they in the novitiate leaned upon their more learned friends.

always willing to lend a nearing name, they in the novitiate leaned upon their more learned friends.

Let us suppose our amateur hits upon one of those who find pleasure in befriending others. A day is set and an hour appointed, which none too soon arrives. A most beautiful morning with a cool, fresh movement of the air hailing from about west southwest. The sun is not yet risen, but in the eastern sky shading upward from the deeper glow on the horizon, is that halo which tells that the great giver of light is close at hand. How the bahry air of spring's early morn deepens into positive perfume as the open country is reached and the vapors of the factories are left with the dwellers in the city.

deepens into positive perimine as the solution and the vapors of the factories are left with the dwellers in the city.

"Where will you take me to-day, friend?"

"I hardly know. I have been thinking of a number of brooks to which this road would lead us. You won't be disheartened by a little hard work, will you?"

"Oh no, I think not."

"Well, then we will try the cedar swamp brook, one of the main tributeries of Queens River, perhaps the largest."

"What brook is this we are now crossing?"

"This is known as Fry's Brook. It adds its waters to Hunt's River. See how it crosses and re-crosses the road, and how it runs along the side of it as if loft to leave its company. Within a year I saw a trout hooked here as I was riding by. There, you see it leaves us at last and wanders away through the meadows to join the river in its flow to tide water. You would hardly look for trout by a roadside, yet as I tell you, they are sometimes taken here. In fact, all of these little brooks and ponds have had, and some still have, a fair sprinkling of trout. Over the top of this next hill I will try to show you where a most famous stream

has its course. Therel do you note that low-lying land on our left backed by those heavy pines? That is where the stream called 'Put Gurner's Bog' flows, called so, I believe, from a farmer of that name who once owned the land through which a portion of it flows. In this old tumble-down barn friend S— and I oft have baited our horse and taken our 'noonday rest.' Here comes the little Nichols Brook leaping down that rugged hill, surging itself under the bridge and through the meadows to meet 'old Put' in the swale below. You ask what place this is—I don't wonder, three or feat houses don't make a town, do they? Yet this is Scrabbletown, and this brook we are crossing will presently flow through 'Put's Bog.' Now we are on'the road known as Stony Lane; well named, is it not? Our cedar swamp brook crosses this road. I suppose you wish yourself there."

"I am not impatient, the road to me is new and the surroundings very pleasant. Tell me, have you ever taken many trout where we are going?"

"No, not many large eatches, still I remember some very pleasant trips. My father, who first led me to the spot, has taken many large and handsome fish. That was many years ago, and the like I fear will never be known again.

"Well, partner, here we are at last! We will tie up to this pair of bars. Throw that light blanket on the mare while I get her a wisp of hay to nibble while we are gone. Take your rod, reel and bait. We will cross this pair of bars on our right and follow the cart path up stream a bit to where the brook is spanned by three or four large and massive stones. Ere you jump from the top rail of that barway, look down the road to where the brook crosses. See where it flows under the rustic bridge and where it issues and slently spreads out into a broad and noble basin. See where that fallen pine with its accumulation of drift wood has partially dammed the stream and thus formed a cool and almost hidden retreat for the wary trout. We cannot linger longer. The sun climbs fast and we should be fishing now. This walk

which surrounds us."

"I agree with you; let us not abuse the privilege."

"This, my friend, must be the bridge of which you spoke."

"Yes, this is the place; now let us get to work. Look where the whirling eddy loses itself in that deep hole at the foot of you noble pine. If there be no trout there then I am all astray.

"Joint your real with the

foot of you noble pine. If there be no trout there then 1 am all astray.

"Joint your rod with the guides in line and the reel underneath. A three foot leader is long enough. Select a worm of moderate size, red and hard. Spit it on your earlyle hook at about its middle, slide it on a little way and bring out the hook. Select a second like the first. Impale it as before, but let this one cover the point of your hook. You now have four squirming ends. Drop them gently in the water where it comes from under the bridge. Aid your bait carefully along until the current carries it naturally into the pool. Note that curve in your line where the current has carried out the slack. Your bait is either fast in a root or a trout's mouth. Wait a minute and then carefully reel in the slack of your line until it runs straight to the point where it is fast. Do it gently, so that you may not disturb your fish if you have one. That's good. Now tighten your line a little and perhaps you will feel answer. There I what was that tremor of your line? Did you not feel it to your shoulder? Give him a little line and another minute. Now straighten until your line comes taut, and if you feel the fish snub him once sharply, just strong enough to set the hook.

"What wes it that shot across the pool? What is it that

straighten until your line comes taut, and if you feel the fish sub him once sharply, just strong enough to set the hook.

"What was it that shot across the pool? What is it that has so quickly transformed this quiet pool into a boiling spring? Hold him hard, don't give him an inch of line, That barrier of brush and driftwood would prove a Waterloo to your hopes should he reach it. Take in line whenever possible. Let the spring of your rod do the work. Another plunge or two and I think you have him. There, guide him to your right to that shallow water, and draw him gently out on the pebbly shore. Break his neck at once for humanity's sake if nothing more.

"About three-quarters of a pound I imagine he weigha; a good trout for your first one. Rest the pool for a luttle, it may yield you another. Should it not, take the stream for your guide and meet me at the wagon. Meanwhile I will try them further down. I leave you then unto your own resources. Remember that patience is one of the cardinal virtues which lead to the angler's success, and carry your rod ahead of you when going through the woods."

"Adieu, my friend, I will endeavor to follow your advice. Now indeed am I left to my own capabilities, and I doubt if there is another fish left in this pool. Therefore I will at once away. This brush is very thick and there is my line caught in the limb of that cedar. Now I have it all right. What was it my friend said? Carry the rod ahead? That is better; now I can see what I am about. Casar! I most broke my tip that time trying to push that big cedar over. Here is a little open spot where I can see the brook. I will try them here. I'll drop in carefully; now the current moves it along; it stops. I have one now! Let me feel him once. Oh, dear, it's the root of a bush. I can see the top move when I pull. I must have it out, however. 'Swish,' solid as a rock. 'Swish,' there goes my leader! Well, well, uever mind, here is another. I think I won't fish any more until I find more open water. It is as much as I can do to g

I'll drop it in right here and let it run down yonder under those bushes.

"Whew! this is a bite surely. Come out, my beauty! At last I have one of my own, no coaching here. This is just grand! How I do enjoy it! Nothing that I have ever entered into at all compares with it. Now for another one. I see a spot where there must be——By jimminy! I saw no hole. Uugh, how cold the water is. I am wet to my hips. I must get out of this at once and dry myself before I catch cold. I'll hurry along and find a cart path as soon as possible. How hot it grows. The sun beats relenibesly upon my head wherever the trees break apart enough to admit its rays. The brinrs wind about my legs piercing to the hide, as if determined to hold me back.

"Oh! that infernal root; I thought! I stepped high enough; yet you have brought me to the earth. My rod—where is the tip? Alas! 'tis broken. Will my troubles never cease? Is

there no path in this eternal swamp? I'll not give up. there no path in this eternal swamp? I'll not give up. I'll not call to my friend; there must be a path soon. It seems a little lighter now. Verily, here is a cart path in good faith. There stands the horse, and there by the pool, below the bridge, stands my friend quietly adjusting his tackle for a new cast. How cool and contented he looks."

"Ah! partner, what luck?"

"Sorry luck, my friend. I am all scratched and torn. I have fallen in the brook. I have broken my rod and I am so tired."

so tired."
"Well, well, cheer up; let us eat our lunch, mend the rod, and perhaps try again; or would you rather hitch up and slowly drive towards home, eating our lunch as we go? We can stop somewhere for another east when you are rested."
"I think I would prefer the latter course if you have fished

here enough."
"All right! I'll hitch up while you peel off your boots and

"All right! I'll hitch up while you peel off your boots and put on those dry socks.
"Did you catch any?"
"Yes, a few, six, I think."
"Good ones?"
"Fairly good—four about the size of yours and two smaller ones. Did you get none after I left you?"
"I got one more; then I fell in a hole and gave it up."
"Sorry for you; fisherman's luck, ch? If you have your socks on, jump aboard and we will be off.
"Bid farewell to the Cedar Swamp and its treacherous bogs. Do not regret your visit. I have no doubt you will one day Do not regret your visit. I have no doubt you will one day return to this spot, and with your companions laugh at the mishaps of to-day."

BLACK BASS NOT WANTED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BLACK BASS NOT WANTED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A FTER putting myself to some expense of time and trouble as to stocking a small lake in New Hampshire with black bass I have given up the project. To show why I have done so, and for the interest of anglers generally, I enclose a copy of a letter from Samuel Webber, Esq., of Manchester, N. H. As the letter is from a gentleman who has had great experience as one of the Fish Commissioners of his State, and is to the point, you may like to publish it, as it is used with his permission. Dublin Pond and Monadnock Lake are the same.

"In reply I must say that the Fish Commissioners have already begun stocking Dublin Pond with land-beked salmon, and propose to continue placing varieties of the trout family in it. They have voted to place no bass in any natural trout waters, and the Legislature voted last year to allow the introduction of no fish in any waters of the State without the permit of the Fish Commissioners, under a penanty of \$100, and the commissioners will certainly never consent to the introduction of bass into Dublin Pond. The commissioners have stocked 123 ponds in the State with bass, and in most cases the result has been most unsatisfactory. The bass destroy all the other fishing and then clear out down the streams themselves.

"There is now good bass fishing in Sunapee Lake at times, but it is very uncertain, and the "exodus" of the bass down Sugar River is astonishing. Lake Massabesic, near Manchester, was stocked about the same time as Sunapee, and great complaints are now made that no bass, or any other fish, can be caught, except pickerel, through the ice in winter, but the Merrimac River is getting to be full of bass, which have gone down from the lake. There is not as much of a "bass fever" in New Hampshire as there was a few years ago.

"While bass fishing may be had in Sunapee, Winnipesau-

of a "bass fever in New Hampsine as facts which years ago."

"While bass fishing may be had in Sunapee, Winnipesaukee and Milton lakes, it is a very uncertain matter in a hundred other waters that have been stocked. There are plenty of them in both the Merrimae and Connecticut rivers, but catching them in those rivers is another matter. They probably find plenty of food naturally, and are very capricious about taking the hook. If the Dublin people would enforce the law and prevent the destruction of their trout on the spawning beds. I have no doubt that Monadnock Lake would restock itself, for it is the destruction of the spawners that is ruining all our fisheries, both sea and inland. Look at the lobster fishery for an example."

Charlestown, N. H. Samuel Webber.

ANGLING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANGLING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

TISHING is now in order, several large bass (large-mouth black bass) have been taken during the past three weeks. The catches as a rule have not been large in numbers. The cold wave of last week, also the heavy rains from time to time, have influenced the fishing. Mr. J. Giles of this place is probably the nost successful and scientific angler; and has taken seven and nine-pounders. He has recently made a most complete fish-trap or box for keeping bass alive after being caught; it is portable and handy.

The run of shad in the Savannah was not extremely heavy this season; the fish were high in price, and not great in size. I am trying to determine if there is a difference in the flavor, or a superiority either one way or the other, in shad of Southern waters. A gentleman here says that the flavor of the Savannah river shad is the finest in the world. This may or may not be an exaggeration. I am hardly prepared to give an opinion, although, so to speak, I was brought up on Hudson River shad, my birthplace being near that river, and for years a resident in close proximity; still I am not capable of judging as to the flavor of the two runs of shad; I only remember the Hudson River shad were all that could be desired in those days; were plenty, consequently cheap. It would be necessary to have the fish of both rivers served at one and the same time, cooked in the same style; "planked" for instance, with the necessary side-dishes; a difference in flavor might be found, but I doubt it; my numble opinion is, that a "planked" shad, no matter from what river, should be taken thankfully.

Well, I wonder if Oscar Wilde has enjoyed the felicity of 'planked" shad; he will give us blasted Americans credit for knowing how to cook at least one fish asthetically, even it we do not appreciate sun-flowers, lilies and such.

Green peas have been plenty for the past four weeks, fresh and fine; and now strawberries are being served, in fact have had them for the past two weeks; other garden "sass" will so

where summer is simply a streak of sunshine between two snowstorms, and not much of a streak at that; but I must confess when our streak of sunshine fairly begins, I would like to be among the delightful lakes of Maine.

GRANITEVILLE, S. C., April 27.

DICK SWIVELLER.

CONCERNING CLAM CHOWDER.—In the course of an interesting article on clams and chowders, the London Telegraph avers that the Romans ate the clam of classical times au naturel, with oxymel sometimes in place of vinegar, or stewed with oil, sweet wine, and appeper, and after noticing the absence of a recipe for chowder from Mrs. Hale's book, tells how one is to be found in the "Cosmopolitan Cookery" of Monsieur Urban Dubois, only he treats it as a "potage." "Clam chowder soup," the German kaiser's "chef" tells us, is made from the chopped flesh of clams placed in a well-buttered stew-pan, and "accommodated" with onions blanched and mineed, a bunch of aromatic herbs, sait, pepper, nutmeg, cayenne, and mace, the whole moistened with a sufficiency of wine and fish broth. Prior to serving, the soup is to be thickened with a handful of bruised crackers and fortified—for a mess of five dozen clams—with a bottle of Rhine wine. "This," says the Telegraph, "is nearly but not quite the genuine article. Monsieur Dubois has omitted an integral component of chowder, the pork. To find the 'norma,' or original basis of chowder, we must go back to the venerable Mrs. Hannah Glasse, in whose culinary 'Novum Organum,' and under the heading of 'A Cheshire Pork Pye for Sea,' to which she specially directs the attention of master mariners, there will be found the real foundation of chowder. "Take,' says Hannah, 'some salt-pork which has been boiled; cut it into this lices; an equal quantity of master mariners, there will be found the real foundation of chowder. 'Take,' says Hannah, some salt-pork which has been boiled; cut it into thin slices; an equal quantity of potatoes, pared and cut thin; lay a layer of pork seasoned with pepper and a layer of potatoes, then another layer of pork, and so on till your pye is full. Then add more pepper; lay some butter on the top and fill your dish about half tull of soft water. Cover up close and bake in a gentle oven.' 'After declaring that this appetizing dish was for generations pratronized by England's tars, anon as "a sea-pie," anon as "lobscouse," the Telegraph insists, prior to giving a somewhat idealized and impossible description of a New England clambake, that the dish 'was popularized as chowder on the shores of New England, and with the addition of the sand-clams, which were so amazingly popular, became clam chowder." Chowder is from chaudiere, the pot in which the appetizing mess in question was cooked.

Other Dead Fish.—Until last week it was not known whether the vast tract of dead fish floating in the ocean contained more than one species, the tilefish, to which we have referred for several weeks past. The same vessel which brought in the tilefish which was shown at Blackford's last week, also brought two specimens of a deep sea fish, which Mr. Blackford sent on to the Smithsonian Institution. Professor Baird writes: "The specimens of redfish from Capt. Gibbs came safely to hand and proved to be as I expected, one of the constant companions of the tilefish on the deep sea grounds. It is the Peristedium miniatum, a species of gurnard, of which this is the first American representative, of the well-known Mediterranean form. This shows that the calamity to the tilefish occurred on the eastern edge of the continental plateau." The fish in question was described by Professor Goode, and is one of the Triglida, which family contains those fishes popularly known as flying robins, sea robins, gurnard, etc. The fish brought in are closely related to the flying robin. Deadployterus volitans, a species which can fly short distances in the air. This discovery of other species among the dead ones shows that it is more than probable that the fish killed were not all tilefish, and that it was not an epidemic confined to one species. It is more likely that some convulsion of the bottom killed all the fish then upon it in the district affected. it in the district affected.

it in the district affected.

New Hampshire Salmon,—Charlestown, N. H., May 1, 1882.—Editor Forest and Stream: I wrote you a week since relating to a salmon taken at Londe, April 23, and now have to say that said salmon was sold to one of the hotels in Londe, where it was cooked and eaten. One of the gentlemen who assisted in the final disposal of the fish informed me that it looked and tasted almost exactly like brook trout, the flesh being almost white, as is the case with the trout of the Merrimac River, and very delicate. This was probably due to the food which the fish had subsisted on in the upper waters of the river during the winter. Another large salmon has been seen since then in the canal at Manchester, N. H., but had not been taken on Friday last, and this one, like the one at Londe, must have come down stream and been on its way back to salt water. Don't you or the readers of Fohest and Stream believe one word of the sayings of some chronic grumblers at Manchester, such as were reported at the meeting of the Fish and Game League. The fishway is satisfactory to the salmon if not to them, as is proved by these fish being taken or seen on their return down stream.—Sam. Webber.

FISH LAWS OF CANADA.—Those of our readers who fish in Canada will do well to observe the following, which has been printed and distributed by means of handbills, by Mr. W. F. Whitcher, Commissioner of Fisheries of Ontario, Pickerel (pike-perch, wall-eyed pike, doré, etc.), maskinonge and black bass cannot be taken from the 15th of April to the 15th of May. Speckled trout, brook, or river trout cannot be taken from Sept. 15 to May 1. Salmon trout, or lake trout, and whitefish may not be captured from the 1st to the 10th of November. Net or seine fishing without license is prohibited. Nets must be raised from Saturday night until Monday morning of each week. Nets cannot be set or seines used so as to bar channels or bays. Indians are forbidden to fish illegally, the same as white men. Each person guilty of violating these regulations is liable to fine and costs, or, in default of payment, is subject to imprisonment. No person shall, during such prohibited times, fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession any of the kinds of fish mentioned above. tioned above.

NETS IN LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—There is quite an excitement in Whitehall and along Lake Champlain just now, caused by the appearance of Game and Fish Protectors S. J. Palmer and John Liberty, just as the net fishermen had got their nets placed in the water for their spring work. In a talk with Mr. Palmer last night, he said that they had taken a large number of nets, and there were still many more to be looked after. He says the Vermont shore is lined with nets, and the Game Association of Vermont has said that they would be looked after. Many of the fishermen from the New York shore, on hearing that the fish protectors were around, moved their nets across the lake, and it is quite a

hard matter to find them. The water is muddy and very riley, so it is not possible to see a net pole if it is two inches under water. Mr. Palmer said the fishermen secrete their nets by sawing the poles off below the top of the water, and they are found only by dragging with grappling-irons. Mr. Liberty said that Palmer and himself had over one hundred nets stored between Whitehall and Rouse's Point, and some very valuable ones among them. Liberty has gone to the north end of the lake and Palmer is raking the south end. Now, if the Vermont authorities will help them, there would be no doubt but Lake Champlain would soon be free from nets. The question was asked Mr. Palmer what was going to be done with all those nets? He said they had not decided yet, but would probably burn them. There have been no arrests made yet, because it is a hard matter to find out the owners of nets. I am very fond of fishing with rod and line, as are many others here, and live in the edge of Yemont, near Whitehall, but can have no sport because the nets take all the fish. The authorities, or game constables, are doing their duty in New York, and my object is in writing this to see if it would not stir up the Vermont game officers and clear the Vermont shore of nets, the same as New York has done.—Champlain.

York has done.—CHAMPLAIN.

BLACK BASS AND ENGLISH ANGLERS.—The English opinions about black bass quoted in your paper from the London Field seem to me admirable specimens of the usual ignorance and arrogance of Cousin Bull when in America. One writer thought bass fishing poor sport because they "walloped about" and got rid of five hooks at once. Probably his bream and barbel at home behaved more quietly and with less republican rudeness. But "R. U." had "splendid sport" among the suckers and great lake trout, whose slow and heavy movements were appreciated by this barbel-fisher. The other writer, "Koorb," also depreciates the game qualities of black with the pronounces them inferior to what he calls the "warlike pike," perhaps the pike-perch, which is common a Alexandria Bay, the scene of this angler's exploits, a stone, heavy-pulling fish, but with little of the dash of the bas. There is no dispating tastes, and if Englishmen prefer bar belt to bass, it is all right. Such, however, was not the estimate put upon the black bass by Herbert and Gillmore, who were really anglers.—C.

Tennessee Fish Notes.—Mr. Furman and party 666

were really anglers.—C.

TENNESSEE FISH NOTES.—Mr. Furman and party did Jones's Creek last week and had good sport. The market is badly supplied, notwithstanding the infringement of the laws, because this is a nucleus of sports, and they will not only not buy illy-gotten fish, but will unscrupulously reper them. General Ira P. Jones, one of our most noted angles may be thrown off by an excess of labor caused by the Buner's beginning a morning issue, or else he will get his 'Waltonian' arms together and startle the natives by his prowes My woodpeckers, of which I have for five years given in Forest end Stieram an account, returned this morning but being unmolested, the old hole is being refitted by them this time without the interference of bluebirds or others English sparrows have appeared in our midst, much to the disgust of the levers of song and useful birds.—J. D. H.

PLANKED SHAD.—We do not know of but one fish that "planked," although there may be more. On the lower Delware River the shad are often so cooked, especially about Glor cester, N. J. We believe that a chestnut plank is preferred and the more shad that have been nailed on it the better Those who cook them for parties from Philadelphia are elsewhere value their old planks highly. The plank is hear and the fish nailed on and set before a great bed of coals are roasted. Sometimes a bit of salt pork is put on the fish Cooked in this way and brought to table on the plank, its weet and very juicy. No doubt other fish would be good treated in like manner. A correspondent inquires if trocan be prepared in this way. PLANKED SHAD .- We do not know of but one fish that

BLACK BASS IN LAKE ERE.—Since seeing and reading my first number of FOREST AND STREAM I have never mised a number, and could not keep house without it. I am often amused while reading the stories of the bass fishermen. Some of them, coming from men more capable of handling lapen than the writer, would find themselves "behind so that the property of them to the forest than the writer. pen than the writer, would find themselves "behind lighthouse" taking bass. It is no unusual thing to take to six-pounders here, in and out of the bay, by trolling, slifshing, or off the harbor piers with rod and spoon. An thing of a fisherman can take from ten to fifty in a day fishing, in season.—Log Driver, (Erie, Pa.)

IN New Jersey the open seasons are: Salmon trou-March 1 to October 1; brook trout, March 1 to October 1 black bass, June 1 to November 1. The law prohibits lines or nets in streams stocked by the State with game fra prohibits also any device that will interfere with the fish ending streams

First Swell: "I never did like 'May,' not nearly a pretty as 'Mary,' wonder they don't change the name of the month to 'Mary.'" Second swell: "Clevaw ideaw! Makawystaws good to June, you know."

awystaws good to June, you know."

THE WYOMING COMMISSION.—An act passed by Legislature of Wyoming Territory and approved March 1852, provides that the Governor shall nominate, and by with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint six zens, one from each organized county in the Territory, we shall constitute a Board of Fish Commissioners, and shall heli office for two years and until their successors are pointed. The Board shall have power to make by-laws its government and shall choose one of their number as claman. They shall receive no compensation for services, shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses. They shall entire control of the public waters pertaining to the coin, propagation, cultivation, distribution and protection fish. They may take fish at any time for the purpose of ture or scientific observation and shall give attention to enforcement of the laws for protection, and shall make official report of their operation. The County Commisare authorized to appropriate \$100 per year to be used by Board in the counties so appropriating, and there shall \$1,500 appropriated out of the Perritorial funds. Then appointed commissioners are: Dr. M. C. Barkwell, President Superintendent; Otto Gram, Secretary; Hon, E. W. Futt, Hon, P. J. Downs, Hon, N. L. Andrews, Hon, T. Quinn.

RAINBOW TROUT ABROAD.—Mr. E. G. Blackford cently sent 10,000 eggs of Salmo iridea to France. He tained them from Prof. Baird. He has also ordered a los some other parties, on his own account, from Mr. Wood of California. On Saturday last Professor sent 10,000 in steamer Oder to Mr. von Behr. President of the Deutsch Fischerei Verein. They came from the ponds of Frank Clark, Northville, Mich.

Hishculture.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

ON opening the meeting on the second day the president remarked that he was glad to see Mr. Wilmot present. Canada had not been represented in the association for some years, and he did not know but they had lost interest in the meetings.

Mr. Wilmor responded that it was not through a lack of interest that neither Mr. Whitcher nor himself had attended the meetings, but the fact was that it was always a busy time with them when the meetings were held, Parliament was then in session, and they had much important business on hand.

The following persons were then proposed for membership.
Charles Pease, Cleveland, O.; W. H. Truslow, Cazenovia, N.
Y.; T. J. Jessup, Virginia City, Nevada; W. E. Garretta, New

The following persons were then proposed for membership: Charles Pease, Cleveland, O.; W. H. Tuslow, Cazenovia, N. Y.; T. J. Jessup, Virginia City, Nevada; W. E. Garrett, New York city.

The Prissident There has been a suggestion made that the next meeting of this association be held in Boston, and perhaps this would be as good a time as any to agitate the question and get expressions of opinion concerning it.

Mr. MATHER—One of the first questions to be considered is, would it be to the advantage of the association to meet there? If it would, then it would be most desirable to do so. It will be recollected that we met one year in Philadelphia, and obtained many new members from that city. These members did not stick to us. One or two came to New York at the next meeting, but finally all dropped off. Our main object should be to increase our membership, as it broadens our usefulness.

Dr. Huddent of the meeting was held near the time of that of the New England Fish Commissioners, there is no doubt of our laving a good attendance, and I would favor it unless it would prevent a large attendance from New York. I would like to hear from other members on this subject.

The Prestident—I would like to hear from Mr. Wilmot on the question of meeting in Boston.

Mr. WLIMOT—I do not care to express an opinion. Mr. Whitcher and myself can attend at either New York or Boston equally well. I feel like apologizing to the association for my long absence, and hope to meet with them oftener in future. Privately, I think New York the best place, on account of the spening of the trout season and the splendid display of the salmonidae which Mr. Blackford has at this time. As I said before, however, our Parliament is in session at that time, and it is difficult to leave.

Dr. Huddent as the trout opening is a great attraction it might be heard to say what is the best place, on account of the submonidae which Mr. Blackford has at this time. As I said before, however, our Parliament is in session at the time of our meeting, but as th

is more attractive in May than in April, if we leave out the trout show.

Mr. Evarts—It would be better to have the meeting earlier in the year than later. People like myself, who live in the country, find it easier to leave in February or March.

Mr. BLACKFORD—We formerly ha I a large attendance from New England and we should strive to regain it. Being a continental association we should strive to regain it. Being a continental association we should spread over more ground, and yet the question arises, would we be benefitted by going to Roston! The trout exhibitions spoken of have grown from the association, and have in sort become part of it. As for myself any other time would be more convenient for me, and I think for fishculturists generally. They are now engaged in distributing fry and are very busy. I think the time should be changed, whether the place is or not, and, for one, will favor Boston.

Mr. MATHER—If we can get an accession of members from the East, and hold them, then I would favor Boston also, but our Philadelphin friends deserted us.

The PRESIDENT—No doubt we would have a large gathering in Boston and our meeting would be a benefit to fishculture.

Dr. Huddon—I would be desirable to bring all Fish Company of the control of the

Ing in Boston and our meeting would be a benefit to fisheulture.

Dr. Hudson—It would be 'desirable to bring all Fish Commissioners together and have the meeting the day following the meeting of the association. We formorly had meetings of commissioners under Prof. Baird, but have had none since 1876. I do not know how far it would be practicable to bring the commissioners of the West in with us. It should be started by Prof. Baird in order to make it successful.

Mr. SMLEY—Only a year ago Prof. Baird had circulars printed asking for a meeting of all Fish Commissioners, but they were never sent out for fear that it might not 'be practicable to obtain such a meeting. Perhaps the Professor might consider that in connection with this association a meeting of the different Fish Commissions could be successfully held. In regard to the Boston meeting it appears possible to get the attendance of Prof. Baird and his assistants, as he is at Wood's Hall during the summer.

Mr. BLACKFORD moved that the matter of the next meeting be referred to the executive committee, with power to arrange the time and place of meeting. Carried.

Dr. Hudden and have a meeting of the Fish Commissioners of the different States, to take place about the time of our next meeting, either just before or after it. Carried.

The following paper was then read:

The following paper was then read:

CHANGES IN THE FISHERIES OF THE GREAT LAKES DURING THE DECADE, 1870-1880.

BY CHARLES W. SMILEY.

DURING THE DECADE, 1870-1880.

BY GHARLES W. SMILEY.

A somewhat wide-spread impression exists in the lake regions that the fisheries of the Great Lakes are decreasing. That the number of pounds of fish annually caught is less than formerly is not true, and yet this instinctive impression is doubtless correct if formulated differently. That the resources are diminishing and liable to fail us is true.

From the statements of Mr. J. W. Milner who visited the fisheries in 1871, and whose report was published by the United States Fish Commission, and by comparison with the investigation made in 1879 by Mr. Ludwig Kumlein under the auspices of the Fish Commission and tenth census, the following facts appear:

I. The total number of pounds of fish obtained from the Great Lakes in 1879 was equal to or greater than the yield of any years in the first part of the decade.

II. The apparatus for capture has increased in effectiveness was produced by the introduction of their meshes in nets, the addition of steam tugs, the increase of pounds, and very great increase in the number of gill nets in use. The number of fishermen also increased.

III. The average size of the whitefish and trout taken greatly diminished during the decade.

IV. A considerable number of valuable fishing places became seriously or wholly exhausted. New places were sought out and the supply thus kept up.

V. From these few facts the following conclusion is drawn: The perfection which the apparatus has attained, the diminution in the size of the fish taken, the exhaustion of numerous localities, and the fact that fishing is pressed under these circumstances enough to keep up the maximum supply indicates that in the natural order of events, remarkable diminution, if not complete collapse, is to be anticipated in the coming decade.

not complete collapse, is to be seen the decade.

VI. The natural order of events may be averted by regulation of the size of meshes, preventing the pollution of the waters, and by artificial propagation.

In support of the foregoing statements the following details

In support of the foregoing statements the following details are submitted:

I. The Supply Maintained.—In his report for 1872 Mr. Milner gave a table of "the number of pounds of lake fish milner gave at table of "the number of pounds of lake fish received by first handlers," but he stated that his figures for Sandusky, Milwaukee, Green Bay, and Mackinaw were incomplete. He then adds "the sum total of this incomplete record is 32,250,000 pounds of fish." Mr. Kumlein's figures for 1873 foot up 168,742,000 pounds. That the total supply was not very much larger in 1879 than in 1872 is the universal opinion. It is also likely that the completion of the figures for 1872 would make a total of at least 50,000,000 pounds. In this period, the trade of Buffalo, Milwaukee, and some other places ell off, but was compensated by the increase of trade in Chicago. This decline at Buffalo from 1872 to 1879 Mr. Kumlein places at from 6,374,100 pounds to 4,001,000 pounds. It is impossible to state the exact decline at Milwaukee, but on buse reports a decrease from 14,000 half barrels in 1871, 7,000 in 1872, and 10,397 in 1873, but only 2,003 half barrels in 1872, and 10,397 in 1873, but only 2,003 half barrels in 1879. The only other wholesale dealer gave no comparative figures.

In 1872 Mr. Milner put, the transactions in Chicago at 7,461.—

barrels in 1872, and 10,337 in 1873, but only 2,005 half barrels in 1879. The only other wholesale dealer gave no comparative figures.

In 1872 Mr. Milner put the transactions in Chicago at 7,461,-162 pounds; in 1875 the total is given by a Chicago firm at 11,500,000 pounds; in 1876 the total is given by this same firm at 14,240,000 pounds; in 1877 the total is given by this same firm at 14,000,000 pounds; in 1879 Mr. Kunlein puts the Chicago trade at 17,247,570 pounds.

II. Maximum Effectiveness of Fishing.—The summaries of apparatus used in Lake Michigan, as given by Mr. Milner in 1872 and by Mr. Kunlein in 1879, compare as follows:

Pound nets. 281 476
Gill 450 24,599
Sail vessels and boats 689 612
Steam tugs 450
In their report the Wisconsin Commissioners say, "The number and variety of nots used for tishing are appalling, and their destructive character, supplemented by the spear, are rapidly exterminating the whitelish and salmon-trout in Lake Michigan, Green Bay, and in many of the larger inland lakes,"

raphuly externmenting the whiteish and sammer-rout in Lake, Michigan, Green Bay, and in many of the larger inland lakes."

In 1809 Mr. Kalmbach, who is at present a dealer in Green Bay, began fishing with the pound net in Bay De Noquet; pound nets were at that time a new institution in these waters, and in fact his was one of the first trials. He employed two pound nets, one eighteen the other twenty feet deep and twenty-eight by thirty feet square. From the 10th of October to the 25th of November, he took from these nets and salted 1,750 half-barrels or 175,000 pounds of No. 1 whitefish, and could he have secured assistance, salt, packages, etc., he could more than double this amount. Very few fish were smaller than No. 1. Of late years the pound nets have contained smaller and smaller meshes. The Wisconsin Commissioners in their report for 1874 state, "Ab Racine there are four boats in constant use putting out and taking up not less than twenty-five miles of gill nets. We are told by Mr. Jacob Schenkenbarger, one of our oldest and most intelligent fishermen, that with an equal number of nets only one-fourth as many fish are caught as were taken four years ago." He further says, "Late in October in 1870 I took with a set of thirty nets, at one time, 1,950 pounds of dressed trout. Four years ago, it was common to take from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of fish at each trip. Now we never go over 500, and not unfrequently go less than 200 pounds. The lake is filled with nets, and the fish can hiardly escape."

In the report of 1875, the Wisconsin Commissioners say, "At Milwaukes there are four steam smayes, and two sailing Milwaukes there are four steam smayes, and two sailing

200 pounds. The take is filled with nets, and the fish can hardly escape."

In the report of 1875, the Wisconsin Commissioners say, "At Milwaukee there are four steam smacks, and two sailing smacks engaged in fishing. These six smacks have a total of sixty-five miles of nets. Each steam smack costs about \$7,000. The capital invested at that place is not far from \$75,000. Kenosha employs four smacks, with about thirty miles of nets, and the eatch is about equal to Racine. In these places, Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee, there is a total of one hundred and twenty-tive miles of gill nets used. There is a total of nets used in the waters of Lake Michigan to extend from one end of the lake to the other. During the year 1875 there have been great complaints of scarcity of fish, and there has been a falling off of at least one-fourth; so that it is evident to all that the waters of Lake Michigan are being gradually depleted of fish."

III. Size of Fish Diminished.—In their report for 1875 the Wisconsin Commissioners say, "In former days the fishermon used nets of a larger mesh and took whitefish that weighed from eight to fourteen pounds each, the latter figures being the largest known to have been caught. Now they have to use smaller meshed nets and take smaller fish, the larger ones being almost unknown now.

From Green Bay, Mr. Kumlein reported: "Of late years

use smaller meshed nets and take smaller fish, the larger ones being almost unknown now.

From Green Bay, Mr. Kumlein reported; "Of late years pound nets with small meshes have been largely employed and thereby millions of young whitefish have been destroyed." Writing from Port Clinton, Mr. Kumlein says: "In Mr. Nickel's opinion, the mesh is now rarely one-half the size it was ten years ago. The fishermen and dealers generally pronounce the decrease—especially of whitefish—very great indeed. However, Mr. Mathews, of Port Clinton, thinks there are just as many whitefish as ever, and as many caught; but, being distributed among more fishermen, they individually take less than formerly. Collectively the catch is pretty much the same as it was ten years ago, or ever was, in his opinion."

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From Menominee, Wisconsin, Mr. Kumlein writes: "The number of whitefish to a half-barrel is yearly growing greater. Sixty has been thought a good number; now, ninety is common. I am informed by Capt. Thos. Larsen, of Menominee, that he has seen a half-barrel filled with twelve no longer ago than 1874. It is the opinion of fishermen north of Menominee that the whitefish increased in number on their shore till 1876, when the yield rapidly fell off, till the present date it is estimated to have fallen off two-thirds since 1875."

At Washington Island in 1878, there were over five thousand barrels, equal to fully seven million, five hundred thousand young whitefish thrown away, being too small for market.

Writing from Green Bay, Wisconsin, Mr. Kumlein says: "During the autumn of 1873 and the spring of 1879, a proniment dealer at this point collected from fishermen along the shore of the bay, large quantities of whitefish, which he purchased already packed and salted in half-barrels. They were bought for No. 1 fish, but in re-packing be found some of the packages to contain as many as six hundred fish, and, of course, none were large enough for No. 1. There were a very few No. 2, and the lot was even barely salable as No. 5. Many were found that did not measure three inches dressed."

IV. Depletion and Search for New Fisheries.—Of the eastern shore of Green Bay Mr. Kumlein says: "The once famous fisheries of The Door" around Washington and S. Martin's Islands, Little Sturgeon Bay and Chamber's Island are no more. On the ground where once stood forty staunch Mackinaws and five steam tugs, with about four thousand gill nets, brought to their owners in the neighborhood of 8100,000 a year, the fishing is now carried on by a few superannuated findians and the guils. The same grounds that in 1873 yielded \$4,000 in four months from two poun

pound nets, set off Chamber's Island, \$4,175.91 worth. This year on these grounds, with nets double the size, and in twice the length of time, the product has been a trifle less than \$400. Ou the same grounds where one boat with two men sold from their gill nets \$9,000 worth of fish in one year, there is no fishing at all now.

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Mr. Windross of Green Bay estimates that at Oak Orchard and Pensaukse the catch of whitefish has fallen off ninety per cent. since 1893. He lays the decrease in a great measure to the sawdust polluting the spawning beds, and in corroboration of his statements cites the following, which he himself has witnessed. In 1845, the whitefish came up the Oconto River as far as the falls, twenty miles, to spawn. With a small seine he took 1,200 half barrels and could have taken a great many more if he could have used them. This was only at one locality and they entered all the weirs in the same manner. Now, the river bottoms are one mass of saw-dust and it also extends far out into the Bay, so that the sheltered shoals are so covered that the fish desert them. Saw-dust and it also extends out two miles from shore about the mouth of the rivers. Mr. Windross thinks the whitefish spawn more around the island and on the east shore. Very few spawning on the shore from Suanico to Peshtigo Point.

Of the tributaries of Green Bay near Menominee, Mr. Kumelm writes: "From different to thirty years ago the most profitable fishing grounds were in the Menominee River near its mouth. Here racks were constructed which caught the fish as they came down from spawning. On such racks as high as six hundred barrels of whitefish have been taken in one autumn on a single rack.

Mr. Eveland says that not a whitefish has been caught in the river for the past twolve years. As soon as the sawdust began polluting the river the whitefish abandoned it. It was no unusual occurrence to take six hundred barrels of whitefish in a season, twenty years ago, on one of the Menominee River racks.

Duluth, Minn., does not seem to have been much of a fishing point until recently. Now the industry is assuming much greater proportions than in 1879. The town i

before. But it must be remembered that the facilities for capture are better, the men more experienced, and the grounds better known. There is also more twine in use than ever before."

August 30, 1880, Messrs, W. W. Paddock & Co., of Ashland, Wis., who own over 1,200 gill nets, twenty-three pound nets, and seven seines, wrote: "There seems to be only one-third of the whiteish caught near Ashland that there formerly was."

Of the fisherics of Lake Superior from Keewenaw Point to Huron Bay, where the catch in 1870 was 8,000 barrels, mostly whitefish and trout, Mr. Kumlein writes: "Whitefish are said to have decreased considerably in fifteen years, especially in Keewenaw Bay."

Mr. Kumlein, writing from Marquette of the fisheries extending thirty miles east and west of that place, says: "Fifteen to twenty years ago the fishing was done almost entirely with hooks for trout and only with gill nets for whitefish and trout. This is stoutly denied by some who say the fish have merely moved on to grounds inaccessible to the fishermen or not yet discovered by them."

Mr. Kumlein says of White Fish Point: "This fishery was purchased in 1870 by Jones & Trevulle of Buffalo, N. Y., who employ a steamtug, two Mackinaw boats, two pound nets, two seines, and thirty-wisk box gill nets, Of late the fishing has not been so profitable as it was five or six years ago. In 1873 there were but 1550 half-barrels sakled, while in 1874 there were 2,800. They take only whitefish and trout. In the last three years the catch has been too poor to pay expenses."

West Coast of Lake Michigan.—Mr. Kirtland of Jackson-port, Door county, says that in his neighborhood the amount of whitefish has fallen off fully one-third in seven years. No fresh fish at all is sold here now, as it was three years ago, but it is all salted and disposed of to coasters.

Aft. Marion of Oostburgh says that as many fish were caught the last three years as usual, but the number of nets has greatly increased, so that the decrease of each man's catch is thought by some t

seven and good asimis, and the figures are quite reciality.

Concerning the Mackinaw fisheries the figures are quite reliable. In 1874 Judge G. C. Ketchum ascertained the product of that year to be equal to 3,259,890 pounds fresh, and in 1879 Mr. Kumlein shows the product to be equal to 3,259,896 pounds fresh, or a decrease of 282,944 pounds, or eight per cent., in

ears.
iile visiting the Lake Huron fisheries, Mr. Kumlein wrote:

while visiting the Lake Huron fisheries, Mr. Kumlein wrote: "We is estimated by Mr. Case that ten years ago, with the same number of nets now used, three times the amount of fish would have been caught. He used to put up 1,200 barrels in a year; now he seldom gets over thirty tons."

Writing from Erie, Pa., Mr. Kumlein says: "Many years ago Barcelona was the most important fishing point on Lake Erie, but at the present time it amounts to but little. Dunkirk was also for a long time famous, but very little is done there now. Erie. on the other hand, is improving."

In 1872 Mr. Milner wrote of Sodus Point: "There are three boats here fishing pound nets." In 1879 Mr. Kumlein says: "Now there is none."

In 1872 Mr. Milner said: "Poultneyville, N. Y., has been a resort for Canadian fishermen for years. Fourteen or fifteen years ago they came over in numbers, and they came almost every year." In 1879 Mr. Kumlein said: "Now there are none at all."

years ago they came over in numbers, and they came almost overy year." In 1879 Mr. Kumlein saud: "Now there are none at all."
From Sackett's Harbor, Mr. Kumlein writes: "Clark and Robbins, of Sackett's Harbor, say that in 1879 they salted 2,447 half-barrels ciscoes, while in 1879 they got but 100. They think such fish as pike, black bass, trout, etc., have increased since the aleowiese came, and that the whitefish and ciscoes have greatly decreased."
From Lorain county, Ohio, Mr. Kumlein writes: "The general impression seems to be that the decrease among the whitefish for ten years has been very great. The years ago there were not more than half as many nets as now, yet a much greater quantity of fish were taken."
Speaking of the vicinity of Green Bay, Mr. Kumlein says: "Tive years ago Chamber's Island supported nine pound nets, doing a good business. Now there are but two, and these did not pay expenses the last year. In 1878 Mr. Minor alone sold to two furns, one in Chicago and one in Buffalo, \$19,571.95 worth of salt fish, and \$700 worth of fresh fish. At the same time a Cleveland firm on Washington Island did more than double this business. At the present time none at all are shipped from these same grounds which once yielded such a revenue. Prior to 1873 the average shipments per week from May to July was seven hundred half-harrels, worth on an average \$4. About 1874 the greatest decline was appreciable, and then the fishing suddenly dropped off entirely."
From 1870-1873 from sixty to one hundred tons were shipped from Fish Creek, and all taken within a radius of ten miles.

V. The Crisis.—If the facts heretofore presented establish the allegation that (1) the number of pounds of fish caught has been maintained, but (2) by enormously increased and effective facilities, (6) that large fish are seldom caught and that the small one have not been allowed to survive, so that (4) already many fishing places have entirely failed us, it cannot be denied that a crisis has been reached such as seriously to alarm all who are interested in the lake fisheries.

VI. The Remedy.—The great efficiency of apparatus which has been reached will remain. We do not retrograde. Men will still use the powerful appliances which they have discovered; but it is possible for the neighboring States to regulate by law the size of the mesh and some other minor details. This some of the States have attempted, and no doubt others will imitate them. It is also greatly in the interest of certain localities to prevent the pollution of their waters with sawdust, decayed lumber, offal, etc.

Artificial propagation has already been attempted on a limited scale and the methods pretty well worked out. It is believed that if carried on extensively it may become a very powerful factor in the remedy desired.

THE EDINBURGH FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

THE EDINBURGH FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

THIS exhibition was opened on Wednesday, the 12th ult., and promises to be a success. Lord Rosebery formally opened the exhibition at 1P. M. with an appropriate speech, which elicited frequent applause. The London Field says:

One of the most striking and apparently popular exhibits was that of the "bony fishwires," a number of whom were present in a great variety of very picturesque costimes. The London Field says:

One of the most striking and apparently popular exhibits was that of the exhibition rendered useless any attempt at dealing with it systematically as yet; we could, therefore, only wander through the building and take note of such things as struck the eye. One thing we could not fail to notice, and that was the splendid collection of specimens of fish preserved in cases which had been sent up by the London anglers for exhibition; we question if there has ever been so fine a collection get together. No doubt the Londoners were grateful to their Scotch friends for affording them such unlimited opportunities of practicing their art, and so took an honest hand-grip across the border. ** * * There is a capital collection also of stuffed British aquatic brits and their eggs, by A. Hogg, of Edinburgh. A collection of poor Frank Buckland's casts, from Kensington, including the large salmon so deffly painted by our lamented friend Rolfe, were also there under the charge of Eden.

Fine drawings of fossil fish were exhibited by Dr. and Mrs. Traquair, and a horrible example of a deboshed old salmon perishing from Saprolegnia ferax was skillfully drawm and colored, with illustrations of the disease, on a large scale.

Mr. A. Brown, of Glasgow, showed a lovely collection of shells, covalines, annellas, crustaceans and tishes made in the Vega expedition were a credit to Sweden.

Dr. Prancis Bay had a nice collection of British fishes, and C. W. McIntosh a fine case of fish from the Channel Islands.

Mr. Percy Russ exhibited a capital show of beautiful rative oysters from Cullm

cases are not yet on view.

India rubber and oiled waterproof goods appear to be well represented, among which is a most amazing arrangement called the patent pedomotive duck shooting apparatus, in which a man cases his legs in boots which terminate in feet very badly afflicted with elephantiasis, to all appearance, with a large float round his waist, so that he can apparently "walk the waters like a thing of life."

There is also a collection of life-saving apparatus, showing how the cork is prepared and fixed; and prepared corks for fishing are given in varieties.

Herring casks, measures, and brands are displayed by the Fishery Board; and coral, both raw and fabricated into ornaments of socialities, and paparatus, models of weirs and fish passes, and many other departments of interest, will be better taken next week, when they are more complete.

The only notice of any American exhibit we find in Land and Water, which mentions a display of fishing tackle by Conroy and Bissett, as "apparantly very light and nicely finished fishing-rods."

CALIFORNIA SALMON TAKEN IN OHIO.

CALIFORNIA SALMON TAKEN IN OHIO.

I HAVE just learned with gratification of the capture of three California salmon, from Newbury Pond, located ten miles from this place. The young fish were planted by the Fish Commissioners four years ago, and as we had heard nothing from them up to the date of the capture named, we feared that they had all perished. Those taken weighed respectively about three, two and a half, and two pounds, and were taken on minnows by some countrymen, who did not know what they were, and who placed them with their catch of bass, instead of returning them to the water alive, as they should have done. From a description given me by a man who saw two of the fish. I have not the slightest doubt but that they were California salmon, and in time we anticipate some fine sport with them.

We have a pond in this place for propagating black bass, and last season we placed several hundred young bass, taken with a net in Chagrin River, in waters not before stocked with this desirable fish.

and last season we provide a with a net in Chagrin River, in waters now with the with this desirable fish.

There are also at least twenty carp ponds within ten mile of this place, stocked through the kindness of Prof. Baird an his assistants last year and the year before.

J. J. S. Chagrin Falls, C. April 21.

LATE SPAWNING BROOK TROUT .- The trout in the LATE SPAWNING BROOK TROUT.—The trout in blue upper waters of Caledonia Creek spawn very late. Mr. James Annin, Jr., of Caledonia, N. Y., has the latest eggs of any breeder we know of. This year he took 800 eggs on the 12th of April, and has taken 5,000 in the two weeks previous. In some waters the trout spawn in November and in others not until the following months. Trout confined in cold spring water where they do not feel the change of seasons take on a very irregular habit of spawning, and sometimes those in one pond will be all winter at it; a few of them early and others three months belind them.

THE ADVERTISEMENT of the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. in this issue presents a very attractive and alluring prospect to the sports-man or tourist. The fishing in Northern Michigan promises to be unman or tourist. The issuing it would be a stringed possess or but usually good, and the season for trout is now open. Black bass, pike and pickerel abound in these, and the beautiful scenery and clear, bracing air must add greatly to the enjoyment of a fishing trip. The road thoroughly appreciates the wants and necessities of sportsmen, aims to make them comfortable, every convenience for them, their traps or dogs being provided.

WATERPROOF FISHING-LINES.-We have inspected a box of the "Standard" water-proof fishing-lines of William Mills & Son. They claim for this line that it is the smoothest and best water-proofed; that it is the strongest and the most durable because it is made of the best quality of silk. The lines certainly are smooth and very

The Rennel.

FIXTURES

BENCH SHOWS

BENCH SHOWS.

May 9, 10, 11 and 12—Boston, Mass. Third Bench Show of the Massa-elusetts Kennel Club. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent; E. E. Hardy, Secretary Exhibition Committee, P. O. Lox 1793, Boston. Entries close April 22.

June 6, 7, 8 and 9.—Cleveland, O., First Annual Bench Show of the Cleveland Bench Show Association. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent; C. M. Munhall, Secretary.

September—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens. Jos. H. bew, Columbia, Tenn., Secretary. December 4—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quail, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson. Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

December 4-National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quall, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

GORDON SETTERS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I noticed in your paper of April 20, an article by one who has written under the non de planne of "Vitus." He, in speaking of the Gordon setter, claims that Stonehenge says this breed of setter has been unjuestionably crossed with the bloodhound. Will "Vitus" piese Inform me in what edition he finds such a statement? Othe contrary. I find in the third edition of Stonehenge, where he, in speaking of the Gordon, says that "this dog after taking prize after prize, his extraordinary career naturally caused a great amount of jealousy and he was called by the coposition party a cur, a mongrel, a half bloodhound." Now this puts it in a different light; the above slurring by the opposition is about on a par with the opposition party of the present day, when they say he has a collic cross, all of which I look upon as far-fetched, and to not a word of which all attach one particle of truth.

I have brid do I attach one particle of truth.

I have brid well attach one particle of truth.

I have brid seen the slightest trace of any such cross. The opposition yearly seem still to have rankling in their hearts the defeats the Gordone gave their favorites at the early field trials and bench shows in Burope, and if our bench show committees will see that the judging system is better understood, or anew standard formed for the judges and exclude these heavy stay for the present day, then the grand dog will come to the front as a prize winner again. Some quote Stonehenge as saying there are many black and tans, let it be so, but do not mix them up. I notice that "Vitus" speaks of gun-shy mongrels. Does he mean Gordons or black and tans, let it one, but we want for done in the strain than you will in either English, Irish or pointers.

My experience has taught me that pups are never born gunsty, at least 1 have never seem it so. Gun-shyness or noise-shyness, caused

Now, I would like to have "Vitus" describe the English and Irish setters, so that I may be able to distinguish between them. Are there any pure English or Irish setters in America?—for, on reading the article, I am almost enticed to believe that we have no dogs in this country but mongrels. Can "Vitus" tell me of any published work that describes the English and Irish setters accurately?

Subscriber. Middlerown, Conn.

WE ADVISE HIM NOT TO SHOOT.

WE ADVISE HIM NOT TO SHOOT.

A MAN residing in a small village not far from New York city, who has a great antipathy for all dogs, whether of high or low degree, having procured a permit (from some of the village authorities I suppose) to shoot all dogs at sight found wandering alone on the highways, proposes to wage an exterminating war upon them. Now, I live in that village and own dogs there; and my dogs being of considerable value I would like to know if, in case of his destroying any of them, I would have grounds for action against him, or if I am to remain passive while this high-handed business is going on. Perhaps you will say to keep the dogs chained. That would not do, as they are large (setters) and require a great deal of exercise, which they can only get by being allowed their freedom. My chief object in residing in the country is to benefit them.

om. ary enter objects. UNYX, hem. [The courts in this State have decided that a dog is person

them.

ONYX.

(The courts in this State have decided that a dog is personal property. In our issue of November 24, 1881, we cited a judgment to the effect, rendered by the Court of Appeals, and we repeat it here for the benefit of the individual whose strange resolution you mention:

The case was that of Mullahy, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, defendants in error; decided October 11, 1881. The plaintiff in error was indicted for grand larceny for stealing a dog of the value of 890, and was convicted of petitlarceny, the value of the dog being admitted to be only \$35. His counsel claimed that stealing a dog is not larceny. Wm. F. Kintzing for plaintiff in error. Baniel G. Rollins, District Attorney, for detendants in error. "Held, That while at common law the crime of larceny could not be committed by feloniously taking and carrying away a dog, this rule has been changed by the Rovised Statutes. 2 R. S., 690, § 1; id., 703, \$35; 1 Park. C. R., 593; 4 id., 386; 10 Jabb. N. S., 132. The definition of 'personal property' in section 33 of 2 Revised Statutes 763, as used in that chapter, as 'goods, chattels, effects, evidences of rights of action,' and certain written instruments, is comprehensive enough to include dogs. It is to be taken literally, and the law makers inheaded to make it the crime of larceny to steal any chattel which had value and was recognized by the law as property. A system for the taxation of dogs having been at the same time enacted, 1 R. S., 704, it can scarcely be supposed the Legislature meant to regard dogs as property

for the purposes of taxation and yet leave them without protection from thieves. The definition of personal property found in the statute is not to be referred to the common law, but to the common understanding at the time when the statute was enacted. Judgment of General Term, affirming judgment of conviction, affirmed. Opinion by Earl. J. All concur, except Folger, Ch. J., dissenting."

Another case in point is that of one Henry Schmidt, who was recoully sentenced by Judge Cowing to four years' imprisonment for stealing from Augustus Van Courtlandt, of Kingsbridge, a setter dog valued at \$50.

The Revised Statutes of this State provide, Ch. XX, Tit. 17, (Sec. 6) that any person may kill a dog, on which the tax has not been paid, live days after demand; (Sec. 15) that any person may kill a dog which he sees chasing, worrying or wounding any sheep; (Sec. 16) that owner must kill his dog, if he has committed any of the above acts, on notice thereof; (Sec. 17) that the justice of the peace may order owner to kill dog if he has attacked peaceable travelers. It has been held that any person may kill a fercicious or dangerous dog running at large—(Putnam vs. Payne, 13 Johnson, 312; see also Maxwell vs. Palmerton, 21 Wendell, 707; Dunliep vs. Snyder, 17 Barber, 561). Or if a dog is a general nutsance, 2. 9, if he is in the habit of flying at persons on the street—(People vs. Board of Police, 15 Abb., Pr. 167). Or if he hows hy day and night on the premises of one who is not his owner, and the missance cannot be absted in any other way—(Brill vs. Flagler, 23 Wendell, 354). But the mere fact that the dog killed had been accustomed to worry logs, etc. on defendant's premises, within plaintiff's knowledge, is not a bar to an notion for damages for the killing—(Hinckley vs. Emerson, 4 Cowen, 551). We understand that a case will be tried at Niagara Falls, this State, nox summer, in which the principle under consideration will be involved. If our recollection of the cocurrence is correct, an official of that village killed

THE STORY OF A LOST DOG.

CLEVELAND, April 14, 1882.

Editor Forest and Stream:

My setter dog, Sancho. disappeared Friday afternoon, 7th inst. Monday following I received the inclosed (copy) letter, written on the letter-head of the signer, "Attorney at Law:"

My setter dog, Sancho. disappeared Friday afternoon, 7th inst. Monday following I received the inclosed (copy) letter, written on the letter-head of the signer, "Attorney at Law."

MR. F. L. CHAMBERLIN:

Dear Str.—A setter dog of a bright yellow color, luaving a collar on marked as per above, followed a gentleman down from your city last might. If the dog is a valuable dog and one worthy of a renumerative reward, I feel assured I could get him for you. If not, then the subject does not merit our attention further. I shall expect a reply by return mail if you wish to regain the said dog. I am very truly yours, (Signed)

Wishing to see how far this man's variee would tempt him, I wrote as follows:

JAMES T. ROBESON, Esq., Attorney at Law, Willoughby, O. Dear Sir.—To yours of 8th—the dog Sancho is a valuable dog. How much reward do you and your gentleman friend require? Please answer at once, as I wish to use him. Yours truly,

This seemed to change his tune. for he wrote as follows:

WILLOUGHRY, Lake County, Ohio, April 11, '82.

MR. F. L. CHAMBERLIN:

Dear Sir.—To begin with, you have entirely misjudged me. My gentleman friend, as you see fit to denominate the purloiner of your dog, I never saw before nor since. It was by the merest accident that I happened in a meat market on Friday evening to get my usual family supplies, and he came in with the dog. The dog attracted my attention, and I tried to buy him. I chanced to see the plate on his collar, and told the man that the dog belonged to F. L. C., of Cleveland. He was taken back, and admitted he was not his owner. I used to live in your beautiful city, and the thought occurred to me, this dog is thought a good deal of by its owner, and if I get him away from this man and get him back to Mr. C., I will be doing unto Mr. C. as I would be done by. I simply wanted to have you pay necessary expenses—no reward. Your letter is more or less Insulting. I have formed an attachment for the dog—he for me. I was in hopes you would not answer. Now, I have the right to ask y

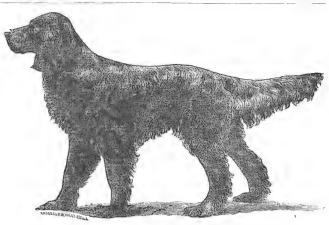
EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.

THERE was a very important meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club at Delmonico's last Thursday evening. Action was taken upon matters that are intimately connected with the future welfare of the Association and it gives us great pleasure to announce that the result is all that its most sanguine friends could wish. Among the more important changes was the limitation of the number of members to one hundred. The original motion placed the limit at seventy-dive, but as there are already seventy-two and several gentlemen were anxious to join, the limit was extended. The initiation fee and the annual dues were unanimously increased to \$25 entel. This is decidedly a step in the right direction, and places the club upon a sound financial basis. Although there is nearly \$300 in the treasury and no debts outstanding, the proposed leasing and stocking of grounds for holding the annual trials will require quite an outlay, and with clubs, as with individuals, a handsome balance in bank is of the greatest importance. The by-laws were further amended by reducing the number of governors from twenty-five to fourteen, including the officers, and making seven a quorum and also making eleven a quorum at the general meeting of the club. It was will require quite an outlay, and with clubs, as with univaduals, a handsome balance in bank is of the greatest importance. The by-laws were further amended by reducing the number of governors from twenty-live to fourteen, including the officers, and making seven a quorum, and also making eleven a quorum at the general meeting of the club. It was voted that the fiscal year shall commence the second Thursday of January. The committee on grounds for holding the trials reported progress, and were given further time with power to select and announce the same with the time of the receting. The appointing of the judges and the arrangement of all necessary details in connection with the trials was also placed in their hands. Mr. James H. Goodeell and J. E. I. Grainger were added to this committee. The meeting then adjourned, and a meeting of the Board of Governors was held and Mr. Edward L. Ludlow of New York was elected a member of the club. The meeting was characterized by the utmost good feeling, and much enthusiasm was manifested by the members present. Mr. Donner briefly outlined the history of the club up to the present time and elequently alluded to the possibilities of its future, and congratulated the members upon the brilliant prospect of a long career of usefulness. If is the intention of the club to lease or purchase suitable grounds for the holding of the trials in order that they may not be obliged to go so far as seems inevitable this year owing to the scarcity of birds in this vicinity.



SAMUEL G. DIXON'S "LADY PILOT."



SAMUEL G. DIXON'S "PILOT."

PILOT AND LADY PILOT.

PILOT AND LADY PILOT.

WE give this week cuts of the Gordon setters, Pilot and Lady Pilot, the property of Mr. Samuel G. Dixon, of Philadelphia. They are undoubtedly as good specimens of the Gordon setters as can be found. Pilot we think exceptionally good, and doubt if there is a better one in the country. He is of capital form, with plenty of bone and musele without lumber. Both were exhibited at the late New York Show, and were awarded a vhc. in the class for black and tans. In the special class for Gordons, Pilot was thrown out as having been beaten in the recular class, but as this was manifestly an unjust decision, his owner protested, and the class was rejudged and Pilot was awarded the prize. We are informed by a gentleman who has seen them in the field, that both of them are very speedy and strlish, and are possessed of excelent noses, and that their dispositions are of the best. Their breeding is first-class. Their sire is the well-known champion Grouse, who was imported by Mr. Jas. Moore, of Toledo, O., out of Maud, who has a pedigree extending back over forty years. The cuts were made from photographs by Schriber Bros, of Philadelphia, and are excellent likenesses. In writing to us of the does Mr. Dixon says:

"It consider the standard of points as now given at bench shows for the black and tans, or Gordons, as they are still called by some, at variance in many respects with the necessary requirements for field purposes, and until this is recognized by those who are breeding this strain of dogs, the black and tans will never be able to compete with other strains, especially in field trials.

"When bench shows were first inaquarated, the 'English'. Thish' and 'black and tans' all competed together. In the course of time they were all classified, and now, at bench shows, compete separately. This was owing, in the main, to difference of opinion as to color, form and shape, which, in the opinion of leading sportsmen and breeders, gave certain strains an advantage over others.

"When bench shows and espe

more serviceable for our present shooting than the dog of the past."
"How has it been with the black and tans?
"Until within the last two years just the reverse. Twenty years aco, when the black and tans were so popular and were then called Gordons, their form and shape was to a great extent like that of the English and Irish setter, and their disposition like that of the English, except, perhaps, a little more docile; they also took part in field trials. From that time out, with few exceptions, they have for the sake of color mainly, been classified and bred according to a standard of points which has produced the heavy, cumbersome, useless dog of to-day. The one thing they have retained has been the nose.
"Stonehence, Idstone, Vero, Shaw, and all the leading authorities of to-day, have admitted that the objections to the black and tans is on account of their heavy form, want of speed and endurance, and their disposition, which, being high strung, is at one time timid and another headstrong, which makes them very difficult to break.
"It is therefore with the view of correcting these objectionable features that I have been breeding my dogs, and I think I have succeeded.
"In crossing Mand to Grouse I was desirous of getting a little more body and bone, as my strain was beginning to get too light, and by crossing with Grouse, who is a heavy dog, I obtained what I wanted."

PUGS.

PUCS.

WE publish the following criticism upon the pugs at the New York Show from the pen of a well-known lover of the breed. We wish it distinctly understood that we think too much of our own hair to indorse a single one of his adverse criticisms, and have only words of praise for the ugliest pug of them all. Our correspondent says:

The champion class finds George at the front. We agree with Mr. Watson in making this award, as George is the most showy pug in the class. He is faulty in being badly undershot and "up-faced," also protrudes his tongue, and is wanting the black trace. George stands a trifle high, and has more dew lap than the regulation calls for. His cars might be smaller and carried a trifle better. Roderick, in the same class, is of a more popular size, and may be called the ladies plet size. This clinking little dog is probably the best specimen ever exhibited in America, and it is very hard to find a more perfect one, taking Stonehenee's scale of points for a standard, but Roderick is sadly out of condition, and his owner should retire him from the show ring till in better form.

The open class were a very nice lot, much superior to last

standard, but nountees is covered by the show ring till in better form.

The open class were a very nice lot, much superior to last year's class. Mr. Watson, liking a short-bodied pug, selected snap for first place. Supp's skull is very flat, and smutty in color; he has a fairly small ear, but his mask is not defined enough, and his pluched face is not improved by the flesh-colored nose. Perhaps Mr. Watson did not notice the white on this dog's breast; and his ceneral show action, with a proper curled tail, although curved on the wrong side, gave Snap the blue ribbon.

The second prize dog Punch was fortunate in having a very short body and capital wrinkles, there his good qualities ended. Punch has a poor tail, very long muzzle, undershot; and small eyes, with white on his breast. Punch on his merits did not deserve to be placed over Napoleon, the third prize dog, for Napoleon has a splendid ear, small, rose-shaped and neatly carried; also has a beautiful trace down the back. His skull will girth more than either the first or second prize

dog, and his head is free of smut, showing the thumb mark very distinctly. Napoleon's body color is clear and light, and is free of smut, or white. His mask is very well defined, and he has a short muzzle, being unlike Snap or Punch. His teeth are level, as a pug's should not be over or undershot. We fancied Napoleon would have done better, and consider Napoleon on his merits a better specimen than the first prize dog Snap, but admitting that Snap is a dog that shows up better, and that is probably why Mr. Watson put Napoleon back. In the bitch class we find Effle II. at the front. We consider Effle the proper size, and hope breeders will try to take Effle's body build as a model. We consider her not good enough in tail, and a trifle pinched in a very short face. She has good natural wrinkle, and carries a nice, small, black rose-shaped ear. Dot, the second prize, has a nice head free of smut, and a well defined thumb mark. Dot has a nice muzzle, it is more snubby than Effle's, and her mask is well defined. Dot lacks trace and a tight tail. Vhe Puggie is rather long in body and a trifle too smutty in color. In puppies we find Don Juan first. He is a fair specimen, but rather long in muzzle.

The special award of 825 for best pug in the show was awarded to George, and all things considered it was very proper George should have this extra honor.

THE BIZMARK SETTERS.

THE BIZMARK SETTERS.

O'NE of your correspondents, "Reader," of Westchester, Pa., asks: "Why is it that, while we hear the virtues of the Gordon, Lavarack and Irish setters lauded so highly, no one has stepped forward in defense of the Bizmark?" Without wishing for one moment to underrate the wonderful field-qualities of the setter once owned by Mr. David Brooks, of Philadelphia, which he called Bizmark or Biz, we would simply state that there is no such distinct family of setters, nor can there be, even if the dogs do carry more or less of the blood of the one "Biz" in their veins, that are entitled to the name of "Bizmark setters." Biz was an extraordinary animal, a truly wonderful field dog, but his pedigree was uncertain, or I should say, was a broken one. He was before his unfortunate death bred to bitches, as different in type as they were nultitudinous in number; and their progeny again to other bitches. But few that I ever saw equaled the sire in field qualities. Many were good. None at all resembled old Biz in appearance except that lever saw equaled the sire in field you doe a great error to call the setters now in existence that have the blood of "Bizmark" in their veins, some to the extent of one-half, others of a quarter, and many more of an eighth, "Bizmark setters," A family of setters is not so readily created, and with fully as much fairness the numerous sons, grandsons and great grandsons of old Biz might be named after their individual dams.

Biz was a very powerful dog of great staying qualities. His coat was short for a setter, and his feather deficient. His head was squarely cut, and he did not possess the present show standard appearance. I doubt if there ever existed a more hilling all-round dog for every variety of game. All the record of "Bizmark's" pedigree that was ever procured I add, as obtained from one of his owners: "He was out of a white setter bitch, brought from England by a gentleman of Cedar Rapids, lowa, and she was bred to an Irish setter, also brought from England by a p

RED IRISH SETTER PUPPY AWARDS.

AST week we published the awards in the red Irish setter dog class as they were originally made instead of giving the result after the class was rejudged, owing to the discovery that the first prize had been awarded to a bitch. Of course this threw her out entirely and may seem a hardship, but we imagine that her owner is content with the honor achieved. When this class was rejudged Mr. W. H. Pierce's Snap was advanced from second to first, and Chief Jr. from vhc. to second.

advanced from second.

In writing of the Dandie Dinmonts we said that Badger II. Should have a vhc. Upon looking over our notes we find that we wrote No. 491, which number belonged to Kelpie instead of Badger II. By a palpable error Coastguard, a foxbound, was given the honor that belonged to the black cocker spaniel bitch Black Bess, owned by Dr. J. S. Niven of London, Ont.

AUCTION SALE OF DOGS.—The sale of dogs at the American Horse Exchange was not a decided success, although some of the animals brought fair prices. Mr. A. H. Moore disposed of some of his surplus stock at the following prices; imported champing fordon bitch Stella, seven years old, to Mr. L. M. Tough, Leavenworth, Kas., \$25, imported champing fordon bitch Mona, eight years old, Mr. P. H. Morris, New York, \$4; imported English setter bitch Dashing Model, four years old, to Mr. L. M. Tough, Leavenworth, Kas., \$77; Imported Llewellin setter dog Roderick, five years old, own brother to Count Wind'em, to Mr. A. Rogers, New York, \$122: imported English setter dog Count Dan, eight years old, to Mr. L. M. Tough, Leavenworth, Kas., \$111. Banjo-Rose and Ruby pointers and Lady Rapid, Gordon bitch, were not sold, Mr. Moore also sold three terriers, two Skyes, at \$33 and \$11 respectively, and a black and tan at \$21. Several other setters and pointers were sold at not very extravagant prices. There were a number of other animals of different breeds disposed of at low figures.

A FOX CHASES A DOG.—Trenton, Mo., April 27.—An old resident of Caledonia, Washington county, who was in our town on Circuit Court business yesterday, says that, while a farmer in his neighborhood was out in the field plowing one day last week, he heard his dog yelping loudly, and on looking around saw it making for the barn, closely followed by a large red fox, which kept up a continual barking as it ran after the dog. The latter is about one year old and of mixed

breeds. The farmer, when he saw the fox chasing the dog, fell down and rolled on the ground and nearly split his sides with laughter, for he had never before in his life seen such sight, he says. He had seen dogs chasing foxes, but a fox running a dog was "just too funny for anything." As soon as the dog reached the barn the man stopped his laughing and quickly got three or four of his neighbors together and they, with five hounds, immediately gave chase after the fox, which had turned tail after "treeing" the dog, and was trotting toward the woods. After chasing it for an hour and a half—keeping it in sight all the time, and following closely—the hounds succeeded in catching the fox. This is a true fox story.—C. W. T.

a time fox story.—C. W. T.

LAVERACK PEDIGREES.—In our issue of April 6, we published Mr. Herzberg's reply to the letter of Mr. Llewellin, who replies in the London Field of April 22. Mr. Llewellin says that since the facts in the case have been laid before the committee of the Kennel Club only, Mr. Herzberg cannot understand the merits of the controversy. He claims that for the pedigree of Countess, Mr. Laverack was responsible, not himself (Iclewellin). With respect to the charge that he had laid that fact before the Kennel Club, and had made it the basis of his attack on the purity of Pride of the Border. With respect to "culls," Mr. Llewellin says: Since my manner of dealing with Americans has been questioned, I wish fo observe that I have always stated plainly to intending purchasers that I kept my best dogs in my own kennels. Instead of having been black-balled by the Kennel Club, Mr. Llewellin says he has been repeatedly solicited to join, but has declined because of the presence in the club of certain of its members.

CLEVELAND BENCH SHOW.—Cleveland, O., April 36, 1882.—The outlook for our having a first-class show is A No. 1. Our people are taking a great interest in it. The specials are increasing every day, and will be worth competing for. Our prize list will be mailed this week. We hope the owners of good dogs will come forward and assist us in making the show a success, by favoring us with their entries. The Roller Rink is well suited for the show, and June is a lovely month here in Cleveland. We will try to make all sportsmen welcome.—C. M. MUNHALL, Secretary.

SETTER PUPPIES LOST.—Editors Forest and Stream: At the late bench show of Westminster Kennel Club some parties took, either by mistake or intentionally, two young setter bitches, one lemon and white, the other black, white and ticked. They were taken from the building between the ticked. AM, and 2 P. M. of Saturday. If the parties having them would drop a line to John Nickerson, Redding, Conn., he would esteem it a favor. They are about four months ald months old

THE BOSTON SHOW.—The number of entries for the Boston show is \$63, which is as many as can be conveniently shown in the hall.—Mr. Lincoln writes that most of the bestones in the country are entered, and that the show will be a good one. The setters come out strong with 150 entries, while the pointers muster but 40. The show will be held in Music Hall, commencing on Tuesday, May 9, and continue four days.

BREAKING KENNEL.—Mr. Jess. M. Whaite, whose advertisement will be found in another column, has removed to High Point, N. C., and will devote his time to the field education of his dogs. We have beard Mr. Whaite's abilities as a trainer very highly spoken of, and we have no doubt that the dogs entrusted to his care will prove satisfactory to their owners.

WILLARD BROS. of Jonesboro, Ill., have engaged the services of Mr. W. W. Titus to take charge of their kennel. He will prepare some of their dogs for the field trials next fall, and run them both at the chicken trials and at Grand Junction. Mr. Titus is a good handler, and we shall expect to see his dogs make a good showing.—KEN.

PEDIGREES WANTED.—Will some of our readers kindly give the pedigree of the imported liver and white pointer bitch Nellie, said to be of Duke Alexis stock; also that of the imported lemon and white pointer dog Down? We also would like the pedigree of Fisher & Beeckton's Border Lilly.

THE NEW YORK "WORLD" says of "Training vs. Breaking;" "Mr. Hammond explains from his experience, and he is an authority on the subject."

KENNEL NOTES

NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Jo Blockhura. By Mr. W. L. Steele, Rockingham, N. C., for English setter dog, whelped Jan. 8, 1828, by Dr. Battles's Tasso out of Pickett's Kate.

yellow and the steel of the steeled of

NAMES CHANGED. Minnie to Mineola. Mr. G. De Forest Grant wishes to change the

name of his liver and white ticked pointer bitch Minnie, 14 months old (Croxteth—Bilss) to Mincola.

Count Sport to Royal Sport. Mr. E. P. P. McClure wishes to change the name of his orange and white English setter dog, whelped July 7, 1881 (Flash—Belle) from Count Sport to Royal Sport.

Patti to St. Patti. Mr. E. A. Horzberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., wishes to change the name of his English setter bitch Patti (Pride of the Border—Jessie) to St. Patti.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

Lassie. Mr. Fred. W. Rothera's (Simcoc, Canada) collie bitch Lassie whelped April 24, eleven, by champion Rex.

Maud Power. Mr. R. J. Bell's (Belleville, Ont.) black and white cocker spaniel bitch Maud Power whelped April 1, seven (four dogs) by owner's Wildair (Doctor—Josie).

Jill. Mr. Manasses himit's (Woodford, Me.) brown English retriever Jill whelped April 15, seven (six dogs) by owner's Curley.

Cova III. Mr. Manasses Smith's (Woodford, Me.) settler bitch Cora III. whelped April 17, ten (two dogs) by owner's Guy (Bang—Old Cora).

Cora III. Mr. Manassen Smith's (Woodford, Me.) setter bitch Cora III. whelped April 17, ten (two dogs by owner's Guy (Bang—Old Cord Mag. Mr. Levi Canney's (Lynn, Mass.) red Irish setter bitch Red Mag whelped April 25, welre (four dogs) by Sard. Countess. The Superior Kennel's (Pittsburg, Pa.) English setter bitch Countess. The Superior Kennel's (Pittsburg, Pa.) English setter bitch Countess. The Superior Kennel's (Pittsburg, Pa.) English setter bitch Countess. The Superior Kennel's (Pittsburg, Pa.) English setter bitch Countess. Skip. The Superior Kennel's (Pittsburg, Pa.) English setter bitch Skip (Dog Whip—Daisy Dean) whelped twelve, by their King Dash (Belton—Floss). Eight are since dead.

Bell. Mr. Eph. Allyn's (New York) foxbound bitch Bell whelped April 14, feur (three dogs) by Mr. Hugh Leddy's Rocksey, April 14, four (three dogs) by Mr. Hugh Leddy's Rocksey, Cal.) English setter bitch Queen of the Sierras (Gregg—Pet) whelped April 14, ten (six dogs) by Magerggor (Rob Roy—Queen Mab).

Lutu Laverack. Mr. John Gale's (Oroville, Cal.) Laverack setter bitch Luta Laverack whelped April 20, nine (six dogs) by Macreggor (Rob Roy—Queen Mab).

Hanche. Mr. Wn. Tallman's (Worcester, Mass.) English setter bitch Blanche (Dan—Bonibel) whelped April 15, eight (four dogs) by Grouse Dale. One dog since dead.

Hare Belle. Mr. F. D. Hallett's (Winsted, Conn.) beagle bitch Hare Bolle (Atter—Cossetto whelped April 29, four (three dogs) by Impered Ringwood (Ranner—Benuty).

BRED

Camille—Biz. Mr. W. A. Wheatly's (Memphis, Tenn.) red Irish setter bitch Camille (Joo, Jr.—Buck, Jr.) to Mr. J. McIntosh's Biz, April 33.

Nr. Patti—Emperor Fred. Mr. E. A. Herzberg's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) English setter bitch, St., Patti (Pride of the Border—Jessle) to his

Camille—Biz. Mr. W. A. Wheatly's (Memphis, Tenn.) red Irish selter bitch Camille (Joo, Jr.—Buck, Jr.) to Mr. J. McIntosh's Biz. Mr. 2011.—Bullet of the Border—Jessie) to his champion Emperor Fred.

N. Patth—Emperor Fred.

Polka—Emperor Fred.

Polka—Emperor Fred.

Polka—Ender—Rate II, to his champion Emperor Fred.

Polka—Ender—Rate II, to his champion Emperor Fred.

Lady May—Young Laverack. Mr. H. D. Tower's (Nyack, N. Y.)
English setter bitch Lady May (Loty—Mand Muller) to Mr. J. H. Goodsell's Young Laverack. Mr. H. D. Tower's (Nyack, N. Y.)
English setter bitch Lady May (Loty—Mand Muller) to Mr. J. H. Goodsell's Young Laverack (Blue Princo—Patry), March Muller) to Mr. J. H. Goodsell's Young Laverack (Blue Princo—Patry), March Muller) to Mr. J. H. Goodsell's Young Laverack (Blue Princo—Patry), March Muller) to Mr. J. H. Gordon setter bitch Malcolm's Dream IV. (Grouse—Dream II.) to owner's Malcolm (Munn's Duke—Tilley's Dream).

Ruth—Darkic. Mr. Goo. Fox's (Philadelphia, Pa.) lemon and white English setter bitch Ruth (Prince—Ruby) to A. H. Moore's Darkic (Bryl)—Dolly, April 16.

Numph—Beaufort. Mr. G. W. Nixon's (Leesburg, Va.) lemon and white pointer bitch Nymph (Viscount—Dolly) to his Beauty (champion Bow—Benilah).

Mr. H. G. Jerome's (Uncasville, Conn.) beagle bitch Maida (Victor—Lucy) to Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) imported Ringwood, April 14.

Comet II.—Marcus. Mr. A. S. Apgar's (New York) collie bitch Comet II. to his champion Marcus, April 23.

Alth—Hunter. Mr. Loring Crocker, Jr.'s (Boston, Mass.) foxhound bitch Alto to Mr. Chas. Brown's Hunter, April 3.

Mincola—Sensation. Mr. G. De Forest Grant's (New York) liver and white politore bitch Mincola Crozateth Eliss) to the Westminster Susia Merriweather—Joe, Jr. Mr. H. W. Fawect's (New Albany, Ind.) red setter bitch Susia Merriweather to Campbell's Joe, Jr., April 16.

Shoo Fly (Victor—Bess) to owner's Hector (Victor—Beauty), April 16.

Crook—Emperor Fred. Major Geo. B. Watkins S Brooklyn, N. Y.) imported red Irish setter bitch Roc. Lassie to Pieces's L

Pa.) Laverack setter bitch Princess Neilie to his Harry Elgin.

SALES.

Fannie. Lemon and white setter bitch puppy by Campbell's champion Joe, Jr., out of Fannie, by the Nashville Kennel Club, Nashville, Tenn., to Mr. Wn. Krautz. Evanswille, Ind.

Triumph. Red Irish setter dog, nine months old (Berkley-Rose), by Mr. C. Du Bois Wagstaff, Babylon, L. I., to Mr. W. E. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lassie. Liven and white sticked pointer bitch, 444 years old (champion Bang-Leach), Belle), by the St. Louis Kennel Club, St. Louis, Mondon Company, and white pointer bitch, 442 years old (champion Bow-Beulah), by Prof. W. W. Legare, Walhalla, S. C., to the Westmanster Kennel Club.

Baronet. Lemon and white pointer dog, 245 years old (champion Bow-Beulah), by Prof. W. W. Legare, Walhalla, S. C., to the Westmanster Kennel Club.

Baronet. Lemon and white pointer dog, 245 years old (champion Bow-Beulah), by Mr. J. Rosenfield, Baltimore, Md., to Mr. M. P. Chembaron II. Red Irish setter dog, 3 years old (champion Palmerston-Lily), by Mr. J. Rosenfield, Baltimore, Md., to Mr. M. O. W. P. Proton, New York, to Willard Bros. Jonesboro, III.

Palmerston-Lily), by Mr. J. Rosenfield, Baltimore, Md., to Mr. M. O. Callender, Albany, N. Y., to Mr. W. R. Proton, New York, Company, N. Y., to Mr. W. R. Proton, New York, Callender, Albany, N. Y., to Mr. W. R. Proton, New York, Callender, Albany, N. Y., to Mr. M. O. Lownsdale, Portland, Oregon. Price, 100. This was the bitch that was awarded first puppy by Rory O'More-dray whelp. Red Irish setter dog puppy by Rory O'More-dray whelp. Red Irish setter dog puppy by Rory O'More-dray whelp. Red Irish setter dog puppy by Rory O'More-dray whelp. Red Irish setter dog puppy by Rory O'More-dray whelp. Red Irish setter dog puppy by Rory O'More-dray whelp. Red Irish setter dog puppy by Rory O'More-dray whelp. Red Irish setter dog puppy by Rory O'More-dray whelp. Red Irish setter dog puppy by Rory O'More-dray whelp.

Rory O'More-dray whelp. Red Irish setter dog puppy by Rory O'More-dray whelp. Red Irish sette

by Mr. S. B. Dilloy, Rosendale, Wis., to Mr. N. Mayer, Virgula City, Rob. Ranger—White Lily whelp. Lemon and white pointer bitch puppy by Dilley's Ranger out of White Lily, by Mr. S. B. Dilley, Rosendale, Wis., to the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. Ranger White Lily widely. Pointer dog, whelped Feb. 14, 1882, by Ranger out of White Lily, by Mr. S. B. Dilley, Rosendale, Wis., to Mr. A. Costar — Morath O'More whelp. Red Irish setter dog puppy by Rory O'More out of Norah O'More, by W. N. Callender, Albany, N. Y. to Mr. A. G. Myers, New York.

**Rory O'More—Gussie vhelp. Red Irish setter dog puppy by Rory O'More out of Gussie, by Mr. W. N. Callender, Albany, N. Y., to Mrs. Royces, New York.

*Rory O'More—Gay whelp. Red Irish setter dog puppy by Rory O'More out of Gay, by Mr. W. N. Callender, Albany, N. Y., to Mr. Korry O'More—Gay whelp. Red Irish setter dog puppy by Rory O'More out of Gay, by Mr. W. N. Callender, Albany, N. Y., to Mr. F. Storrs, Brooklyn, N. Y. Rory O'More—Gay whelp. Red Irish setter dog puppy by Rory O'More—Gay whelp.

O'More out of Gay, by Mr. W. N. Callender, Albany, N. Y., to Mr. A. R. Sweet, Pawtucket, R. I.

R. Sweet, Pawtucket, R. I.

Rory O'More—Gay whelp.

College of the College

—Fan), by Mr. John Nickerson, Redding, Conn., to Mr. L. St. Amant, Brocklyn, N. Y.

Lady. Imported Scotch terrier, 4 years old (Major—Lady), by Mr. Dan O'Shea, London, Ont., to Mr. L. Wright, New York.

Topsey. Scotch terrier bitch (Billy—They), by Mr. Dan O'Shea, London, Ont., to Dr. Al. Watts, Boston Mass.

Gipsey. Black, white and tan English harrier bitch, 2 years old Chapter.

When Mr. Den O'Shea, London, Ont., to Prof. W. W. Chapter.

When Mr. Den O'Shea, London, Ont., to Prof. W. W. Chapter.

When Mr. Den O'Shea, London, Ont., to Prof. W. W. Chapter.

When Mr. Den O'Shea, London, Ont., to Prof. W. W. Legare, Walhalla, S. C.

Prince Royal. Black, white and tan English setter dog, 4½ years old (Rob Roy—Juno), by Prof. W. W. Legare, Walhalla, S. C., to Mr. Dan O'Shea, London, Ont.

DEATHS.

Dan O'Shea, London, Ont.

DEATHS.

Count Maygo. Mr. Wm. Tallman, of Worcester, Mass., has lost his English setter dog Count Maygo, whelped September, 1881 (Count Noser-Maple). He was entered in the National Derby, Nellie Horlon II. whelps. Mr. H. T. Danforth, of New York, has had the misfortune to lose all of the litter from Nellie Horton by Dr. Aten's Glen.

Answerf to Correspondents.

J. E. W., Pittsburg.—We do not know the address.

Alpha.—Any of the usual grades of rifle powder will answer your purpose.

R. A. H., Brooklyn, N. Y., wants to know of some one who will make batteries for him.

HAWKEYE, Saratoga Springs.—1. A trifle of white is admissible. Yes. 3. Of the best. R. M. L.-Go to the International News Company, Beekman street, between Nassau and William.

between Nassau and William.

E. K., Philadelphia, —The gun you name is a very good one. We believe it to be of English make.

L. W. F.—What can I use to remove the oil and fatty matter from "coon skins" so as to render them suitable for mats? Ans. Scrape thoroughly with a dull knife.

A. T. P., Papillion, Neb.—We think that you would have to have such a gun as you desire made to order. W. R. Schaefer, of Boston, will make one for you. See his advertisements.

H. F. W.—Please inform me if a muzzle-loading shotgun costing about \$10. Ans. Yes; that is as well as a cylinder-bore breech-loader.

PRESTON, Dakota.—What effect in the shootine of a gun will be the

BOSKON, Will make the for You will as a breech-loader costing about \$18 will shoot as well as a breech-loader costing about \$18 will shoot as well as a cyinder-bore breech-loader.

Prastors, Dakota.—What effect in the shooting of a gun will be the use of brass shells \(\frac{1}{2} \) will short of the chambering? Ans. The shooting will not be so good as it would be if the shell fitted the chamber.

G. S.—Are there at the present time any wild animals, such as bear and parthers, at large in New York State? Ans. There as bear and parthers, at large in New York State? Ass. There as bear and parthers, at large in New York State? Ass. There as the read of the chambering? Ans. The shooting will not be so good as it would be if the shell fitted the chamber.

G. S.—Are there at the present time any wild animals, such as bear and parthers, at large in New York State? Ass. There as bear and parthers, at large in New York State? Ass. There are the time the chamber of the chamb

Price \$2.

W. D. B., New York.—1. My fox-terrier bitch will soon have pupples. She was, unfortunately, crossed by a mongred dog. I intend to drown the pupps as soon as bon will you let me know how to dry up her pupper and the pupper of the

Bifle and Tray Shooting.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

THE Adjutant Generals of the several States have been notified association, through the following one of Directors of the National Ridie Association, through the following one of the Comming international May Dean Size—We take pleasure in requesting a careful perusal of circulars herewith enclosed referring to the coming international military match between the National Guard (British volunteers) of Great Britain and the National Guard of the United States. Your attention is directed more especially to general order No. 11, issued by the Adjutant General and Commander-in-Chief of the State of New Juliant General and Commander-in-Chief of the State of New Juliant General and Commander-in-Chief of the State of New Juliant General and Commander-in-Chief of the State of New Juliant General and Commander-in-Chief of the State of New Juliant General and Commander-in-Chief of the State of New Juliant General and Commander-in-Chief of the State of New Juliant General and Commander-in-Chief of the State of New Juliant General and Competition of the team them to the service of his desideratum, we respectfully solicit your valued assistance. It is true that expert riffemen in all States are limited, yet a general order proming and develop latent material, but will enhance the interest competition among your national guardsmen or militia, will not only encourage and develop latent material, but will enhance the interest must also remember, in connection with the necessity of our town being represented by the most skillful marksmen obtainable in the United States, that the British volunteer team will be composed of exceptionally excellent shots, particularly at the longer ranges, and to increase the probability of success we must have a general competition and select the most available men strictly on recorded merit.

In the movement on the basis of upholding our national honor and reputation as marksmen, but she has guaranteed a trophy of money optional) to the value of \$50 for each member of her

BOSTON, April 29.—The geatlemen who participated in the regular weekly shoot at Walnut Hill to-day were rewarded by one of the most halmy of spring days. The sun shone brightly, warning the air most halmy of spring days. The sun shone brightly, warning the air or rather the air, came from the west during the morning, but about 2 o'clock it commenced to breeze up and blew quite freshly but not sunch so as to cause any trouble. There was a large number of gentlemen present, and, besides indulging in the regular sports, some practice at 500, 900 and 1,000 yds. avai indulged in. On Wednesday a team of the Massachusetts club will shoot against the Newport Club at Newport, and this fact led to the indulgence in a little team practice at Section 1, and this fact led to the indulgence in a little team practice at Newport, and this fact led to the indulgence in a little team practice at Newport, and this fact led to the indulgence in a little team practice at Newport, and this fact led to the indulgence in a little team practice at Newport, and this fact led to the indulgence in a little team practice at Newport. The subscription when the subscription was a new properties of the found below. The subscription match opened on Fast day had some entries for the first time yester day. The result of the day's shoot is given in detail, and is as follows:

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GARDNER, Mass., April 27.—At the last meet at the Hackmana. tange an unusual number were present and a general good time was the esult. Among those present were three members of the Ashburnhar

Pific Club. They were the guests of the Gardner Rifle Club. There were two scores of ten shots each, the distance was 200 yards, the inch ring and Creedmoor target combined being the one used. The work of each is told by the following score:

R.	C.	R.	C.	Tota	ls.
GF Ellsworth	47	86	46	188	98
A Jewett, M D92	46	88	44	180	90
A Mathews76	45	88	46	164	91
H. C. Knowlton 73	44	90	47	165	91
J N Dodge 87	47	76	44	163	91
H S Pierce70	45	81	44	151	89
GR Pratt	44	75	41	149	85
G C Cordale73	44	70	41	143	85
GC Howe72	46	70	44	142	90
F A Knowlton	42	63	42	130	84
Frank Parker	42	84	41	122	83
Charles Shumway	41	55	42	118	86
N Jewett, M D	42	53	42	109	84
R P Adams46	41	57	43	105	84
Fred Parker46	41	36	56	82	77
F Underwood24	35	27	43	61	78
After the chant the wicitors with	many of	the	Gardon	Club, ha	a for

After the shoot the visitors with many of the Garden Club, had a supper at the Central House. At the next meeting of the Garden Club, had a supper at the Central House. At the next meeting of the Garden Club it is proposed to make a day of it; put up a new target, fix up the building and improve the range in other ways.

ALBANY—The short range match at Renseslaerwyck was well attended. The air was raw and chilly, the sky was overcast, the light good and wind not troublesome. The men were in good condition, holding well and getting bullsoyes without much apparent difficulty. At the first distance all of the competitors had over an average of centers, and some were high up in the thirties, At the second distance the relative positions of the men were not materially changed, and nearly all succeeded in getting good totals. The scores were as follows:

4	4	5	5	5	4-32 62
4	4	5	4	D	4-30)
5	4	5	5	5	4-32 61
3	4	4	5	5	5-29 (01
4	5	4	4	4	5-29 60
5	4	4	5	4	4-31 500
4	4	4	5	5	5-32 60
4	4	5	4	3	4-28
4	5	4	5	4	5-81 1 59
4	4	4	4	4	4-28
4	5	5	4	4	4-31 58
4	5	4	3	4	3-27 5 00
	53454	5 4 4 5 5 4 4 4	5 4 5 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4	5 4 5 5 3 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5	4 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 3 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 4

NEWARK, N. J., April 30.—The shooting of the associated clubs in this city in the last match of the season has been excellent, the high set score being made by the Essex, and the Frelinghuysen a good second. Mr. Lynn, of the latter club, made a 50 target, the first that has been made in a match or tournament since last December. The following are the total scores: Essex 499, Frelinghuysen 469, Celluloid 455, Warren 482, Plymouth 433. The Committee on Shooting Fastival, which will probably be held at the Newark Shooting Park, has not yet made arrangements in full. The date and conditions will be mentioned in next week's issue. It is hoped the neighboring clubs will enter.

WAKEFIELD, MASS., April 29.—The Wakefield Amateur Rifle Association held the closing shoot in the March series at its range to-day, when the following scores were made by the winners of the

prizes:									
J Henderson5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5-46
Re-entry5		4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5-46
Re-entry5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4-46-138
H S Fisher5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4		4-45
Re-entry5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4-44
Re-entry4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	
D Ogilvie4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	543
Re-entry4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4-44
Re-entry4	5	4 5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4-46-133
W B Daniel5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4-46
Re-entry4	ã	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4-44-134
SB Dearborn4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5-46
Re-entry5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5-42
Re-entry4	ŝ	â	4	5	4	4	5	4	4-43-131
DH Walker	5	5	$\hat{4}$	4	â	4	5	4	
Re-entry4	ď	4	â	5	4	5	5	5	4 44
Re-entry5	â	â	$\hat{4}$	5	6	5	4	4	5-45-133
N Young3	8	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	5-40
Re-entry4	4	4	4	4	$\tilde{4}$	4	4	3	5-50
Re-entry4	å.	ã	ã.	$\tilde{4}$	5	4	4	4	4-41-131
R Howard4	â	5	ã	4	4	5	ã.		4-41
Re-entry4	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	
Re-entry4		ã	4	4	4	4	4	4	5-41123
DIGROT GITOOTTNG Politimore A		_	_	-		~ 11/	n d		

grouped. I should like to hear some other person's views on pistol Shooting.—32-CALIBRE.

ILLINOIS.—Oregon, April 27, 1882.—Here's from the Sinnissippies again. Our regular shooting day was April 19, but owing to a base rain storm the match was postponed until April 28, and was shot at the Collection of the match was postponed until April 28, and was shot at the Collection of the Collec

THE CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUB made the following scores on their grounds, Saturiay, April 29, at twenty halls each, thrown from their grounds, Saturiay, April 29, at twenty halls each, thrown from McIrg Tounds, Saturiay, April 29, at twenty halls each, thrown from McIrg Tounds, Saturiay, April 29, at twenty halls each, thrown from McIrg Tounds, Satiola 18, Bagron 12, Morris 12, Van Arnim 11, Farnsworth 10, Hosford 10, -J. E. H.

LYNN, Mass, April 25, -The Lynn Central Shooting Club held their weekly shoot at their grounds, near the Putnam House, Revere beach, to-day. There was quite a large party attending, considering the day. A strong casterly wind blowing across the grounds made good scores the exception. Six sweeps at clay pigeons were shot, and there was practice at glass balls. Owing to the increasing popularity of the clay pigeon, an extra trap will be placed in position for use next week. The team match at clay pigeons will be shot Tuesday, also the medal score and sweeps at pigeons and balls. The following scores were the result of the first twenty shots, Frost winning the medal score:

18 Webster.

18

Frost	Webster19
Johnson	McFarland
Moore	Sauborn18
Hatch	Blake13
Barry	Sawver
Morrill	Arkinson
Randall	Macallister11

Ties shot off as follows:

John Glaccum... 1 1 0-2 Chas Grainger... . 1 1 1-3
Dr Hudson... 1 0 1-2 Fr Jenner... . 0 0 0-0

* Dead out of boundary.

THE PITTSBURG GUN CLUB will hold a shooting tournament Friday of each week during the season on the ground on Herr's Island.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa.—The Oskaloosa Shooting Club will hold a shooting tournament at that place May 17, 18 and 19. There will be glass ball and clay pigeon matches. Special match will be shot at tame pigeons between C. W. Budd, of Jarlisle, Iowa, and Fred. Erd of St. Joseph. The secretary's address is W. E. Vernon, Oskaloosa.

of St. Joseph. The secretary's address is W. E. Vernon, OSKAIOOSA.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The members of the Capital City Gun Club
made the following scores Saturday, April 22—twenty balls each,
Soyds, Card rotary trap, screened. A cold wind blew, and rain fell
during part of the shooting: Dufour 18, T. King 18, Mills 18, Mack 17,
Wagner 17, Charles 16, H. King 15, Van Arnim 15, Farnsworth L.
Blagrove 13, Eldredge 12, Peck 12, Nagle 11, Stoddard 11.—J. E. H.

Wachting and Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

May 10—Knickerbocker Canoe Club, Review.

May 23—Southern Y. C., Professional Races.

May 23—Southern Y. C., Professional Races.

May 23—Southern Y. C., Professional Races.

May 25—Southern Y. C., Professional Races.

May 25—Southern Y. C., Professional Races.

May 23—Knickerbocker Canoe Club, Spring Races.

May 30—Seawanhaka Y. C., Opening Cruise.

May 30—Seawanhaka Y. C., Opening Cruise.

May 30—Dorchester Y. C., Union Regatta.

June 6—Hudson Hiver Y. C., Annual Regatta.

June 10—Atlantic Y. C., Ladies' Day,

June 18—Now York Y. C., Annual Matches,

June 19—Now York Y. C., Annual Matches,

June 19—Soston Y. C., Union Race, Dorchester Bay.

June 19—Season Y. C., Union Race, Dorchester Bay.

June 17—Seawanhaka Y. C., Corinthian Races,

June 17—Seawanhaka Y. C., Spring Matches,

June 21—Quincy Y. C., Spring Matches,

June 21—Quincy Y. C., Spring Matches,

June 21—Quincy Y. C., Spring Matches,

June 22—East River Y. C., Annual Matches,

June 23—East River Y. C., Annual Matches,

June 24—Eulul Y. C., Spring Matches,

June 25—East River Y. C., Annual Matches,

June 26—East River Y. C., Annual Matches,

June 28—East River Y. C., Annual Matches,

June 28—East River Y. C., Annual Matches,

July 24—East River Y. C., Annual Matches,

July 24—Larchmont Y. C., Annual Matches,

July 24—Larchmont Y. C., Annual Matches,

July 25—Bast River Y. C., Annual Matches,

July 26—Bast River Y. C., Annual Matches,

July 27—Quincy Y. C., First Championship Match, Nahant.

July 16—Hull Y. C., Second Championship Match, Swampscott.

Aug. 28—Beverly Y. C., First Championship Match, Swampscott.

Aug. 29—Beverly Y. C., Championship Match, Swampscott.

Aug. 29—Salem Bay Y. C., Second Championship Match,

Southern Y. C., Annual Matches,

July 23—Beverly Y. C., Championship Match,

Southern Y. C., Championship Match,

Sept. 4—Euli Y. C., Copen Regatta,

Sept. 4—Euli Y. C., Championship Match,

Sept. 4—Euli Y. C.

THE ROSLYN YAWL.

THE ROSLYN YAWL.

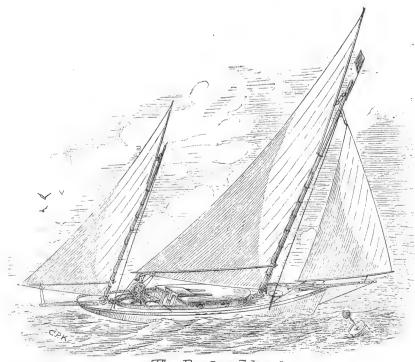
A SPECIAL adaptation of the principles of the yawl rig has been made by Mr. Ciapham, of Roslyn, L. I., and has been supplied to a number of the nonparells, as he terms the particular type of boat will be the points thought best in the sharple's usual rig have been combined with the disposition of the sail customary in the yawl. A very handy arrangement has thereby been secured, which serves its purpose admirably in small boats requiring only moderate area of canyas in proportion to length or size. The nonparell, being comparatively narrow and shoal at the same time, is an easy form to drive and does not necessitate the large spars of more powerful vessels. For this reason sprits and jib-headed sails which would not grard to simplicity, handiness and chaquess. For sporting purposes and operations in very shoal waters especially, the nonparells are perhaps without rival on the counts just named. Although a regular yacht is hardly to be deemed in normal condition unless able to beat

to windward, and therefore showing more or less board, the possibility of following game into the marshes and of entering creeks and bayous without any regard to sailing efficiency, is a consideration ever present with the hunting yachtsman, as well as with those rail or the possibility of following game into the marshes and of entering creeks and bayous with the hunting yachtsman, as well as with those rail channels into regions inaccessible to deep draft; boats. It is not intended here to open the question of seaworthiness of nonparells and boats of like order. Those who believe them equal to other yachts in this respect can find strong support in the assurances which Mr. Clapham has always given, and anything we might say would not be likely to influence seriously to the contrary those who have made up their minds beforehand. This matter may for the pways open to recording the observations of actual authenticated trials based on something more tanglible than hearsay evidence. For the latter we have very little respect, since of late so many theories about the superiority of single jibs and centerboards have been disputed by the lessons of competitive sailing.

If "the talk of the town" were really ought clee than the most superficial and unsubstantial myth, unworthy of a single carnest by several hours over a forty mile course, for it was a protound faith with many that a deep boat met with more resistance than a shoat bottom craft, that the keel was far less weatherly than the board, that "dragging" great weights could only hinder speed, and that splitting jibs lost much of the driving power of headsail. When it is borne in mind that with all these supposed drawbacks, the Madey of the old school lore will be measured in an instant. Yet, such idle theories were kept alive by being passed from mouth to mouth, till mere age gave to nonsense pure and simple, something like the weight of fact. Probably the reader will deem us justified in throwing to the winds all heresay talk as beneath the dignity of considera

sail, and her sailing qualities were improved every time. Her best point was always to windward and in rough water. Her draught was 36 inches.

The sonpared is a very fast boat, with probably no equal in this representation of the property of the canantras on a measurement of length, beam and period to the canantras on a measurement of length, beam and period to the canantras on a measurement of length, beam and period to the canantras of the state of the cutter. She ranks among the very finest of seagoing boats, notwithstanding the fact that her hull draws but a few inches of water. And she costs complete, when of equally good quality, one-third less than the sloop, and about one-half the price of an average cutter, size being equal.

"A nonpared sharple sixty feet in length by lifteen feet beam, can be built and rigged for \$2,000, and leave a fair margin of profit to her builder. Some of the specifications would be as follows: Planking or very flasts quality white pline, yellow pine, and convex Planking or very flast quality white pline, yellow pine, and convex planking the control of very flast quality white pline, yellow pine, and convex flast the property of the specifications would be as follower: Planking of very flast quality white pline, yellow pine, and convex flast the state of the specific planking of very flast quality white pline, yellow pine, and convert the property of the specific planking of cabin hardwood of various kinds varnished or oiled. Spars, sails and rigging, all of the very best. Galvanized iron windlass, two anchors, two cables, chocks, cleats, and lignum wits blocks complete, steering wheel, etc. A yacht of this size and kind will accommodate a party of ten or twelve Corinthians in comfort, and with two of them to handle her, will turn to windward, under dry decks, we appear that the planking of the property


The Roslyn Yawl.

peaked gaffs at the head do away with the long springing masts and give to the sail a flatter sit about the head, the peak purchase bringing a strain on the leach as desired. A yard is laced to the foot of the jib, the latter being set flying, and sprits take the place of booms on mainsail and mizzen. The latter can be readily furled by unshipping the sprit and smugging the canvas about the mast without lowering, a convenience when sail is to be taken off mizzen or under mainsail only, so that the same useful variety of sail plan is offered as in the regular yaw!

For larger boats, booms are substituted, the bowsprit increased in length and a permanent justay set up as well as a light shround added to the mizzen. In more powerful boats recourse could be had to gaffs in order to obtain a large spread, in which case, however, the distinctive features of the rigo of these boats would disappear. For a state of the mizzen in more powerful boats recourse could be had to gaffs in order to obtain a large spread, in which case, however, the both rig and boat appear to be exceedingly well adapted, and they are about one-third cheaper than round-biged boats into the bargain. How far they can fulfil the objects of regular yachting beyond this will probably be ascertaied this season with results no longer open to question. The Roslyn yawl rig has recently been supplied to a boat to be shipped to France for the artist Falcer. She is 367t, long, 9t. beam, the deck half in lin, square strips of different colored with altight compartments.

AND THE FISHING FLEET TOO.

with airlight compartments.

AND THE FISHING FLEET TOO.

THE Cape Ann Advertiser says that Nova Scotia builders of fishing smacks are showing a very decided leaning toward the English cutter in their latest models, which is very much to the credit of the Nova Scotians. It is our belief that Gloucester is on the point of following. The barrel bottoms have had their day. Now, let us have a little new blood to infres fresh ideas among the local talent along the Nova Scotians. It is our belief that Gloucester is on the point of following. The barrel bottoms have had their day. Now, let us have a little new blood to infres fresh ideas among the local talent along the Nova Scotians. It is our belief that Gloucester is on the point of following. The barrel was a little new blood to infreshing state the sarrely had been strained. The year of the present sishing fleet which the purely suppositious merits of the present sishing fleet which the purely suppositious merits of the present sishing fleet which the purely suppositious merits of the present sishing fleet which the purely suppositious merits of the present sishing fleet models have been straing. The yearching community has nearly been converted. What was the pride of the clubs but a few years ago has now lost caste. The beamy light draft is no more. What but a few years are was held up to ridicule is now received with high favor. Dept., low ballast, cuttor riges are driving out the ancient sloop. If mistermen may not soon take the cue.

The present agitation in favor of a modification of high bilegs and great beam is in accord with common sense and Foreser An Strakm. False pride, petty provincialism, spread-eaglisism and conservatism will be arrayed against the innovation. They always are in the struggle for any recomms. On the other hand the frightful annual life the sacrification of the provincialism, spread-eaglism and conservation and struggle for any recomms. On the other hand the frightful annual life the sacrification of the provincialism, spread-eaglism a

the brow languards and have been before out, and the foremast went over with the mainmast.

Our fishing vessels can be and should be so modeled, constructed, and fitted that they will not founder at sea except in case of collision, which accident is, of course, of rare occurrence, as the sea is a very wide field for vessels to sail and ride in. A vessel with her hatches, companionways, etc., well secured, will not sink by a sea breaking property of the sea o

LOADED CENTERBOARDS FOR CANOES.

LOADED CENTERBOARDS FOR CANOES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The sailing canoes of the Royal Canoe Club, of England, frequently carried exterboards of their from plate, weighing. Iffly or sixty control of the control of their from plate, weighing. Iffly or sixty proceed to the control of the control of the first plate of the Atlantic. A heavy from centerboard forms most excellent ballast when lowered, but it has some disadvantages. It is unhandy to lift in and out of the canoe, especially if the latter is bobbing about on broken water by a wharf. When fully housed in the centerboard box, it makes a good deal of top-heavy weight, and helps the canoe to roll. Acting on a hint given to me by Mr. W. P. Stephens, at Lake George last Angust, I have designed, and have had constructed a centerboard loaded with lead, in which the greater part of the weight is concentrated in the lead, in which the greater part of the weight is concentrated and on each side of this is riveted a sheet of from one-sixteenth of an inch thick. This makes a hollow centerboard of a total thickness of two-eighths of an inch, and weighing twenty-three pounds. Two light from frames, 7-16 of an inch wide, with long handles, are made to fit into the lower part of the inside of the centerboard. These frames are loaded with lead, and each then weighs thirteen pounds, thus making the total weight of the centerboard by pounds when fully loaded. This new board will, I think, be found to possess the following advantages:

The weight heling nower with less actual weight. I hope that my denomination of the centerboard with the pound will over the medium of the centerboard with the pound will over the medium of the centerboard with the medium power with less actual weight. I hope that my denomination of the centerboard when any long with the second of the centerboard with the pound will over the medium of the centerboard when the pound will over the weight the pound will over the weight the pound will over the weight to the centerboard of the centerboard.

ling advantages:

The weight being concentrated in the bottom of the centerboard gives better ballasting power with less actual weight. I hope that my depond board will give as much sail-carrying power as a 65-pound iron plate would.

The lead-loaded board will act as ballast even when housed in the cance, and will not make the cance roll, as the greater part of the weight is then within five inches of the bottom line of the keep. For the same reason, most valuable help is drouted in lightle box or had not been lowered. A button across the slot on deck will prevent the board being unshipped in the event of the cance turning bottom up.

or and me used being unshipped in the event of the canoe turning between the board being unshipped in the event of the lead can be got helow the keel by lowering the centerboard eight inches only. It is much easier to handle in removing it from the canoe or putting it on board. Instead of one heavy lift of fifty pounds, you first remove thirteen pounds of lead, then lift another thirteen, and finish with a lift of twenty-three pounds.

When a light centerboard only is wanted, leave the lead at home. This will in some cases save the necessity of a man keeping two centerboards.

In the accompanying drawing, at figure 1, the board is shown with he the accompanying drawing, at figure 1, the board is shown with

This will in some cases save the necessity or a man keeping who centerboards. In the accompanying drawing, at figure 1, the board is shown with one side removed, so as to bring the internal economy to view. Starting at F, the frame is continued to E, thence to D and L. It is not continued up to the top corner at C, but is taken across to M, continuing to I, it doubles back in a sort of loop, and is welded at N. This gives doubled strongh at M and By, where the greatest strain is. The dotted line A B shows the line of the keel when the board is lowered. The portion of the frame from E to about M is made of bar bron % deep by % in, thick, From E to L tt is chamfered off to an edge,

0 /-/ BI SHEET IRON 1/16" Thick × LEAD R 0 1 1-117 15 775. 13 668 Ruinanii miranianai maine Kainanianii mainai Ruinai Ruinai Kainai Kainai Kainai Kainai Kainai Kainai Kainai Ka Fig. 1.-CENTERBOARD FOR CANOE. (Scale 1/2 inch.

as shown by the line R.R.R., so as to cut the water easily. A hook is welded on at P, which hooks on to the king bolt. Where the sheet iron is, the frame is half an inch thick, where not covered with sheet iron—G.I. A, and F to O-It is five-eighths thick, so as to give a uniform—G.H. A, and F to O-It is five-eighths thick, so as to give a uniform—G.H. I. and the state of the content of the state of the centerboard. It continues past M and C to L, where it is outer edge of the centerboard. It continues past M and C to L, where it takes a jog inward for balf an inch to the line R IR. It follows the chamfer along the bottom of the board to near E, and up to F again. The upper corner L C M is composed merely of the two thicknesses of sheet iron, and is only an eighth of an inch thick, except where it widens out as it approaches the bar L M. This, while glving pleuty of strength, gives room for the chain shackle at C without thinning down and weakening the frame, and it also reduces somewhat the top-heavy weight of frame at the corner. These two sheets of iron, 1-16 of an inch thick, are riveted to the frame by copper rivets as shown, and are chamfer d off from L to D and D to E, to correspond with the chamfer d the frame. From C to L the edges of the sheets are brought together so as to continue the sharp edge. Figure 2 gives a



Fig. 2, - Section Through River. Full Size.

full-sized section at one of the rivets. The two frames which contain the lead are made of one-half by three-sixteenths high iron, hammered on the rivets as oven at each of the rivets of the rivet which are riveted in the frames before the melted lead is poured into them. These wires are shown by dotted lines. The frames are fitted with long handles V I and O J, which terminate in eyes I and J. Above the eye J is a button K, working on a bolt F, secured by two jammed nuts below. This makes it impossible for the lead to fall out if the centerboard is upside down. The eyes I and J project above the deck.

To take out the lead when the board is housed in its box, turn the button K, put your finger in the eye J, and lift out the forward lead frame, then by means of the eye I, drag the aft frame forward, and lift it out.

To take out the read what the eye J, and lift out the forward and frame, then by means of the eye I, drag the aft frame forward, and lift it out.

[I found it necessary to have the sheet iron taken to the saw works and hammered that before putting on, so as to take the "buckle" out. There is a knack about this work which needs an expert. The inner received to the frame, and the outside of the board should be japanned when finished, which will prevent any galvanic action by the contact in water of the iron and copper. Copper rivets work better than iron. I was fortunate enough to secure the services of a blacksmith who was an excellent workman and a very intelligent man. I had praviously drawn a full-sized sketch of the thing on a wide pine board, and I remained with the blacksmith while he did the work. The result was a most satisfactory job. I mention this, because it is by no means easy to get a new thing of this sort put into good shape. He is the contact of the whole thing was about fifteen dollars. That was here in Canada; what it would cost in the United States I cannot say. You cannot take too much pairs in elaborating a ching of this kind before having it made. In the course of incubation I made from sixteen to twenty different drawings before I got the thing fairly hatched.] The next point is the practical test, which will be made this summer, on the waters of Lake Outarlo and Lake George. Of this I will let you hear further.

ROBERT TYSON, Toronto Canoe Club.

CHICAGO YACHT CLUB.—At last meeting new club colors were adopted—swallow-tail in shape, cardinal field, blue cross with C. Y. C. in white letters. Fourth class for small yachts was readopted, as the club proposes to encourage the "school for the salion." This is a wise measure. Annual matches probably July-4. Capt. Prindiville's new sloop, the largest yacht yet built in Chicago, has been lampined by sloop, the largest yacht yet built in Chicago, has been lampined by Sloop, the largest yacht yet built in Chicago, has been lampined by D. Length over all 77ft, on load line 64ft, beam 19.10ft, depth 7ft, and 6ft, draft aft, with 9ft. forpward: centerboard 18ft. long, draft, with board, 18ft., mast 8dft, topmant 40ft, bowspit 88ft, boom 66ft, gaff with board, 18ft., mast 8dft, topmant 40ft, bowspit 88ft, boom 66ft, gaff S. There are 1,500/46. In her working salis, all made by Channon Bros., of Chicago. Accommodations consist of saloon, four state-rooms, pantry, galley and forecastle for live hands. Schooner idlet, Mr. A. Fisher, is now being overhauled. Skipper Cooley will remain broom and bowsprit, receive brass rail around the quarter and new appointments below. The schooner Countess of Dufferin, Mr. William Borden, has been almost rebuilt. Has had a fantail added aff and new appointments throughout. Sloop Cora will split jib in accord with counsels of Forest AND STREAM. Chicago yachtsmuch back and eye on the Eastern market, and now that the club has been family established, "sold to Chicago" may become a common

been firmly established, "sold to Cineago" may become a common occurrence.

DEMAND FOR KEELS.—How the times and tastes have changed! A small cutter was recently sold and since then two applications have been made to obtain the same boat at an advance. Again, a gentleman intended to buy a centerboard sloop hauled out at Staten Island, and while looking her over espied an imported keel boat from Boston which was not for sale. He conceived such a liking for her, however, that an advanted of the conceived such a liking for her, however, that an advanted of the conceived such a liking for her, however, that an advanted of the conceived such a liking for her, however, that an advanted of the conceived such a liking for her, however, that an advanted of the conceived such a liking of the conceived such as a distribution of the conceived such as the conceived such as the conceived such as a such as the conceived such a

and that if the board may once in a great while "cut across lots," with a free wind, so too the keel can work up in much less water than the fin without loss of efficiency to windward. Occasionally the board is a very good thing, but much oftener experience will decide in favor of the keel, to say nothing about internal accommodations.

in favor of the keel, to say nothing about internal accommodations. ANOTHER CUTTER, —The lines of a new single-hand hoat of 3 tons are well under way. She will be a flushed-decked cutter or yawl, arranged to be used interchangeably, 24ft. over all, 24ft. on water-line, 7tl. beam, 4½ft. draft, and 5½ft. depth of hold. She will have 2,000th. lead on her keel and about 1,000th. inside, and will have a very commodious forceastle, 11ft. long, to stow a crow if desired. The ekylight will be framed in mahogany and arranged in such a way that the cabin and forceastle respectively cut be comfortably entered through it. There will be include that can be comfortably entered through it. There will be included that the cabin composition of the composition o

tention soing to have lift the book possible. The least freeboard win NEW SCHOONER.—Varuna is the name of Mr. Geo. B. Hill's new schooner nearly finished in Palmer's yard, Noank, Conn. She is a fine, bold-looking ship, and quite up to the best in New York waters. Mr. Hill has had experience in keel yachts, and finds no good reason to go back to the board now going out of fashion altogether. His new ship is a keel boat 9fft, long on deck, Soft, load line, keel 80ft., greatest beam 23ft., depth 9ft., draft 9ft., keel, stem and post of white oak, keelsos deadwood, ceiling and deck-frame of yellow pine, frames, wales, planking of white oak, knees of hackmatack, deek of white pine, and fittings of mahogany. Mainmast 76ft., foremast 74ft., topmasts 40ft., bowspit outboard 24ft., flying jib boom boyond withe 14ft. mainboom 60ft., foreboom 28ft., maingaid 23ft., foregal 27ft., mastheads 7ft.

OSWEGO YACHT CLUB.—Wood Bros., of Boston, have nearly

14ft., mainboom 60ft., foreboom 28ft., maingaff 32ft., foregaff 27ft., mastheads 7ft.

OSWEGO YACHT CLUB.—Wood Bros., of Bostom, have nearly finished a deep keel sloop for Oswego owners. Length on deek, 30ft. Sin.; beam, 11ft.; draught, 6ft.; hold, 5ft. 6in. Ballast will be live tons inside and 3,0x0fts. lead on keel. We are glad to find our Lake friends taking to the Eastern style of build, in place of perpetuating should raft traps, copied from New York's fair weather fleet. There is not a finished to the last of the last properties and properties of the last properties and last properties of the last properties and last prope

ATALANTA.—Captain Outhbert, of Belleville, Ontario, is now here, overhauling the Atalanta, of America, cup fame, expecting to get on some private matches with New York yachts, as soon as in proper condition.

condition.

VOLUTE.—This keel sloop, originally the Boston Vision, has been sold by Mr. H. W. Eaton to Mr. C. A. Brown, who will lit her out at once at the Seawanhaka Basin, Staten Island. Mr. Eaton will build a

cutter.

DARE DEVIL.—In some remarks appended to Commodore Dillworth's letter last week concerning the Dave Devil, read "One of the ablest and 'smartest' hoats of her kind," in place of "smallest," etc.,

DOUBLE JIBS.—Recreation and Imperia, both formerly of New York, but now owned in Boston, will come out with double licad rig. One by one the sloops are disappearing.

ROSALIE.—Mr. Carson's sloop Rosalie, of Philadelphia, has set up a forestay. Split jibs or cutter 'principles in rig are steadily gaining in every yachting port on the Atlantic.

MAGGIE—This fifteen ton cutter will be shipned from Liverpool.

MAGGIE.—This fifteen ton cutter will be shipped from Liverpool about the middle of May.

CUTTERS.—Eight cutters were added to the Eastern Yacht Club last year.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

THE HAZARD POWDER COMPAN, WHO for so long have been located at No. 88 Wall street, recently moved into new and commodious quarters at No. 68 Pine street, New York, where they will be pleased to see or hear from their old friends. They still continue to manufacture all grades of powder as formerly, and we trust they will be oven more successful in their new offices than in the old ones.

more successful in their new offices than in the old ones.

CANNED GOODS.—We call attention to the advertisement of Wm. H. Cohen & Co., in this issue, who have all kinds of hemselically scaled goods. They are put up in handy form and are well nigh indispensable in the outfit of a yacht, or of hunting and fishing parties. They are a great convoince and enable the sportsman to partake of the luxaries of life while far from home.

BARGES AND MEARLS.—Messes, C. B. Wilkinson and John D. Leunon, who have done business under the firm name of Wilkinson & Lennon, have disorded partnership, and hereafter will do business sperately. They will both manufacture medals and badges, as formerly; Mr. Lennon remaining at the old stand, No. 142 Fution street, while Mr. Wilkinson is to be found at No. 8 John street, where each will, we trust, receive a generous partnerseg from sportsmen. The old firm had an excellent reputation for good workmanship.

THE STATEN ISLAND ATHLETIC CLUB, grounds, corner Bement and Henderson avenues, West New Brighton, S. I., will hold their spring games, open to all amateurs, on Saturday, May 20, 1882, commencing at 3:15 P. M.—Secretary, (Box 160, New Brighten, N. Y.)

WHEN AND WHY is "Ground Hog Day?"

HARD....

ABBEY & IMBRIE.

48 Maiden Lane, New York.

	SMALL	ARTIFICIAL	BAITS,	MOUNTED,	READY	FOR	USE.
Shrimp, red, each. Shrimp, natural col Very small fish Grasshoppers. Potato Bug Bees, Hard Body Bees, Chenille Body Crickets.				SOFT	rassnoppers, e Frogs, large Progs, small Helgamite, or D Fluttering May Creepers	obson, lar	ge, medium or small.

ARTIFICIAL MINNOWS, MC	UNTE	D, I	REAL	Y F	OR U	E.				
Angel or Devon. Fancy, Solid			.75	.80	85	.95	1.15	1.30		
Plain Jointed			.90 1.10		.95	1.05	1.15		50 80 2.00	
Fancy "Caledonian, extra quality Caledonian,		.50	1.30	.55 .	50		1.70	.75		
Protean Phantom	50		.65	.60	75	.80	.90	1.00	.20	
Metal Eels			.80		.65	1.00	0.0			

Orders received from persons residing in cities in which the dealers keep a full line of our goods will not be filled at any price.

B. F. NICHOLS & CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.,

HEXAGONAL SPLIT BAMBOO FISHING RODS.

REMOVED TO 153 MILK STREET.

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Turkish, Virginia and a small portion Perique. This Cigarette is a new mixture. Very fine and ricet. Stand unrivalled for Purity. Drugs or Medication. Only the ch Cigarette Paper Used.

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FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR.

Rare old Virginia.

NEW VANITY PAIR.

Half Turkish and Half Virginia.

New mixture since January, 1882.
Very fine and very mild—none like it.

Sold in all Civilized Countries.

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Maine Map.

THE HEADWATERS OF THE

Aroostook, Penobscot and St. John

RIVERS.

COMPILED BY

THOMAS SEDGWICK STEELE,

Author of "Canoe and Camera."

This is the latest and best map of the great canoeing region of Northern Maine. It comprises the country described in Mr. Steele's book, "Canoe and Camera," and the forthcoming volume, "Paddle and Portage." It embraces a portion of CANADA on the north and NEW BRUNSWICK on the east of Maine, and is an invaluable guide for the sports-way and to quiet in the two volume to country.

man and tourist in that wonderful country.

The chart is 20x30 inches, printed on Government survey paper and mounted on cloth. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, \$1.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.,

39 Park Row, New York,



PARRAR'S POCKET MAP OF MOOSEHEAD Lake and the North Maine Wilderness, a valu-Let are and the North Maine Wilderness, a valuable companion for the sportsman, hunter and limited the state of the companion of the sportsman, hunter and the companion of the companion of the sast region. Neatly bound in cloth covers. Price, postage, by mail, 30 cents. CHARLES A. J. FARRAR, Jamaica Plains. Mass.



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Smoking SET: The GEM Cigarette maker, Finger Cigarite Smoking Shelder, & Book of pure rice paper, all mailed for 40cts. In stamps, Circular free, Ivos & Co. Mirs New Haven Conn.

THE NEW AMERICAN Breech-Loading Shot Gun.



For close, hard shooting excels all others. Extra heavy guns for ducks a specialty. Send stamp for circular. C. S. SHATTUCK, Manufacturer, Hatfield, Mass.

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will find it to their advantage to call a Headwith that the their advantage to can a reactive quarters, where they constantly can find a full assor ment of Song and Fancy Birds, also a kinds o rare animals adapted for Zoological Gardens an Show purposes.

Chas. Reiche & Bro.,

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WE WILL BUY

Live Rocky Mountain Sheep, Beavers, Antelopes, Wolverines, Whooping Cranes, Prairie Chickens, Quails, Woodducks, Wild Turkeys, etc.



The Fishing Season for 1882 promises to be

A agood one.

Now is the time to have your Rods and Reels Repaired and put in order.

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55 Court sireet, Brooklyn, manufactures fine Rods and Reels, and makes a specialty of Repairing. Call and examine the Speckled Beauties that I have on exhibition, weighing from ½ to 2 lbs. 10 oz.



Pittsfield, Mass. Cuts Free. Full-Length COT, in this case \$10. LOUNGE, in this case, \$8 Sold everywhere by the Trade

DEMUTH BROTHERS.



Artificial Eyes for Taxidermists and Manufacturers.
Also, all kinds of Glass Work done to order.
Catalogue Free of Charge by Mail.
ADJUSTABLE CHAIR
ADJUSTABLE CHAIR
MANUFACTURING CO. 89 WALKER ST.

Smokers' Match Box.



(Patented Feb. 14, 1882.) THE SMOKERS' COMFORT, THE SPORTSMAN'S DELIGHT, AND EVERYBODY'S MATCH BOX.

MATCH BOX.

Simple in Construction.

This box is made with a struck up hinge without any solder; the division between the match and so strong and durable that it will last a lifetine; so strong and durable that it will last a lifetine; weighs less than two ounces: convenient to carry in any pocket; there is nothing in the market like it.

Cannot get out of order; It is always ready.

cannot get out of order; it is always ready. You can always get a light in the wind or in the dark. The fuse can be obtained at any segar store, The boxes made are of two qualities German Silver, price 75cts. Brass and Nickel, 59cts. Both sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. A liberal discount to the trade. Sent by express C. O. D. Agents wanted in all the large cities and towns. For sale in all the segar stores, news depots, &c. Address

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PHOTOGRAPHY.

which has now, with the use of suitable instruments and instruction, been brought within the reach of all, any requested to send to us for complete catalogues of the best, cheapest and most compact outlist in the market.



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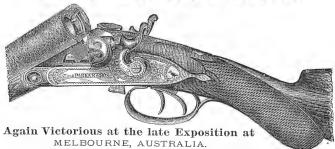
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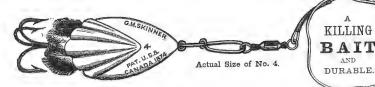
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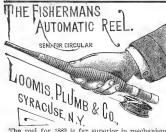
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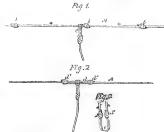
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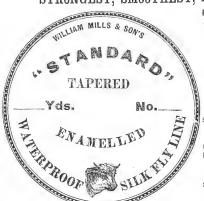
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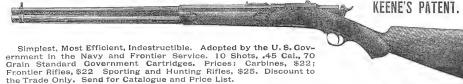
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The Seven Years' War.

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Cardinal RedbirdWinters in New York.
The Winter in New Brunswick.
Drumming of Spruce Partridge.
GAME Bad Ann GUN.
Jim Grow on a Rumway.
Selling Snow Buntings for Reed
Birds.
Little Boson Bench Show.
The Cleveland Bench Show.
The Cleveland Bench Show.
The Cleveland Bench Show.
The Cleveland Bench Show.
The Claren Years' War.
Outnage on the Innocents.
Camping Out.
The Clarend White Deer.
Big Game Destruction.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
To Palemon.
West Virginia's Showing.
The London Fishery Exhibition.
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OHR READERS will confer a favor by sending us the names of such of their friends as are not now among the subscribers of the Forest and Stream, but who would presumably be interested in the paper.

A BIT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THERE are some chapters of political economy not included in the text books. One of these is printed in the FOREST AND STREAM to-day. Mr. Lucius L. Hubbard has taken some pains to gather facts and figures showing just what game protection in Maine means when computed in dollars and cents. There is nothing sentimental nor hypothetical in Mr. Hubbard's paper; it is a plain statement of facts and figures, based on the actual experiences of the writer and a number of his friends. The facts detailed and the conclusions deduced from them show most conclusively the economic value of proper game protection in Maine. What is true of Maine is likewise true of the game regions of other States to which sportsmen tourists resort, and Mr. Hubbard's paper will be found a very valuable document wherever the campaign is waged against the prevailing ignorance, stupidity and improvidence which permit the extermination of the game supply.

A MICHIGAN METHOD.

THE members of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association appear to have come to the conclusion that the present game laws of that State, although not altogether perfect, will answer every purpose for which they are intended, provided only that they can be enforced. At the last meeting President Holmes very wisely suggested that the efforts of the Association should be directed toward securing the needed enforcement of the law; and after some discussion of the subject it was decided to engage a suitable man "to act as Game Warden and Missionary, to spend his time in enlightening the people as to the objects and benefits of Game and Fish Protection, to form Game Protection Clubs, and secure obedience to the Game Laws by moral suasion where he can, and prosecute offenders to the full extent of the law where he must." The auxiliary clubs of the society were taxed for a fund to sustain the effort, and contributions from clubs and individuals invited.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Associa-

tion, held March 8th, Hon. Cyrus W. Higby, of Jackson, a well-known worker in the cause of game protection, was engaged to fill the office named above for the current year. We are advised by Mr. Wm. B. Mershon, Secretary of the Association, that an effort will be made to start Mr. Highy on his important mission immediately, and to that end all Michigan sportsmen and the sportsmen who repair to Michigan from other States are invited to contribute to meet the necessary expenses.

This undertaking of the Michigan Society will be recognized by those who have had practical experience in such matters as most wise and commendable. The one great obstacle in the way of making our game laws respected is the far-reaching misapprehension of their spirit and intent by the great mass of the people.

So long as the dweller in the town and the dweller in the country are alike ignorant of what and why these laws are, so long will the best statute ever framed be practically a dead letter. And, on the other hand, just so soon as the people can be made to understand that the game laws are for the public good-in the widest and truest sense-then will they respect and obey them. To explain to the people of Michigan, to the farmers, land owners, lumbermen and pioneers, that the protection of game and fish is for the benefit of all, this is the important task undertaken by the Michigan Association, through their delegate, Mr. Higby. We shall watch the progress of his work with great interest; and we commend other societies in other States to watch closely too, with a view to imitating it if it shall prove successful, as we believe it will.

Mr. Higby might find an effective tract in the discussion, 'Does Game Protection Pay?" on another page of the present issue of this journal.

THE VERY LATEST.

THIS is an age of progress. In the arts and the sciences discoveries are being made each day which are more and more astonishing. We cross the ocean in seven days, the continent in the same space; we talk in our ordinary tones to people miles away, or listen to words that have been stored up in a little box for a week or a year. The man who uses the rod or the gun finds that the implements of the chase are constantly improving, but he sees, too, that with this improvement the objects on which these impliments are to be used are becoming so much more scarce as practically to neutralize the advantages which might be expected to follow from the use of superior weapons.

So we hear on all sides grumbling about the scarcity of game. People seem to feel that they are personally aggrieved because there are not now as many woodcock, snipe and ruffed grouse in our covers as in bygone years, while the few old-time hunters that are still to be found on the plains along the line of the railroad, talk sadly of former days of game plenty, when it used to be necessary to get up in the night and drive the buffalo away from the camp, when the deer could be jumped from every ravine, or found in the brush along every stream, when it was not an unusual thing for a band of antelope to walk up within fifty steps of the wagon in the gray of the morning, to see what the unusual object was.

There are still some localities where game is reasonably abundant in the West, and where a man who "understands himself," or even a tenderfoot, if he will submit himself wholly to his guide, may kill game enough to satisfy him, even if he be the veriest butcher that ever whetted a knife. Up to within a few years the valley of the Yellowstone River has been a magnificent hunting ground. Many varieties of large game abounded there, and, as it was always rather a bad Indian country, there was not enough hunting done by white men to very greatly reduce the supply. The progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad, however, has changed all this. The Indians have been run out and the white men have had a chance to do what they could toward killing off the game. The consequence is that a man must spend more time in the field and undergo a bit more of roughing it now than formerly, if he comes back with trophies of the chase. To one class of sportsmen, it is true, it matters little whether game be abundant or not. They can give just as big an account of their provess when they come home. Much has been said about the facility with which the sportsman draws on his imagination for the facts (sic) and the details of his experience, and it is believed by many that this species of the genus homo is, if the truth be told, little better than a liar.

A plan, however, has been elaborated by some Western genius (or rather by a concatenation of several geniuses) which | Game Exterminating Club.

does away with the necessity of any untruths on the part of individuals who go to Montana for the purpose of hunting big game. The prospectus of the "Yellowstone Valley Hunting Club," which lies before us, offers very exceptional advantages to the tyro who desires to have some basis of fact on which to found the boasts that he will make on his return to the East. The object of this club is to systematize game slaughter in the Yellowstone Valley "for the benefit of tourists and the world at large." It proposes to arrange matters so that the intending hunters can "at once proceed to the field, the habitation of that particular class of game as best suits their tastes and convenience; whereon they can best enjoy themselves, and gain the object of their visit without dissatisfaction or delay"!!! We are told that the active members of the club include "the most famous scouts, hunters and marksmen of the present day," and that each active member is expected to inform the secretary of any considerable amount of game that he may know of, the kind and amount, and all details connected therewith. secretary will then mail such information to each member -thus, if there is a herd of buffalo approaching from one direction, a band of elk known to be lurking in another. black-tail deer plenty on one range, or red deer unusually numerous on a certain stream, then in a short time each member has correct and full information in regard to game all over this vast hunting ground, and parties of any number can, under direction of the club and its scouts, approach and capture the game without loss of time or needless labor and expense. At each fall hunt the active members will take the field with a full supply of everything needful for as many visitors as may signify their desire to join." Everything, from guide down to gun and ammunition, will be furnished by the club—at a price—and the visiting member will be just taken in and cared for by the boys.

And how much do our readers suppose is the initiation fee to this prince of "sportsmen's clubs?" Only \$2. Any one may become a member by sending this trifling amount to the secretary, and this payment will entitle him to all the benefits "arising therefrom," whatever that may mean. You see it is not going to be aristocratic, this club; it is broad enough to contain the whole male population of the Union at \$2 apiece. Any one may belong. Think well of it, you who have never killed anything bigger than a red squirrel or a rabbit. never killed anything bigger than a red squirrer of a rabbit.

Could \$2 be better invested? Think well of it, you mighty
Nimrods from over the sea, making your annual pilgrimages
westward only to become the dupes of Buckskin Jo and
Rattlesnake Ben. Think of enjoying the advantages of the combined skill and experience of "the most famous scouts, hunters and marksmen of the present day"-and all for \$2. Can you resist it?

HUNTING MADE EASY. HE LESSON OF PRAIRIE AND MOUNTAIN, THE COMPLETE FRONTIERSMAN GAME KILLING AND INDIAN FIGHTING. In 12 Easy Lesson Practical Instruction. Price, \$2.

If the game should last more than one season we presume that the philanthropic Yellowstone humanitarians, having reaped a goodly harvest of crisp \$2 bills, will be in a financial condition to add some very desirable latest improvements to their self-denying scheme for the amelioration of the sportsman's lot and the benefit of tourists and the world at large. For instance, by an adoption of the burglar alarm systemwith which they are presumably familiar-they might intersect all the ravines, plateaus and hills in the Yellowstone Valley with wires, all converging to the "club room," so that every time a brute stirred anywhere in the territory covered by the club, an alarm would be given, and the exact whereabouts of the game shown by the indicator in the club room. A large stock of game might also be corralled in substantial enclosures, where the timid tourist could pump away with his repeating rifle, having, so to speak, a dead sure thing of it. Or the animal might be roped and tied to a post and then slaughtered by proxy. In this case the "sportsman" could advance, and, without soiling his kid gloves or disarranging his necktie, touch the rifle which is held, aimed and fired by an active member, thus sparing our tenderfoot friend the shock of the recoil. Thus the "sportsman" could kill his game on the same principle as that by which the Prince of Wales, when he lays a corner stone, touches the block with a silver trowel.

In fact the brain reels as it contemplates all the advantages which this club offers. There is only one thing against it, and this is that its life will be so short. The game will last just about one year. The title of the club should be changed and we recommend for its new style The Yellowstone Valley

DOES GAME-PROTECTION PAY?

Editor Forest and Stream

T has been asserted that the game which lives and breeds in the forests of Maine is an important source of revenue to many of the citizens of that State. This assertion is, doubtless, accepted as true by all who hear it, but often with only a vague idea of its force, and of the facts upon which it is based, and that too by the very persons who most often make the assertion. I herewith submit a few statistics, compiled and arranged with care that they might rather understate than overstate the average amount of money which is brought into the State for each moose, caribou and deer killed there during the summer season by tourists. The region covered by my figures is reached most easily via Bangor, and includes Moosehead Lake, the two branches of the Penobscot River, the Allagash River, and tributaries of all of them, an area greater perhaps than one-half the total area of wild lands in Maine visited by sportsmen for their game.

The table gives the results of a series of tours made by thirteen gentlemen, either alone or accompanied by one or more friends, and includes all of the tours ever made by them, together with all of the moose, deer, and caribou ever shot by them in Maine. For present purposes I shall confine myself largely to the moose. The reader will then be able to judge for himself how much the force of the argument is lessened by including in my calculations the other members of the deer family. It must be remembered that deer are found in greater numbers and in many more accessible places than in Northern Maine, while the range of the moose in the United States is now confined almost exclusively to a small section of that State. It may also be taken for granted that the majority of tourists, or "sportsmen," would give vastly more to be able to shoot a moose than they would to shoot a deer or a caribou.

I have gathered the facts herein set forth from such of my friends as could be reached conveniently, and their figures are in many cases taken from the record. In others they are approximate only, but are believed to be very nearly correct. I am convinced that if statistics could be had of all tours made through the Maine forests by sportsmen and others, in search of fish, game and recreation, they would show a much greater ratio of money spent to game taken than is shown by the following

TABLE OF TOURS MADE IN MAINE BETWEEN THE YEARS 1868 AND 1881.

	No. of tours.	No. of tourists com- posing parties.	No. of guides employed.	No. of days out.	Am'ts puid to Guides at \$2.75 per diem.	Total expense in Maine.	Large game taken.
A	3	9	5	78	\$314 OO	\$712.58	1 calf-moose 1 deer.
В	2	5	5	35	231 00	531 00	None.
$C \ldots \ldots$	1	2	1	14	33 50	157 00	None.
D	10	15	12	140	462 00	1,528 00	None.
E	5	48	24	101	1,381 00	2,880 00	1 bull-moose.
F	8	32	16	67	924 00	1,920 00	1 bull-moose.
G	10	27	17	260	716 00	1,820 13	1 cow-moose.
H	3	8	5	41	. 114 00	402 12	1 caribou, 2 deer. None.
ı	6	6	0	?	Nothing	380 00	None.
J	7	7	1	?	63 00	450 00	None.
¥	10	12	4	150	175 00	1,129 00	2 bull-moose.
L	2	7	7	34	411 00	843 46	None.
M	3	7	4	91	866 00	650 00	1 bull-moose, 2 caribou, 1 deer.
Total	65	185	101	1011	\$5,235 50	\$13,403:29	7 moose, 4 cari- bou, 4 deer.

From the above it appears that in 13 years 65 tours have been made by the parties mentioned, which is equivalent to one tour by each of them in each of 5 successive years. In 5 years then these parties spend an aggregate of 1,000 days in the woods, employ 100 guides, pay them \$5,000, expend altogether in the State over \$13,000, and kill 7 moose, 4 caribon and 4 deer. At this rate they would in 1 year spend 200 days in the woods, employ 20 guides, pay them \$1,000 and leave in Maine \$2,600, and would kill an average of 1.4 moose, ,8 caribou and .8 deer!

Unfortunately the means are not at hand of estimating with any degree of accuracy the number of sportsmen who visit the Moosehead region annually, either absolutely or as compared with the number of such as visit all other wild regions of Maine. It is almost beyond doubt, however, that this number increases from year to year, and if some method could be devised to ascertain it, even approximately, for each season hereafter, the result would doubtless be productive of good. The force of the above figures is, however, in no degree lessened by omitting these larger comparisons.

Let us now see how much two enterprising hunters get from a month's work in the early spring on the moose grounds. Four instances have been known in recent years where parties of two hunters each have thus taken, out of season an average of 20 moose per party. Suppose the carcasses of 20 moose weigh 12,000lbs. dressed, and that half of this meat

if saved and brought to market, would pring 10 each, or $200\ more-500\ in$ all. Deducting $60\ for$ expenses, we have \$250 as the net profits of each man.

According to our table, 20 moose, if killed by tourists in one season, would bring into the State over \$37,000, and distribute among 286 guides \$14,300, or \$50 per man!

The moose killed by tourists are in a great majority of cases bulls, for reasons not necessary to state. The "crust-hunter," on the contrary, is likely to kill as many cows as bulls, for he comes upon and exterminates entire "yards" of these creatures, in which the females are apt to predominate. Now, 20 moose, of which the majority are females, if unmolested by the professional hunter during the close season, ought in 5 years to increase by reproduction so as to number 100 by the end of that time.

Suppose we allow 10 per cent. for decrease from natural causes, and 20 per cent. for decrease from hunting by professionals at legitimate seasons, our herd would still contain Of this number 50 bulls and cows might be shot by tourists in 5 years, and, by the same figures as before, their capture would bring into Maine over \$90,000, distribute among the guides over \$35,000 of that sum, and still leave a nucleus of 20 moose to keep the supply good for generations to come, or until the forests of Maine shall have become farms and the moose driven away for want of shelter, which may a kind Providence prevent! In a word then, two hunters destroy in one month, at a profit of \$500 to them-selves, a self-perpetuating source of income, which, if protected, would yield to them and their brother-guides \$7,000, and to other citizens of their State \$11,000 yearly, for an indefinite time.

To place my deductions beyond criticism, I know I should include caribou and deer in them, not, however, at the rate of four of each of the latter to seven moose, because deer and caribou are very little hunted for their hides, in the Moosehead region at least. As previously intimated, it is difficult to form any estimate of the exact value of game as an incentive to tourists to bring their money into Maine, and of any one kind of game as compared with another. prefer to leave the matter to the general reader in the hope that additional facts may be elicited on the subject.

Not only is the game of Maine an attraction to very many of her visitors, but the fish is equally so, to perhaps a larger number of persons, and when we reckon, in our calculations, the number of fishermen who come annually to Maine's troutstreams, and the families they bring with them, to remain at convenient localities near by, the income thus derived by the people of the State must swell into thousands and thousands

or dollars annually.

This subject is almost limitless, but leads invariably to one conclusion; that if communities on the borders of the game-lands have their own interests and prosperity at heart, they will see the necessity of preserving this source of revenue for the general good, and not allow it to be selfishly destroyed for the benefit of a few. I sincerely hope that others who have a greater pecuniary interest in the subject than myself may succeed in their efforts to induce a hearty co-operation in the enactment of proper game-laws, and make co-operation in the engenness of respective provision for their rigid enforcement.

Lucius L. Hubbard.

Рипладелента's "Jack."—Our readers may perhaps recall the account published in this journal some time ago of "Jack," the English railway dog. It now appears that Philadelphia has just lost a well-known canine character of the same name, whose penchant for riding quite won the affections of a number of the street car drivers and conductors. Jack made his appearance some ten years ago on one of the Lancaster avenue cars, and being kindly treated by the employes of the road, soon became an habitual rider on the cars to and from the depot. One very curious thing was that the dog would never ride on any other cars than those from the Lancaster depot, and he never made a mistake, even when many other cars were in line. During his ten years of service as a streetcar dog, Jack had met with a number of accidents. He was 'laid up" with a broken leg six times; suffered numerous other like hardships, and at last met an ignoble end at the hand of some assassin. Jack was found the other morning shot and killed. His skin has been stuffed, to stand in state over the depot entrance; and the conductors and drivers have taken up a collection to go for a reward for the apprehension of his assassin.

CAMPING OUT .- The dealers tell us that people do not camp out now so much as formerly. They infer that this is so because the demand for camping utensils is not what it This is easily accounted for by the increased number of hotels and boarding-houses in some of the great hunting grounds where formerly it was necessary to camp. There are very many more hotels and lodges in the Adirondacks, at the Rangeleys, in Florida, and elsewhere, than there were five years ago. The tourist who has tried camping out once is much inclined to go to a hotel afterwards, if he can find one to go to. This is, in fact, the most sensible

RIFLE SHOOTING has made such progress of late years —a large portion—is sold at logging-camps and elsewhere at that the experts are now calling for more finely gradua 6 cents per pound. The profit would be \$860. The hides, targets. A letter on the subject will be found elsewhere. that the experts are now calling for more finely graduated

The Sportsman Tourist.

DUCK FLOATING ON THE BIGBY.

One Indian summer day in South Alabama 1 took "a float" on the Bigby River for ducks and other game. A float is a trij (down stream, of course) in a skiff or open boat, the edges of which are so stuck around with switch-cane that its inmates are concealed from view, while they can see out on every side.

My guide on this occasion was Kirk, of Martin's Ferry, a woodsman and hunter skilled in the use of paddle and oar. Poor Kirk has long lain in the grave, a vietim of the swamp fever, by the side of him of the river he loved so well, and this notice of him will seniand many a true sportsman of his merits as a hunter. Kirk was waiting for me at the river, his skill was ready, and with his assurance that the "river was just alive with ducks," I took my ssett in the bow, where I was to handle the guns while my guide steered the boat. Kirk had only his rille lying near him, while I had two guns, a heavy and a light one, the latter to kill the crippled game. We were to float down until we met Captain Ham and his little steamer, the Clara, when we were to be taken aboard with our boat and carried back to our place of embarkation. I obeyed my guide's injunction to "keep a sharp lookout," I closely scanned the river below me as it lavg glistening in the morning's sunlight; with my spyglass I looked under the overhanging willows and into the little nocks and corners along the shore. Very soon a fine flock of mullards emerged from under the willow that had hidden them from our view. One by one they came out, and gazed without any signs of fright at the green floating mass that our boat appeared to be. As soon as the plumage of these birds was plain, and the bright he merald green of the drakes' heads was distinct (for by this time the current had silently carried us near to them) I with one barrel on the waiter and the other on the wing, killed seven of these fine fowls and received most gracefully the compliments of Kirk upon my skill. All sportsmen know how animating a good beginning is in a day's sport, and how the expe

and just below Kirk discovered standing on the heights a flock of turkeys. We allowed our boat to float directly under them, so as to be concealed, then my companion went ashore, took off his shoes and tied his ritle to his back with his suspenders, and ascended the cilif in a zig-zag fashion. Almost as soon as he reached the top the sharp crack of the rifle told the doom of a big gobbler that was thrown down to me. Kirk's gobbler took away all appetite for killing mallards, but not for lunch, so we kindled a fire and fell upon our eatables with a hearty zest, while I was entertained with hunting stories. We got adrift again and floated lazily on, not earing much for the ducks that we would sometimes drift upon so noiselessly that we would eatch them asleep upon logs with their heads tucked under their wings. Our boat was nearly full, and often we did not disturb the slumbers of the solitary old drake as he enjoyed his siesta on a log.

bers of the solitary old drake as he enjoyed his siesta on a log.

As we pass Spring Bluff we hear the mellow notes of Steve Brown's horn vainly endeavoring to call back his dogs from the pursuit of a deer. The deer's crossing place on the river was only a quarter of a mile below, and Kirk took hisplace quickly in the middle of the boat, seized his oars and pulled hard and fast that we might intercept him. We were just in time to see a big buck take to water, and a few pulls on the oars brought us in range of him. Kirk threw up his rille, took steady aim and fired but only wounded him. We could travel faster than the deer in water, and the skiff was soon alongside of the deer, and Kirk took him by the horns. A deer sinks like lead when shot dead in water, and we had to maneuvre well to get him to the shore. Kirk proposed to mount and ride him ashore, as we were towed along, but to this I objected, thinking it best to gain a little time for Brown's dogs to come. The dogs soonarrived, and seeing the situation of things swam out to our assistance;

with their aid the deer was killed, landed, disemboweled and was soon lying with our game in the boat. We were soon adrift again, and long shadows on the Bigby's bosom told us the day was closing. Away below we heard the welcone sound of the Clara's double whistle. As the current carries us down our game is counted: Thirty-seven mallards, six teals, and one deer and turkey are our trophies. Two great black columns of smoke are now just below, and the steamer sweeps around the bend in full view. The broad, good-humored face of Captain Ham greets us from the roof, as he calls out, "What do you want?" In reply, I seized a dead mallard by the legs and waved it in the air. The alarm whistle was blown and the engine slowed, and as we ride the waves alongside, our friends, the officers, welcome us with hearty greeting. Old Captain Bennett, the mate, seized our rope as we threw it aboard, then I was jerked on the steamer by the arm and our boat hauled up. We return the captain's compliments to our skill by presenting him with the turkey, while good old Sam Rowe must needs treat us all around, except the captain. P. B. M.

THE TEXAS BLUE CAT.

THE TEXAS BLUE CAT.

THIS is as pretty a country about here as man may wish his eyes to rest upon or feast upon. To-day Mr. William Elliot, a citizen of this place, and myself, rode around the country some twenty miles, and I was continually flying off into raptures of admiration; even I, who am an old fellow who has seen a great deal of the world. Imagine a great rolling prairie, the smooth undulations sometimes rising so high above the surrounding country, that being on top of one, the eye has an unobstructed sweep for miles and miles, and miles, so that you seem to stand on the loftiest spot in the center of a round island in the sea, and feel that if you could mount a little higher, you could see the billows breaking upon the shores all around. So strong is the hallucination that you hear, or seem to hear, the tumultuous, confused roar of the waves as they dash themselves to pieces on the shore. Observe dark lines of forest crossing the rolling prairie in every direction; these are the timbers that mark the courses of the streams. The dark, rich green of the prairie is often broken upon by great beds of wild flowers, and the breezes from the "sweet south" are heavily laden with the odors stolen from there. As we stood upon one of these undulations, one of the mighty billows of the prairie sea, and looked over the subjacent country, I said to my friend Elliot: "Here was Paradise, and here was the Garden of Eden. Here Adam and Eve disported themselves, fresh from the hands of God.

'Adam, the goodlest man of men since born,

'Adam, the goodliest man of men since born, His sons; the fairest of her daughters, Eve.

The San Gabriel yonder was the true Euphrates." "And where," said Elliot, "was the bower?

'To the nuptial bower He led her, blushing like the morn."

"And where," said Elliot, "was the bower?

To the nuptial bower

He led her, blushing like the morn."

"It is gone," said I, "with Adam and Eve, but they could not take Paradise away with them. Thus we old chaps who set our whole hearts on money, can't pull it in the holes with us when we go."

But enough of this; let Adam and Eve take care of themselves; let's go back to the mutton. The soil of this country is jet black, of enormous fertility, and when it rains it sticketh, to be sure. It will easily produce sixty bushels of corn to the acre, seventy-five to 100 bushels of oats, (the latter igure is often exceeded) 400 to 600 pounds of lint cotton, and twenty to thirty-five bushels of owns, and twenty to thirty-five bushels of wheat. These agricultural resources, in connection with its unsurpassed natural pasturage for stock, make it a country in which we ought to live contented and happy. If a man cannot be prosperous in such a country as this, he should have bis ears pulled off and a poor dog's ears planted in their place. And yet he would discredit and bring disgrace on the dog's ears. The people about here are not only well to do, but many of them are very rich, and growing richer fast.

What a pity a man's foresight is not as good as his hind-sight! And yet if it were so, we would all be so smart that we could not cheat and swindle one another, and there would be rich together, so there would be no poor folks for usto lord it over and strut before, and this would make us very misrable. On the whole, it is perhaps better that our foresight in not so good as our hindsight. When I first saw this country in 1859, I could have bought every foot of land on which the bright town of Taylor now stands, and all in the vicinity thereof, for one dollar an arce or less; and the fellowselling it would have thought etcer from \$212 to \$40 an arce, and those neighboring the town much more. Large bodies cannot be touched at any price at all, those holding them believing that it is not possible to make better investments an

That is just what the German folks are doing. They seem

That is just what the German folks are doing. They seem to thrive here just like the carps.

The California salmon in Mr. Hovic's lakes are doing well, but not so well as the carp. Their introduction into Texas is an experiment whose success is not yet assured.

Mr. Ellici and myself finding ourselves on the banks of the San Gabriel, and having some tackle about us, couldn't resist the temptation to fish a little. We first got some angle worms by turning over logs in the forest; with these on the look we soon had a supply of minnows. Putting these on longer hooks and stronger tackle, we went to work in carnest. In about an hour we had a dozon fine black bass, two large blue cats, and several perch as big as a man's hand and bigger. With theses we concluded we had enough, and like true sportsmen, and no pot-hunters, we quit when the sport was just beginning to get warm. Elliot being a bachelor, and I being away from home, we gave away most of our catch. I reserved the biggest cat we had. I took it to a restaurant man and told him to cook it in the very best style he knew how, and that if the fish was large enough, to divide it in three several parts and cook each part in a variant way. I charged him to have the whole ready at cleven o'clock at night. He promised to do so. The fish weighed a fraction above nine pounds. My purpose in this was to test the eat, in a fair and impartial way, as to his merits as an article of food. My friend, Mr. Charles Hallock, in his "Sportsman Gazetter," frequently belittles the cat as being only fit for niggers. I had a suspicion, from my former experience of this fish in the woods, that he had been very unjust to the cat.

At eleven o'clock sharp Mr. Elliot and myself were promptly on hand, and so was the cat cooked in three variant ways: First—Micely baked, with dressing and sauces, garnished with celery and parsley; second—pain roas, on the griddle, with sait and pepper and a little celery; third, plain fried. We abstracted ourselves from all the world besides and addressed our

burnt, etc.
Taylor, Texas, April, 1882.

[Jordan gives three "channel cats;" the fork-tailed channel cat, Ichthælurus furcatus; the robust channel cat, I. robustus; and the common channel cat, or blue cat, I. punctatus. The latter is a bluish fish which when young is of a bluish silvery cales resteted with oliver. color spotted with olivel.

THE GUIDE'S STORY.

[From advance sheets of Mr. T. Sedgwick Steele's "Paddle and Portage."

[From advance sheets of Mr. T. Sedgwick Steele's "Paddle and Portage."]

66 YE never heerd me tell about the man who fust tried to make maps o' these 'ere woods, did ye?" said Hiram, as he tossed an extra log on the fire. "Wall, it's a long story; but I'll try an' load the cart'idge so the bullet won' go far, as I see Nichols a sblinkin' over there like an' owl at high meridian. It was 'long about the autumn of 1870, if I remember right, that a feller by the name o' Way cum up from down below an' took bourd in Greenville, foot o' Moosehead Lake. He was quite a spruce lookin' chap for these 'ere regions, an' though still under twenty-one years of age, had seen a deal o' the world in his little day. Wall, Johnny (that was his name,) had come to rough it, an' take his chances for life with the rest of us, though it was said he'd heaps o' money, an' mighty fine fixin's at home; but he was one of them advent'rous splinters as are allers flyin' round a-wantin' to see more an' more, an' git into wuss and wuss every step they go. Us boys was mighty busy that year a-loggin' an he en' yed the fust winter so rattlin' well annong us that he cum back the next season. When the snow got good an' deep in Jan'wary, an' snow-shoein' was just fine, we two arranged a huntin' trip an' started with our rities an' all the provishums we could truss on our backs toward Chamberlin Farm. We hunted about there some days, but finally made a hand-sled, straped our kit on to it, and by dint o' pushin' and haulin' made our way over the fruz surface o' Chamberlin and Eagle Lake to Smith Brook. Next day we pushed on to Haymook Brook an' as it cum on to rain we built a hut of bark and camped.

"Johnny was a restless feller, an' fur all tired out with the pull through to camp, thought if we were goin' to stay long and hunt we'd better lay in more provishuns. He was a plucky little feller, too, an' 'though not much used to the woods, could foller a 'spotted line' with the best 'oy existed by the story and the trip. I thought this a rather crazy fr

basket, an' fur all he'd spirit enough to rough it in other ways, he couldn't weather the trial of goin without his straight meal no-how. I did all I could do to hold him back, but it was no use; then I offered to go back with him, but he was bent on doin' the trip alone, an' leavin' me to rest in camp. So, after buryin' his part o' the kit in the snow, he stood ready to start.

"He did'nt want to go back the same way we had come, but had planned to skirt around back o' the lakes, you know—a nighty unsartin kind of bizness, boys, for a feller raised in a hot-house.

"But he plead so hard I finally give in to him, an' with the point of my raymod I myrked out his convenient with

"He did'nt want to go back the same way we had come, but had planned to skirt around back o' the lakes, you know —a mighty unsartin kind of bizness, boys, for a feller raised in a hot-house.

"But he plead so hard I finally give in to him, an' with the point of my ramrod I marked out his course in the wes snow. Says I, 'You see here, Johnny, that mark I jist made goes across Haymoak Lake to Stink Pond. Now don't you forgit it,' says I, 'to keep right on your course to Fourth Lake, for that there line leads into Little Leadhetter Pond, an' by a foot-track, will take ye to Chamberlin Lake, an' then yer all hunk. There's an old log camp on the Leadhetter, right there,' says I, diggin' the rod into the snow. 'Don't go further than that to-night. Camp there, no matter how early ye reach it; lie over till mornin' an then push on.'

"It was the wuss shoein' I ever did see, and I ought not love let the boy go, but I'd said yes, an' I'm not one of them fellers who goes back on his word.

"I buckled on Way's haversack, filled it with graham bread, stuck his hatchet in his belt, slung his rifle over his shoulder, and with many misgivin's saw him disappear in the woods. After he'd left I commenced to get kind o' nervus like, an' wish I hadn't let him go. Afore night I begun to feel terrible skittish about him. It it my pipe, cleaned my gun, cut boughs and bark from the trees to make our camp more snug, an' tried by fussin' round to get the lad out o' my mind; but 'twant no use—it didn't work wuth a cent. So buryin' the balance of our kit in the snow I started back to Chamberlin Farm by the old path and camped that night on Haymosk Lake, reaching the farm the next night. "You will bet boys I was searced to find that Way had not got in, but I thought praps he was restin' at the old log camp I had pinted out for him on the Leadbetter. John the 'toter' came along the next morning from the logging camp—don't you think, he hadn't seen a hair of him either. Wall, the way I got into them snow-shoes was a caution—the deer's hide wa

at my feet.

"Johnny! Johnny! says I, 'Brace up. Hiram's here, and yer all safe.' But he was so far gone, he skurce knew me. To his belt was tied a partridge: but this was all the provishums he had left, and with his half froze hands he could but jist hang on to his ritle. I took his gun an' haversack, an' goin' before broke down the big drifts with my snow-shoes, an' cleared a track for him to foller. But he was so werk an' benumbed with cold, that every little while he dropped in the snow like a wounded animile, an' begged me to let him alone.

the snow like a wounded animile, an' begged me to let him alone.

"'Hiran, 'he moaned, 'I can go no further. I am so tired. I feel so sleepy. Go on yourself, an' leave me herre. But I warn' a lad o' that kind. I knew pesky well what that there sleepiness meant; it meant nothin' less than a closin' of eyes once an' forever; he would have been cold, stiff, sone dead in half an hour. It didn't take me more'n a brace o' minutes to find a recognification. still, stone dead in half an hour. It didn't take me more'n a brace o' minutes to find a remedy for this. Whippin' out my knife f cut down a slick from one o' the young trees on the road, an' the way I laid it round that poor feller's body would have been a sight for the chicken-hearted, I tell you I beat him like an old carpet until his bones were sore. I fairly warmed him, which was jist what was wanted; au' what with whippin', kickin' him, an' at times cartin' him along on my back, we soon made mile after mile on our way. "Those were long hours flounderin' on through the snow; but at last we reached Chamberlin Farm, though to tell a gospel truth I felt we never would git in.

"As luck would have it there was a doctor there from East Corinth, an' with his help we were soon at work with snow gittin' the frost out of Johnny's hands an' feet, an' pumpin' life into him. In a week he was up an' about, good as new, an' hunted with us till the followin' April afore goin' out o' the woods. take me mo s. Whippin'

life into him. In a week ne was up an about, good as new, an hunted with us till the followin' April afore goin' out o' the woods.

"As I learned from him arterwards, Johnny had lost bis way between Fourth Lake and Leadbetter Pond. The snow there was over three foot deep, an' as the rain had clogged his snow shoes he turned into an old loggin'-road that he diskivered an' this took the feller right snack off his course. He follered the old road till dark, an' not comin' across the old log cabin I told him about, made for the base of a decayed tree, which he reckoned was fifty foot high at the least. This he set fire to, an' sat all night warchin' it burn down. Fallin' asleep towards moruin', when he woke up he found the merk'ry had gone a long way below zeo, an' that his feet, though wrapped in four pair o' socks had both frozen. What the poor feller suffered till found him must have been terrible. Afore leavin' Greenville that spring John Way made the first of a lot o' maps o' Mooschead Lake an' all its surroundin's. Arterwards he jined these all into one, which I used to sell on the boats, and this is the orthority for nearly all the late maps of these 'ere regions.'

A Colorado State Association.—Denver, Colorado, May 4, 1882.—A meeting will be held in this city on May 17, at No. 436 Larimer street, at 8 o'clock P. M., with a view to the organization of a State Sportmen's Association. The primary object being to bring the shooting and sporting men and clubs into intimate, social and personal relation, the arrangement for tournaments, etc.; and also to secure proper legislation for the protection of game, birds and fish during the seasons wherein it is improper to pursue or kill them; the encouragement of our citizens in their efforts to increase the varieties and numbers of game, birds and fishes, and the organization and encouragement of our citizens in their efforts to increase the varieties and numbers of game, birds and fishes, and the organization and encouragement of subordinate clubs and associations for the vigorous enforcement of laws for the protection of game, birds and fish,

Matural History.

CARDINAL REDBIRD WINTERS IN NEW YORK.

YORK.

In your issue of April 27, 1882, Mr. Geo. B. Badger records the notice of a female cardinal grosbeak (C. virginianus) in Central Park on April 16, under the title. "Birds That Have Come," and states he is surprised by the occurrence. In the New York Observer of March 10, 1881, Dr. E. A. Mearus, of Highland Falls, N. Y., says of this species: "It is a permanent resident in the park, where it breeds, building its nests in thickets beside the water, where a number of old nests are to be seen. Its note is a sharp, metallic chip, resembling that of several other sparrows, but sharp and clear, like the note of a water thrush. We saw redbirds in the park until December, and one was noted on the 18th of that month. Then I feared that the severity of the present winter ('80-'81) had driven them southward, for in my two following walks I saw none. But on January 12, while in the park with Dr. Wendell Prime, we heard the cardinal's note, and a moment after we obtained a full view of a fine male, as it flew across an open space." During the past winter I have visited the park on an average oftener than once a fortnight, and with one exception, have noticed the redbirds each time. If I had remained longer in the park, and looked for them at all carefully, I am very certain they would have been found then, for a little active scarching has never failed to reveal them.

In the early part of last May, while rambling through the

been found then. For a little active scattering has accordance to reveal them.

In the early part of last May, while rambling through the park with Mr. Horace Barnard, Jr., my attention was attracted to a little grove by a spirited chirping. We soon discovered two beautiful males of this species, with crests creet, and tails and wings spread, in full fight. After a desperate contest one was worsted and flew away; and it was only then that we noticed the pretty but less brilliant female which had been a silent spectator of the strife. After a little love-making these two disappeared in some bushes by short, jerky flights, plainly showing that they had discovered us. Later in the same month we again noticed these birds—perhaps the identical pair—nest-building, not far from the scene of action. During the following days I watched this bright couple very often, but further observations were stopped by my leaving town.

Louis A. Zerega.

111 East Seventy-second street, New York, May 1, 1882.

LOUIS A. ZEREGA.

111 EAST SEVENTY-SECOND STREET, New York, May 1, 1882.

[Many years ago we saw this species in New York city in the month of January, but had, until recently, supposed their occurrence here at that season to be wholly fortuitous. It is extremely interesting to have it established that these birds winter regularly in Central Park.]

The appearance of a cardinal redbird, C. xirginianus, in Central Park, April 16, as noted by Mr. George B. Badger, I do not think at all strange, if reference is made to it as an early arrival. I have known the bird to remain in Pennsylvania all winter, indeed, quite near to Philadelphia, and have trapped it when snow was on the ground in February. The coming of the scarlet tanager he mentions as seeing the same date, is considerably in advance of the usual time, of its arrival with us in Pennsylvania. I begin to look for him in ordinary seasons about May 1, and have found the orioles and the tanager to show themselves at nearly the same time. —Homo. -Номо.

THE WINTER IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

been bankrupt, unless he used his ammunition over as often as some sportsmen do the word "pot-hunter."

But I must return to the eccentricities of the weather. As

as some sportsmen do the word "pot-numer.

But I must return to the eccentricities of the weather. As
I write, the boys are speeding their horses over the frozen
surface of the Washademoak in a way that makes it difficult
for us to realize that one year ago to-day the steamer was
ploughing its waters. Snow lies in piles everywhere. On
the 15th of April, 1895, the farmers here put in acres of oats.
Verily the two months' sojourner in this country knoweth
but little of its climate, and it is safe to say that the present
winter is without a parallel in the memory of that meteorological encyclopædia—"the oldest inhabitant." Winter is
guilty of unwarrantable loafing. It is wilfully appropriating
the property of another season, but I do not expect the protest that is hereby filed against it to act as an injunction and
"stay further proceedings."
P.S.—I might also say that the only goose that has been
damaged by the subscriber this season, was boxed at 700
yards, with a .56-calibre rifle, after four misses at shorter
range.

Cambridge, New Brunswick, April 27.

[There must have been a defect in the manufacture of the shells, as we have used them and found them reliable.—Ed.]

DRUMMING OF "SPRUCE PARTRIDGE." DRUMMING OF "SPRUCE PARTRIDGE."

OUALL which I sent to Messrs. E. P. Walker and Hon.

Moses Webster, who live on the island of Vinal Haven, ten miles from the Main, bred and wintered there by the help of these gentlemen, who caused grain to be scattered about their haunts. I have three spruce partridges (Tetrao canadensis), two cocks and a hen—all very fine birds. I intend to give them a chance to breed. They are quite tame and live mostly on the foliage of the spruce; I also furnish them some grain. I shall watch their habits this summer, and if there is anything of interest I will note it down for those who feel an interest in the habits of birds. I should like to inquire of some of your readers if these birds drum like the ruffed grouse.

J. W. ruffed grouse.
Rockland, Me., April, 1882.

ruffed grouse.

Rockland, Me., April, 1882.

[In Forest and Stream of September 19, 1878, our well-known correspondent, "Penobscot" wrote: There is another bird of the grouse family whose drumming I wish to notice. This is the Canada grouse, or "spruce partridge," as the hunters call it. The male of this species is undoubtedly the handsomest game bird in New England, but they are held in little esteem from the fact that their flesh is so strongly impregnated with the odor of the spruce and fir boughs on which they feed as to be uneatable when sent to market in the ordinary manner, but if drawn and the crop torn out when first killed it is quite palatable. This bird selects a horizontal branch fifteen or twenty feet from the ground, and drums in the air while descending from the limb to the ground. This species of grouse are so utterly indifferent to the presence of man as to continue their drumming with a person standing in full view, often alighting within a few teet of the observer, and some of the older males are even belligerent, bristling up angrily at the intruder, and, if he feigns alarm and slowly retires, will chase him for some little distance. It is interesting to watch them while in the act of drumming, their wings moving with sufficient rapidity to carry them through the air with the velocity of an arrow; but their body all the time slowly settling toward the earth, alighting each time on almost exactly the same spot. The drumming is always performed while descending, the bird flying back to the limb in the ordinary manner. When thandled by the ruffed grouse under the same conditions, although it cannot be heard one-tenth as far, and for this reason I have always believed in the hollow log theory."]

THE WINTER IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

By some means the winter of 1891-82 has been "uncertainty of the control of the centre full previous to danuary 2 did not reach four incless. The thermometer dropped below zero on December 24, the only offence of the kind before January 4. On New Year's day the ground was as bare as it was in June, and the costumes of the skatters, who were cipojuga spin on the frozen lakes, seemed more in keeping with the day of 18th the snow was thrue feel deep and the thermometer stood 23 deg, below zero.

However, no sooner did '82 get fairly "settled down to business" that we began to realize that we were to have a clarge in the deal. On the morning of January 2 there were six inches of snow on the ground and more coming, mission scened to be the furnishing of drifting materia, and old Boreas made the most of the capital supplied whenever he took his turn at the wheel. We had dive sonowstorms on week. We were visited on January 29 by one of the worst snowstorms that ever swept over this province. The fail' was about two feet, but it was a ecompanied by a rise to down the ground and more coming, in the timber for an eurly spring, but it was a secondarile by a fail to the two feet already on the ground, and the ich all the rivers was more solid than it was in January. Business are also than the well of the partiarch's dow they 'could not get anything to cat on account of the snow, During a two days' hunt (Bood Priday and the lapartical country did not get anything to cat on account of the snow, During a two days' hunt (Bood Priday and the day following) 1 saw only iffeen geese and two black checks. I tried to take this awa solitary oblav which seemed to link that he had been out for some time, and Arch, thought a work of the control of the snow, During a two days' hunt (Bood Priday and the day following) 1 saw only iffeen geese and two black checks. I tried to take this away solitary only which seemed to lank the day following 1 saw only iffeen geese and two black checks. I tried to take this an DATE OF ARRYAL OF THE BROWN THRASHER.—New York, May 4.—Editor Forest and Stream: In to-day's issue of your paper, Mr. J. C. Cahoon gives the date of arrival of the brown thrasher (Hurporhynchus rufus) at Taunton, Mass., as March 29. My own records made in the vicinity of New York—mostly on Long Island—do not give its arrival before the last week in April. This year I did not see it until April 29, one month later than the record given above. During the two weeks, from March 25 to April 8, I was in the woods on Long Island every day and would have secured specimens of the bird in question had any arrived. On referring to some of the authorities I find that the following give the arrival of the brown thrasher (Harporhynchus rufus), as follows: Wilson—in Pennsylvania, from April 15 to 20, De Kay, in "Natural History of New York," and Giraud in "Birds of Long Island"—the end of April or the early part of May, and Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway in "North American Birds," Maynard in "Birds of Eastern North American, and Game Birds of New England," Stearns in "New England Bird Life"—give its arrival in new England during the last week in April and the first week in May, I would like to ask Mr. Cahoon whether he identified the bird by a specimen, or only by observation.—Wh. Dutchers, (Member Linnean Society of New York). [We have a note, which was recorded in Forest And Stream of April 4, 1878, of the occurrence of this species at New Haven, Conn., on March 20 of that year. This, as noted at the time, being about

H. Bex, taxidermist. Mr. Bex declared the animal to be a hair seal, and accounted for its being in Onondaga Lake, by saying that it probably came up the St. Lawrence and Oswego rivers, as many seals are shot yearly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence. and for long distances up the river. They are well known to be very migratory in their habits, one of them having been shot near the head-waters of the Mississippi three or four years ago, a fact which caused considerable comment at the time. Being also amphibious, they are able to make their way over land for considerable distances, an ability which would account for the passage of this animal from Lake Ontario to Onondaga Lake. The hair seal is an animal entirely distinct from the furbearing mammal of the same name, which is an inhabitant of the Arctic regions alone. The present specimen measures just six feet from tip to tip, and will weigh about 100 pounds."

to tip, and will weigh about 100 pounds."

VIRGINIA SNAKES.—Big Lick, Roanoke Co., Va., May 2.
—Editor Forest and Stream: An English companion and your correspondent would like very much to know about the snakes in this locality. We are both very fond of having a swim when it is extra warm and some residents advise that the water snakes are dangerous; others say that they are not the least dangerous. Can you help us out of our difficulty. Snakes are dark-browny gray, with light-yellow and black-checkered belly. At least we think they are having only seen them, but never eaught any. We are also told that they are called "mocassins." What can you tell us about land snakes around here?—Both Sides of The Border. [We presume that the water snakes to which you refer are merely the common Tropidonotus sipedon, or black water snake, which, although rather formidable in appearance to those who are afraid of snakes, is yet as harmless a creature as one would wish to meet. Still you may have "mocassins too, and we cannot take the responsibility of advising you as to whether you had better go swimming or not. If you wish to decide the question of species, why not capture a specimen and send it to the Smithsonian Institution at the shington for identification; or let one bite a chicken. It is highly probable that you have both moccasin and copperhead, as well as the rattlesnake, Crotalus durissus. All of these had better be avoided. We cannot give you any very extended comments on land snakes; no space for them.]

The Mink in Confinement,—Brantford, May 2.—Minks can easily be kept in confinement, but when permanently kept in small cages should never have water enough to bathe in or enough to make themselves wet all over. After four years' experience, I discovered what had been the trouble with those that I had had. They will get their fur wet clean through, and then go and lie down until they are dry; the consequence is, they get chilled and will soon die. Last spring I invited a veterinary surgeon to examine one that had died. He made a post-mortem upon it, and said that the liver and intestines were chilled. They always died in the same way, and afterwards I never gave them a drinking cup large enough to get into, and have never lost one since. I do not think they will breed in a small cage. I have a female mink over two years old, and she has never come in season. They must have space to run in or they cannot be increased. I feed mine the same as I feed the ferrets—bread and milk or fresh meat and fish of any kind. Treat them in this way and provide for them a good warm nest, and they are easy to keep. This is the time to get young minks. The above may be of some interest to those that want to keep them.—George Asii. THE MINK IN CONFINEMENT.—Brantford, May 2.—Minks them.—George Asii.

them.—George Asil.

Parasetes of a Kingetsher.—Au-Sable Forks, N. Y., May 2.—On April 29 I skinned a kingfisher, which was killed the day before, near this place. I noticed that the skin adhered much more closely to the flesh around the abdomen than is usual. On dissecting the body I found in the abdominal cavity, around the liver, a nest of worms. There were eighteen of them, the largest about as large as stove-pipe wire in diameter. One measured twelve inches in length; seven, ten inches, and ten, between two and three inches. In other respects all was apparently healthy. The bird (a male) was very lively, leading a long chase before shot.—CIARLES A. Bragoon. [As but little is known about the internal parasites of our birds, it is much to be desired that such specimens, when found, should be preserved in alcohol and forwarded to Dr. A. S. Packard, of Brown University, Providence, R. I., who, we are persuaded, would be very glad of an opportunity to study them.]

THE "NUTTALL BULLETIN."-By an inadvertence an error THE "NOTTALL BULLETIN. —By an induvertence an error crept into an answer to a correspondent in our issue of April 18, in regard to the publication of the Nuttall Ornithological Club. Mr. Ruthven Deane, since his removal from Cambridge, is no longer the treasurer of the Club, and at present all business letters concerning the Bulletin should be addressed to Mr. Charles F. Batchelder, Cambridge, Mass.

Floruda Gallinule in Pennsylvania.—Lake George, Warren county, May 3.—I have just received a fine specimen of a Florida gallinule sent me by express from Rupert, Columbia county, Penn., where it was shot four or five days age.—N. H. B.

"Forest and Stheam Bird Notes,"—An index and summary of the ornithological matter that appeared in the first twelve volumes of the Forest and Stream. Compiled by H. B. Bailey. For sale at this office.

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, CINCINNATI, UP TO MAY 1, 1882.—Two common pheasants, P. colchicus; one gold pheasant, Thaumaica pictu; all purchased. One sambar deer, C aristotelis, two pintalis, Dafila acutio; one sooty mangabey, Cereocebus fuliginosus; all received in exchange. Two European hedgehogs, Erinaceus europaus; ono barred own, Symiton neddosom; two alluming turtle, C. serpentina; one yellow-bellied terrapin. Pseudemys ping turtle, C. serpentina; one yellow-bellied terrapin. Pseudemys six undulated grass parrakeets, Melopsitheus nodulatus; one barred tailed pheasant, P. recever; all presented. Three grizzly bears, U. horribidis; two noudads, Annotragus tragelaphus; six undulated grass parrakeets, Melopsitheus nodulatus; one bonnet monkey, Macacus radiatus; tive wild geese, C. canadensis; one axis deer, C. acas; one roseate cockatoo, C. rosei capilla; all bred in garden.—Frank J. Thourson, Supt. [Norg. It is believed that the alvoy is the first instance of the breeding of any of the cockatoos in the United States.—F. J. T.]

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—One pair of Reeve's pheasants, Phasianus preness; our pair of Japanese pheasants, and two pairs of Bernicle grees, Bernicla leucopsis; all purchased. One Patas monkey, Cercopithecurbur, one raccoon, Procon lotor; two pairs of valley qualt, Lophortyz californicus; one Cooper's hawk, Accipier cooperi; one African stiver-bill, Mania cantans; three horned lizards, Phrynosoma cornulum; and one alligator, Alligator mississippiensis; all received by presentation. One zebu, Bos indices; one buffalo, Bison dimericans; and one collared peccary, Dicotyles torquatus; born in the garden.

Game Bag and Gun.

JIM CROW ON A RUNWAY.

THE new feature which I have noticed in recent numbers of the Porest and Stream, under the expressive caption of "Easy Reading Lessons for Little Readers," strikes me as exceedingly appropriate and wonderfully suggestive to every old devotee of the rod and gun, whose experience no doubt finds in these brief stories awakened and pungent memories. The lesson of the tired sentinel who kindled a fire on his runway, under the genial warmth of which he dropped to sleep, was so faithful a photograph of a little incident occurring near the city of Ogdensburg, N. Y., in years gone by, that on reading it I could not suppress a guffaw "all living alone." My memory ran in this wise:

A now prominent member of the St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Game Club was then regarded as an excellent shot with the rifle; and his love for deer shooting was always fresh and ready for a tilt. Swan and I were to put in the hounds and faithfully beat up all the ground between the city proper and the Eel Weir rapids of the Oswegatchie River, which was an old and favorite haunt for deer in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. When started by dogs the deer invariably struck a bee-line for the Depeyster swamp, to reach which they had to cross the Barnet road, across which ran a narrow bett of woods which three men could guard with fatal effect. Here repaired our heroic rifle shot, who for brevity we will call "Joe." He was in the center, with a subaltern on either side to watch and wait. The day was a cold and bitter one of November, and in that latitude, 44 degrees north, there was a persistent reach of icy fingers for human vitality.

A zig-zag route taken by Swan and myself was soon rewarded by a long whoop from our favorite ranger, soon

human vitality.

A zig-zag route taken by Swan and myself was soon rewarded by a long whoop from our favorite ranger, soon
duplicated by the other dogs, which in a few moments grew
in earnestness, suggesting that the spoor was fresh and appetizing. And away they went till the voices died in the
distance, when we paused to hear the welcome crack of rifles
at the Barnet road. After waiting and wondering what was distance, when we paused to hear the welcome crack of rifles at the Barnet road. After waiting and wondering what was up, we were surprised to hear our dogs giving lip in our rear, which signified that the old buck had been baffled at the road, and had taken a detour for a new attempt. Now, thought we, the old buck will run the gauntlet sure and come to grief. On they went, deer and dogs, and again the voices died away in the distance, and again we lent a listening ear for the crack of Joe's trusty gaining-twist rifle, duplicated by a fusilade from his subalterns. Nary a crack.

In this dilemma we determined to follow the trail and see why the deer had twice avoided crossing the Barnet road, and when we had reached within twenty rods of the highway, we came to where the old buck had paused to make sure of his surroundings, and had shot off in a tangent twice in succession. Of course we saw at once that our game was up, and on reaching the road were sharply interrogated by

In succession. Of course we saw at once that our game was up, and on reaching the road were sharply interrogated by Joe why we had not started a deer, "for I know very well there are deer in those woods,"

Of course it was our turn to speak above a whisper. "You stupid jackass! Twice we have driven a magnificent buck in sight of you, and you have frightened him from his favorite runway."

"Nonsense!" reiterated Joe; but with eyes snapping with anger, we bid him "come with us but a step and we will convince you."

anger, we bid him 'come with us but a step and we will convince you."

Just here occurred a solution of the mystery, for both subalterns affirmed that Joe stood in the middle of the road most of the time cutting pigeon wings and jumping Jim Crow to keep his feet from freezing.

Moral: Always lie low for black ducks, and never attempt to fascinate an old, way-wise buck with a clog-dance, if your appetite craves a hot, well-buttered tenderloin of venison for supper. This, Mr. Editor, is "an o'er true tale." H.

N. B.—We, i. e., the Mankato Fur Company, have laid out two large timber wolves and one wild cat the past winter, besides scaring several other wolves within an inch of their lives. Our State bounty on the wolf is \$10; on the wildcat nihil—although the latter is as sneaking a poacher on our coveted game as the former is on our farmer's sheepfolds. One of our wolves was a she one and had whelps sufficiently developed for identification, but not for the bounty. What a pity! and yet what real cause for congratulation. H.

Maneato, Minnesota. Mankato, Minnesota.

SELLING SNOW BUNTINGS FOR REED BIRDS.

SELLING SNOW BUNTINGS FOR REED BIRDS.

WillLE in New York city, a few days since, I observed a game vender on Broadway, near Twenty-second street, with an immense quantity of plucked birds of some sort strung in dozens, offering them to passers-by. Not knowing the species of small bird he had, without a closer examination, as all the feathers were off of them excepting those of the head and tail, and noticing that they were very fat, your correspondent put on the air of an uninitiated one, that he might more readily satisfy his curiosity as to their kind, and accosted the "game hawker" as follows: "What sort of birds are those you are selling, my man?" "Reed birds, sir." he replied, naming the price. "Why, how is that?" said I, "do you have reed birds in New York?" "Oh, yes, we often have them for sale; they came from Philadelphia." By this time I had examined the birds, and found them to be snow buntings. "Are you right sure they are reed birds?" I asked. "Yes, I am sure; they came from Philadelphia this morning, and I have just sold Purcell, below here, twenty dozen." I then opened on him, and told him whom he was trying to fool, and showed him very planily that reed birds at this time of year (May I) had not reached Pennsylvania or New York from the south, and when they did arrive they would not be in the plumage they appear in in September, when they are known as the reed bird. I made use of very plain language before I left the man, and told him the sale of such birds as he had in the spring of the year would not be allowed in Philadelphia even in autumn. I have since heard that a very large quantity of these "reed birds." were shipped to New York last week from the north, year would not be allowed in Philadelphia even in autumn. I have since heard that a very large quantity of these "reed birds" were shipped to New York last week from the north, and learned that families were buying them as reed birds. The sale of these, if I am not mistaken, is in direct violation of your New York law, and I must say I was astonished to see them vended so openly on your most frequented thoroughare. We Philadelphians do not elaim to have stopped entirely the illegitimate sale of game or harmless birds, but our boldest "hawker" would not have dared to display such a string of "reed birds" on the street in Philadelphia, and I can say he would not have gone many blocks without having been arrested.

Of what use are game protective associations or game laws

Of what use are game protective associations or game laws

if such open violations are allowed? So long as leading restaurants make it an object for pot-hunters to kill game out season and to procure for them birds they can palm off to their customers as "reed birds," we may look for a contrusance of a violation of the law. It should be made a finable offence for such to be found either on the bill of fare of any hotel or restaurant, or if obtainable sub rosa, to be in like manner subject to penalty. This furnishing on the sly of out of season game was tried in Philadelphia by restaurateurs, but unfortunately for the latter on three or four occasions it was placed before a paid detectice of the Philadelphia Sportsman's Club, and the proper fine was demanded and paid. Two or three cases of this kind in your city would have a very salutary effect. Can it not be done?

In about a week we may begin to look for the flight of warblers to pass through our latitude. With the warblers will swarm the specimen collector, canegun in hand. In the pocket of each, with his cotton and plaster of Paris, will always be found a printed copy of our game law, in which he will show you he is allowed to slaughter for scientific purposes. Millinery is a science, you know. Just now all kinds of little birds are in demand for that science. Property owners who are to be pestered by this horde should know there is a tresnass law they can take advantage of providing

owners who are to be pestered by this horde should know there is a trespass law they can take advantage of, providing they will post their orchards, groves and fields. Homo.

THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR.

THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Thump! thump! umph! umph! umph! um-um-r-r-r-rWho the dickens is thumping my headboard in imitation of
the drumming of the ruffed grouse? Or did I dream it, as I
so often dream in the season of making a snapshot on a
rushing brown streak, and jerking my gun into position
awake suddenly to find it all a dream, and my bedfellow
carnestly requesting me to hand back a few of those bedclothes if I have got through performing with them? Complying with this reasonable request I am once more sinking
to sleep, when thump, thump, vibrates on my car as sensibly
as though produced in the room, instead of coming fifty
good rods through brush, window and curtain. This time
I arise in bed in time to catch the roll, and at once recognize
the return of one of my old favorites to the position where
he has held his court for several seasons, and near whose
throne one or more faithful consorts have usually produced
a fine brood of young.

brone one or more faintful consorts have usually produced a fine brood of young.

Drum away, old fellow; nothing shall harm you if I can prevent it. More than once have I lowered the death-dealing tubes as I recognized your long, strong pinions and light ashen hue flashing forth from the covert before the steady point of my faithful canine friends.

By the way recovery of conventralities tall we whether it.

point of my faithful canine friends.

By the way, can any of our naturalists tell us whether it is owing to any peculiar formation of structure that such powerful reverberations are produced in drumming? It seems hardly possible that mere inflation of the lungs should produce a sound so different from the flapping of the wings of the domestic cock. Then there is the peculiar far-away ventrilogual sound, so deceiving to the novice as to location, which the hird makes when perty approached while drum. which the bird makes when nearly approached while drum-

of the domestic cock. Then there is the peculiar fara-way ventriloqual sound, so deceiving to the novice as to location, which the bird makes when nearly approached while drumming.

Pray excuse me, Mr. Editor and brethren, if I "smole" an audible smile as I perused your issue of April 20th, and recalled in memory the varied and conflicting creeds of honor expressed by our "settin" brethren, and finally wound up with our friend "Nessmuk's" ingenious tale, narrating his brief experience in grouse wing-shooting, wherein experiencing great difficulty in accomplishing much more than to "make the feathers fly," and those generally attached to the birds, he virtuously abandoned the sport on account of the cruelty (to whom') attending it, and substituted therefor the beneficent and painless sport of hunting deer, interlarding this pleasantry by playing a huge pickerel "for two mortal hours" with no expectation of capturing him with such tackle when hooking him, but simply because he "felt in the humor for a racket," as he naively remarks. Would not the topt-fisherman with his stout rig have exercised more "humanity in the killing?" Or does the flying deen rever receive a fatal wound and yet escape the hounds in difficult following, causing the "bright-yed beautiful animal to hide away in thickets panting away its innocent life in fever and distress, while its murderer is breathing at ease."

Shall those that enjoy the beautiful display of graceful motion and intelligence exhibited by the finely trained pointer dog far more than the mere act of killing be deprived of this pleasure, and the deer-shooter be allowed to "Verily, consistency, thou art a jewel.

In fact, in the matter of painless killing, the much despised snarer far outranks us all, yet we hardly expect to see the present generation beat their guns, dogs and fishing tackle into plough shares, and adopt the snare and net, and of this glorious scheme. So the snarer is a myth, is he? The well-known preponderance in numbers of snared grouse in our large markets

word and "big bags" their battle cry, whether got by fair means or foul. Would they "run into a flock of a dozen grouse and clipping off only becopie of heads leave the balance within easy reach"—to breed in peace? Who has claimed that the man that clips the heads off grouse with a ritle was a pot-hunter? Not I, certainly, as i only thus style those that, scorning all fair play, nunder this noble game in positions that give it no chance to escape the dastardly act. Though, perhaps, "Nessuuk" and myself can only agree to disagree on some points, he has only my best wishes, and if the species of pot-hunter that he describes are the only kind that he ever encountered, heaven grant that he may never suffer contact with the genuine animal.

Ashfield, Mass.

OUTRAGE ON THE INNOCENTS.

OUTRAGE ON THE INNOCENTS.

I want to curse and ban. I want to use all the short, ugly, Saxon swear words from Cedric the Saxon, to Ho ker and Sigel. I want to exhaust the list of objurgations and bitter anathemas on the brutal heads of the featherless pigeon owls—begging the owls' pardon—who are netting and slaughtering the parent birds on the "roost" about the head of Indian Run, twenty-five miles west of Wellsboro. It is the same old criminal trick of heartless brutality that has pained and disgusted every humane sportsman and lover of nature for the past fifty years. Only in this instance the war of extermination is curried on with devilish skill and a deadliness that beats the old time modes of chopping down trees, shooting, and smoking with sulphur. On at least four occasions during the last thirty years, the pigeons have been driven from their nesting before the nests were fairly finished by the greedy, noisy onslaught of all the hoodlums who could beg, buy or borrow a five dollar shotgun.

They order it more wisely now. Before an egg was laid, there were two hundred salt-beds and nets ready for slaughter. But the roost was rather protected until the incubation was progressing; then the murder commenced. Three hundred nets are daily spread in a pigeon roost only three miles long by about half a mile in width. The guns keep up a constant fusilade, and there is a continuous fight going on between gunners and netters. The latter cannot get the birds "down" on their salt-beds when they are seared by shooting, and the gunners make it a point to shoot with an eye to the foiling of netters.

The most common ruse is for a gunner to make believe game constable, and take a netter in custody, or vice versa. But this game only worked for a day or two, when it began to end in fisticulfs (the more the better).

The roost is four miles above Ansley's, on Big Pine Creek, and twenty-five miles from Wellsboro. We sent our game constable, on the more the better).

extend into Troga county, and there is no Forcer county officer to act.

The pigeon-hawks seem likely to have it all their own way. A few of us, who would give money, time and nuscle to the cause of humanity and fair play to the birds, are not only utterly powerless, but we are looked on as pariahs and outcasts if we attempt to enforce the law, and our houses, and even our lives are hardly safe.

Something like this might reasonably be expected from Something like this might reasonably be expected from the ignorant fellow born in the backwoods and having it ingrained in his whole being that anything wild, wearing fur, fin, or feather, rightfully belongs to him who can catch or kill.

he without reasonable excuse? Is her What

Is no willout reasonable excuse? What of the "gentlemen sportsmen," the leading men among those who go to conventions to devise ways and means for the protection of game; the "true sportsmen" who, being in convention, turn their attention to a pigeon tournament trap-shooting? And all the leading sporting papers give careful reports of the hits and misses of the shooters. Oh, missevere!

Oh, miserer!

These poor, dazed, half-crippled things are taken from their young, transported by rail hundreds or thousands of miles, stuck into a modern "trap," and, as the poor thing gets weakly and doubfully on his wings, a double storm of leaden hail cuts him down, or misses, or wounds him unto

death.

It is true, perhaps, that a ten-year-old boy could chase the bird at "twenty yards rise" and cut him down with a bean-pole; but no matter.

Is it not a convention of "leading sportsmen?"

It is, no matter what an old graybeard of the woods may think or say, perhaps.

It is, no matter what an old graybeard of the woods may think or say, perhaps.

But, "gentlemen sportsmen," suppose you for once attend to business. Instead of encouraging these brutes by buying their birds at remunerative prices, leave your ten-bores at home and recommend a law something like this:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any individual, company, or corporation to kill or take alive any wild pigeon, or have the same in possession, save only in the months of September, October and November. For each pigeon so killed, taken, or had in possession contrary to law, a fine of fen dollars shall be enforced, the fine to be paid over, on collection, to the informer whose information has led to conviction. SEC 2. In case the culprit is unable to pay his fine, he

tion.

SEC 2. In case the culprit is unable to pay his fine, he shall expiate the same by incurceration in the county jail at the rate of one dollar per day. And it shall be the duty of any sheriff, deputy sheriff, or constable to go to any nesting or pigeon roost, when called on, and arrest and handcuff any offenders whom he may detect acting in violation of section one of this act, and also to seize and confiscate all guns, nets, or other engines of destruction which he may find within one mile of the nearest nest of the wild pigeon aforesaid.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful to use any wild pigeon at a so-called pigeon tournament, trap-shooting match, or any meeting where live birds are shot at on the wing. And it shall be the duty of any of the officers above named to attend such meetings, and arrest any and all who attend such meetings with evident intent to participate in the proceedings. Also, he shall seize guns, birds, traps and any and all of the furniture and fixings that he can find within 150 yards bounds of the trap used in the fournament.

This is very imperfect, but it would help.

There is no humane word that can be said in defence of slaughtering the innocent wood-folk in the breeding season. Postschert, May 2.—Our game constable has just returned from the nesting in Potter county. Having no authority in that county, the best he could do was to note and report. Here are his words: "The nests are placed more thickly on the trees than I have seen them in previous nestings, but the roost is not extensive—three and one-half miles by one-half mile. The nest, netters and salt-beds number 500 and more, with others constantly coming in. One package of ninety nets came in just as I left. No; they are not

'making it.' There is not a netter there who is making expenses, for which the Lord be thanked. The birds are getting seared and wary, and some old netters fear they will leave in a body."

Wellshoro, Pa

CAMPING OUT.

CAMPING OUT.

CCASIONALLY sportsmen find it necessary to camp out in the open air—that is, without a regular camp—sometimes by being lost in the woods, and sometimes in going long distances to new hunting or fishing chances, and at other times in following up the chase of moose, bear or deer. A few hint, about the best way to do it, from an old hunter, may come handy sometime.

We will suppose it coming on night and we traveling in the woods, with the clouds thickening and threatening an uncomfortable night, and ourselves tired and hungry, with very little to eat or to cover us from cold or wet. My first leokout would be to find a brook or spring of water; next a dry tree: then birch bark to kindle the fire with; then pick out a good dry place to make a bed on—any even spot a little elevated or slanting to let off the dampness.

Now we have all these. Cut down the dry tree, peel some bark, kindle a fire on the lower side of your camping chance. Now we have, some company, especially if there is but one of us—fire is a social element and gives a man courage, and keeps off wild beasts, busides warming us up. Well, if we have any tea with us we will now steep some and refresh ourselves if we have the time before dark. Now we will chop down a good sized hardwood tree, or if a good spruce is handy I had rather have it. I learnt this after having hunted for many years. An old lunter told me to try a spruce tree for camp wood. Says he: "It will cut very rauch easier, you can always find it, and it is pitchy outside and will get to going easy, and the last part of the night, when you brand up your fire, it will give you a good blaze." I found it just as he fold me, and ever after I cut spruce in preference to all other woods. Take three logs one foot or more through, buy four fire, and one spare log of your spruce rec, and you are rigged for a long as well as cold night. Now break boughs of the fir tree, a good large arm full, and shingle them thickly in front of your fire, for a bed, with the butts of the browse toward

warrant it not to tear, orders yet a find, if possible, in camping on the shore of a lake or river, find, if possible, a sand beach beside or near the mouth of a brook, as this will give you good water to drink, as well as a better chance to shoot game, (all kinds of game naturally seek a brook in a wilderness) and usually fishing is good at the mouth of

streams.

You can usually find dry drift wood on the shore, and you can turn your boat bottom side up for a covering, or you can spread your boat sail over a leaning tree for a tent, or you can shart up some poles each side of a leaning tree and cover them with any kind of evergreen boughs for a camp, or if there is no leaning tree handy, stick up a ridge pole and slant out two crotches each way in front to keep up the front end, then proceed to cover your camp as above; but on a clear night I prefer to build a good fire and camp down in front of it with no other covering than the starry-decked heaven.

J. C. R.

BETHEL, Me.

Summer is at hand, the time for tourists to lay their plans for the enjoyment of a brief or extended vacation during the hot days which will soon be here.

Many of those who enjoy camping out, and their numbers

Many of those who enjoy camping out, and their numbers are yearly on the increase, can recall the fact that they have often been puzzled as to what is absolutely necessary for a comfortable outfit. Writers on the subject differ. Some people delight in the employment of expensive guides and cooks, others to go on the economical plan; some prefer large arties of ladies and gentlemen, others to go solitary and one. The writer, who has had experience in summer amping, prefers a happy medium of two or three companys. And right here let me say, that no one should venture upon a trip of this kind unless he has first made up his mind be reconciled to any and every inconvenience, and to be easy at all times to lend a helping hand toward the comfort and happiness of his companions. A grumbler in camp is an abomination. The number who cann out would be largely increased were it known how cheaply a trip might be taken. It is for the benefit of the economical class that I propose to give figures.

largely increased were it known how cheaply a trip might be taken. It is for the benefit of the economical class that I propose to give figures.

A camping outlit should be light and compact, so that it

propose to give figures. A camping outfit should be light and compact, so that it may be moved from point to point without incurring any inconvenience. Nothing should be taken that can possibly be dispensed with. I give below what I have found to be the most convenient for a complete outfit; but many things which will be mentioned can be left behind without inconvenience. Every complete outfit should contain a tent, two army blaukets, and a piece of oilcloth to lay on the ground; knapacek, cooking utensils, and a few substantials to cook with; besides, a change of clothing and a few other things which a camper's fancy might dictate. A good tent is an indispensable article for comfort—it should be light; a good one can be made by sewing together three or four strips of light unblesched muslin fifteen feet in length; this, when put up in the form of an A tent, will be about seven feet high, the ends will resemble an equilateral triangle, which should be sewed to the ends of the roof, leaving an opening froz about six inches below the apex to the ground, which close them when required; there must be four strong eyets on each side of the tent, by which it must be fastened to rogs driven firmly in the ground; through the apex run a stout cord and tie each end firmly to a free, which does entirely away with the necessity of tentpoles. A tent put un in this way cannot be blown down and will shed rain as well as any ordinary cannot set not of three times the weight. It can be put un quickly. To make a comfortable bed, galher evergreen boughs and thatch them with the butts toward the ground and the tops overlapped; on this lay a piece of ordinary oilcloth six feet long, which is cheap, light, and

answers the purpose of a rubber blanket. A thick pair of army blankets make the best covering for night. A three-legged camp-stool is a convenient article. A serviceable table can be made from a yard of canvas with cyclets worked in the corners; fasten the corners by strong cords to stakes driven firmly in the ground, and you have a table good enough—although a little frail, it is nevertheless better than no table. The cooking utensils should be few and made to pack together as closely as possible—they should comprise a round 10-inch frying-pan without a handle, as a stick split at one end or a small pair of nippers will answer the purpose of a handle and occupies but little space; a 3-quart tin bucket for boiling, making some, heating water, etc., is better than an iron kettle, as it is light and answers the purpose admirably; a small coffeepot completes the cooking outfit, except a salt and a pepper box for table use. For his own convenience, each should have two or three 8-inch tin plates, a knife and fork, a large and small spoon, two tincups—the cups and plates should each pack together. In addition to the above-named articles, there should be a stout carving or hunting knife, a small handsaw, and a 2-pound hatchet; also, a pound or two of nails of various sizes.

The amount of provisions should, of course, be regulated by the number of your party, but whatever is taken should partake of the substantial—such as sugar, selt, pepper, a few pounds of flour and cornmeal, a ham or two, a few cans of corned beef. The delicacies—such as sugar, pepper, coffee, tea, and salt—should be kept in tin boxes; there should also be extra tin boxes and tin bottles, in which to store butter and milk, should you chance to camp near where they can be had. Each member of your party, should be provided with straps for binding the tent and blankets to the top, and also anything which is too large to be accommodated inside the knapsack. The entire expense of this outfit need not exceed fifteen dollars for each one, and when once p

es are properly cared for.

Always camp near some stream or lake, as good water is
not the indispensables; rise in the morning with the sun, Always camp near some stream or lake, as good water is one of the indispensables; rise in the morning with the sun, build up a good fire, which will very soon disperse all dampness and make your abode cheerful, after which take a good bath, and, depend upon it, you feel like a new man, and soon relish those eatables which you would hardly taste at home—in fact, it is about the only trouble you will have in camping—you can never get quite enough to eat, although your camp may be overstocked with provisions; you always feel hungry before meal-time.

One word more, and I am through with this already lengthy article. Select a camping ground within a mile or two of some farmhouse and supply yourselves with plenty of bread, milk, butter, and potatoes. You will generally find farmers glad to accommodate you and at a very reasonable price. Treat everybody civilly, and you will always receive civil treatment in return.

Geo. G. Stearns.

THE CHARMED WHITE DEER.

THE CHARMED WHITE DEER.

NE of the popular superstitions of the hunters of Pike county, Pa., is that the killing of a white deer will inevitably be followed by evil results to the one who fires the fatal shot. It is singular how deep the belief in this superstition is rooted, not only in the minds of the uneducated backwoodsmen, but among residents of the highest intelligence. The Indian tribes that once inhabited the Delaware Valley believed that white deer, which were very rare, were protected by a charm, and that their lives were sacred. There is a legend that a young Indian loved the daughter of his chief, and sought her as the queen of his wigwam. The Indian maiden returned his love. Her lover was one of the bravest of braves, and the hero of many a battle. He was a leader amone the young men of the tribe and more popular than the chief. The latter was jealous of the warrior, and though hating him bitterly, feared the consequences of having him removed from his path. The great love of the young brave for the daughter of the chief was seized noon by the latter as a probable means of destroying his rival in the affections of the tribe. The chief gave his consent to the wedding of the pair on one condition. This was that the young warrior should bring to the wigwam of his chief the dead body of a white deer as an offering. The lover, helieving this to be a delicate but emphatic rejection of his suit, returned without hope to his wigwam—for was it not as easy to pierce the hunter's moon with an arrow as to send a fatal shot within a white deer's heart? But one day the chief summoned the warrior to his presence. The soreerer of the tribe, an aged Indian, to whom all the mysteries of nature were deemed by the tribe to be an open book, was with the chief. The soreerer handed the young brave arrow would break the charm of its life and lay it dead at his feet. The warrior grasped the arrow, and declared that he was courageous enough to slay a white deer the silver arrow would break the charm of its life and lay it

in the air, and then sank into the white deer's heart. With a cry that resounded far among the hills the white deer fell dead, and its companions fled in terror to the woods. While the death-cry of the white deer was echoing about the lake, the young brave's arms fell powerless to his sides. His tongue refused to give voice. For days he drifted upon the lake. No succor came. He was powerless to end his sufferings by throwing himself in the lake. His dead and wasted body was found upright in the cance by members of his tribe after two 'moons' had passed. But other misfortunes followed the white deer's death. At sunset on the day the young brave fired the fatal arrow, the chief was found dead in his wigwam. An arrow projected from his breast. It was taken from his heart. Its tip was silver. The sorcerr was never seen again. The maiden, when her dead lover was found, leaped into the lake and found a grave beneath its waters. The tribe was never after able to cope with its enemies in battle, and was gradually destroyed. The lake is known to this day as White Deer Lake.

The superstition as to the white deer no doubt was received from the Indians by the early white settlers of the valley, and has been preserved by their descendants. Among those who believe in the fatality that attends the killing of a white deer is the Hon. William Westfall, of Lackawaxen. He was formerly Associate Judge of Pike county, and is the present representative of the county in the Legislature. Mr. Westfall disclaims been in any way superstitious, but relates several instances that have come under his personal observation. He says he never knew of more than three white deer being in the vicinity of this place, and two of them were killed.

White deer are always does. What freak of nature

being in the vicinity of this place, and two of them were killed.

White deer are always does. What freak of nature makes them white he does not know. The first white deer was killed in Lackawaxen many years ago by a hunter named James Van Gorden. This deer had roamed the ridges for years and the superstition had protected her. She was often seen and was "as white as the driven snow." Van Gorden did not believe that so valuable a lot of venison should be allowed to waste, and, not sharing in the popular feeling in favor of white deer, determined to bring her down. He hunted the deer season after season. He obtained many shots at her, but without effect. Then he made up his mind to try the charm alleged to be in the firing of a silver bullet. He molded a bullet out of silver, and with his rifle loaded with it, started on the white deer, but, says Judge Westfall, it was his last shot. A wasting disease attacked him, and not long afterward he died.

The second white deer remembered by Judge Westfall, it was his last shot. A wasting disease attacked him, and not long afterward he died.

The second white deer remembered by Judge Westfall was killed by a lumter named Moses Brink. He was hunting in company with Alamanzor Griswold, a well-known resident of the valley, and a Commissioner of the county and with Judge Westfall. Brink was heard to fire. The other hunters joined him. He said he had shot at a deer as it ran by him. The party walked on in the direction indicated, and a few steps away found a white deer dead. Brink declared that it was not the deer he had fired at, but it was evident that he must have done so. A few steps further on another deer of a grayish color was found. It had been killed with the same bullet that killed the white deer, being directly in range. The Judge says that not one of the party was ever able to kill a deer afterward. Honomissioner Griswold was subsequently killed by a load of stone falling upon him.

"The third white deer," says the Judge, "was never killed to my knowledge. I found

was subsequently killed by a load of stone falling upon him.

"The third white deer," says the Judge, "was never killed to my knowledge. I found the deer one morning on a favorite feeding ground, in compar, with a four-pronged buck. She was as large as a two-year-old colt, and her ears were as long as a mule's. The deer were not over ten rods away, the buck being the nearer of the two. I aimed at the buck, but changed my mind and fired at the white deer. She threw up her head gave me a sorrowful look, and then went to eating the grass among the leaves. The buck, of course, was a mile away by this time." I fired a dozen shots at the beautiful creature, but not one had any effect, and I leth the woods in disgust. That deer was well known to all the hunters along the Lackawaxen, and she finally disappeared. After my experience with her I sold my favorite rifle, the companion of years, and purchased a more costly one. But luck was against me. I had scores of the finest shots a hunter could wish for, but I could never kill another deer. I gave my gun away, and have not been in the woods for years. I know I am not superstitious, but I would not fire a fatal shot at a white deer for the entire gold fields of California.

The white deer which was proof grainst Judge Westfall's. California.

in a fatal shot at a white deer for the entire gold fields of California.

The white deer which was proof against Judge Westfall's bullets may have been the one which had no charm against the aim of Hornbeck Shimer, and his companions, Bevans and Frank in 1872. Shimer was a native of the Lackawaxen Valley. He made a fortune during the war. He had for some time been proprietor of the Exchange Hotel in Wilkesbarre, Penn., and was a well-known politician and sportsman. In the above year Lyman A. Bevans was a prosperous merchant of Port Jervis, N. Y. Henry Frank was a leading business man of the coal regions. In the fall of 1872 the three were camped in the mountains a few miles back of Lackawaxan, deer hunting. They started a white deer, and all three succeeded in getting a shot at it and killed it. Ill-luck attended every one of the party afterward. Shimer became an invalid, and died a miserable death two or three years afterward. His affairs were badly involved and his property dissipated. Henry Frank failed in business in 1875, and died of smallpox. Bevans became a bankrupt in 1878, and last fall committed suicide in an outhouse of his residence in Port Jervis by blowing his brains out. These misfortunes would have no doubt overtaken the men if they had not flown in the face of superstition, but it would be impossible to make the old-time Pike county hunters believe that they were not directly due to the killing of the white deer on the Shohola hills.—Correspondence New York Times.

Morning Sun, Iowa, May 1.—Game has been unusually plenty here through the full, winter and spring, and the outlook is certainly good for fall chicken shooting. Chickens are more plenty than they have been for years in this locality. Quail are rather scarce, but enough to give us some sport next November. Wolves seem to be on the increase here, and several have been killed in this county in the last few weeks. Ed. DeLong killed an old one and captured seven pups. The scalps are worth five dollars each, paid by the county. Ed. feels rich; wants to hunt wolves all the time.—Mark

BIG GAME DESTRUCTION

THE work of the skin-hunters is beginning to attract the attention of the press of the West. We copy below some editorial remarks from the Madisonian, published at Virginia City. As will be seen from the statements made, the skin-hunters have invaded the National Park itself, and are now carrying on their butchery of game, which is supposed to be protected by the law which probibits killing game within the limits of the park. A correspondent assures us that the statements of the Madisonian are not overdrawn. This is a matter of national concern. It demands the immediate attention of the National Government at Washington:

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at Washington:

If Congress could ever be brought to consider anything
that is not flavored with political chicanery, there might be
some hope that a stop would be put to the wholesale destruction of large game which is constantly going on in the
plains and mountain regions. At the rate at which buffalo,
elk, deer, moose and other game are just now being slaughtered for their hides and pelts, it will not be long until the
animals will be utterly annihilated, and their existence only
be known as matter of history. Even now, the elk and
deer are disappearing from the most accessible points under
the fierce fusilade for pelts, and the destruction that is going
on in the more remote points is something fearful to contemplate. We are reliably informed that even in the National
Park, almost under the nose of the assistant superintendent,
the slaughter of these animals is being carried on with
amazing rapidity, notwithstunding the law prohibiting the
killing of game within its limits; and furthermore, that a
system of driving the bands into basins where the deep
snows prevent their escape is being extensively practiced.
Some two or three weeks ago a party of hunters succeeded
in correlling a band of fifteen hundred or two thousand elk
(said to comprise nearly all of that species in the park) on
the east fork of the Yellowstone, where they were slaughtered as fast as they could be skinned, and the carcasses left
to rot on the ground, the pelts being all that the hunters
were after. That this wanton destruction is inimical
to one of the best interests of the mountain regions is too
plain to need establishing by argument, and that stringent
measures for its suppression are necessary is quite as apparent.

Under present laws, efforts to prohibit it are utterly futile,

plain to need establishing by argument, and that stringent measures for its suppression are necessary is quite as apparent.

Under present laws, efforts to prohibit it are utterly futile, and will be, so long as the army of so-called hunters can find a market for the hides and pelts. What is needed is a law that will make all who are found with any parts of these animals in their possession equally amenable to its penalties as the killer himself. Delegate Post, of Wyoming, recently introduced a bill in Congress—the provisions of which have already been printed in the *Matisonian—which, in our opinion, would, if it became a law, effectually stop the inhuman business. The press and people of Montana—and, indeed, of all the Territories, should urge its immediate passage, if they would preserve in the National Park and other mountain resorts one of their chief attractions. The people of the Territories get but little good out of the traffic in pelts, and even those engaged in it here make a more precarious livelihood than they could earn in other pursuits. In fact, the encouragement of them in their nefarious business is only driving them into a state of semi-savagery, leaving them but little better than the Indians, And it is well-known that a large moiety of the tourists' travel to the mountains is drawn there by the abundance of large game; as many, perhaps, as by the attraction of the geyers and natural marvels of Wonderland. Af we have said, Congress is slow to act on questions of this sort, unless spurred to action by the people of the sections directly interested. We trust our delegate will urge to the utmost the passage of Mr. Post's measure, and that the press of the Territory will unite in seconding the effort to prevent the wanton and useless butchery which threatens the extinction of the noblest animals that roam our broad domain.

Scaipel Scaipel—Editor Forest and Stream: Your poetry in last week's issue was evidently not written by a snipe shooter. The lines contain internal evidence that that "O." did not know what he was writing about. 1. The snipe is not a "brown" bird. 2. You never hunt snipe with the gale in your teeth. Every "practical sportsmun" knows that on a windy day snipe are very wild and fly in the face of the wind. Hence if the gunner is going against the wind, the birds which are flushed will rise out of range and fly directly away from the shooter. 3. A dog is of very little use in snipe shooting on a windy day.—Scolotax. [There are several kind of people in this world; and the writer of the foregoing is one kind. He may be a good snipe shooter; but he has evidently never been under the influence of the divine afflatus. His soul is as barren of sentiment as his criticism of our contributor's sportsmunship is fallacious and uncalled for. It is very fine to be a good snipe shot; but it is better to be a snipe shot and a poet too. "C." has proved himself a poet already; here is a private letter which came with his poetry; and we think it conclusively proves that he knows how to shoot snipe. This is what he says: "Editor Forest and Stream: I have just returned from a day and half's snipe shooting. The wind was high, so also was the water; the birds were scarce, uneasy and wild. With my lfe; only missing two that I had a ghost of a chance of killing; and killing several at surprising distance—sixty yards and over by actual measurement, and they were texisters I tell you. My total bag was twenty-one birds. The impressions I received I have endeavored to express in the inclosed.—C." Now if "Scolopax" can give us any further points on how to run the paper, we should be pleased to hear from him early and often.—Ed. F. & S.]

St. Paul Gun Club.—The St. Paul, Minn., Gun Club is reorganized for 1882, with the following officers: Dr. Richeson, President: Paul Engels, Sceretary; John Burkhard, Treasurer. The club has been organized five years, and during the shooting season has never missed its weekly meeting for practice with the gun, except when storms prevented outdoor sport. The club is as vigorous to-day as when first organized, thanks to the kindly interest of its president in its affairs.

Camping Grounds on the St. Lawrence.—Clayton, N. Y.—For the benefit of "Green Horn," (in No. 13) I will say he can have good fishing and camping grounds near here, or nearer Eel Bay in September. Eel Bay is distant about five miles from here, Utica and Black River Railroad here. Cannot say much for the wild fowl shooting, date is too early.—G. M.

Sea and River Hishing.

TO PALEMON.

"I write this while Cleora is angling by my side under the shade of a spreading elm that hangs over the banks of our river. A nightin-gale more harmonious even than Strada's is serenading us from a hawthorn bush which smiles with all the galety of youth and beauty;

Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispens Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
Those balmy spoils.—Milton.
Whilst I am thus enjoying the innocent luxury of this vernal

whilse I am thus enjoying the innocent fuxury of this vernal delight, I look back upon those scenes of turbulence, wherein I was once engaged, with more than ordinary distaste, and despise myself for ever having entertained so mean a thought as to be rich and great. One of our monarchs used to say that he looked upon those to be the happiest men in the nation, whose fortune had placed them in the country, above a high constable, and below the trouble of a justitle of the peace. It is in a mediocrity of this happy kind that I here pass my life with a fortune far above the necessity of engaging in the drudgery of business, and with desires much too humble to have any relish for the splendid baits of ambition."

-Letters of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne

WEST VIRGINIA'S SHOWING.

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—Letters of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne.

WEST VIRGINIA'S SHOWING.

FACTS relating to either fin or feather never come amiss to a sporting journal, and as other States are reporting, why not West Virginia!

Last fall Death held a carnival at the expense of our game fishes. He came not in his usual garb of a skeleton, but called in the form of a seven months' drought, taking a deal of our black bass and brook trout to satisfy his pitiless cravings. It is difficult to say what proportion of bass were taken, but at least two-thirds of the trout have disappeared. The little speckled fellows were not given time to "vanish like the aborigines before civilization and settlements," as you say they do, but simply "exhaled and went to heaven," or passed in a twinkling from the sweltering pools to the maw of Zippy Coon. The waters evaporated, leaving the trout to rot on the dry rocks or fall a victim to "Zip" who, by the way, is a great lover of fish and an expert at catching them. The odors of decay were noticeable several hundred yards to windward of the creek beds. The clear creeks, with a usual flow of several feet of the purest water in the world, were dry except in shallow pools for miles and miles, the headwaters barely running and furnishing a retreat for what trout succeeded in escaping the sunstroke, or, what is worse still, of being roasted alive! Those who sniffed the tainted gale can best form a conception of the mortality among this nitherto populous tribe of noble fish.

Yet, despite all this, we still have plenty of trout left—and to spare! Some were saved in Cherry River and some escaped from the creeks to the friendly protection of Meadow River. Last April even the little spring branches among the Sewells had a good many trout in them. They, too, are numbered among the things that were; and those who claim a knowledge of such matters say it will take three years to restock our streams as they were before the drought's et in. The mild winter and early spring give pr

travelng over the mountains to shake it down, taken a "dessert" of trout at midnight in the Clear creeks or in Cherry River.

The taking of the bass from their almost waterless prisons was fun for the people and the coons, but death to the fish. Down this way it was not so bad, as the water was a little deeper, but you ought to have seen the more fortunate ones swimming around with umbrellas raised to keep the sun from scorching their dorsal fins. Some I caught in October and November must have loaned out their sunshades during the "heated term," as, when taken from the water, they were as black as Africa. Often I fished for hours without getting a "rise," when, planting my foot on a half-submerged rock, out would pop two or three bass, and probably a catish—hiding from old Sol as he fairly simmered the few inches of water over their heads. Either my sense of hearing was dulled by the heat, or the water was too warm to babble and murmur audibly over the rifles. You think I didn't really see the river smoking several times? Well, maybe it was only the uprisings of "the gentle dew" that didn't "fall upon the place beneath" for more than seven full months at a stretch.

The close season began on the 1st instant, lasting until the

The close season began on the 1st instant, lasting until the 15th of June, and whilst eking out the 1,080 intervening hours. I take the liberty of catechising a little. It has been my habit—Erank Forrester's idea, though—to string the bass and keep them in the water. But I don't like the method. They choke each other to death in a few hours and turn all sorts of colors. In the evening the string often resembles an inverted bouquet of flowers—black, amuddy yellow, spotted, flowered and "ringstroked, speckled and grisled." Yet, though displaying every known variety of markings, the fish are firm and palatable. Tell me, somebody, 'Is it better to keep them dry in the creed of a warm summer day, or let them struggle on a string "from early morn till set of sun?" The close season began on the 1st instant, lasting until the

And yet one other question, please, How to cook him? In the Sportsman's Gazetteer you say he "is sweet, tender and juicy, and, when well cooked, makes a dish fit for a king." Corpect. But "well cooked, makes a dish fit for a king." Corpect. But "well cooked, makes a dish fit for a king." Corpect. But "well cooked" means a good deal more than some of us fully comprehend. We are not all Delmonicos, hence many failures are made in the preparation of this capital game fish for the table. We have both the large and small-mouthed species of bass.

In 1877–8 the streams of West Virginia were stocked as follows: First Congressional District, California salmon, 2800,000; Inad-locked salmon, 8,000. Second District, amixture of 300,000 trout, land-locked or California salmon. Third District, trout, 11,000; black bass, 983; California salmon. Third District, trout, 11,000; black bass, 983; California salmon. Third District, trout, 11,000; black bass, 983; California salmon, 213,000. The trout have gone to the different headwaters, the bass are very plentiful, but the hand-locked and California salmon—where are they? I hardly ever hear of one being seen. Last year (1881) the distribution of fish was as follows: First District, land-locked salmon, 10,000; German carp, 714. Second District, land-locked salmon, 2,500; trout, 7,000; carp, 1,080. Third District, carp, 158; black bass, 545; land-locked salmon, 6,000; silver perch, 125; wall-eyed pike, 15; and sturgeon, 6. When the salmon are heard from you shall certainly be apprised of their doings. It is said that President Arthur is very expert with the rod and fly. If he comes to the White Sulphur this summer, as the papers report, fine sport is awaiting him if he chooses to indulge. Instead of vetoing anti-Chinese bills in the dings city of Washington he can veto the life-and-liberty struggles of Messrs. Bass and Trout in the limpid waters of Greenbrier and Cherry rivers. Though differing widely in our political tastes, yet "verily we be brethren" when it comes to the love o

THE LONDON FISHERY EXHIBITION.

that.

Lewisburg, W. Va.

THE LONDON FISHERY EXHIBITION.

WE have received a copy of the message from the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State, relative to the International Fisheries Exhibition to be held in London in May, 1883. The President approves the suggestions contained in the report, and recommends that favorable action be taken on the subject at the present session of Congress, in order that there may be ample time for making the necessary preparations.

Secretary Frelinghuysen informs the President that he has received a telegram from Mr. Lowell, the United States minister to England, stating that a formal invitation will be extended to the United States by the British government to participate in said exhibition, and that in view of the importance of the fisheries interests of this country, the widely extended and growing exportation of our maritime products as food and for use in the arts and manufactures, and the constantly increasing attention which our citizens are giving to the subject of fisheulture, it would undoubtedly be a wise and profitable measure for Cougress to make such provision as would enable the United States to take a part in the proposed exhibition at London commensurate with the interest of the country in the subject. He then recommends that \$50,000 be appropriated to enable the Secretary of State to take the necessary steps for securing the representation of this country at the London International Pisheries Exhibition of 1883, by contributing illustrations of the condition and products of our domestic and ocean fisheries, and of the progress of fisheulture in this country, and also by sending competent persons to the exhibition.

On April 7, Mr. Frielinghuysen writes to Prof. Baird and says: "It will give me gratification to communicate to Mr. Lowell, by telegraph, your readiness to organize an American Exhibit, so that he may make use of the information before the date of the meeting at the M

Washington, April 15.

Lovell, Minister, London:

Answering dispatch of 20th March, Commissioner Baird will prepare national exhibits if Congress appropriates therefor this session. Desirable that formal invitation be soon placed before Congress. You may express our willingness to assist, and when invitation is made telegraph immediately.

FIGLINGITYSEN, Secretary.

London, April 20, 1882. (Received April 21).

Lord Granville writes he will make application to United States Government on behalf of International Fishery Convention.

Lowett, Minister.

The draft of the resolution presented to both houses of

Congress is:

JOHNT RESOLUTION CONCERNING AN INTERNATIONAL FISHERY
EXHIBITION, TO BE HELD AT LONDON IN MAY 1883.

Whereas the government of the United States has received
official intimation from that of Great Britain that it is proposed to hold an International Exhibition of Fish, Fisheries,
and Fish Products at London in May, eighteen hundred and
eighty-three, whereat the representation of the United States
is invited:

And whereas also by its aution as a government, and by

is invited:

And whereas, also, by its action as a government, and by the active enterprise of merchants, fishermen, and inventors, and the researches of men of science in this country, the United States has attained and holds a prominent place in all that relates to the development of the great fisheries industries, the extension of the great gountercial relationship with

other countries based on the exportation of prepared fish products, which now forms an important factor in the national wealth, the artificial propagation of food-fishes, and the restocking of depleted fishing waters; and it is expedient that the industries and interests thus concerned should be adequately represented on the occasion, Therefore, be it—
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the invitation of the British Government be accepted; and that, under the auspices of the Department of State, the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries he, and he hereby is, instructed to prepare or cause to be prepared a complete and systematic representative exhibition of the fisheries of the United States, in which shall be shown the following: A series of models, maps, and charts showing the location and extent of the various fishing grounds; a full series of the principal sea and fresh-water fishes, shellfish, sponges, etc., and other useful inhabitants of the waters of the country (either as specimens, casts, or illustrations); specimens of models of the various kinds of gear, apparatus, boats, etc., used in their capture; a full collection of articles showing the commercial and economic uses of the fishes and other water animals, which shall include, besides the samples and specimens, models and other representations of appliances used in their preparation and preservation for food as well as for purpose of use and ornament, such as dried, smoked and canned fish, etc., oils, fertilizers, manufactured shells, corals, sponges, etc.; also a full series of articles, or models thereof, showing the economic condition of our fishermen, such as clothing and other personal outfit, models of dwelling houses, etc.; a collection of documents showing the present condition of fishery legislation; also specimens, models, and illustrations of the apparatus used in the artificial hatching and breeding of fish, oysters, etc.; models of the linear provi

the Exhibition.

SEC. 5. In order to defray the expenses of the collection, preparation, and packing of the exhibit authorized, its transfer from and to the United States, its installation and supervision in London, and such other incidental expenses as may of necessity arise, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be required, to be immediately available, and to be expended by the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries under the direction and regulations of the Department of State.

THE SHAD NETS OF THE CONNECTICUT.

THE SHAD NETS OF THE CONNECTICUT.

A S shad will be a household word with people of the Atlantic coast for a couple of months to come, it may not be uninteresting to the many people who eat them to know something about the means employed in catching and the men who, during the spring go shadding. In this article I shall treat of the mean, nets, boats, and means of capturing the Connecticut River shad.

The shad fisherman's outfit at the commencement of the season comprises a boat of from twelve to eighteen feet in length, oars, lantern, set of rubber or oiled clothing, rubber boots, thick clothing and a gill net. On the bank of the river he erects his reel, or lays two long smooth poles, supported by cròtches about two feet high upon which the net rests when not in use for fishing.

The shadmen fish in pairs, one 'tending boat, the other the net. The boatman, unless he has an interest in the net, receives one-third of the profits for his share, while the owner of the boat and net takes the other two thirds, but the expense of the boat and net make the profits about equal for the two men. The nets vary in length, depending on the locality where they are used. At Saybrook they are from one hundred to one hundred and eighty rods long, while from Middletown down to Essex they run short of eighty rods, and from Middletown the fishermen repair to their reels and "take on" the net, the cork line being laid on one side of the stern and the lead line on the other, the slack of the net, which is about twenty feet deep, being laid between the cork and lead lines. The oarsman then rows toward the opposite side of the river, while the netman stands up in the stern and throws out the "tople staff," as slick about the feet long, heavily leaded at the butt and surmounted on the top by some object readily seen by the boatman. The net is connected with the pole staff by ropes and is thrown out as the boat is rowed across the river. When the net is all out, another rope connects it with the boat, and the fishermen are ready for t

is about twenty feet deep and varies in length, is leaded at the bottom to sink it and corked at the top to float it, thus keeping it vertical in the water. The material of which it is constructed is fine linen twine about the size of carpet thread,

the bottom to sink it and corked at the top to float it, thus keeping it vertical in the water. The material of which it is constructed is fine linen twine about the size of carpet thread, the meshes vary in size from three and one-half to four and one-half inches, about four inches being most commonly used. The shad swimming up the river come in contact with the net, the head slips through a mesh and the shad is "gilled" or strung in the net. When the net is taken up they are taken out of the mesh and fall into the boat.

Shore nets or seines are worked on an entirely opposite plan and are of different material and make. The shore net has a fine mesh and is constructed of heavy twine; one end is secured on the shore and the other end is carried out into the river by men in a boat. A circuit is then made and the net returned to the shore. Both ends are now on dry land and the haul is commenced. The mesh being fine almost everything caught inside of it is landed. Many small shad are thus caught which should be given their liberty, but are usuall sold for a small price to shad peddlers.

The fish are usually sold by contract for the season at so much a hundred, varying from \$14 to \$18, or from fourteen to eighteen cents a piece. Sometimes the fisherman sell by the market price, getting good prices for the first fish and then dropping down to five or six cents a fish for them when the xeason is at its height. Unless some accident befalls then, at a shadman usually clears about \$150 for his season's work. But, in all probability, the marketmen who sell the shad reap a much richer harvest, for, with the wear and tear of fishing and the cost of ice to pack their shad, the fishermen meet with considerable to lessen their profits.

Sometimes, late in May, the fishermen anchor, or in other words, make one end of the net secure to shore and then wait in patience for their net to fill up. On these occasions it is most pleasant to pass a night with the shadmen. Imagine a beautiful monolight night, the dark water and indisi

STIRRING UP TROUT.

STIRRING UP TROUT.

I AVING been a trout fisher from the age of ten years, I thought I had nothing learn in that time, but a few years ago in Northern Michigan I was put up to a new device. A party of us, male and female, had gone from the island of Macinac in a sailboat across the straits to the main land, to a trout stream highly spoken of by our boatman. It was in the month of Angust, when the insect tribes are hungry and venomous. We landed and made our way through the thick woods a quarter of a mile to the stream, on which had once been a saw mill. The mill was ruined and the dam gone, and the stream looked troutful, The woods were full of raspberry bushes loaded with fruit. These the ladies of our party attacked, but were driven ignominiously to the boat by clouds of black files and mosquitoes, as numerous in that region as in Maine or Canada.

We others pushed on to the stream, cautiously, rod in hand, and tried the worm in various places, but without success. No trout responded to our invitations. After a while our boatman came up from the lake and said: "Let me try and see if I can't raise one." He took one of our rods and waded up and down the stream, disturbing the water andmaking it flow with a thick current of mud and sand. Then he began to fish, and soon had half a dozen quarter of a pound trout on shore.

By this time the news of the arrival of fresh blood had spread far and wide among the mosquitoes, and they hastened to the banquet in such numbers, that we all retreated to the shore and embarked without trying, to practice this new method of trout fishing—new at least to us, and opposed to all our theories of that sport. I had seen the bottom raked successfully in fishing for shiners and minnows, which are induced to feed in that way; perhaps, because it stirs up the small insects and worms from the bottom.

So these Michigan trout, being unacquainted with men and his wiles, may have imagined that the boots of our boatman roiling the water meant a beneficent shower, bringing them plenty of food

SHAD IN MOROCCO.

A CONNECTICUT gentleman, who knows every inch of the United States scaloard on the Atlantic, and takes no little interest in pisciculture, makes the following state-

on little interest in pisciculture, makes the following statement:

Sind fishing is carried on here by quite a number of the natives, and large quantities are caught in their nets. The first intimation I ever had of the existence of shad in Morocco was in May, 1877, when on a visit to the city of Fez in company with a government official. While quartered in a palace allotted to us by the sultan, a plate of fried fish was placed before us at breakfast, and on tasting it I at once discovered it was shad and spoke of it as such. The whole of the company present, however, disagreed with me. The following day, at my request, a most magnificent shad was placed before us uncooked. It was then decided that the fish was shad. Since that time I have visited all the ports on the seacoast of Morocco, from Tetuan to Mogador, and have seen the shad in all its varieties. There are on the coast of Morocco five rivers, in which there are from eight to twelve feet of water over the bars at high tide. They are the river at Tetuan, the Sabou River, at Larachi; the river that divides Sali and Rabat, and the Azamore River, twenty miles northeast of Mazagan. These rivers are frequented by shad every year. The fish enter in the month of December and remain in until about the 1st of May. I am under the impression that there is but one shad fishery on each river, but can speak positively of the river that empties its waters into the ocean between Rabat and the noted old pirate rendezvous, Sali. This fishery I have visited on three different occasions in three successive years.

The station is about eight miles up from the mouth of the river. It is a rather primitive concern, but, novel as it may appear, they catch large quantities of shad. At the fishing

The station is about eight miles up from the mouth of the river. It is a rather primitive concern, but, novel as it may appear, they catch large quantities of shad. At the fishing grounds the river is about seventy yards wide. A large rope made of the slender branches of willow is run across the river, hauled taut and belayed. A seine is then passed passed from shore to shore, suspended from the willow rope, and is left there during the fishing season. The fishermen tiren fish by tides. As the fish can pass no further up the river, they congregate at the seine. At every high and low water slack a small net is worked through the water. From

ten to twelve hundred shad are frequently caught in a day They are then placed in large, rough boats, taken down the Rabat and Sali, and sold for about twelve cents each. Many of them are split open on the back like our fishermen split mackerel, leaving the head on and backbone in. These are corned, loaded on camels, and sent to the cities in the interior, Fez. Maquinez, and the city of Morocco.

The size and quality of the shad in Morocco far exceed any that are caught in the United States, the Azamore River here, like the Connecticut River, producing the largest and best fish. When I first came here I purchased a camel-load from the Azamore River to salt down. They had been brought from a distance of forty miles, and cost me about fourteen cents each. There were sixty-four shad in the load, and among them I found some that weighted eleven pounds; not one of them weighed less than six pounds. Their flavor is excellent. I have been informed by people here that they have seen shad caught in the Azamore River that weighed fourteen pounds, and I believe it. The salting of the shad with the intention of keeping them over the year as we do is a failure. They are so extraordinarily fat that in a few months they begin to rust and have an uppleasant taste. No doubt the warm climate is one of the causes of this. The shad are never taken out of the country.

Casablanca, Morocco, January.

TENNESSEE FISH NOTES.

AM sorry to say that even now that we have laws for the protection of fish, that seining and vandalistic means of catching fish are openly carried on and no one to report the guilty ones. Pegram's mill dam was seined a few days ago, depopulating it of fish entirely. The Cumberland River and its tributaries are filled with nets and traps, though the offenders laugh at the authorities and their laws. If such influential citizens as Charles E. Hillman, Silas Many, Frank Furman, Frank Krider, Edgar Jones, Ed. Hicks, W. M. Duncan and others, would take the matter in hand they could stop it. These gentlemen should organize themselves into a game and fish protection association, and enlist the co-operation of dealers in such articles of food, and between them pass laws and rules that would put a stop to traffic in game and fish out of season, or taken other than in the legitimate manner. If the pot-fishermen and wholesale destroyers of these two delicious articles of food had no market for their goods, and be indicted and punished as well, they would give up their infamous doings. It would take a little time and some trouble to make this organization effective, but through correspondents in Memphis. Knoaville and Chattanoaga, the dealers and law-abiding citizens of the entire State could be enrolled in the good cause. Until such action is taken, and the people united in maintaining the law in a territory so large as Tennessee, it must become a deal letter.

Notwithstanding the above, fish in certain streams have AM sorry to say that even now that we have laws for the

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letter.

Notwithstanding the above, fish in certain streams have been very abundant this spring. Messrs. Hampton, Cheney, Jim Sweeny, and a party of gentlemen of Huntsville, Ala, returned a day or two ago from an excursion to Crow Creek, at a point near where it enters the Tennessee River; there they had grand sport, creeling a number of superb jackfish. Cheney landed one which tipped the beam at eleven and a half and Jim another at ten pounds. Fearing his word might be questioned, he brought his tale home to his good wife, so everyone believed the rest of their story.

Mr. Poole caught a vellow cat out of the river the other day with ordinary tackle which weighed sixty-one pounds. During the high water this spring a number of ponds which had been stocked with German carp were inundated, and now Brown's Creek is said to be swarming with the young of that breed, washed out, no doubt, by the current of course their tenure of life is short, as the bass and other voracious varieties will soon destroy them.

The mania for pond building and fishculture remains unabated among our farmers, but as only a very few of them go about it rightly, the results will be meagre. I have written article upon article upon the subject, giving the best authority I could find in your valuable paper and from others, though the prevailing idea that a hole with water in it is all that is necessary to successful fish-raising predominates. Some few of our farmers, however, have gone about the matter systematically and will be rewarded ere long with Splendid results.

Nashville, May 2, 1882.

Taking Black Bass Through the Ice.—Referring to

TARING BLACK BASS THROUGH THE ICE.—Referring to reports of "II.," Plymouth, N. H., in your issue of April 27. Some of our fishermen caught in the latter part of March, while fishing for pickerel through the ice in Big Pond, some six black bass, all large, one I saw and estimated it at four pounds. This is the first instance that I know of where they were caught through the ice. They were introduced about nine years ago.—C. Gerber, (Webster, Mass.)

RAINDOW TROUT FOR MEACHAM LAKE.—On the first of this month Messrs. James Geddes, Reuben Wood, and a party left Syracuse for Meacham Lake, Franklin county, N. Y., with 20,000 eggs of rainbow trout to be hatched on account of the New York Fish Commission by Mr. A. R. Fuller. They will remain and have some trout fishing. When we heard of it our soul broke forth in the old song: "Would I were with thee, every day and hour."

BIENNIAL SPAWNING OF SALMON,—Chicago, III.—Your issue of April 27 contained a letter signed "Samuel Webber," in which he speaks of the "biennial theory" regarding salmon as if it required corroboration, which I thought it did not. In Scotland it is a universally accepted fact that after spawning the salmon drop back into the big pools and theres spend the rest of the winter until the spring floods come and carry them down to the sea. Although the salmon are usually "blotched" and discolored during spawning time, they almost always regain their silvery color before spring. They are popularly called "kelts" at that season, and when they are jumping, unless you get a close view and see that this time with "maggots" in their gills. The end of April usually sees all the "kelts" cleared out of the river, but I have hooked them on small trout flies well into the month of May. On one occassion a "kelt" which had been taken in April and returned to the stream with the addition of a brass ring in his tail to identify him, was captured in the same stream in October, a fine, clean fish, fresh from the sea.—R. J. W.

SHAD FRY.—The United States Fish Commission will distribute 50,000,000 of shad fry this month.

Hishculture.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS ELEVENTH ANNHAL MEETING

(Continued).

(Continued).

THE PRESIDENT—The paper just read by Mr. Smiley is a most valuable one and exhibits the power of statistics. Such information, covering such a wide extent of territory in so thorough a manner, could not well be gathered by private enterprise, nor by the Fish Commission of any State. The United States Fishery Commission is doing a grand work if it never does anything else than gather reliable statistics of our fisheries, and when this field is well worked, as is now being done, we will have what we never had before, a correct knowledge of our fishery resources.

The Skengerany then read the following:

THE SECRETARY then read the following:

HATCHING STRIPED BASS, STURGEON AND TROUT.

BY SETH GREEN.

HATCHING STRIPED BASS, STURGEON AND TROUT.

BY SETH GREEN.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the American Fishcultural Association—There have been but a few sturgeon and striped bass hatched artificially. The reason that there have not been more is that it is so difficult to get the mature fish when the spawn is ripe. In many of our waters there is no great difficulty experienced in getting both sturgeon and striped bass that are quite far advanced or well along toward the time when they are ready to cast their spawn, and if a suitable place could be prepared where the fish could be placed and kept securely for a few days until the ova had reached the proper stage of development, there could be millions of them hatched artificially without a doubt.

The New York State Fish Commission has stationed men at different points on the Hudson River where the most sturgeon were eaught, principally at Hyder Park, New Hamburgh, Tivoli and Catskill during three sensons, and has succeeded in hatching one hundred and fifty-five thousand young fry. The mature fish are so scarce that it was with great difficulty that a ripe male and female could be obtained at the same time, although every exertion was made to obtain them, and every fish was inspected as it was brought in by the fishermen as long as the season lasted, which is during the months of May and June. If a pond or enclosure could be so constructed that cels could not gain access to it, it would be a long step toward the propagation of sturgeon. Els are the great drawback to keeping sturgeon in pens for propagating purposes, for the reason that when the female is ripe, or ready to cast her spawn, the vent enlarges or loosens to such an extent that cels are enabled to enter therein and live upon the ova until it has all been destroyed. I have seen this frequently when I have had them in fish cars.

It would be very difficult to find a place on the Hudson or any other rivor that flows into the ocean, where a pond could be built and not be infested with eels, but I believe

such course. I offer this as a suggestion, and perhaps it may put somebody on the right track to work it out and make a great success.

There is no question about its being very necessary to propagate sturgeon artificially. There is no other way to keep up the supply, and unless it is done sturgeon must soon become a luxury of the past.

I have never seen or known of an eel entering a striped bass, but I should think some precaution would be necessary in case very large females were kept in confinement, either in careful construction of pen, or protecting the vent as suggested above, in case it was found necessary. The striped bass are caught construction of pen, or protecting the vent as suggested above, in case it was found necessary. The striped bass are caught at Weldon, N. C., on the Roanoke, and in some other of our Southern rivers in large quantities. In some localities large numbers are caught on what are called by the fishermen racks or slides. Those are built of wood on the inclined plan principle, the top being covered with slats raised a short distance apart, allowing the water to sift through. They are set in the most rapid part of the river, and leaders branch out from both sides near the water's edge, which guide the fish to the rack or slide. Thousands of striped bass are caught in this way. I am of the opinion that if experienced men were placed on these racks during the month of May, when the fish were running, and select the females which were nearly ripe, and place them in a care properly constructed, that a great success could be made in hatching them. There is no trouble in securing ripe males when the fish are running, but as a precaution it would be well to pen a few fin case of an emergency. I have hatched both sturgeon and striped bass successfully in my shad hatching box. If sturgeon or striped bass were to be kept in confinement for propagating purposes, at least two cars should be constructed, so that the fish could be overhauled daily, or as often as was thought necessary, and work

constructed, so that the issi could be overhadized duly, or so ften as was thought necessary, and worked over from one car into the other. This would aid greatly in the prosecution of the work.

The New York Fish Commission has this season offered for distribution to any parties in the United States or Canada, applying before March 1, and sending fifty cents to defray cost of packing, a package of 300 to 500 eggs of the California mountain trout for experiment. In response to the notice we have received 248 applications from the following States, Territories, and provinces: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Conecticut, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Vermont, New York, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Georgia, Virginia, Kentucky, Dakota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, Mississippi, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Maine, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ontario, California, Quebec, Oregon, Nova Scotia, Utah, Wyoming, and Newfoundland. Each one of the applicants will be given as large a supply as that with which the New York Fish Commission started, and from which we have succeeded in hatching 1,340,000 young fry. If one-half of the 248 applicants should succeed in raising and propagating this species, so that each one should succeed in hatching 1,000,000 during the next six years, we would have 124,000,000 more of this excellent game and food fish in existence than would otherwise have been the case. I am very anxious to see this fish in every lake and stream in the country suitable for them, and hope that the success of this wide distribution may be as great, if not greater, than I have mentioned above. I have also taken pains to put each applicant in the way of procuring practical information in the way to hatch and rear the fish successfully. The Prespenter — Mr. Green has been called "the father of fahies" but I notice here among us a gentleman who is a friend of him who may be called the "grandfather of fishes." I refer to the venerable Doctor Garlick, the father of American fishculture and would

MR. PEASE—Dr. Garlick's health, as most of you know, has not been good for many years. He is now in his seventy-sixth year and is a great sufferer, but his spirit is unbroken. He takes great interest in fishculture yot and reads all your reports and the FOREST AND STREAM with great interests. I do not know that I can say more on this subject than to say that the Doctor is with you in spirit, although not able to be here in person.

person.

MR. PHILLIPS—We expected a paper from Mr. S. M. John-

son, of the firm of Johnson & Young, Warren Bridge, Boston, on the lobster question. Mr. Johnson has given us much valuable information at previous meetings and is one of the best informed men on the lobster question in the country. In place of a paper he has written a letter to Mr. Blackford which I will take the liberty or reading, although evidently not intended to be read before the association. My apology for doing this is the information contained, which we cannot afford to miss. He says:

BOSTON, Abril 1, 1882.

BOSTON, April 1, 1882.

afford to miss. He says:

Boston, April 1, 1882.

Mr. Blackford:

DEAR Sin—This everlasting lobster question appears so inevitably that I thought I would write just one word to you unstead of attempting to bore the Association, and in a word say what I think about the matter now, as well as in the past. If my memory serves me I made the statement before the Association at the first meeting which I attended, that we were doing more injury than we realized, and I think so still, and that each recurring year confirms and intensifies the truth of that assertion, and the seeming necessity for evading a wise law to keep up even a partial supply proves the wisdom of that law, and that we are making sacrifices of future good to gratify present demands. In using these small lobsters we are hypothecating our stock in trade and cutting off our future supply. The price that has been paid this year for those small lobsters shows to what straits we are already reduced, and using small ones this year to keep the price down only adds greatly to what the price will be next year, and so on. This of course is apparent to you, and I should not say anything about it except for the reason that I wish to keep the matter alive and try to avert an evil so sure to come unless we can manage to have our law enforced. If lobsters have been worth, or rather if they would bring, twelve cents a pound this year in New York, it is because we have destroyed so much of our supply, and I using small ones is a sure way to increase the price year by year. We are constantly in receipt letters saying we cannot ship to you because we can sell everything in New York regardless of size, which, if true, is wrong. Not because it affects me personally, but because it affects the whole business, and brings about a state of things which good men and the combined wisdom of such associations as the American Fishcultural Association are striving to prevent.

I wish to put myself on record as advocating a just and wise law for the preservation of lobsters. I do n Blackford

MR. BLACKFORD—Mr. Johnson is greatly interested in the ten-and-a-half-inch lobster law, as the only way to preserve the lobster fisheries. Last year lobsters sold as high as twen-ty-five cents per pound at retail, and even higher. Small lobsters are sent here for sale, notwithstanding the law against it, and many go to New Jersey, where there is no law on the subject.

CARP NEAR PITTSBURG.—Mr. George Finley has been personally known to us for the past eight years, and during that time he has been much interested in fishculture. He was formerly engaged in the breeding of goldlish, but has lately turned his attention to carp. The Pittsburg Fost says: "The breeding of German carp is becoming an industry of no small importance in this country. It has extended to Pittsburg, and it is not generally known that the culture of this fish is carried on quite extensively in the East End. Mr. George Finley, a well-known resident of that section of the city, has on his premises off Frankstown avenue a system of thirteen propagation ponds, including Silver Lake. Yesterday afternoon a representative of the Fost visited the gentleman's place to ascertain some facts which might be of interest concerning carp-breeding. Mr. Finley said that in October, 1879, he procured from the U. S. Fish Commissioners twenty-five German or European carp. They were about as broad as a man's thumb, and some much smaller, and but a few inches long. He put them in two small lakes of different exposures and different temperatures of water in summer. When the water in one of these ponds was drawn off the next full the fish were found to measure sixteen and a half inches in length, and in the following fall of 1831 hey were about as broad as a mon's thought of the property of the control of the culture of golden carp, those twenty-five fish have multiplied so rapidly that other ponds were required to hold them, and they can now be counted in schools of thousands. Mr. Finley has had twenty-eight years' experience in the culture of golden carp, better known as goldsh, and having carefully studied their habits during that long period, he found that the characteristics of golden-fish and the German carp were entirely similar. Hence his knowledge gained of goldfish has been of great service in the successful culture of the true carp of later years. Although a bottom fish, and preferring to eat off the bottom, his take the CARP NEAR PITTSBURG.-Mr. George Finley has been

CARP FOR SALE.—Most applicants for earp want those which will spawn immediately. This is natural, but it is no more possible to obtain such fish from the national earp ponds than to get fruit-trees which will bear this summer from your nurseryman. We have frequent inquiries asking where carp can be bought, and we have replied, "Nowhere." It seems, however, that Mr. Geo. Finley, whose advertisement will be found in another place, has carp for sale. This hint is enough. He has advertised in the right paper to get a run on those carp that will make him cry, "Enough." Let no man who wants adult carp stand on the order of writing, for he won't have a fish left to spawn for himself in a few days after this is published.

COL. G. F. AKERS LEAVES TENNESSEE.—I regret to announce that on last Wednesday, our able and energetic Fish Commissioner, Col. Geo. F. Akers, left Nashville and the State of Tennessee to make Louisville his future home. The Colonel came to Nashville in 1855 from Lynchburg, Virginia. He at once embarked in commercial pursuits, and by close application to his business, aided by an unexceptionally firmind, he was not long in being recognized as one of the shrewdest and boldest merchants in the city. He commanded the confidence and respect of the community, and in a comyaratively shortwhilebuilt up a trade which netted him a handsome fortune. Every new effort or undertaking was crowned with success, and had his big heart been under the same control as his business, and more selfishness belonged to his composition, to-day he would have ranked among the merchant princes of the land. But this insurmountable obstacle led him to indorse for others, which with other complications forced him to give up his business, not because of pecuniary troubles, however, as he owes no one a nickel, and has enough laid by to keep him in affluence the remainder of his days, but envy, passion, and hatred on the part of his persecutors caused them to constantly harass him, until to do business here is no longer feasible, so he goes forth with a character for honesty and business ability to accept a position of high trust in another State, on a salary, so as to sever his ties with a people he loves, and seek peace and quiet elsewhere. Withal the annoyances and vexations through which he has passed, and the COL, G. F. AKERS LEAVES TENNESSEE.

natural sadness of quitting the home of his adoption and the friends of a quarter century's duration, he says he will never desort his fondness for sport, and will yet wet his line many times while following the good old "lzak," to whom he swore allegiance many years ago, when first enrolled under his banner, as a child. That the State has lost the best commissioner it ever had, even the Colone's enemies will admit, for had it not been through him, no one elsa would have framed and had passed our fish protection laws, introduced the earp, or raised the standard of angling to its true consideration, from the old modes of fishing simply for food without regard to sport. Kentuckians will greet him with open arms and make him feel the change as little as possible.—J. D. H.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES. BENCH SHOWS.

BENOH SHOWS.

May 9, 10, 11 and 12—Boston, Mass. Third Bench Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club. Uhas, Lincoln. Superintendent; E. E. Hardy, Secretary Emilition Committee, P. O. Box 1733, Boston. Entires June 6, 7, 8 and 9.—Cleveland, O., First Annual Bench Show of the Cleveland Bench Show Association. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent; C. M. Munball, Secretary, Fig. D. TRIALS.

September—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Pratric Chickens. Jos. H. Dew. Columbia, Tenn. Secretary, December 4—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quall, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

DISTEMPER.

WE have received during the past week several letters from different sections of the country requesting advice for the treatment of distemper. Below will be found an exhaustive treatise upon the subject, for which we are indebted to the "Illustrated Book of the Dog," by Vero Shaw:

nor the reatment of distemper. Below will be found an exhaustive treatise upon the subject, for which we are indebted to the "Illustrated Book of the Dog," by Vero Shaw:

Treatment of Dog," by Vero Shaw:

This consists firstly in doing all in our power to guide the specific catarrhal fever to a safe termination; and secondly, in watching for and combating complication; and secondly, in watching for and combating complication.

The older practitioners used to trust largely to the lancet, to strong purgatives, and to emetics. Knowing, as we now do, the true pathology of the disorder, we are not likely to follow their example. We have seen that distemper is really the effects of a specific poison, alloat in the circulation and generating more poison, which Nature does her best to climinate; and we have seen, too, that the naso-pharyngeal mucous membrane is the soil chosen by the poison-seed of distemper whereon to grow and flourish. As, then, the symptoms of catarrh are caused, not by irritation from without, but by irritation from within—by a poisonous vis-a-levya, it is evident that our efforts must be directed to support Nature, and assist her to eliminate the poison.

What lesson are we going to learn from the fact that sheep-curs and hardy street dogs get over the distemper with so little trouble, while high-bred animals and indoor pets only too-often fall victims to the disorder? Surcly it is this: that in the former cases Nature has more power to do battle with the poison. And the following is our own experience, and probably the experience of most practitioners: Whenever we get a case of distemper in a hardy constitutioned dog—probably one of no particular breed—we find we can almost hivariably bring the dog through it with little or no medicine, by simple nursing and supporting the animal's strength.

It is, in our opinion, a great mistake to begin the treatment by giving a strong emetic. Emetics are very seldom, if ever, needed. If we think that the dog has need to evacuate the contents of his stomach—wh

ereised.

Food and drink in distemper.

Our object is to support the system without deranging the stomach, therefore, for the first three or four days let the food be light and easily digested. In order to induce the animal to take it, it should be as pealable as possible. For small dogs, milk or cream, eggs, arrow-root, rice, and beefter may be given. For larger dogs you cannot have anything better than oatmeal porridge nade with milk instead of water. At all events, the dog must if possible, be 'induced to eat; he must not be "horned" unless there be great emaciation; he must not over-eat, but what he gets must be good. If the appetite is quite gone, and he turns up his nose at everything, beef-tea, eggs, milk and sherry in small quantities must be frequently administered by the spoon.

When the dog comes to be very low indeed, brandy must be substituted for the sherry. It must be diluted with water, and the quantity to be given will depend not only on the size of the dog, but upon the benefits that seem he accrue from it. As to drinks, dogs usually prefer clean cold water, and we cannot do harm by mixing therewith a little plain nitre.

MEDICINE IN DISTEMPER.

R Sp. æther ... m xxx ad 3 iij.
Vio, antimonial ... m iij, ad m 40,
Muellag, tragacanth ... 3 ij, ad 3 j
Give this thrice daily.

If the cough be very troublesome, and the fever does not run very high, the following may be substituted for this on the second or third day:

 B Syr. seille.
 m x, ad m 5 j.

 Tinet. hyoseyam
 m x, ad m 40.

 Sp. rether. nitros
 m x, ad 3 j.

 Aq. camph
 q. s.

administered will do much good, and doses of dilute prussic acid, from one to four drops in a little water, will generally arrest the vomiting.

If constipation be present we must use no rough remedies to get rid of it. A little raw meat cut into small pieces—mineed, in fact—or a small portion of raw liver may be given if there be little fever; if there be fever, we are to trust for a time to injections of plain soap-and-water. Diarrhea, although often a troublesome symptom, is, it must be remembered, generally a salutary one. Unless, therefore, it becomes bered, generally a salutary one. Unless, therefore, it becomes excessive, do not interfere; if it does, give the simple chalk mixture three times a day, but no longer than is needful. It is better that our whole plan of treatment should be gentle and simple, and only harm can accrue from hastily rushing from one remedy to another. Injury to the dog is sure to result from such a course.

On the other hand, specifics had better be avoided.

The discharge from the mouth and nose is to be wiped away with a soft rag, or, better still, some tow, which is afterwards to be buried. The forehead, eyes, and nose, may be fomented two or three times a day with moderately hot water with great advantage.

It is not judicious to wet long-haired dogs much, but shorthaired may have the chest and throat well fomented several times a day, and well rubbed dry afterwards. Heat applied to the chests of long-haired dogs by means of a flat iron will also effect good.

Williams recommends hydrate of chloral at night. Hydrate

also effect good. Williams recon

also effect good.

Williams recommends hydrate of chloral at night. Hydrate of chloral, in our opinion, ought to be expunged from the Pharmacopaia. Sometimes it may do good, but oftener evil, because brain symptoms are apt to follow its use, and also great nervous prostration.

THE COMPLICATIONS OF DISTEMPER.

THE COMPLICATIONS OF DISTEMPER.

See under their proper headings. Some authorities make different kinds of distemper, such as head or brain distemper, nervous distemper, belly distemper, etc., etc. This classification, however, is calculated to make the general reader lose sight of the real symptoms and causes of the malady. There is only one form of distemper, and the lesions of other organs are its complications.

Supposing no very severe complication to have arisen, you may begin, as soon as the fever abates and there is some show of depression; to give tonics. The following is an excellent one:

\mathbf{R}	Quinæ gr. Pulv. rhei gr.	1/4	ad	gr. ilj.	
	Pulv. rheigr. Ext. taraxgr.	ij.	ad	gr. x.	
Ft.	bolus	-	uu	S+. A.	٠,

If there be much heat on the top of the head and brow, we usually substitute this—

B Bebeerin sulph.....gr. j. ad gr. v.

Rosæ conf......q. s.

Ft. bolus.

During convalescence good food, cod-liver oil, moderate vercise, fresh air, and protection from cold. These, with an ocasional mild dose of castor-oil or rhubarb, are to be our lect-anchors.

Sheet-anchors.

Paralysis is sometimes present in, or comes on in, the latter stages of distemper, and must be looked upon as a very bad ominous sign, indicating, as it does, effusion about the spinal cord, or congestion of the same.

Paralysis of the tongue is likewise not uncommon, the tongue folling out to one side, and giving a very unsightly appearance indeed.

TREATMENT

TREATMENT.

In the paralysis of distemper, begin the treatment by giving a mild purgative. Castor oil and buckthorn will in this case do as well as any other, three parts oil, two parts buckthorn syrup, and one part poppy syrup. See that the medicine has acted, if not it must be repeated, but do not forget that the dog is weak. Keep his strength well up, and begin the administration of iodide of potassium and belladonna, as in this prescription—

If Potass iod.gr. j. ad gr. v.

Extr. belladonn.gr. i-16 ad gr. 1.

Extr. gentian.gr. ii, ad gr. x.

Ft. bolus.

Ter. die.

Extr. belladonn gr. ij. ad gr. x.

Ft. bolus. Ter. die.

Continue this treatment for a week; if little improvement, the dose is to be slightly increased, and cod-liver oil given. Sometimes nux vomica may be used, but it is of doubtful efficacy in this form of paralysis.

Local applications are of no use, for the simple reason that the muscles are not the seat of disorder. It is their misfortune, not their fault. However, gentle friction or shampooring with the warm hand will go far to maintain the nutrition of the limbs, and prevent ataxy or wasting.

We must not forget to mention that a sort of convulsive palsy is sometimes brought on by the incautious use of mercury. Here the treatment is the warm bath, good diet, and small doses of iodide of potassium.

Only in old-standing cases do we use nux vomica, and we do not care to continue it use longer than three weeks without intermission. Give from ½ to 2 grains of the extract in a pill, continuing its use with good food and other tonics. We have seen paralysis produced by even a small dose of nux vomica given in case of constipation. The animal had a strange susceptibility to this drug on a previous occasion while under the treatment of a London vet., being attacked in the same way from the same cause. The paralysis in both instances was cured by an emetic.

Remember that in all cases of paralysis the urine must be attended to, and if the bladder is paralyzed the elastic caliteter must be used.

Rest, good feed, beef tea, eggs, and sherry in bad cases, and an occasional aperion if needed; and let the dog's bed be comfortable and dry; that is, kept dry, as he may wet it.

For reflex paralysis,—If from constipation, a few doses of the castor oil and buckthorn mixture, as prescribed by Younatt, will generally remove it. If it is not retained, give about half an hour before the next dose from 1 to 3 drops of dilute hydrocyanic acid, rubbed up with 5 to 15 grains of the trisnitizate of bismuth. See that the teeth are not loose or decayed, if they are they must be ext

nd exercise.

CHOREA.

Chorea, or St. Vitus's dance as it is more frequently called,

is a very common sequence to distemper, especially if that disease has been badly treated.

PATHOLOGY.

The profession are not agreed as to what is the real cause of this extraordinary disease. Post-mortem examinations have sometimes revealed alterations in the brain or spinal cord, but just as often they have revealed nothing unusual. Some pathologists consider it a blood disease; it may be so, but we prefer including it among the diseases of the nervous system. SYMPTOMS,

SYMPTOMS.

Either the whole or only a part of the body if affected, as the neck or one leg, or both, or one side of the body alone. It is merely a form of irregular palsy, and probably it depends greatly upon a lowered condition of the vital force, with impoverished blood. The movements of the limbs consist in a sort of twitching or shaking notion, easily increased by acting on the dog's mind, either through feur or kindness. There may be, and very often are, spasmodic twitchings of one side of the face, or the whole head may shake up and down. Sometimes, long after distemper is past and done with, and the dog well and strong, and able to do a day's work, twitchings to a slight degree will continue.

TREATMENT.

TREATMENT.

If our view of the pathology of the disease be right, the treatment must naturally resolve itself into trying in every way to improve the general health. We must give nutritious diet and uilk. We must give the dog as much out-door exercise, walking, running, or romping; as he can take. And we may try the bucket bath every morning, only gently at first lest we give too great a shock.

Nux vounce may also be tried; it sometimes does good. Sulphate of iron and arsenic often does good, especially if combined with cod-liver oil, in chronic cases, be it remembered, and not for some time after distemper. The nitrate of silver pill (one-sixteenth to a half grain made inta a pill with bread crumb and administered thrice a day) we have occasionally found serviceable. The bowels must be carefully attended to, but purge as seldom as possible. The treatment of this disease is, on the whole, far from satisfactory.

PERTINENT REMARKS ABOUT DOGS.

Do you not think that undue prominence is nowadays given to the blood of dogs! That proper attention to the propagation of anything, whether animal or vegetable, often results in improvement no observing man can deny. The peach, the pear, and various vegetables attest that. We are told that the peach, as cultivated at the present day, which is one of the most agreeable and healthful of fruits, is a very different thing from the native specimens which were told that the peach, as cultivated at the present day, which is one of the most agreeable and healthful of fruits, is a very different thing from the native specimens which were touth the peach of the peach of the peach of the peach of the peach as a such interests of the peach of the peach of the peach and under the peach at the seckel, Bartlett, Duchesse d'Angouleme and many others are infinitely superior to the styptic pear from which they all spring, found in various parts of Europe. And such is the case also with strawberries, raspberries, grappes and, indeed, all varieties of fruit, so far as my knowledge extends. But the efforts in this direction are often carried to the extent of so enervating the physical vigor of the plant, that the purpose of reduction and cultivation is defeated. May it not be so reduction and cultivation is defeated. May it not be so reduction and cultivation is defeated. May it not be so for reduction and cultivation is defeated. May it not be so for the plant if the peach of the plant is not provided in the destruction of the most essential particular—constitution. Did we not have some remarkably fine dogs before R. LI. Purcell-Liewellin was over heard of? Were they not quite as good as Laveracks, blue belous and all the other "double than the state of the plant is the peach of the plant is a plant in the destruction of the most essential particular—constitution. Did we not have some remarkably fine dogs before R. LI. Purcell-Liewellin was over heard of? Were they not quite as good as Laveracks, blue belous and all the other "do

Near a little town in that State, there lived a sporting individual named Barnabas Pilitston, who above all things, prided himself upon his knowledge of cannology. His faculties in that line were so well known and conceded that his opinion in regard to the points of dogs was often sought by persons who either had an animal that they wished to keep or knew of one they wished to buy. One cool, crisp October morning Barnabas had been on a successful fox hunt, and thinking so fortunate a man was entitled to a drink, he went into the town and "quenched his raging thirst" at the expense of a half-dime. After doing so, he went out to bask in the genial sunshine until he should again get "dry." Surrounded by his boon companions, he was narrating the incidents of the morning's chase, and told, with prolix particularity, of the peculiar movements of each dog in the pack. Whilst thus engaged, a tow-headed boy approached, leading a small yellow dog by a cotton string, and, without ceremony, said:

"Uncle Barnabas, daddy sent me here, with this here dog, to git your jedgment upon him"

"Wait a while, my son; I'm talking to these here gentlemen, and when I gets done a talking to these here gentlemen, and when I gets done a talking to these here gentlemen, and when I gets done a talking to them, I'll look at your dog," And then he resumed the thread, or rather tied the thread of his discourse, which the urchin had broken, and spun away for some time, whilst the offending but innocent boy stood respectfully, enjoying the lum of wisdom which came from his exhaustless lingual spindle. After his theme was ended, he turned to the boy and said:

"And your daddy sent you here with that thar dog to git my jedgment pon him, did he?"

"Yes, sir."
"And has yer daddy spent his 'pinion upon that thar dog,

'Yes, sir." 'And has yer daddy spent his pinion upon that thar dog,

"Yes, sir."

"And has yer daddy spent his 'pinion upon that thar dog, my son?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what was his jedgment?"

"Well, what was his jedgment?"

"He says he thinks that maybe he mought git to be a tol'bul good dog arter a while."

"Well, now gentlemen, I'm a gwine look at that boy's dog than, and I jest want you to obsarve me, gentlemen, for you'll larn something. Now watch, gentleesa, for I tell you that what I don't know 'bout dogs ain't worth knowing, and there ain't nary man in Kaintick that knows half as much bout dogs as I do. That's a sartin fack, gentlemen. My son, jest ketch hold of that thar dog and lif him up offen the ground, Gentlemen, you'll never known nothing 'bout dogs as long as their feet is a techni' the yeth. A leetle higher, my son, his hind foot's a scrapin'. That'll do; let him down. Now, gentlemen, jest look at that thar dog. His jewclaws comes out a leetle too near the ground, and he's as cat-hammed as thunder. His eyes is sot a leetle too close together, his ears is sot a leetle too for back, and his nose it's too short or tech into the yeth a'ter varmints. He's too narrer in the chist, he's too weak in the lines, and he's too short in the bar!! And jest look at that thar tail o' his'n. It swings over his back like the broken rim of a wheel, and the tip eend of his nose sticks out just like the blossom eend of a tomatter. The fact of the business is that thar dog thar is jest naterally no 'count no how. Now, my son, tell your dad that that's my jedgment."

Who will doubt the thorough qualifications of this adept, to speak an ee cathedra opinion upon this subject? But I trust that those gentlemen who are charged with the delicate duty of determining upon the characteristics of the blooded dogs who are exhibited at the shows, far surpass the cruditic Kentuckian in all things except his self-exaltation. Let them and dog breeders unite in the effort to improve the valuable qualities of dogs. Appearance is well enough in its place, but a sportsman ought to want a dog which can

"The flower of all his race, So true, so brave, a lamb at home, A lion in the chase.

'Twas only at Llewellyn's board The faithful Gelert fed,
He watched, he served, he cheered his lord,
And sentincled his bed,"

Now this was not the Llewellin, I take it, who has identified his name with a certain or uncertain breed of dogs. Perhaps he was his uncle or some faraway kinsman. But if R. Li. Purcell L. can even with his best, not his "culls," equal him the poem, then they are worthy of all commendation.

THE CLEVELAND BENCH SHOW.

THE CLEVELAND BENCH SHOW.

The premium list of the Cleveland Bench Show to be held June 6, 7, 8 and 9, indicates that every effort has been made to secure a large representation of dogs, and hence a full attendance of owners. There are 163 regular classes besides the specials, of which there will probably be a large number. Several of the express companies have agreed to return free of charge dogs that have been shipped over their lines to the show. The arrangements under the charge of Mr. Lincoln will no doubt be all that could be desired. There are classes for champion English setter dogs and bitches (\$30 each), and for English setter dogs and bitches (\$30 each), and for English setter dogs and bitches other than pure Laveracks (\$20 and 80), and for Englishs esterer gas and bitches of pure Laverack pedigree. The prizes for the setters and pointers are \$30 for first and \$10 for second, and for the puppies \$7 and \$81 for the spaniels \$10 and \$5, and for the spaniel puppies \$7 and 881 for the spaniels \$10 and \$5, and for classes with \$10 and medals in the open classes. The whole prize list foots up about \$1,300 cash, besides the medals. The officers of the Association are: President, L. G. Hamer; Vice President, J. T. Warnelint; Treasurer, A. E. Sterling; Secretary, C. M. Munhall. Application for premium lists, entry blanks or information, should be made to the last-named gentleman, Euclid Avenue Opera House, Cleveland, Ohio.

ANENT McGRATH.—Chicago, April 2. —Editor Forest and Stream: Please correct your list of awards—"Class 21—3d, L. C. F. Lotz, Chicago, Doubleshot." I had no dogs at the show, and there was no third prize. Doubleshot would have taken first, as he is the grandest dog in America. Please explain: How can "Master McGrath be the sire of Dawson's Spring, Class 20, 5 years old, when Master McGrath died in 1871? This is an outrage of the worst kind.—L. C. F. Lotz. [The error in giving Doubleshot a place was a palpable mistake. The conundrum that Mr. Lotz propounds is entirely insolvable, but we fail to see where the outrage comes in, as McGrath is still living, or was a few months ago, and is undoubtedly the sire of Spring. We should perhaps state that McGrath is not the celebrated Master McGrath, only a nephew of his. In view of this fact, our esteemed correspondent will doubtless agree with us that all men are human and liable to err.]

THE RICHMOND "WHIG" says of "Training vs. Breaking:" "The system here inculcated is a humane one, approved by experience as an effective mode to develop the full capacity of any dog of good breed."

THE BOSTON BENCH SHOW.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE FOREST AND STREAM.]

BOSTON, May 9, 1882.

The third bench show held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Kennel Club was opened at Music Hall this morning. For many days the show has been the one topic of conversation in many circles; and the attendance to-day proves that there is wide public interest in the exhibition. The show has opened with every promise of being a rost successful affair. The chrise number over three hundred. While Boston and its suburbs are well represented, still the entry list shows that the show is by no means a local one. Many fine animals are present.

present.

There is quite a gathering of prominent sportsmen here, and Music Hall has been filled to-day with a vast throng of interested visitors, ladies and gentlemen.

The judging was begun this morning, and progressed very fairly through the day. The exhibitors appear to be generally satisfied with the decisions.

The following awards have been made:

Champion Positional.

satisfied with the decisions. The combitors appear to be generally satisfied with the decisions. The following awards have been made:

Champion English setter dors.—Ist, W. Tallman's Foreman. 2d, A. H. Moore's Darkie. 3d, E. E. Hardy's Roll.

Al H. Moore's Darkie. 3d, E. E. Hardy's Roll.

Inish setter bitches.—Ist, N. Hathaway's Opal, the bitches absult.

Irish setter bitches.—Ist, A. Meredith's Fliet. 2d, Major Lovejoy's Bridget O'More. 3d, J. J. Haye's Dido. Vhe, E. O. Ladd's Flourish. He, B. F. Clark's Meg. C. W. R. Swan's Fanny.

Native English setter dogs.—Ist, A. M. Tucker's Count Paris. 2d, H. B. Harrison's London. 3d, N. D. Hathaway's Blue Dan. Vhe, E. E. Hardy's Clair. He, W. A. Buckingham's Grouse Dale. C. C. Z. E. Basset's Prizie of the Derminion.—Ist, N. D. Hathaway's Bow Bolls. 2d, J. B. Gerrish's Zou. Vhe, E. S. Bird's Sparlite. He, W. F. Daniells's Lady. C. Conestoga Kennel Club's Ledn.

Native English setter dog puppies.—Ist, A. J. Ward's Tempest. 2d, Dr. E. J. Forster's Fly. 3d, C. H. Lounsberg's Rock Dale. Vhe, D. E. Sullivan's Pondo. C, E. M. Alden's Frank.

Native English setter totich puppies.—Ist, Ensh Hill Kennel's Dita. 2d, W. H. Thayer's Liz. 2d, Conestoga Kennel's Canadian Beauty. Irish setter dogs.—Ist. J. H. Locko's Dash Elcho; 2d. L. H. Bullard's Philo; 3d. W. Basset's Chester; Vhe, W. H. Milliken's Derby; Hc, E. B. Haven's Bramble, and A. Mercelith's Brisk.

Irish setter dog puppies.—Ist. J. W. Dwight's Norsen. 2d, G. T. Wells's Romaine. 3d, Major Lovejoy's Margie O'More.

Irish water spanlels.—Ist, F. B. Tirrel's Snuggler. Other prizes withheld.

Spanlels over 28lbs., other than black.—Ist, W. H. Lee's Major Intensity.

inten water spanies,—ist, F. B. Turrell's Smuggler. Other prizes withheld.

2d, M. W. Chadbourne's Dash, who was transferred from the next class. 3d, Sancho. Vhc. Captain. The other prizes withheld.

Class 3d.—ist, Taffy, transferred from the next class. 2d, Pinkey.

3d, Punch. Vhc, Jessie, transferred from next class. Hc, Florence.

Class 3f.—ist, Taffy, transferred from next class. Hc, Florence.

Class 3d.—ist, Dabl. 2d, Black Prince.

Class 3d.—ist, Dabl. 2d, Black Prince.

Class 3d.—ist, Tagger, 2d, Silk. 3d, Ranger, Vhc, Snooks.

Class 4d.—ist, Dirk. 2d, Silk. 3d, Ranger, Vhc, Snooks.

Class 4d.—ist, Type, 2d, Jox. 3d, Jambler.

Class 4d.—ist, Victoria.

Class 4d.—ist, Victoria.

Class 4d.—ist, Victoria.

ENTRIES.

ENTRIES

Class 1.—Champion English Setter Dogs.
A. H. Moore's Thunder, Franklin Sumuer's Lelans.

Class 2.—Champion English Setter Bitches.
H. Bailey Harrison's Belle's Pride.

Class 3.—Imported English Setter Dogs.

E. E. Hardy's Roll, A. M. Tucker's Dash III., A. H. Moore's Darkie.
W. Tallman's Foreman.

Class 4.—Imported English Setter Bitches.
Nicholas Hathaway's Opal, A. H. Bloore's Lass O'Gowrie and Lunz

Class 5.—Imported English Setter Dog Puppies.

Class 6.—Imported English Setter Bitch Puppies.
No entries.

No entries.

——Imported English Setter Briter Puppes.

E. E. Hardy's Pollux and Clair, Isaac Flake's Gladstone, Henry V. Bladkenship's Count Leicester, Nelson D. Hethaway's Bhu Dan and Black Dash, Henry C. Braley's Bon, Dr. Edw. J. Foster's Claud, A. M. Tucker's Count Paris, Wm. A. Buckingham's Grouse Dale, F. A. Dearborn's Oakes, Paul Templehon's Dan, C. Z. Bassett's Pride of the Dominion. Wm. H. Thayer's Black Ben, Herbert Austin's Stultan, Wm. A. Rea's Bertram, Walter S. Smith's Czar, N. H. Vaughn's Blue Dick, Geo. W. Lovell's Sport and Rob, G. J. Lewis's Lauraster, Lawrence J. Geo. W. Lovell's Sport and Rob, G. J. Lewis's Lauraster, Lawrence J. Chas. Edw. Cunningham's Rod, J. F. Johne's Wagner, Fr. Edilic Bun, Britan, J. R. Lewis's Lauraster, Lawrence J. Chas. Edw. Cunningham's Rod, J. F. Johne's Wagner, Fr. Edilic Bun, Belley Harrison's London.

Class R. P. Native English Setter Bitches.

дав. Б. г.ник, т.пов. L. Abbott's Ponto, Conestoga Kennel's Ripple and Dash, H. Balley Harrison's London.

Class S.—Native English Setter Bitches.

E. E. Hardy's Clairine, Arnold D. Thompson's Belfast, Nelson D. Rathaway's Bow Bells, Brush Hill Kennel's Zoe, Elmer S. Bird's Sparkle, Avery W. Gore's Countess Ella, Wm. A. Rea's Zetta, C. Z. Bessett and J. F. Wallon's Norra D. Wm. W. Webb's Jessie, Warren Glown, B. McSherry's Victoria, Jow's Boon, W. H. Hawkins's Blue of Jown, B. McSherry's Victoria, Jow's H. Boon, W. H. Hawkins's Blue flows, B. McSherry's Victoria, Jow's H. Boon, W. H. Hawkins's Blue Leah and Conestoga Belle.

Class 9.—Native English Setter Dog Puppies.

Dr. Edw. J. Fonsley's Fly, D. E. Sullivan's Pondo, Edw. M. Alden's Prauk, Andrew J. Wras's Tempest, C. H. Lounsberg's Rock Dale, W. Tallman's Elue Monarch

Class 10.—Native English Setter Bitch Puppies.

Brush Hill Kennel's Dita, Wm. H. Thayer's Liz, Conestoga Kennel's Canadian Beauty and Princess Louise, C. H. Lounsberg's Rosie Dale.

Class 11.—Champion Irish Setter Dogs.

Adolph Nelson's Eleho HI., A. H. Moore's Berkley, Clyde Du Veraet Hunt's Nimrod, Thomas Wilson's Dash, C. Fred Crawford's Arlington.

Class 12.—Champion Irish Setter Bitches.

Class 12.—Champion Irish Setter Bitches.

No entries. Class 13.—Irish Setter Dogs.

Harry H. Cutter's Rob Roy, Albert Meredith's Punch, Albert Meredith's Brisk, Brook Hemingway's Tip, H. C. Bronsdon's Snipe, E. Hawen's Bramble, F. M. Whiting's Dick, Arthur H. Sargent's Rex, W. H. Millten's Derby, William Basset's Chester, A. H. Moore's Raleigh, J. H. Locke's Dash Elcho, J. B. Millet's Check, John J. Hayes's Blarney, Fred C. Van Yoorhis's Kerry, Wm. A. Brownlow's Snot, Major Lovejoy's Noet Elcho, Walter H. Başshaw's Dan, G. F. Holmes's Judge, L. H. Bullard's Philo, William Forrest's Black Thorn.

Class Is. All. Brinker's Philo, Whilm Forrest & Black
Albert Merodith's Fiirt, J. E. Herman's Cirtie, Edward O. Ladd's
Flourish, Dennis Malnoney's Blacken, C. L. Cunningham's Meg,
Brush Hil Kennels' Madge, A. S. Guild's Syren II, J. T. Mooney's
Kit, Charles E. Bearse's Ina, Eichard Benneti's Mag, F. S. Kelley's
Ruby, John J. Hayes's Dido, Wm. R. Swan's Fanny, Loring Crocker,
Stry, Sides, Cummaquid, Major Lovejoy's Bridget O'More, L. F. Drako's
Kitty Sides, B. F. Clark's Meg, Levy Canny's Red Mag,
Class 16, —Irish Setter Dog Puppies.
Dennis Mahoney's — John W. Dwight and Geo. W. Leavitt Jr.'s
Elcho VII., John J. Hayes's Tatters, Major Lovejoy's Major, Warren
E. Smith's Triumph, Dr. J. J. Jonnelle's Berkley's Lad.
Class 16, —Irish Setter Bitch Pumies.

John F. Dwight's Noreen II., Geo. T. Wells's Romaine, Major Love-loy's Maggie O'More.

Class IT.—Champion Gordon Setter Dogs.

C. B. Davis's Duke of the East.

Class 18.—Champion Gordon Setter Bitches.

No entries. S.—Clauspin Gold and Seater Bieles.

Class 19.—Gorden Setter Dons.

Geo. W. May's Dash, Chas. N. Purinton's Roderick, John F. Boothby's Dan, E. O. Blanchard's Heetor, J. H. Crecker's Knight, J. F.
John's Lock, James A. Small's Prince, F. S. Kelly's Dash H., Chas.
E. Gilchrist's Rex., Wn. C. Codman, Tr. 's Jumbo, William C. Kelly's
Pete, George R. Reed's Flash, W. E. Quiggle's Jake.

Class 20.—Gordon Setter Bitches.

Wm. R. Ballard's Snyder, Geo. E. Brown's Nellie Horton, John H.
ces's Lucille, G. A. Coleman's Flora, Bayard Thaper's Beautry, W. S.
Vickerson's Nellie (formerly Dianah), John P. Barnard, Jr.'s Ruby, 4 i

Class 21.—Gordon Setter Dog Puppies. Fred A. Taft's Dandy, L. S. Kendall's Lockton.

Class 22.—Gordon Setter Bitch Puppies.
W. P. Lawrenco's Mab, Lawrence J. O'Conner's Gipsey-Dell, W. E.

Cluss 23.—Champion Pointer Dogs, over 55lbs, weight. E. C. Alden's Petc, Jr.

Class 24.—Champion Pointer Bitches, over 50lbs. weight. E. C. Alden's Fan.

Class 23.—Champion Pointer Bilches, over 50lbs. weight.
E. C. Alden's Fan.
Class 25.—Champion Pointer Dogs, under 55lbs. weight.
A. H. Moore's Le Guy, A. H. Moore's Domlad. Geo. Norbury Appold's Bravo, E. Orgill's Rush, Dr. F. C. Plunktt's Snipe.
Class 26.—Champion Pointer Bilches, under 50lbs. weight.
A. H. Moore's Lady Romp H. John G. Heckscher's Lady Dufferin,
J. A. & A. R. Sharp's Clytic, E. Orgill's Ruse.
Class 27.—Pointer Dogs, over 55lbs. weight.
Robert Woodman's Bruno, Charles H. Huskell's Rausome, Herbert N. Hanson M. Hanson Wundin, Charles H. Bryant's Durkle, Thomas L. Algus Krow's Wupdieh, Charles M. Bryant's Durkle, Thomas L. Algus Krow's Wupdieh, Charles G. Bryant's Charles C. Lynch's Jack, George L. Milnas Knickerbocker.

Class 28.—Pointer Bitches, over 50lbs, weight.
G. W. Amory's Bob, A. M. Tuft's Dash. D. W. C. Parker's Peter Black, Thomas L. Abbott's Unknown.
G. W. Amony's Bob, A. M. Tuft's Dash. D. W. C. Parker's Peter Black, Thomas L. Abbott's Unknown.
George L. V. Tyler's Maud S., Albert Vlolnson's Nettle, Arbur T. Addis's Bess, A. H. Moore's Countess Bang, John Cl. Hickscher's Lady Dufferin H., Major Lovejoy's Countess Nelly, William Borrowscale's Fly, Conestoga Kennel's Bess, Fred. Smith's Rose, H. F. Aten's Little Nell.

Class 31.—Pointer Dog Puppies.

Little Nell. Class 31.—Pointer Dog Puppies.
A. W. Young's Dick Deadeye, Peter McGill's Pete.
Class 32.—Pointer Bitch Puppies.
George L. V. Tyler's Rita Croxteth, Henry S. Glover's Nellie. Class 33.—Chesapeake Bay Dogs

No entries. Class 34.—Irish Water Spaniels.
F. B. Tirrell's Sunggler, W. H. Swanton's Jack.
Class 35.—Spaniels, over 25ths, other than black.
Henry Myers's Sancho, C. Wayne Dodge's Captain, C. A. Lombard's
Prince, Win, H. Lee's Major II.

Class 36.—Cocker Spaniels, under 28lbs., other than black, J. E. Rothwell's Punch, W. Johnson's Florence, T. S. Keith's Rap. J. O. & A. R. Sharp's Pinkey, M. W. Chadbourne's Dash.

O. c. A. R. Sharp & Pinkey, M. W. Chadholime's Dash.

Class 37.—Black Spaniels, over "Sibs. weight.
J. H. Winslow's Success, Win. H. Lee's Taffy and Jessie, Hornell
paniel Club's Black Prince.

Class 38.—Black Spaniels, under 28lbs. weight.

John B. Barnard, Jr.'s Phil, Hornell Spaniel Club's Topsey.

Class 39.—Spaniel Puppies, any color.
Charles C. Badlam's Bloss, Charles C. Badlam's Babs, J. O. and A. R. Sharp's Olga, L. H. Bullard's Bingo.

A. K. sharp's Olga, E. H. Sumaru's Bingo.

Class 40.—Fox Hounds.

Charles Hellbach's Major, B. R. Houghton's Dixie and Silk, Henry C. Peck's Ranger, John Hankey's Snooks, Wm. White's Rosa.

Class 41.—Beagles.

P. H. Horne's Deacon and Tansy, Harry Howard's King Charlie.

Class 42.—Dachshunde.

No entries. Class 42.—Dachshunde.

Class 43.—Champion Fox Terrier Dogs.
W. J. Turner's Curate.

Class 44.—Champion Fox Terrier Bitches.
No entries.

No entries.

Class 45.—Fox Terrier Dogs.

Bayard Thayer's Tip, George D. Davis' Rambler, John P. Barnard,
Jr.'s Box.

Class 46.—Fox Terrier Bitches.
Arthur H. Alley's Victoria.

Class 47.—Fox Terrier Puppies.
Dale Carleton's Foxie.

Class 48.—Greyhounds.
G. W. W. Dove's Send, Chas. L. Peterson's Quick, John P. Barnard,
Jr.'s Sharper.

Jr.'s Sharper. Class 49.—Scotch Decrhounds.
Alfred B. Fuller's Torum, Join E. Thayer's Lance, Barton P.
Jenks's Dare, John P. Barnard, Jr.'s Kate.
Class 50.—Champion Mastiff Doys.
Robert Gage's Jack.

Robert Gage's Jack.

Class 51.—Champion Mastiff Ditches.

L. C. & H. L. de Zayasis Leah, M. Ratiburu's Reb.

Cluss 52.—Mastiff Dogs.

Chas. E. Shaw's Duke. John H. Wolsh's Gustavius. E. D. Boardman's Satan, Wm. H. Lee's Turk, M. Ratiburu's Warwick.

Class 53.—Mastiff Bitches.

John B. Clarke's Lotta, C. W. Cook's Julia, W. T. Cook's Baby, Wm. H. Lee's Lioness and Nell.

Wm. M. Brewster's Roy, U. Thomson's Tork, W. T. Cook's Gypsy, Wm. H. Lee's Queen Bess.

Class 55.—Champion Description of the Cook's Class 55.—Champion of the Cook's Gypsy, Class 56.—Champion o

Class 55.—Champion Rough-coated St Bernard Dogs.
Frederick J. Alley's Rodney, Al. Watts's Hector.
Class 56.—Champion Rough-coated St. Bernard Bitches.
No cutties.

No entries.

Class 57.—Rough-coated St. Bernard Dogs.

John D. C. Harries's Major, Z. T. Hollingsworth's Guard, Chas.

Heilbach's Bismark, T. D. Boardman's Nemo.

Class 58.—Rough-coated St. Bernard' Bitches.

Chas. Hellbach's Fanny, Geo. R. Alley's Dye, A. W. Bennet's Lulu,

Dr. (f. B. Sawtelle's Sappho, John Kammerter's Flora, Rudolph Weimer's Hoss.

Class 59.—Champion Smooth-coated St. Bernard Dogs No entries.

Class 60.—Champion Smooth-coated St. Bernard Bitches.

Class 61.—Smooth-coated St. Bernard Dogs.
E. C. Stanwood's Major, R. J. Harwood's Alp H., F. Shunk's Snip
Alonzo Wider Follard's Bruce.

Class 62.—Smooth-coated St. Bernard Bitches. F. Shunk's Fanny. Class 63.—St. Bernard Pappies. E. de Saptes' Ralph, and eight entries of Dr. G. B. Sawtelle's.

Classes 64 and 65.—Berghunde, Doys and Bitches. No entries.

No entries.

Class 66.—Newfoundlands.
W. A. Lally's Rocks, Wm. M. Mudge's Hero, Al. Watts's Bayard.

Class 67.—Dalmatian.

No entries.

Class 68.—Champion Collie Dogs.

Allen S. Apgar's Marcus, Thomas H. Terry's Tweed H.

Class 69.—Champion Collie Bitches.

T. C. Faxon's Isle, John W. Burgess's Flora, Thomas H. Terry's Lassie.

Lassie.

Class 70.—Collie Dogs.

T. G. Faxon's Rattler, Dedham Collie Kennel's Agrippa, Prince and Laddie, Chas. Morgan's Rokeby.

Dedham Collie Kennel's Jessie and Beauty, Wm. Polluck's ——,
Thomas II. Terry's Meg.

Class 72.—Collie Puppies.
T. C. Faxon's Ginger, John W. Burgess's Hory, Dedham Collie Kennel's Punch, Sir Gibic and Maidie.

Class 73.—Champion Bulls.
James Mortimer's Blister, John P. Barnard, Jr.'s Sting.

Edw. C. Bates's Daisy, R. M. Livingston's Hero, John P. Barnard, r.'s Juno, Bonnie Boy and Judy. Class 75.—Champion Bull Terriers, over 25lbs. weight.

Class 76.—Champion Bull-Terriers, undr 25lbs. weight. W. E. Livingston's Nellie.

Class 77.—Bull-Terrier Dogs.
Chas, W. Norton's Bowdy, John Shea's Pete, Michael Kurry's Jack.

Geo. B. Inches's Squib, Frank Fuller's Sandy, John P. Barnard, Jr.'s

orandy.

Class 78.—Bull-Terrier Bitches.

Timothy Kelly's Lilly, Alexis Menago's Lady May, John P. Barnard, Jr.'s —...

Jr.'s Biz.

Class 81.—Pug Bitches.

E. P. Giles's Rhoda and Margaret, J. A. Preston's Baby, Henry Bradlee's Dudu, Belle Borrowscale's Lady, S. H. Forbes's Juda, Arthur W. Pope's Una.

Class 82.—Pug Puppies.

Winthrop Jordan's Dolly.

Winthrop Jordan's Dolly:

Class S3—Black and Tan Terriers, over 5lbs. weight.
Class Magan's Gipsey and Wallace, Edward Lever's Vortigern.

Class S4.—Champion Skye-Terriers.
Geo. Walton's Pepper.

Mrs. Sarah Barry's Freddy, Mrs. James Hill's Shanter, F. W.
Walsh's Dalsy, James Rough's Jack, Henry Dowler's Minnie, Mrs. E.
E. Swallow's Dandy, Miss E. R. Blood's Dot.

Class S6.—Rough-Highed Tangings.—concept. Shape. Dandis Dis.

Class S6.—Rough-Highed Tangings.—concept. Shape. Dandis Dis.

E. Swallow's Dandy. Miss E. R. Blood's Dot.

Class 86.—Rough-Haired Terriers, except Skyes, Dandie Dinmonts and Yorkshires.

Brush Hill Kennels's Andy, John H. Naylor's Prince Charles, Geo.

S. Silsbee's Tatters, Elisha Gregory's Becky, Chas. Morgan's Tip, Al.
Watts's Bessie.

Watts 8 198816.

Class 87 and 88.—Dandie Diamont and Champion Yorkshire
Terriers.

Class 89.—Yorkshire Terriers, over 5lbs, weight,
Bartholomew Barry's Ben, Brush Hill Kennels's Rays, Reuben F,
Crooke's Governor, F. S. Kelley's Pete, Wm. Borrowscale's Beautiful
Flirt, Geo. Walton's Billey, J. R. Wood's Tatters.

lirt, Geo. Walton's Billey, J. R. Wood's Tatters.

Class 90.—Yorkshire Terriers, under 5lbs. weight.

Henry Dowler's Prince.

Class 91.—Rough or Smooth-Coated Toy (Terriers, except York-shires) not exceeding 5lbs. weight. John P. Barnard, Jr.'s Biddy.

Class 93.—Japanese Spaniels.

No entries

Class 94.—Italian Greyhounds. F. S. Kelly's Tip.

Class 95.—Poodles.
John A. Loring's Rags, C. II. Hovey's Chico

Rifle and Tray Shooting.

SHORT AND MID-RANGE TARGETS.

SHORT AND MID-RANGE TARGETS.

The great excellence of short and mid-range rifles, manufactured at the present time, together with the improvements in their accuracy, which each year will add, makes it necessary that a target be adopted at an early date which will admit of definite comparisons and acceptance of the comparison of the co

and not as synetrical as were the rings are related in the first state of rilemen, and inviting their discussion of the subject. I autumit the following tables of ing their discussion of the subject. I autumit the following tables of measurements, and ask that rifference steemed their views. It will be noticed that the rings increase in an order easily remembered, and that the area of each ring bears a progressive value quite regular.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 4 8 2 2 1	Radius inches. 184 234 4 514 714 1114 1114 1634	Diam. inches. 31/2 8 11 141/4 181/2 23 28 231/4	Incr. 0 2 21/6 3 31/6 4 41/6 55/6	Circumf. inches. 1/10.99 17.27 25.13 34.55 58.12 72.25 87.96 105.24	Area in inches. 9.62 14.18 26.50 44.76 70.00 103.67 146.83 200.27 265.66	Incr. 0 4.51 12.37 18.26 25.33 33.58 43.16 53.44 65.89
ĩ	1934	391/2	6	105.24 124.09	265.66 344.00	65.89 78.34

Taking 34 inches as the diameter of central ring, value 10, the next is increased two inches in diameter, value 9; the next increased two and a half; the next three inches, and the next three and a balf, and so on to thirty-nine and a half inches, the diameter of outside ring and value and id value—one: New Orleans, La.

NEW YORK STATE MILITARY PRACTICE.

NEW YORK STATE MILITARY PRACTICE.

THE Adjutant-General has issued a general order fixing the militia practice for the year. The men are divited into classes:

Third class consists of all who do not appear on a rame for practice. All present for practice are at first in the second class without reference to qualifications in previous years. Those who score 23 at 100 yds. standing and 300yds, kneeling (230yds, with carbines), enter the instructure and shoot at 200yds. standing and 500yds, lying down (300 yds. kneeling with carbines). A score of 40 and upwards constitutes the continued to the end by a preceded distance. This practice will be continued to the end by the continued to the end by th

after the course of firing in ranks. Firing in ranks at 100yds, will then be taken up in the following order:

Volley Firing, Five Rounds.—Fire by squad [or company], two rounds; fire by squad [or company], front rank kneeling, one round; fire by squad [or company], front rank kneeling, one round; fire by squad [or company], rar rank as front ("fours right about, about face"), kneeling, one round.

File Firing, Five Rounds.—First fire, two rounds. [A pause for criticism and instruction.] Second fire, three rounds, as rapid as consistent with accuracy.

Any who may have qualified at 290 and 500yds, but not at 100 and 500, may make their secres vaild by practicing through the second class, without shooting in the first again.

First general practice in all organizations must be completed before Aug. 1.

When an entire command has had opportunity for first general

579, may make their scores vaild by practicing through the second class, without shooting in the first again.

Pirst general practice in all organizations must be completed before Aller and an entire command has had opportunity for first general practice the commandant may, in his discretion, with the approval of the division communder, fix a subsequent day or days for voluntary general practice, without additional expense to the State. Those present will practice in the classes to which they respectively belong. In other respects the tour of duty will be identical with that prescribed for first reneral practice day, including fring in ranks.

Scores made (in any class) at a regular rife association match, secres made (in any class) at a regular rife association match, approved by the general inspector of rife practice, will be recognized as official. Such practice, however, must be without expense to the State. Wooden targets for volley and file firing should, without expense to the State, be erected on each range. A simple fence aparted with the necessary stripes, and backet by a suitable mound for safety, will suffice. The iron targets should not be used for firing in ranks.

In regular class practice is will not be permitted to through the regular classes, and are probibiled from shooting for a second or a higher score in a class in which they have already qualified. The record must stand upon the first qualifying score made.

In regular class practice is will not be permitted to fire more than five consecutive shots at any one distance on the same day, except the necessary skinting shots.

The secison for practice when the proposed to the same day, except the necessary skinting shots.

The secison for practice is will not be permitted to fire more than five consecutive shots at any one distance on the same day, except the necessary skinting shots.

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CREEDMOOR.

CREEDMOOR.

THE season at Creedmoor was opened May 3 with a competition at 200yds, known as the "off-hand" match. The range was in capital order, everything having been given its spring furblishing in anticipation of the large amount of practice to be done on the range anticipation of the large amount of practice to be done on the range specially fine one for high scores, a sharp raw wind blowing down the range from the firing points toward the targets. The wind, however, was most troublesome to the marksmen by reason of its unsteadliness. The interest in the match was general and the participants included George T. Scabury, the secretary of the National Bilbs Association, Major George Shorkley, United States Army, Capitain S. Scillin, of the National Ginard of Connecticut, and P. G. Sandiord, of New Haven. The shooting continued all day, there being seventy-two entries, and there was a close bid for top place. The conditions provide for the competition to run through five days of the present month, the shooting to be at 29dyds, with any rife and from the shoulder. The entries are unlimited and the rank to be made to the present month, the shooting to be at 29dyds, with any rife and from the shoulder. The entries are unlimited and the rank to be made on the present month, the many properties of the competition of the present month, the shooting to the present month, the scores on May 2 were:

J. W. Mangam 33 38 29-55 J.C. Mallow 29 29 30-88

J W Mangam 33	33	9995	J C Mallory29	29	30-88
A H Anderson31	31	32 - 94	S A Day, 25	24	23 - 72
Wm Simpson,3)	30	02 00	C Detlefsen26	24	21 - 71
G J Seabury3)	30	29-89	Thomas Lloyd21	24	25 - 70
C B DOWNING TOTAL	-	140 00	230000000		

any person may enter and shoot without competing for a place upon to team.

Open to everybody. Distances (this day, First Stage), 200, 500 and 600 yards, soven shorts at each distance. Standing at 200, prome (i. e., b) into "head toward the target," for stding at 200 and 200 yards. Any the standing of the short of the standing between distances.

Members of the National Gnard entering this match will not be required to appear in uniform. Entrance fee for each stage, upon each day shot, \$1. Re-entries, at \$1 each, time permitting. For this month, seven prizes to be awarded on Saturday, May 27, to the corresponding number of competitors who, in order of merit, shall have made the highest complete score (7 shots at 200, 500, 600, 800, 800, 900 and 1000 yards,) as follows, cash: \$16, \$10, \$5. \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5.

Shari nave histor the highest confinence on the control of the season, three medals, offered Also, to be awarded at the end of the season, three medals, offered by Gon. Robert Olyphant, as follows: To the competitor making the highest aggregate complete score in any three competitions (determined by adding together the highest complete scores made in any of the three competitions), a gold medal. To the second highest, as above a silver medal; and to the third highest, as above, a brouze medal. It was not a very satisfactory day; during the 200 yards shooting the first segment of the wind moderate, but with the mid-range shooting the third. The unpromising day also no doubt kept many would be contestants away from the range, and altogether it was not a very enjoyable first step in the field work of the International Match. Dolan the leader used the identical rifie with which Co. Gildersleeve won his place on the first team to shoot against the Irish riflemen. His wilning now does not speak much for the progress which has been talked about in rifle making during the past half-dozen years. Several of the men were under the weather, and the general rustiness of an opening spring match is observable in the scores. Backofen, usually a very reliable shot was almost unable to hold is when the follow start is a start of the second of the scores shoot:

200 yds, 500 yds, 500 yds, 600 yds. Total. Rife.

ing aceres accour.			
200 yds	. 500 yds.	600 yds.	Total. Rifle.
T J Dolan, 12th Regt31	28	27	86—Sharp.
J C Mallery, U S A	30	27	84—Springfield.
J F Price, 7th Regt28	26	28	82—Sharp.
W N Walker, 23d Regt 27	28	25	80—Peabody.
W J Underwood, Jr., 7th Regt 23	33	21	77—Sharp.
S A Day, U S A	21	24	74—Springfield.
J S Shepherd, 23d Regt27	26	14	67 -Peabody.
A M Miller, U S A	21	16	64—Springfield,
H C Brown, 23d Regt	20	21	50—Peabody.
F Backofen, 47th Regt18	20	4	42—Peabody.

H C Brown, 23d Regt. 18 20 2 4 42 Penbody. F Rackofen, 47th Regt. 18 20 4 4 32 Penbody. During the day the Amateur Rifle Club match at 290, 500 and 690 decided was short, 10 shots each distance, Dolan whaning it with a score of 120 to the possible 19. The 80, 900 and 1 Algor Goorge Shortley, U. S. A. Ober and the possible 19. The 80, 900 and 1 Algor Goorge Shortley, U. S. A. Ober and the competitor in this match, bad what came within a very marrow chance of being a sovere accident. He was using a Sharp military rifle, which had recently been chambered out to take a 25 inch straight shell into which 10 grains of powder could easily be put; with such a charge he fired his first shot at 500/xds., when the bursing of the new carrindge shell allowed the gasses to pass down between the sliding breech block and the end of the burrel. The first was palmed to the control of the surelly of the mechanical properties of the right shell and of the control of the right band and so did not grasp the barrel in the usual manner. Had the biece been held in the ordinary fashion the charge would have blown the fingers of the right hand off. The mishap is valuable as a caution and should teach our rifemakers that the explosion of 10 grains of comparatively quick burning powder generates a force which should be confined in the most secure fashion. In this instance it carelises that the confined in the most secure fashion. In this instance it carelises the shell to rupture.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

THE following circular has been issued by the president of the National Rifle Association: NEW YORK, May 1, 1882.

To the National Guard and Militia:

The National Guard and Militia:

The National Guard and Militia:

The National Ride Association appeals to the National Guard of the United States to turnish from its members skilled riflemen to sustain the honor and reputation of the United States in the coming international contest with the British Volunteers.

These British citizen soldiers, with characteristic plack and public spirit, come from Europe to contend with us at Creedmoor for a world-wide reputation as riflemen, and it becomes us as a challenged American marksmen to meet them with the most expert shorts in our Guard, and with frank, soldierly spirit of rivalry, contest for supremacy at the butts.

American marksmen to need men with a more secondary and with frank, soldierly spirit of rivalry, contest for supremacy at the buils. Soldierly spirit of rivalry, contest for supremacy at the buils require our team to be selected "from active members of the uniformed National Guard or militio to the United States." Soldiers against soldiers, our National Guard of America against the Volunteers of Great Britain. No honorable means will be spared on the part of this association to have our team win, as this is a truly international struggle, and we appeal to you, officers and men, to sustain us and the reputation of your organizations by bringing to the front your best material.

The Commander-in-Chief of the State of New York, his Excellency Governor Cornell, and his staff, fully recognize the forme which you will win, and in his General Order No. 11, dated Albauy, April 21, 1882, States.

states;
"It is the desire of the Commander-in-Chief that the National
Guard of this State shall be worthily represented in the American
team, and to this end a trophy or money (optional) to the value of
fifty dollars, will be given by the State to each man accepted on the
team."

"He the desire of the Commander-n-ther blat he Antonai Charlot in State Shall be worthly represented in the American that, and to this State shall be worthly represented in the American that, and to the sale to onch man accepted on the team,"

Every reasonable facility will be afforded to any and all National Guardsmen desirous of practising at Creedmoor for places on the team,"

Every reasonable facility will be afforded to any and all National Guardsmen desirous of practising at Creedmoor for places on the team, and the association will be glad to furnish full information to any one addressing its secretary.

The following extracts from the programme may prove of interest. Team.—On American side; to be composed of twelve active monthly of the control of the composed of twelve active monthly of the control of the team unless of the switch of the control of the control of the team unless of the vision of the same day unless otherwise specified.

All persons authorized to compete in the final competitions for the selection of the team shall have the free use of the range at Creedmoor for practice for two weeks prior to such competitions for the selection of the team shall have the free use of the range at Creedmoor by the competitions properlions for the condition of these competitions for the selection of the seam shall have the free use of the range at Creedmoor by the competitions representing the several States. Upon the conduction of these competitions competitions on the same day unless the conduction of the seam of the seam of the several states. Upon the conduction of the seam of the seam of the several states. The first place and so on until the required mumber be obtained. The com

J B Fellows
E A Borel 9 8 8 7 8 9 9 8 10 10-86 B F Fitch 9 9 8 6 8 10 10 9 7 10-86 W Gardner 7 6 9 10 8 9 2 8 9 9-83 F L Blossom 9 9 8 6 5 10 9 8 8-81 C B Conant 6 7 8 10 9 10 7 6 7 10-80 A C McLauchlan Subscription Match (2007ds).
W Gardner 7 6 9 10 8 9 2 8 8 9 3 8 5 1 L Blossom 9 8 8 6 5 10 9 8 8 1 C B Congant 6 7 8 10 9 10 7 6 7 10 8 8 10 9 10 7 6 7 10 8 8 10 9 10 7 6 7 10 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
F L Blossom. 9 9 8 9 6 5 10 9 8 8-81 C B Conant. 6 7 8 10 9 10 7 6 7 10-80 A C McLauchlan 5 6 6 9 10 5 8 10 8 5-73 Subscription Match (200yds).
C B Conant. 6 7 8 10 9 10 7 6 7 10—80 A C McLauchian. 5 6 6 9 10 5 8 10 8 5—73 Subscription Match (200yds).
A C McLauchlan
Subscription Match (200yds).
Subscription Match (200yds).
A CI Adams 10 9 8 10 10 8 10 10 9 8—92
H L Lee
F J Rabbeth 10 4 8 10 5 10 10 9 7 8-81
W Charles
Sharpshooters' Match.
O M Jewell
A L Lee
B Anson
CB Conant 5 10 7 8 5 9 9 9 10 7-79
Creedmoor Match.
A L Burt 5 4 5 5 4 5 6 5 5 5—48
H S Harris

l				Creed	moor N	latch.				
	A L Burt					.5 4 5	5	4 5	6 5	5 5-48
	H & Harris					4 4 4	4	5 5	5 5	5 5-40
	I R Follows					5 5 4	15	4 4	5 4	5 443
	E Burlaigh					1 4 5	4	5 4	4 4	5 5-44
	D Dovie					4 4	- 5	4 5	5 4	5 4-44
	R C Conant					.5 5 4	4	4 5	4 5	4 4-4
	A C McLouel	nlan				5 5 5	- 5	4 4	4 4	4 4-44
	W Williams					5 4 4	4	4 4	4 4	5 5-43
	S M Coneland	3				4 4 4	4	4 4	4 5	5 4-45
	J A Cobb					4 5 5	3	4 5	4 4	3 3-40
	During the	after	noon a	team	match	was shot	on:	the d	ecims	il target.
	The result is									

GJ Feye. 2 4 4 2 3 5 8 7 7 2 -44 -450 On Thursday, May 11, the long range weekly combination match for the season commences, and will continue on successive Thursdays, closing November 16. The conditions are open to all comers. Entrance fee, St.160; distances, 800, 900 and 1,000yds; 45 shots. Rithermen to be divided into two classes, and to enter under but one name throughout the season. All rifemen having a record of less than 216 to have option of shooting in second class. Prizes, one-third of entry fees in each class, to be divided weekly into three cash prizes, 35 per cent. to second, and 32 per cent. The class of the class of the match added together, and the three competitors in first-class having the three largest amounts, shall be suitied to the Victory medals—gold, silver and bronze—in order of merit, provided no com-

petitor in either class (having entered not less than eight competitions at which said competitors were present), shall have made a higher average in proportion, and provided no expense for medals is incurred by the association. In determining averages between competitors every shot fired in matches in which both are present shall percent, at 80, 100 per cent, at 80, and it is per cent, at 80, and the percent of the second percent percent of the second percent percent percent of the second percent percen

week.

ALBANY, May 5.—The fine weather brought out a number of riffemen yesterday afternoon. For the first time this season a match at
the mid-range distance was shot, and, considering the lack of practice,
the scores were very good. Mr. L. Geiger of Hudson won first place
in the three distances match, and the first place in the mid-range
match went to M. Murphy, and as Mr. Murphy has not slot since last
season, he has reason to be proud of his victory. The scores made
were as follows:

L Geiger, R C	500	5	5	5	5	4	E	5-31	99
2	600		4	5	4	5	5	5-33 4-28 5-31	1
	(200	4	4	4	5	4	3	4-28)
G H Charles, Bal S	500	5	4	5 5 3 5	5	5	5	5 - 31	91
	1 600	4	ŝ	5	4 5	5	4		
771 M 743 C C	200	5	4	3	4	4	4		
W T Miles, S C	1000	9	5	5	5	5	4	5-33	23
	(600	5	9	5	3			5-33	
M Murphy, Bal S	200	4	$\frac{4}{4}$	4	5	4	5	5-30 $4-30$	
at marphy, bar is	600	É	5	18	5	5	4	5-33	
	200	4	4	4	4	5	4		
J Akirop, R C	500	5	3	5	å.	5	4		80
o same april as comments and a second	600	3	5	- 33	Б	4	8	5-28	
	(200	3	4	4	4	4	5	4-28	
O Dexter, S S	500	3	5	48	4	.3	4	3-27	-85
· ·	600	4	õ	4	4	5	5	3-80	1
	(200	3	4	4	- 5	- 8	4	4 - 37	
H R Sanders		ŏ	4	3	5	5	4	5-30	
	600	.1	4	4	3	5	4	8-27	
Peter Smith, R.C	200	4	4	4	4443	5	0		
Peter Smith, R C	600	ă	~	9	4	ž	3	3-20 5-27	771
	200	ű,	3	0	4	4	0		
A D Barker, S M	500	0.0	4	ű	9	4	0	5 - 25 2 - 24	100
A D Darker, 8 M	1 600	1=	5	ñ	4	0	0	2-20	
* Allowed to military rifles. One co								~-~0	,
Mil unuan Matah	COO	Tar	.1.	101	1111	C III			

WATERTOWN, Mass., May 4.—At the regular "shoot" of the Middlesex Sportsman's Club, held at its grounds to-day, the following scores were made: scores were made:
Ten Clay Pigeons.
F Johnson. 10 C F Morse.
H Donovan. 10 E W Law.

W F Symmes 9	C W Story
D H Moore 9	W H Martin
Ten Gla	ss Balls.
F Johnson	D H Moore
E W Law	H Donovan
C F Morse 9	C W Story
NEWPORT, R. I., May 3The	first of the series of matches be
tween the Newport and Massach	usetts clubs was shot at Paradis

tween the Newport and Massaclusetts clubs was shot at Paradise Range to-day and was won by the Massaclusest is lann. The weather was good, but the wind was strong from the southwest, and sand was blown across the range, interfering with the shooting. The conditions were 15 shots, Creedmoor target, 200yds,
Massachusetts Team.—W. Charles, 70; F. J. Rabbeth, 70; L. L. Hubbard, 67; J. B. Feilows, 65; B. Anson, 65; J. B. Osborne, 64; J. M. Frye, 64; G. E. Fardice, 63; M. W. Arnold, 61. Total, 689, 67; W. M. Newport Team.—G. H. Burnham, 69; C. S. Plummer, 67; W. M. Fardy, 65; E. L. Leonard, 61, 67; G. Sydd, 64; K. S. Myer, 63; W. Brown, 65; J. B. Conditions of the second match will be shot at Walnut Hill on May 30.

The second match will be shot at Walnut Hill on May 30.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 2.—A few of the members of the Wool land Gun. Club of this city, went out to the Gration street range this afternoon for their regular afternoon practice. The record is below the average owing to the strong northwest wind. The following is the score: If, F. Rice shot at 88 balls, broke 59; O. A. Parker 73 balls, broke 41; F. H. Fuller 35 balls, broke 42; John Tonzos 75 balls, broke 41; F. H. Fuller 35 balls, broke 42; John Tonzos 75 balls, broke 41; F. H. Fuller 35 balls, broke 42; John T. Moscrott 62 balls, broke 41; A. S. Newcomb 49 balls, broke 42; John T. Moscrott 62 balls, broke 44; A. S. Newcomb 49 balls, broke 41; G. H. S. Halls 50 balls, broke 43; G. H. Bulls 50 balls, broke 44; A. S. Newcomb 40 balls, broke 42; John T. Moscrott 62 balls, broke 44; A. S. Newcomb 40 balls, broke 42; John T. Moscrott 62 balls, broke 44; A. S. Newcomb 40 balls, broke 42; John T. Moscrott 62 balls, broke 43; A. S. Newcomb 40 balls, broke 42; John T. Moscrott 62 balls, broke 44; A. S. Newcomb 40 balls, broke 42; John T. Moscrott 62 balls, broke 43; A. S. Newcomb 40 balls, broke 42; John T. Moscrott 62 balls, broke 44; A. S. Newcomb 40 balls, broke 42; John T. Moscrott 62 balls, broke 44; A. S. Newcomb 40 balls, broke 42; John T. Moscrott 62 balls, broke 44; A. S. Newcomb 40 balls, broke 42; John T. Moscrott 62 balls, broke 44; A. S. Newcomb 40 balls, broke 42; John T. Moscrott 64; A. S. Newcomb 40 balls, broke 42; John T. Moscrott 64; Balls, broke 42; John T. Moscrott 64; Balls, broke 44; A. S. Newcomb 40 balls, broke 42; John T. Moscrott 64; Balls, broke 44; A. S. Newcomb 40 balls, broke 42; John T. Moscrott 64; Balls, broke 44; A. S. Newcomb 40 balls, broke 42; John T. Moscrott 64; Balls, broke 44; A. S. Newcomb 40; Balls, broke 40; Balls, broke 41; Balls, broke 40; Balls,

10.	C.	17.	C.	Totals
G F Ellsworth	48	104	48	197
J N Dodge87.	46	55	48	179
S B Hildrith	46	87	45	173
A Mathews76	44	90	46	166
N Francis79	44	75	45	154
G.R. Pratt	44	76	43	154
F A Knowlton	44	78	45	150
Wm Austin	42	74	45	137
G C Goodale	43	70	42	187
A Colman	42	68	41	182
B Williams	42	62	48	127
F Underwood48	40 .	70	43	118
R P Adams 59	43	5.9	40	118.

JERSBY SCHUETZEN CORPS.—At the first practice shoot day, which was held at the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, May 4, following members proved to be the best: J Blumenberg [63, L M 191, F H Jacobi 172, 7 Fitz 172, H Horisch 192, B Lippinam 182, 1 Hartekopf 113, C Gruber 111. Possible 299 in ten shots; 20lytis.—A company of the state of the state of the state of the state of the members were present.

BROKKLYN AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.—The rifle season as opened at Brandon Range, N. J., on April 21, 1882, with their year of the right of the

their own tale. Distance, 200yus.:									
T P White5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
A H Anderson	ă	5	5	5	Б	5	5	4	4
J S Case5	4	5	5	4	õ	5	5	5	4
George Joiner,5	4	5	4	5	4	6	ā	5	0
D Trotter 4	5	4	d	B	d	4	4	.5	- 13

ALGONQUIN GUN CLUB.—April 26, 1882:	100 7000
Squer	1 119
Hanna	1 1-18
Male	1 1-10
Montgomery	1 1 1 19
Wilson 10010111010111010	1 1 1 20
Griswold	1 1 1 16
Auld	1 1 1 - 18
Cassebeer	1 1 1-20
Average, 16 7-10. In shooting off ties, Cassebeer took firs	t medal.

Griswold second Sauer third.

Averago, 10 - 1. In shooting oit ues, classeneer took hist fleedar, foriswold second Sauer third.

WELLINGTON, Mass, May 5.—The Raymond's shoot at Welling-ton to-day was a most pleasant one, although but few gentlemen participated. The day was fine and well adapted for shooting. The following are the scores made at twenty birds, ifficen yards rise:

F A Johnson ... 20 L S Kendall.

D Kirkwood. 17 H Donovon ... 14

N K Pauntin ... 16 J A Philbrick ... 14

N K Pauntin ... 16 J A Philbrick ... 14

A B Williams ... 16 J A Thomas ... 18

A B Williams ... 16 J A Thomas ... 18

The May programme for the club consists of the regular weekly shoot on Friday, a special match on Wednesday, May 10, when five single, seven birds, and two five part double subscription matches will be shot. The matches to commence at 11:15 o'clock. On May 23, Decoration day, the programme of May 10 will be repeated but the shooting will commence at 9:15 o'clock.

CLAY PIGEONS.—Davenport, Iowa.—Match shot by Forester Gun

Dr Smith	Dr Thornton11010101111- 7							
Remmington 11101010111- 7	Dr Knox							
Lock .110.0101011 6	Taylor Thornton1110111011 — 8							
Williams	H Huser1110100011-6							
Second	Match.							
Walker	Dr Knox							
Dr Smith	Taylor Thornton1111011011— 8							
Remmington	H Huser111010101011— 7							
Farrel	Robt Carothers1111011101— 8							
Williams	Tipel							
Dr Thornton11101010111- 7								
Third Match.								
Walker	Dr Knox							
Dr Smith	Dr Thornton1110110111 8							
Remmington1111111011-9	Tipel11111111111-10							
Farrel	Taylor Thornton 1110011111 - 8							
Williams								
Fourth								
Farrel	Sam Walker111010111-8							
Tipel	Taylor Thornton 11100111111- 8							
Geo. Walker1110110111-8								

Answers to Correspondents.

J. A. W., Iberville Parish, La.—See article on "Distemper" in Kennel department.

J. A. W., Iberville Parish, La.—See article on "Distemper" in Kennel department.

F. A. L., Murry, Mass.—You dog has chorea, see article on "Distemper" in Kennel department.

W. A. B., Lynn, Mass.—See answer to D. C. L., Clintonville, Conn., in Inst week's Forest AND STREAM.

W. E. Q., Orange, N. J.—Where can I procure live carp for stocking a small poul? Ans. Consult advertisement of Mr. Finley.

G. W. M., New York.—You may find fair fishing between Jamaica Bay and Fort Hamilton next month. Striped base can be taken in Coney Island Creek, and later the weakfist can be hooked in Gravesphead Bay, In July and August you will find bluefishing about Sheepshead Bay, just east of Coney Island. It is early yet for good fishing, You will find better fishing in the Kills about Staten Island than at Fort Hamilton, especially the kill.

For Hamilton, especially the kill.

J. W. Doughkeepsio—Are shad confined exclusively to American stars, and is the "May fish" of German waters (Majfish) a shad world-wide distribution. The family includes the herrings, leawies, the sprat, pilchard, etc. The allis or "allies shad" of England is the world-wide distribution. The family includes the herrings, leawies, the sprat, pilchard, etc. The allis or "allies shad" of England is the "twaite shad" of England, called "gold fisch" by the Germany, and is known as Chupea diosa. Another allied ish is the "twaite shad" of England, called "gold fisch" by the Germans, the Chupea finta.

J. D. E., Murdock, Minn.—The spaying of a bitch is an unnatural, and in our opinion a cruel operation, although it is claimed by some that the operation is successful if performed just after the subject is desired end, or else the animal so treated was injured in her health, and in two or three years degenerated into a fat and laxy beast until for field use. We have also known cases where the subject has dien consequence of the treatment.

R. H. D., Canandaigua, N. Y.—Has the receipt for preserving natural inconsoruce of the treatment.

Wachting and Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

23-Southern Y. O., Professional Races.
24-Quincy Y. C., Spring Club Match.
25-Southern Y. O., Professional Races.
20-Portland Y. C., Challenge Cup.
27-Knickerbockov Canoc Club, Spring Races.
30-Atlantic Y. C., Opening Cruise.
30-Atlantic Y. C., Opening Cruise.
30-Atlantic Y. C., Opening Cruise.
30-Now Haven Y. C., Opening Cruise.
30-Dorchester Y. C., Union Regatta.
30-Quaker City Y. C., Opening Cruise.
40-Dorchester Y. C., Opening Cruise.
40-Dorchester Y. C., Opening Cruise.
40-Dorchester Y. C., Annual Matches.
41-Dorchester Y. C., Annual Matches.
42-Doubley Y. C., Scend Club Match.
43-Doubley Y. C., Scend Club Match.
44-Dill Y. C., Squadron Review.
45-East River Y. C., Annual Matches.
47-Southern Y. C., Annual Matches. Second Club Match.
undron Review, C., Annual Matches, C., Annual Matches, C., Annual Matches, C., Annual Matches, C., Annual Cruise, C., Corintina Cruise to Wilmington, C., Annual Cruise, C., Open Races, Annual Cruise, C., Annual Cruise, C., Annual Matches, C., Annual Matches, First Chaupionship Match, Nahant, C., First Chaupionship Match, Nahant, C., First Chaupionship, to Duy Cruise, C., Annual Cruise, C., First Chaupionship, the Duy Cruise, C., First Chaupionship, the Company of June 28 New Jers
June 28 New Jers
July 1—Hull Y. C.
July 12 East Rive
July 3—Dorchest
July 3—Atlanti
July 4—Chicago
July 15—Hull Y. C.
July 23—Quaker C.
July 23—Quaker C.
July 23—Guaker C.
Aug. 5—Hull Y. C.
Aug. 5—Resouthern

July 8 - Beverly X. C., First Championship Match, Nahant.
July 1 - Saleen's Pay Y. C., First Championship
July 1 - Saleen's Pay Y. C., First Championship
July 1 - Joulney Y. C., Third Chib Match,
July 29 - Juliey Y. C., Third Chib Matches,
July 29 - Juliey Y. C., Annual Chib Matches,
July 29 - Beverly Y. C., Second Championship Match, Swampscott.
Aug. 5 - Hull Y. C., Sweepstakes Rac.
Aug. 5 - Julil Y. C., Sweepstakes Rac.
Aug. 5 - Julil Y. C., Sweepstakes Rac.
Aug. 8 - Salen Bay Y. C., Second Championship
Aug. 10 - Southern Y. C., Annual Sweepstakes.
Aug. 12 - Hull Y. C., Sweepstakes Rac.
Aug. 13 - Hull Y. C., Sweepstakes Rac.
Aug. 14 - Hull Y. C., Open Rageas,
Aug. 15 - Hull Y. C., Open Rageas,
Aug. 16 - Hull Y. C., Open Rageas,
Aug. 17 - Southern Y. C., Inter State Regatta,
Aug. 18 - Hull Y. C., Che Championship Match,
Aug. 29 - Salem Bay Y. C., Chaupionship Match,
Aug. 29 - Salem Bay Y. C., Chaupionship Match,
Aug. 29 - Salem Bay Y. C., Chaupionship Match,
Sept. 2 - Beverly Y. C., Third Championship Match,
Sept. 3 - Bast River Y. C., Fall Regatta,
Sept. - Hull Y. C., Club Championship Sall-off,
Sept. 4 - Gast River Y. C., Fall Regatta,
Sept. - Hull Y. C., Club Championship Sall-off,
Sept. 4 - Quaincy Y. C., Fifth Chib Match,
Sept. 10 - Quaincy Y. C., Fifth Chib Match,
Sept. 10 - Quaincy Y. C., Fall Regatta,
Oct. 1 - Quaker City Y. C., Harbor Cruise,
Sept. 3 - Quaincr City Y. C., Harbor Cruise,
Sept. 3 - Quaincr City Y. C., Closing Cruise,
Oct. 1 - Quaker City Y. C., Closing Cruise,
Oct.

MAGGIE'S RECORD.

MAGGIE'S RECORD.

MAGGIE sailed her maiden race on Saturday, 25th May, 1878, on the Thames, having entered for the 20-tons match of the Nore Yacht Club, which, up to this year, adopted the system of giving no time-allowance. Maggie, however, was credited with five minutes' time from the three twenties, these being, first, the famous Vanessa, originally built in 1873 by Dan Hatcher, for Mr. H. Sparvel Bayley, who raced her hard and won a prize every time, save on two occasions, when she was disqualfied. She was purchased and reced to them in 1876 the became the property of Mr. P. Cox, continuing her victorious career under him until 1878, when Mr. R. Borwick bought her. The second twenty was Enriqueta, also built by Hatcher in 1877 for Mr. W. G. Jameson, of the Royal Irish and Royal Alfred Y. C., and which proved a sharp thorn in Vanessa is side, and the third was Frederica, decidedly a second-rate, built in 1877 by E. P. Harris, of Fast Donnyland, for Mr. F. N. Pochin, and which, on the four occasions when she met Maggie, was an advanced the property in this race, the weather being pality in the extreme. She finished third, nearly 15 minutes astern of Euriqueta, and seven of Vanessa. She this can be the language of the She was again and show off her powers in this race, the weather being pality in the extreme. She finished third, nearly 15 minutes astern of Euriqueta, and seven of Vanessa. She came again to the line on the 27th, in the Junior Thames Y. C. I5-tons match, beating Torch nearly 19 minutes in a moderate s. whereas. On the 28th, she was again matched with Vanessa, Euriqueta and Frederica in the 20-tons race of the New Thames Y. C. There was a fine n. e. preeze, in which hold Vanessa and Euriqueta proved to google, in this race, nuet with an accident to her bowsprit gear, and was without a jib for some time, which, of course, told heavily against her. On the 1st of June, in a moderate n. e, breeze, she sailed in the Junior Thames Y. C. Andidap race from South End to the Thawich, a distance of 40 miles

ica and Lizzie (23), but saining as 16 under its allowance for yawis. Inzide had been one of the most famous 20-tonners in her day, and had been built in 1898 by Hatcher, for Mr. C. H. Coldington. Specify reached the top of her class and was a worthy precursor of June 11 saw Maggie run away from Lily and Zephyr, both tens, in a strong reaching breeze from s. sw., when she averaged 96 knots an hour over a 40 mile course. The race was for 2-tonners, and sailed under the flag of the 160 yall Thames V. C. Her next appearance was at Ostend, where the hospitable Belgians offered a £20-prize for 15-tonners, which Maggie won in the hollowest manner, beating Bonita (10) by over an hour and a half, and Comet (14) out of sight, wind and since. The large are sizelly engaged in the big race for the King's Cup. Looking in at Southampton, with five winning dags flying for seven starts, she started, on 231 July, in the Royal Cornwall Y. C., winning easily from Dudu and Mohican, the latter a nice ten built 1870 by Phillip, of Dartmouth. On the 35th, at the Royal Western of England Y. C. regatta, she gave Dudu an 11 minutes beating, and disposed assily of Volga, Mabed and Ripple. On the 35th, at Weymouth, she lost first prize in the R. Dorset Y. C. 30 tons match to Vanessa, but secured second, beating Maia (29) badly, alosquito (14) and was the longest twenty afloat. Her ballast, lead, was nearly all contained in the keel, in the same fashion as Vandaara's was later. Mosquito, built in 1874 by Dickinson, of Birkenhead, was well known on the Mersey and in Irish waters as Queta, 10 tons, having been shown to the property of the same and the second and single of the first prize in the same fashion as Vandaara's was later. Mosquito, built in 1874 by Dickinson, of Birkenhead, was well known on the New York of the same fashion as Vandaara's was later. Mosquito, built in 1874 by Dickinson, of Birkenhead, was well known on the New York of the same fash and the season, already referred to as owner of Enriqueta (30), who was a lot of priz

made the course a reach both ways, Maggie spreadcagled Dudu, Iblegonda and Torch, and nearly saved her time on Vanessa, which was sailing over for the 28-bto prize. She came in over 28 minutes ahead of Dudu, and over 28 ahead of Ildegonda, which Torch and already teatren, when the ladd of the course of the co

1874 by Phillip, of Dartmouth, winding up her season on October 1, by beating Georgie (15) in a private match at Weymouth. She had started eighteen times, winning eleven first and two second prizes-chitteen.

In the property of the proper

wake was a Welsh twenty, built in 1868, at Angarsca, by Mr. F. 1809, for himself. Kelpie, built in 1871, by Jinnan, was never a formidable racer.

Maharanee, a splendid 10-ton cutter, built in 1879, at Devonport, by Waterman Brox., took first prize on time at the New Thames race on the 3d, Freda taking second, and the other yachts being placed, Louden 1975, and the strong reaching what from n. resulted in placing Maggie did in the 4th in a strong reaching what from n. resulted in placing Maggie did inter, to Sayonara's first and Louise's second, Maggie saving her time off Europe, and Viola coming in last. The Royal Thames race, user day, was a rare good one—a run down to the Nore and dead thrush against wind and tide on the return. Freda, Maggie, Louise, and Enterpe crossed the thinking line in the order given. Freda, which and third the highling line in the order given. Freda, which make third jill, saving her time on Maggie and taking first, while the fifteen honestly beat the other two. Sayonara and Louise were also in the match, but got into collision of Southend and gave up, the former losing her bowsprit. On the 11th, in the 32-tons race of the Alexandra V. C., she was beaten by Freda, Sayonara, Louise and Suterpe, but bent Viola in the fresh breeze, reversing the order of things next day in the handeney race of the same club from Southend to Pro white of wind, she defeated, without allowance of time. Sayonara, Iddegonda Kelpie and Bantry, the latter a 23-tonner, built in 1883, by Fife,

Boltomer Freds, in which he raced as head as the second first and second prizes.

Maggio wissold hast fall to Mr. F. Warren, of Liverpool, and sailed Maggio wissold hast fall to Mr. F. Warren, of Liverpool, and sailed Maggio wissold hast fall to Mr. F. Warren, of Liverpool, and sailed the month of the Morey, whence she is to be shipped this month for Boston, in charge of Harry Randall, of Hythe, who was mate of her under George Row in 1889 and 1881. When Mr. Taylor bought Freda, Randall went in her as mate, and having been skipper of the famous 10-tomer Lily, and mate of Coradic, 30-ton cutter, under Phillips of Vanessa fame, it is certain that he will sail Maggio of all she is worth.

For all set is the set is a set is a story because of the sail set is a set is a set of the set is a set is a set of the set is a set is a set of the set is a set of the set is a set of the set of the set is a set of the se

Islicement of consequences, and the career may prove of some refer to pacifism on the hope that these notes on her career may prove of some reset to yachtsmen here, and that their great length will be foreume, I commit them to the friendly care of Forest AND STREAM.

Referse-Canada.

PAINTS AND SPAR COMPOSITION.

THERE is nothing more disappointing to the yachtsman than to find that after paying a high price for paints and going to a deal of trobble in recording his hort, a few days exposure to the inducement of trobble in recording his hort, a few days exposure to the inducement of trobble in recording his hort, a few days exposure to the inducement of the ind

this work. The publy user on march the shade of paint as nearly as possible.

Stant wear should be colored to match the shade of paint as nearly as possible.

A work and day better in a warm atmosphere—bence in extremely cold or damp weather the addition of a fittle liquid or patent drye or may be required. Use a brush of good quality, and do not attempt to spread the paint too thinly, nor now on so much as to cause it to run. Shabby-looking sides, rutsy, weatherbeaten spars, and bleached or smoky colors in the cabin are benished by exercising a little good sense in selecting the brands to be used, and as the Pierce paths can be shipped to any parts by sending an order to their headquarters, 170 Fulton street, there is no excuss for haring worthless stuff paimed off upon you. Durability is of some consequence in yachs, to say the study of
A MODIFIED CUTTER.

A MODIFIED CUTTER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The Oswego yacht Acet is to have an addition to its alreay large number of boats. A fine new yacht, which is to be fitted out and finished in the best improved style, has been launched in Boston for Col. John T. Mort. Her dimensions are as follows: Longth over all depth of hold in the control of the con

NEW SINGLE HANDER.—We have had the pleasure of inspecting the model for the new single-hand cutter described in our last issue. This is to be a "big little" hoat, finis deck on 2ft. load line, with about the first the model for the new single-hand cutter described in our last issue. This is to be a "big little" hoat, finish deck on 2ft. load line, with about the finish and the single property of the model of the single property of the single sides. The bow is just fine enough, the water line half-way down only. We watch the development of these small single property w

dozen hig schooners built for ostentation and reveny, which speak most of their short two or three months easins winging idly to their moorings.

LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB.—This enterprising club exhibits something like the spirit we love to see. The new club house at Larchmont Manor has been opened and is one of the finest, largest and most complete in existence. Besides parlors, meeting-rooms and offices, there are berths for about fifty in the building. A cateror, especially engaged, will held forth in a restaurant attached, so that the house will form a permanent headparaters and rendezyous for the feets cruising in the Sound during summer. A pier and float reclaims of mito the harbor which is being surveyed and buoyed. As reclaim to the harbor which is being surveyed and buoyed. As the shady web situated, as the club grounds can be roadly reached by train from the Grand Central Depot, so that owners may run down for business during the day and rejoin their vessels in the evening. We hope that a club which has exhibited so much reclaimable desire to advance the interests of sailing, will yet see fits way toward abolishing shifting ballast, so that small, alle cruisers may find congenial companionship under its colors. We take it that the club wishes to encourage such boats, of course, and in the rapid accession of large vessels to the fleet, dows not propose to overlook the claims which mustering of the art of sailing is legal in liew. Wherever a practical mustering of the art of sailing is legal in liew. Merever a practical form their sound merits to the more flashy but less substantial display of the buy for some flashy but less substantial display of the buy for sailing is legal in liew. Merever a practical from their sound merits to the more flashy but less substantial display of the buy for sailing is legal. In the wind the substantial display of the buy for sailing is legal, the wind and the rapid of the buy of the art of the flash when the wind of or the sailor. And the will be substantial display of the

beams is 12in, deep and din, thick, of yellow pine, copper fastaned through frames. Thoroughly Incest throughout with handing braces on mast beams, all astened with copper. The stanchions in make of shrouds are secured to frames by a composition strap 12in, long, 25pin, wide and 35pin, thick, to take the npward pull of the shrouds. Whales of oak 5xdin; bottom plank of oak 25pin, thick: deck plank 25pin, square, all copper and composition fisterings and best locust freenable 12pin, diameter. Water tanks hold 2,400 gallons. Bullast, sixty sign. The schooner in type, build and fittings is one of the local every taken in hand in America, and much superior to the average practice of New York builders who have not yet progressed beyond galvanized from spike work and soft wood plank.

SINGLE GUN STARTS.—The matches open to all, fixed for Max.

of Now York builders who have not yet progressed beyond 'galvanized iron spike work and soft wood plant.

SINGLE GIN STARTS.—The matches open to all, fixed for May 80, will mark an event worth special record. The start will be nade to a single gun. All time taken from gun, five. No period of med innutes to wake up. We predict that the life, bustle, exclining interest and display of smart salloring the simultaneous start will produce, it is certain to become popular in Boston, where the numerous Corintinian tars know a bit of quick-witted scamanship when they see it small appreciate it too. "Time from gun fire" is the start of the smart yachtsman and the start for the public to witness. The hired louts in New York waters do not fancy live business. Too much work for the pay. But New York has condescended to follow Boston in the accept the Boston get-away too, good for the Dorchester. Loudent accept the Boston get-away too, good for the Dorchester. Loudent which is the consists of the following well-known yachtsmen, who know their business from havspipe up; C. H. Whiting, F. E. Peabody, E. B. Clark, G. H. L. Sharp, and L. M. Clark. Bang! There goes the gun; and see the break; all hands will make for the line, and watch how close some follows have hit off the time to anicety, and how the lot he course, and you have the winnersure. It will be simply placing the allowance known to be due from one to another at any point of the course, and you have the winnersure. It will be simply placing the ligible to the onlooking crowd, from whom fresh blood is to be recruited in the future.

cruited in the future.

SAN FRANOISCO YACHTING.—At the opening cruise over 500 guests assembled at the club house at New Saucchito to see the fleet off for the cruise to Vallejo. Light and variable winds were the formuse of the squadron, and not much was done in the way of friendly the schooner Aggie will follow the Light on were quite likely that the schooner Aggie will follow the Light of the control of the first open control of the second part of the schooner Aggie will follow the Light of the control of the first open control of the control of the first of the first open control of the control of the officers and individual members of the control of the first of the first of the first of the control of the first of the

tons more lead in the keel.

ALBANY YACHT CLUB.—Editor Forest and Stream; The following officers have been elected; Commodore, William W. Grey; Vico-Commodore, James W. Rooney; Secretary, F. H. Thomas; Treasurer, R. D. Evans; Stewards—F. E. Cooley, G. H. Waggoner, Henry Sam, J. H. Cherk, William J. Carrann, Inspectors of Election—A. J. Shaffing condition. We have seventy-flye members who possess to me good and fast boats—the Cynthia, Artful Dodger, Coquette, Hi Pl. Breeze, etc. We own our club house, built last year, situated on the Greenbush side of the river, opposite the city, and the latch-string always hangs on the outside for any visitors who may pay a visit to the capital city.—G.

YAWLS.—A correspondent writes from Name of the control of

the capital city.—G.

YAWLS.—A correspondent writes from Newport: "As soon as my stop is soid, it propose building a larger yawt, as I am convinced by your able articles that it is the proper rig for a craft for single-handed crusting. I can handle a larger boat if yawl-rigged and gain handle a larger boat if yawl-rigged and gain culty in handling than any present beaun; vessel; the one more different and the control of th

PERIMYNIKIE.—A STREAM MAY CHAIM the credit.

PERIMYNIKIE.—A strange craft made her [appearance in these waters, and brought up off West New Brighton in the kills last Sunday. She is a yacht modeled and rigged after the Block Island beat style and hails from New Bedford. She is bound on a long cruise for the summer. About 38t. long, with over off, height in cabin, and drawing off. of water. Rigged as a double act, one must in the eyes and the other at the atter cabin bulkhead.

and the other at the after cabin bulkhead.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB has permanently fixed the annual club matches for the Tuesday in June within four days of the new or full moon, providing that the Tuesday does not fall before the 5th or after the 20th of the month. Other clubs can regulate their dates accordingly. The sailing rules have also been revised and brought nearer to the Y. R. A. standard as advised in these columns.

STILL ANOTHER CUTTER.—The stylish little ship recently humed over to Mr. Paduleford by the builders, Lawley S.Sin, of City Point, Boston, will have a train of followers in her waite. The same builders have already in frame another beauty of some tifteen tons. She is to be a thoroughbred cutter like her predecessor, and is to swing ten tons of lead on the keel.

SILVER SPRAY.—Mr. Gower, of Providence, R. I., has bought the English schooner Cutty Sark, 121 tons, and ronamed her Silver Spray, She is 87.4ft. stem to post, 18.1ft. beam, and 10.6ft. deep, with 10ft. draft. Built by White, of Cowes, in 1874. She is bound to the Mediterranean.

HULL YACHT CLUB.—At last meeting twenty-nine new members were added and five yachts were listed. Admission will be increased after June 1. The new club house promises to be a handsome and useful structure. Ceiling has commenced.

KNICKERBOCKER YACHT CLUB.—Jir C. A. Winters has joined the club and will fly the burgee from his keel sloop Lona. So that Gem and Lena, both recently imported from Boston, will still remain cruising mates.

Gem and Lead, so for recently imported from Boston, will still remain routising mates.

VOLUTE.—Mr. C. A. Brown is refurnishing the Volute, formerly the Boston Vision, in the Seawanhaka basin. She is to have all convolutions and forward bulkhoad, the intention being to cruise to the convolution of the property of the convolution of the property of

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

The well-known firm of Decker Bros., manufacturers of billiard tables, pool tables, etc., have recently been compelled to seek more commodious quarters. They have been long situated at No. 228 Broadway, but had not room enough for their present increased business, hence the change. They are now located at No. 722 Broadway, where they invite an inspection of their fine tables.

business, hence the change. They are now located at No. 722 Broadway, where they invite an inspection of their fine tables.

Cuts.—A well-balanced one is desirable always. Even a poor player may have his game improved by the use of a properly made cue, and with a professional it is most essential. Cuts at one time were regarded of little value if they were not imported from Paris. Now, there is a superior one made in this country. We make in the United States a neater, better-inshed, and handler one than can be manufactured in France, and in place of importing from Europe, they are now being exported from America. The Collender Company makes now being exported from America. The Collender Company makes they working for them. Heart fancy and plain cuts are fixed of any others in the market.

Franceson's Jack-Laur.—The inventor of this justly-celebrated lamp has recently invented a head attachment by which the lamp can be adjusted to the top of the head. It is so arranged that the lamp can be turned in any direction, enabling the hinter, whether right or left handed, to bring the light to bear full on the game, when auming. It will lift any sized head. Can be worn over any style of bat commonly used in the woods, and when not in use can be made into a package small enough to be carried in the coat pocket. The lamp listly has been very much improved since it was first introduced, nearly four years since, and is today, with its attachments, without doubt the turned combining all the essentials of a perfect head-jack host-jack host-jack fishing-lamp, camp-lamp, dash-lamp, dark-lamper, and hand-lamper Illustrated price list, giving full description of the lamp and its attack-ments, mailed on application. See his advertisement,

SPOON BAITS.

ALL MOUNTED READY FOR USE.

All of the following Spoons have best quality TREBLE HOOKS; all, except "Ordinary," have best quality Swivels; all, except Ordinary and large "Fluted," have best quality white silk-wired gimp.

Ordinary,	Eldney	Shap	e		Nos	. 1	to	6;	length	of spoon	. 21 to 14	inche	s	19
	6.6	66	Feathere	d	6.6	1	to	ß.	7,6	4.6	91 to 11	1110110		12
Medium.	6.6	6.6	4.0		66	1	to	6.	٤,	6.6	NJ 10 13			.10
Good.	6.6	4.6	6.6			1	10	0;			24 to 14			.20
		.,				1	to	8;	• • •	1.1	2½ to 1	6.6		.35
Best,						1	to	7;	6.6	4.6	21 to 1	6.6		50
* *	Oval	4.6	6.6		66	1	to	7:	6.6	4.6	21 to 1	6.6		50
" Flute	1 "	6.6	6.6		6.6	- Q	to	17.	4.6	6.6		6.6	***************************************	.50
66 86	Kidner	- 66	6.6			10	10	4100	4.6		24 to 21		********	.75
66 66	OI					19	to	17;		**	23 to 23	4.6		.75
65 55	Oval				6.6	6	to	5;	6.6	4.6	24 to 24			65
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mount	ou i eari				•••	1-0	to	4;	1.4		1≨ to 1	6.6	*************	1.00

Orders received from persons residing in cities in which the dealers keep a full line of our goods will not be filled at any price.

ABBEY & IMBRIE, 48 Maiden Lane, New York.

B. F. NICHOLS & CO..

BOSTON, MASS., Manufacturere of

HEXAGONAL SPLIT BAMBOO FISHING RODS. REMOVED TO 153 MILK STREET.

We are obliged to have more room in our factory and greater facilities for manufacturing our goods to meet the increasing demand. We have received the highest award and silver medal at the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association Fair for our superior goods. Send for catalogue.

Turkish, Virginia and a small portion Perique. This Cigarette mild—unlike any in market. Stand unrivalled for Purity. Warranted free from Drugs or Medication. Only the Cobaccos and Best French Cigarette Paper Used. J. Vimholl 9. On Danulan Medaca W. L. L.

Wm. S. Kimball & Co., Peerless Tobacco Works,

FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR.

Rare old Virginia.

NEW VANITY FAIR.
Half Turkish and Half Virginia.
New mixture since January, 1882.
Very fine and very mild—none like it.

Sold in all Civilized Countries.

9 FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

(Established 1846.) ROCHESTER N. Y.

A NEW

Maine Map.

THE HEADWATERS OF THE

Aroostook, Penobscot and St. John

RIVERS.

COMPILED BY

THOMAS SEDGWICK STEELE

Author of "Canoe and Camera."

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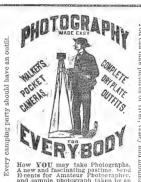
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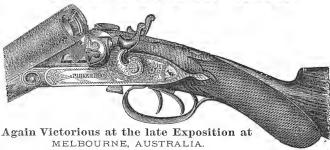
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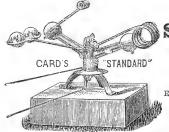
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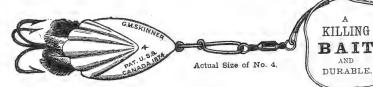


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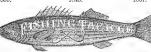
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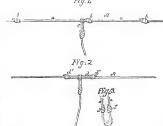
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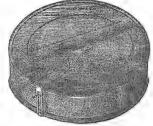
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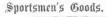


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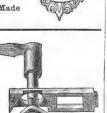


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FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

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THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be re garded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

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Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

Now York City.

EDITORIAL.

Game Protection, Public and Private. Private.
The Delegate from Wild Rose
Point.

Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW

Private.
The Delegate from Wild Rose Point.
The Spotterman Tourist.
To the Sportsman Tourist.
To the Sportsman Tourist.
To the Sportsman Tourist.
To the Sportsman Tourist.
The American Association.
Some Wisconsin Resorts.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Spring Notes.
The American Association.
Scale insects on Orange Trees.
Fish-eating Cows.
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SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Where to Go for Trout.
The Ichthyophagi.
Fishing in Minnetonka.
Angling in the Adirondacks.
Eyesight of Trout.
Rainbow Trout.

FISHCULTURE, American Fishcultural Associa-Winter Haddock Fishery of New

England.
THE KENNEY.
THE KENNEY.
Eastern Field Trials.
Cleveland Bench Show.
Prince Taxis.
The Boston Bench Show.
RIFUE AND TRAF SHOOTING.
Funds for International Match.
Matches and Meetings.
YAGHTNO AND CANORING.
Measurement in General.
Cutters.

Our Readers will confer a favor by sending us the names of such of their friends as are not now among the subscribers of the Forest and Stream, but who would presumably be interested in the paper.

GAME PROTECTION, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

THE Legislatures of many of the States have either finally adjourned, or may be shortly expected to do so, and it will be in order to look over the ground and see how far the game laws have been improved. We have before expressed it as our opinion that these acts in many of the States are very well as they are, and only require to be rigidly enforced to be productive of great good. It is clear enough that the best laws in the world will do nothing for the protection of game unless some vigorous organized and united effort is made by those interested, to see that these provisions are carried out There are a few-sorry we are to say that they are so fewsocieties which work hard for the enforcement of the law, and a large number of enthusiastic gentlemen who do what they can. But individual effort can never have the force of concerted action, and the public at large do not as yet see the vital importance of encouraging by every means in their power the protection of game.

If, however, each man, who believes that the laws regu lating the killing of game and fish should be enforced, will endeavor to use his influence to encourage respect for the laws and to instruct his neighbors in them, a great deal of good may quietly be accomplished. A considerable portion of the illegal pursuit of game is the act of persons who really do not know that they are doing what is wrong, and into such people, if approached with tact, and talked to in the right way, a wholesome respect for the statutes may be instilled. There is an old and true saying to the effect that "you can catch more flies with molasses than you can with vinegar," and many a man can be deterred from shooting out of season by a little quiet reasoning and persuasion, who would only be strengthened in his defiance of the law, if threats of prosecution were used against him. Such men can often be lead, but will not be driven. The story of a few years' quiet work of this kind is told to-day by a cor-

us to do what we can toward preaching the gospel of game protection, and thus securing additional recruits to work for

If each man who reads "Juniata's" experience will try in a quiet, unostentatious way to act on the plan there laid down, we are persuaded that good results would follow. Of course there are individuals who are amenable only to the reasoning of force, who refuse to acknowledge the weight of any argument that is not enforced by the persuasion of a club, but the average man, be his station in life what it may, can usually be coaxed and pushed, in a direction which he does not wish to follow, faster and further than he can be driven.

So we urge all our friends, and especially those who reside in the country and in neighborhoods where game is to be found, to use their personal influence with those of their neighbors who shoot and fish, and by argument and persuasion endeavor to elevate the standard of morality in regard to obedience to the game laws. There is no man so dull as not to be interested in the operations of nature which are going on about him, nor any who, if he can be induced to talk on the subject, will not have some observation of his own to detail to an attentive listener, and by encouraging this interest in the workings of nature, a real affection and an active care for the live creatures of the woods and fields may be brought into being, which will make the interested man go out of his way to protect them. Often a little push in the right direction is all that is needed to turn a lawbreaker into an unpaid but active game protector.

It is the duty, as it should be the pleasure, of the readers of Forest and Stream to do what they can to educate their neighbors, and thus the general public, up to the plane which they occupy. They are already a power in the land, but they should be even more so than at present. Let every one of them do his part and a public sentiment will soon be formed which will do more to restock our covers than all the game laws that have ever been passed.

THE DELEGATE FROM WILD ROSE POINT.

OVELY among the waters of Central New York lies LOVELY among the waters of Central New York nes Otsego Lake in its setting of lofty hillsides. Charming associations cluster about the beautiful lake. Its shores are classic ground. Here lived and wrote James Fenimore Cooper, and many of the scenes of his novels were laid here. The lake and its vicinity were once peopled by the creations of his genius. Conspicuous among them all roved and hunted kindly, simple-bearted, brave, honest old Natty Bumppo. Who is not familiar with the life of this true souled son of nature, the Deerslayer, Hawkeye, Leather-stocking and Pathfinder? And who has not admired the high principles of the woodman, provident of nature's store of game, rich in woodcraft and considerate of nature's laws?

The sportsman of to-day who hunts through the cover and open once haunted by Natty Bumppo must of need imbibe something of the spirit of the old craftsman, and sharing his sentiments looks upon nature and nature's ways as he looked upon them.

Last March a convention of sportsmen assembled at Albany to prepare a revision of the New York game law. Many of the delegates to this convention were well known and commanded the confidence of the public; if some of the others were less known as sympathizers with the true interests of game protection and sportsmanship, still no one was disposed to doubt the propriety of their presence in the convention nor their honesty of purpose in being there.

Among these delegates, was a Mr. E. W. Thayer, from Cooperstown, who ostensibly represented the sportsmen of Otsego county. This gentleman happened to be a stranger to us. But knowing the high character of the sportsmen of Otsego county, and remembering that Cooperstown was on the shore of Otsego Lake, the old hunting ground of Natty Bumppo, it was to be taken for granted that the delegate from such an historic spot would add his honest endeavor to perfect the law for the protection of game. We therefore looked to see Mr. Thayer take a prominent part in the meet-

The delegate from Cooperstown was conspicuously active, most decidedly so. He was, in short, clamorous in his demands that the law of the State should be specially adjusted to meet the peculiar requirements of Otsego county. convention agreed to fix the open season for ruffed grouse beginning September first; but, cried Mr. Thayer, give us in respondent in another column, and the success which has Otsego county the month of August too. Shut out the nets crowned his labors ought to be an encouragement to each of from other waters of the State if you will, but, vociferated the

delegate from Cooperstown, give us the privilege of using gill nets in Otsego Lake in July and August.

So strenuously did this Otsego county delegate contend for these special exceptions in favor of his county, that we were compelled to adopt one of two conclusions—either that the interests of game protection in Otsego county were strongly at variance with the same interests in all other parts of the State, or else that the delegate from Cooperstown did not represent those interests.

Some investigation as to what and whom Mr. E. W. Thayer did represent developed these facts:

At Wild Rose Point (or Three Mile Point) on Otsego Lake is a hotel, known as Thayer's Hotel. Mr. É. W. Thayer we understand to be the landlord of the same. At the Albany Convention this gentleman represented nobody save himself and the gang of pot-hunters who peddle their birds to him; he was working in the interests of nothing but his own kitchen and the pots on his range. In so far as he professed to represent the interests of the sportsmen and of due game protection in Otsego county, he was sailing under abominably false colors.

The delegate from the Wild Rose Point Kitchen was attempting, and not altogether unsuccessfully, to pull the wool over the eyes of the other members of the convention. Mr. E. W. Thayer appeared at that convention for the sole and only purpose of working the law so that he could serve game birds to his guests in August.

We are at a loss which to admire more, the impudence of this delegate from his own hotel kitchen, demanding that the State of New York should make an exception to its general game law in favor of his kitchen pots, or the complacency of the convention and the committee which listened to his brazen demands, and actually embodied them in the draft of the proposed new law

Some little backbone is surely needed to withstand the selfishness of such men as the delegate from Wild Rose Point. It is to be remembered, too, that the sportsmen of Otsego county have some interest in this matter. Their rights should not be sent to pot in this manner. We hope that the sportsmen of Otsego county-and, for that matter, of every other county in the State—will use their influence to have this obnoxious clause taken out of the proposed law, and thus save some of the birds of Otsego county from the gang of ne'erdo-wells who dispose of their spoils in midsummer to the kitchen delegate from Wild Rose Point.

THE SHOOTING OF English snipe containing eggs in an ad vanced state of development and of ducks already paired and on their way to the breeding grounds is over for this season. The slaughter of beach birds will go on, however, for a week or two longer. For every female shot this spring, the stock of birds to return to us in the autumn is reduced by half a dozen. The short-sighted policy of keeping up the killing as long as the birds remain with us is bringing about the result which was to be expected, and the day is not very distant when the shooting for fowl and Wilson's snipe will be practically confined to preserved land. The selfish practices of the sportsman of to-day will meet with legitimate punishment, and those not interested in shooting clubs will put away their guns for a long rest. In the meantime, the best shooting grounds are being taken up, and the value of membership in regular clubs is increasing. Hotel keepers advocate the continuance of spring shooting as they do the killing of ruffed grouse in August, and sportmen's tions and Legislatures meekly accept the dictum of the Bonifaces without a word of demur. And so it will go on until our people take hold of the matter in carnest and show by their votes how they feel on this subject. It ought to interest each one of those who reads these lines, and each one ought to have something to say about it. Every man who can influence a vote in the Legislature ought to speak up, and in no faltering accents declare that spring shooting must be stopped.

SALE OF MRS. VAN SLYCK'S .- Just as we go to press we are informed of the sale of the Van Slyck property in Currituck county, North Carolina, to the Kitty Hawk Club.

BY AN UNEXPECTED EXIGENCY of our "make up" this week the answers to several correspondents are necessarily deferred to next week.

The Story of the three legal anglers told in our "Sportsman Tourist" columns to-day is, the writer assures us, a true

The Sportsman Tourist.

TO THE SPORTSMAN.

LOVER of Nature, when the hills are brown From frosts, and woods in glimmering gold are clad, What joys are thine! How often overglad For sleep, at the first peep of day adown The dewy path thou goest from the town, Eager to taste the pleasures of the field. Sweeter to thee that joy the brown hills yield Than to the warrior is his high renown.

For thee all seasons charm. When ardent June Robs of his ease the toiling citizen, Thou, safe from feverish airs and heats of noon, Takest thy ease in some wild shadowy glen
On grassy bank of stream, whose witching rune
Has lured its lover from the haunts of men.
Gainesville, Ark.

J. E. R.

BOB, THE ANGLER OF THE SCHOODICS.

BY LEW VANDERPOEL.

BOB, THE ANGLER OF THE SCHOODICS.

BY LEW VANDERPOIL.

IN 1857 our office was in New York. The sign over the doorway read "Blifklins, Simkins & Jones, Attorneys and Counselors at Law." On the morning of September 1st, we, Blifklins, Simkins and I., the three members of the above frun, met in our office to consider the advantages and propriety of spending a month in the Maine woods. The mercantile collapses of that eventful year had given us over-abundance of work and we needed recreation.

Arrangements made, in a day or two we started for the Schoodic Lakes. A weary journey by rail, another by stage, then a romantic ride in our guide's wagon and we were there. We reached the lake at sunset and thought the land scape the loveliest we had ever looked upon.

Our guide was the then famous "Schoodic Bob," and his roomy log cabin stood at the water's edge, the forest flanking its other approaches. We had the impression that Bob was unmarried and was his own domestic. Imagine our surprise, then, when he introduced his daughter, a blooming ex-schoolma'am of twenty-five. They had seen better days, and Bob was not always a guide. On the death of his wife, several years ago, Edith, his daughter, left her prosperous school in a Southern city and came home to live with her father in the wilder North.

How tired we were that first night, and how hungry; and then the supper that was set before us would have delighted a king. Smoking hot johnny-cake, sweet butter, broiled pheasants, fried fish, baked pointoes, stewed cranberries and fresh ginger-bread. It was over twenty years ago, but I can taste it yet.

Immediately after supper we climbed up under Bob's eaves and slept until he called us in the morning, the pines and spruces sighing, and the owns, loons and panthers hooting and screeching unnoticed all night. And he had to repeath is call several times before he could awake us for breakfast, so soundly did we sleep in our beds of downy, yielding goose-feathers.

Anticipations and the surroundings gave us splendid appetites

best fight. She good-naturedly forgave the demolition, and afterward stored her valuables in places not accessible to me.

We had been there five weeks and they passed all too quickly. Game was at our disposal in plentiful abundance, and we fished or hunted every pleasant day. The weather was mild and storms infrequent, so we spent the most of our time in the open air. But we enjoyed stormy days quite as much as the others, for Bob was an inimitable story teller. The woody freshness of his forest yarns charmed you one noment, and their blood-curdling horridness would raise your hair the next.

Edith was entertaining also; observations had finished for her what careful study had begun, and she was very much of a lady. Her efforts to make us "feel ourselves at home," often caused Bilfkins, who swore he hated her, to fervently wish he was there. But we caught him nicely one day and this is how it came about.

We were going up the lake for a bear hunt and made all our preparations the night before. In the morning Blifkins had a terrible toothache so he had to stay at home with Edith. He growled out to Sinkins and I that she was about as agreeable as the toothache, but he supposed he would have to make the best of it.

Bob found a monstrous bear early in the forenoon, and we fitter dispatched him satring for home right away after.

as agreemies and tochache, but nesupposed he would have to make the best of it.

Bob found a monstrous bear early in the forenoon, and we three dispatched him, starting for home right away after dinner. Our journey to the scene of the bear hunt had been accomplished by water, so we loaded the dead bear into the came and started down the lake. When quite near the cabin we passed a jut of low-lying rock that led to the mainland. Here Bob's hound became restless, and leaping into the water swam ashore for a run home. A few more strokes of the paddle sent us around another little cape, in full view of our ''landing'' which was but a few yards distant. And here an unexpected sight awaited us.

Edith was standing on the very water's edge with Blifkins on his knees at her feet, his arms clasped around her, doing the devoted to the girl he ''abhorred.'' The first glimpse of them had arrested Bob's paddle, and we approached them noiselessly and unperceived

"Oh! most adorable of her sex, be mine forever!" And Edith's worshipper grovelled still lower before her.

It was too comical for anything, and in another moment our mirth would have made the lake ring; but an interruption to poor Blifkins's bliss was destined to come from another quarter. Reaching the top of the knoll behind him, the hound had taken in the whole thing and Blifkins's attitude struck him as a dangerous one to his mistress. Like a thunderboth he swept down upon the suppliant who was too absorbed in his divinity to be apprehensive of danger in the rear. Edith saw the dog, but her dismay at his evident intention instantly gave place to mortilication as she also saw us. Blifkins attributed her changing emotions to a successful termination of his love affair, and rose to press the betrothal kiss on her lips as the dog made his last leap. "The bear! Look out for the bear!" yelled Simkins, bent on more fun.

on more fun.

on more fun.

A crash in the underbrush behind Blifkins, a growl of rage and the monstrous hound was on his back. A scream from Edith, a howl of despair from her adorer, a momentary struggle, and the three disappeared in the lake. Blifkins's hand clutched into the dog's hair as they came to the surface, and still thinking it was a bear bent on his destruction, roared out to us.

hand clutched into the dog's hair as they came to the surface, and still thinking it was a bear bent on his destruction, roared out to us.

"Why don't you shoot the beart"
Simkins, Boh, and I responded with such a roar of laughter as never before broke the silence of Schoodic Lake. Convinced that he was somehow the victim of a hideous joke. Blifkins got out of the lake the best way he could and left Edith to the mercy of the dog. The latter was more of a hero than Blifkins and gallantly helped her out.

They were entirely uninjured, but Bob, Simkins and I had to eat supper alone that night, Edith was out of patience with Blifkins, and he was mad at all of us. The next morning he started for home, Simkins and I decided to remain on the lake a few days longer, so he had to go alone.

To own the truth, we had all three been very favorably impressed with pretty Miss Edith from the first; each of us had determined to win the prize for himself, and cach was also in ignorance of the resolves of the others. Blifkins was now in disgrace, and, of course, no longer an obstacle; the coast was clear for Simkins and I. He tried all the persuasion there was in him, failed and went fishing up the lake. I remained at the cabin busy with my letters.

She had given me more smiles than she had the others all along, and to-day she was sunnier than ever. I was unmistakably the lucky man, and opened the siege for her heart and hand, positive of success. She seemed much surprised, wept a little, said she was sorry for me but she was already cngaged. I went fishing down the lake.

Somehow Schoodic Lake had lost its charm for Simkins and I, "neglected business," called us home, and in a few days we had followed Blifkins to New York.

He had been called to Ohio very unexpectedly and would probably be gone until the middle of November. Poor fellow, he laid his disappointment more to heart than Simkins or I; we sincerely pitied him and cursed that trip to the Maine woods for his sake.

A couple of days before Thanksgiving, we received invi

pathy.

Simkins and I attired ourselves faultlessly, and rang for admittance at the Blifkins mansion on the appointed day. A polite servant ushered us into the drawing-room and we were presented to—
"My wife: Mrs. Blifkins."

We raised our eyes to gaze upon his new angel and beheld Edith, the school ma'am! You could have bought Simkins and I for two cents apiece.

OREGON HILL AND ANSLEYS.

A PASSING allusion to the flat-iron shaped plateau lying between Big Pine Creek and Little Pine Creek has brought so much inquiry, so many letters, that I feel it due to health-seekers and tourists to give further information. The Indian name of this hill signified "Broad Mountain." Almost the entire hill is underlaid by heavy veins of coal of the best quality, and the day is not so far distant when the barrens of Oregon Hill will be worth more than the best bottom lands in the Connecticut Valley, acre for acre. At present the coal is one of—

"The gifts there was found no place for.

barrens of Oregon Hill will be worth more than the best bottom lands in the Connecticut Valley, acre for acre. At present the coal is one of—

"The gifts there was found no place for, The riches we could not use."

Standing at Camps Corners, looking southward, you have on the right, miles away, the deep valley of Big Pine Creek. Five very fair trout streams "head" in springs on the hill, and work their way tortuously and swiftly down the Big Pine. The first is Big Run, a cold, brawling stream, prolific of small, dark, fine flavored trout. It heads within two or three furlongs of the Corners, and there is quite enough of it to afford a day's tramp and sport. The next stream is Trout Run, a few furlongs further south. It is an excellent trout stream. There is a mile and a half of good fishing for small trout, when the stream tumbles and foams over a rocky cascade into a pond forty rods long. There is a mile and a boarding house at the pond, but deserted and fated to rot down, as thousands of like establishments have done and are doing now. The house is in good repair now, however, and anyone is free to camp there. There are trout in the pond eighteen inches long for those who cau coax them to strike, but they are shy. Below the dam there is about two miles of excellent fishing for trout of six to eight inches in length below the pond. It is three miles from the Corners to the pond, and H. G. Matoon, P. M. and country store-keeper, will drive parties to any fishing ground within five miles of his house, every morning, free of charge, said parties, of course, being his guests. He will also fit up bunks of hemlock browse at the old boarding house by the pond, and forward the wishes of health-seckers and sportsmen to the best of his ability. His prices are not exhaustive—four to five dollars per week. Matoon can make comfortable eight to ten guests. The neat little hotel at the Corners is kept by G. L. Dodd, who can take good care of twenty to thirty tourists, and will treat them to about the same treal should manuac

work down from the Corners to Cedar Run. And you want a team to go back again, but it is interesting and worth the

work down from the Corners to Cedar Run. And you want a teum to go back again, but it is interesting and worth the trouble.

Still looking southward, on the left, some three miles distant, you have the deep valley through which runs the Little Pine Creek. Heading in cold, clear springs, four rattling trout streams "ripple away in shade and sun," to the south and east, as the five on the other side, to the south and west. The names are: First, Hughes' Run; second, Bunnell Run; third, Otter Run. The latter is the largest, has a dam with the usual mouldy ruins of a disused lumber camp, but there are large trout there, which may be taken by the expert angler. I ought to add that the main stream, Little Pine, is the best for the fly-fisherman, but it includes a steep descent of three miles with a corresponding climb for return, though one may find comfortable quarters on the stream, either at Texas or Englishtown, and climb back in the cool of the following morning. I have omitted English Run, which, should be third on the list. It is a rapid brook, well stocked with small trout. On the whole, there are ten trout streams within reasonable distance of Camps Corners.

In the open season Oregon fill is the best place we have left for grouse, and as good as any for deer. It is reached by Erie Railway to Corning, and from Corning to Antrim by rail. From Autrim to the Corners is nine miles, rough, but romantic route. Matoon or Dodd will meet parties at Antrim with good spring wagons if notified in time. Charges very low.

In another direction, up Big Pine Creek, the Harrington House, Izaak Walton House, and Ansley House all have claims of weight with the average tourist as regards health, rest and sport. At each and all of these points fair wood cock-shooting may be found in the season, and usually pigeons. There is some fair trout-fishing, and the hotels are apt to have a moderate supply of high flavored mutton as soon as deer are in the red coat.

These resorts are easily reached by rail to Corning, to Wellsbord, and th

SOME WISCONSIN RESORTS

SOME WISCONSIN RESORTS.

I CANNOT get time myself to go fishing or gunning, but occasionally when out on a business trip I see so much promising land and water that I interview the natives, and yow that in the sweet bye-and-bye I will tear away from work and enjoy myself. Within twenty-tive miles of this city is Long Lake, a sizeable body of water, in the depths of which lurk, according to the assurance of a competent angler, fine gamy bass and sizeable pickerel. A few of our citizens resort there during a portion of the summer, but the place is never crowded, although is is the most extensively, patronized of our resorts. Water fowl visif the lake in considerable numbers in the fall. At present this city is the nearest railway point, but the Chippewa Falls and Northern rond, building northwest to a junction with the North Wisconsin, will by August 1, take passengers within three miles of the lake.

road, building northwest to a junction with the North Wisconsin, will by August 1, take passengers within three miles of the lake.

This same railway line passes on through a comparatively little settled country, and at a distance of about thirty-six miles from here brings one to the little village of Chetek, situated on the west shore of a lake of the same name, which is connected with others in the vicinity, offering a grand opportunity for the angler, hunter or canoeist. Business called me here a few days since, and of course I had to talk fish and hunt, with a view to the previously-mentioned sweet byc-and-bye. A gentleman who had lived at Chetek some years furnished the particulars following. Within an area of twenty miles from the village are fully fitty—he said seventy at first—lakes, in any of which good fishing may be had. In Chetek Lake bass, pickerel and perch abound, About twenty-five miles northeast of Chetek is another, Long Lake—I believe Wisconsin contains a dozen or more long Lake—I believe Wisconsin contains a dozen or more long Lake. This is a grand fishing ground, and in it are taken muscalonge, whitefish, black bass, pike, pickerel and perch. Very many of the streams contain trout in good numbers, though I am told that good trout-fishing cannot be had within less than six to eight miles.

Of course such a system of lakes and water-courses must attract the attention of water fowl, and duck-shooting is said to be in the proper season "simply immense." Right at the village, or at best a short-paddle of half an hour, is obtained as fine shooting as one can wish for. Of other game I am told there are ruffed grouse, a few qualit, snipe and wood-cock, ducks and guesse galore, deer abundant—one was killed a few weeks since in the village lumber-yard, on the lake shore. Bear, lynx, wild cats and wolves are quite numerous, and foxes abundant.

Chetek has two or three houses which furnish "entertainment for man and beast" of the average country quality, Guides, good, practical woodsmen, are to be had

I propose to personally investigate this section the coming I propose to personally investigate this section the coming fall, even if I have to wear the same old ulster another winter, and in the meantime if I can furnish the Forest and the third of the control of the section
CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis.

FISHING FOR LAKE TROUT.—In a private letter from Mr. James S. Plumb, of Syracuse, N. Y., he tells how he is going to try for lake trout this year, and at the risk of his displeasure we give what he says of it. He writes: "I expect in a few days to try the lake trout of Skaneateles Lake. I caught some fine trout last spring in this lake, the largest weighing nine and one-fourth pounds, the smallest two and a half pounds. The line used was 500 feet long, depth of water seventy-five feet, I shall try a new mode, use but 150 feet in same depth of water, and am confident of good success,"

Matural History.

SPRING NOTES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

The present rain is just suitable for, and will bring many of the later spring migratory birds. The meadows in a day or two will be noisy with the notes of the bobolink, and the flocks will at first be composed of all males. The females will follow in a few days. This is what the Now Jersey farmers called the catbird-storm when your correspondent was a boy. After it clears and the sun comes out warm, we shall hear the beautiful song of this much maligned bird, as well as that of the thrush—the long-tailed fellow of the hedges—and likely the hermit of the more shady woods, whose metallic note alone tells of his presence. This storm will fetch the dowitcher from the South; he has already started, but is making his journey in easy stages. Robin snipe will follow, with the bull-head or black-breast plover, in about a week. On the New Jersey and Long Island marshes the "big tell tale" has been seen for a fortnight or more; he is an earlier comer. It is strange that we seldom or ever see the "little tell tale" on the New Jersey shores in the spring, when in August and September, on the same grounds "used" by his larger cousin in April, we find him in numbers. His migration northward in the spring must be west of the Allegheny Mountains.

PORTLAND, Conn., May 6, 1882.—The following are the dates of arrival of some of the birds at Portland for 1882: March 2d, crow blackbirds (Q. purpureus); 3d, red-winged blackbirds (A. phanizeus); 8th, fox-colored sparrows (P. ditaca;) 29th, general arrival of pewces (S. fuscus), Cooper's hawk (A. cooperis); April 1st, marsh hawk (H. hudsonius); 2d, pine-creeping warbler (D. pinus); 4th, bay-winged buntings (P. grunineus); 7th, field sparrows (S. pusitla); 15th, chipping sparrows (S. domestica); 17th, bank swallows (H. riparin); 25th, house wren (T. alon); 30th, yellow-throated vireo (L. fluifrons); May 1st, least flycatcher (E. minimus), blue yellow-bucked warbler (P. anaricana); 2d, yellow warbler (D. asticus); 3d, kingbird (T. carolinensis), bobolink (D. orgziowrus); 4th, Baltimore oriole (I. galbula), catbird (G. carolinensis); 5th, warbling vireo (V. gilva).—Jno. H. Sage.

BAY RIDGE, L. I., April 29.—Among our last week's birds are pine and purple finches on the 22d, golden-crested and ruby-crowned wrens 25th, towhee buntings, ferruginous, hermit and tawny thrushes, and one downy woodpecker 26th, one blue-headed solitary virce 27th, black and white creepers, swifts and purple martins 28th, two kingfishers, and one Maryland yellow-throat 29th. Weather still cool.—A. L. TOWNSEND.

and one Maryland yellow-throat 29th. Weather still cool.—
A. L. Townsend.

Clevelland, O., May 8, '82.—I send you a list of the birds as they arrived here this spring. January 2d, crows; 14th, Carolina doves; Pebruary 14th, bluebirds; 15th, robins and meadow lark; 21st, song sparrows; 27th, crow blackbirds; March 14th, red-winged blackbirds; 19th, cowbirds, 25th, loggerhead shrike; 30th, brown thrush, woodcock and wood-pewee; April 2d, chipping sparrow and brown creeper; 3d, red-headed woodpecker; 8th, kingfisher; 12th, grass finch; chewink, turkey buzzard; 16th, pewee and purple martin; 21st, great northern diver, barn swallow; 22d, chimney swift, wood thrush, great blue heron, rusty blackbird, yellow-rumped warbler, Carolina rail and blue-gray gnat-catcher; 27th, golden plover; 28th, house wern, long-billed marsh wren, spotted sandpiper, bank swallow; 2ath, white-crowned sparrow, | redstart, white-throated sparrow, whip-poor-will, Maryland yellowthroat, yellow warbler, yellow shanks, white-bellied swallow; 29th, chestnut-sided warbler and black-throated green warbler; 30th, green heron, American bittern; May 4th, Baltimore oriole, warbling virce; 5th, kingbird; 6th, orchard oriole. While out collecting with a companion April 28, we each succeeded in shooting, among others, a fine specimen of lark finch. They were with a few sparrows in an old corn field near the edge of a woods on the banks of the lake. These birds were quite shy, and are the only ones to my knowledge that have been captured in this part of the country. They inhabit the western prairie and Pacific coss, but not so far East as Ohio to my knowledge. If others have been shot in this part of the country is should be happy to hear when and where.—
SEYM. R. INGERSOLL, [The lark finch (Chondestes grammaca) has been taken as a straggler in New England. Several records from Massachusetts. See "New England Serial Lark and the proper stream of the banks of the pallow runned the blue religer."

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Last Sunday, during my walk, your correspondent saw the yellow-rumped, the blue yellow-back, the black-throated blue, the black-throated green, the magnolia, and the chestnut-sided warblers. As I expected I heard the note of the hermit thrush, and the bobolink in his surveit the blue blue warbles. unmistakable livery was seen without his more sombre dressed wife,—Homo.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The thirty-first meeting of the association will be held at Montreal, Canada, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wodnesday August 23, 1882; under the presidency of J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F. R. S., Principal of MeGill University, Montreal. A large local committee has been formed and through its several sub-committees is actively engaged in perfecting the local arrangements for the meeting, which will soon be announced by special circular. It is only necessary to state here that the members of the committee are desirous of doing everything in their power to promote the objects of the association, and that their circular will contain information relating to the local arrangements, hotels and boarding-houses, and the special rates of transportation; also a general programme for the week. Special invitations have been sent by the local committee to distinguished scientists abroad, and it is believed that several will be present. The headquarters will be at the Windsor. The offices of the local committee and of the permanent secretary will be at the Windsor. The offices of the local committees and of the permanent secretary will be at the Windsor. The offices of the local committees will be designated on the programme for Wednesday. Members expecting to attend the meeting are particularly requested to notify the local scertary at the earliest moment possible. At the Boston meeting several changes in the constitution were proposed which were adopted at Cincinnati. As a result of these changes the scope of the association has been

extended, and the sections have been entirely reorganized, so that there are now nine sections of equal standing, each presided over by a vice-president, and having its own secretary and sectional committee. The new arrangement of the sections is as follows: Sec. A.—Mathematics and Astronomy. Sec. B.—Plysics. Sec. C.—Chemistry, including its applications to Agriculture and the Arts. Sec. D.—Mechanical Science. Sec. E.—Geology and Geography. Sec. F.—Biology. Sec. G.—Histology and Microscopy. Sec. H.—Economic Science and Statistics. All communications relating to the local arrangements for the meeting must be addressed to one of the honorary local secretaries at the rooms of the Natural History Society, University street, Montreal. All matters relating to membership and to the presentation of papers will be attended to by the permanent secretary. The address of the permanent secretary, Mr. F. W. Putnam, will be Salem, Mass., until August 17; after that time and until the meeting has adjourned, his address will be Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Canada. The following are the officers of the Montreal meeting: President, J. W. Dawson, of Montreal; Vice-Presidents—A. Mathematics and Astronomy, Wm. Harkness, of Washington; B. Physics, T. C. Mendenhall, of Columbus; C. Chemistry, H. C. Bolton, of Hartford; D. Mechanical Science, W. P. Trowbridge, of New Haven; E. Geology and Geography, E. T. Cox, of San Francisco; F. Biology, W. H. Dall, of Washington; G. Histology and Microsopy, A. H. Tuttle, of Columbus; H. Authropology, Daniel Wilson, of Toronto; I. Economic Science, and Statistics, E. B. Elliott, of Washington. Permanent Secretary, J. R. Eastman, of Cambridge; General Secretary, Wm. Saunders, of London, Ontario; Assistant-General Secretary, J. R. Eastman, of Cambridge; General Secretary, J. R. Eastman, of Cambridge; General Secretary, J. R. Eastman, of Physics, Charles B. Hastings, of Baltimore, C. Chemistry, Alfred Springer, of Cincinnati; D. Mechanical Science, Charles B. Dudley, of Altoona; E. Geology and Geography, C.

Modes by which Scale-insects spread from tree to tree.—I watched to-day a colony of Hyperaspidius coccidivorus Ashmead which has for two months or more been increasing on the trunk of a tall seedling orange tree. The main trunk of the tree is covered densely with Chaff scale, [Parlatoria Pergnatii Comstock.—Ep.] and upon it the larvæ and imagos of the beetle are feeding. The greater number are now in imago. I found but one pupa although larvæ are still abundant. The beetles, both larvæ and imago, feed upon the Coccids in all their stages. They never bite through or tear off the scale, but seem to push their heads under, between the bark and the scale. Larvæ of the scale by the Coccinellid. Although this is not properly a breeding time of the scale, there are considerable numbers of scale larvæ wandering about, and I noticed again and again that they frequently mount upon the bodies of the Coccinellids while the latter are feeding and without attracting the attention of the beetle. It even seems to me that they are attracted by the smooth and shining surface of the Hypernapidius' elytra, as I sometimes saw three or four of the scale larvæ together upon the back of a single individual of this extremely small beetle. As several large Coccinellids Chilocorus bivulnerus, et al., are extremely common in all our groves, and all feed more or less upon Coccide, it does not seem surprising that the scale should spread from tree to tree. Another method of transportation has recently occurred to me. The sarries or butcher bird is very fond of selecting orange thorns as places to store insects. The bird is extremely common, and of course preferably selecting orange tees that have long straggling branches, in fact, pretree. Another method of transportation has recently occurred to me. The shrike or butcher bird is very fond of selecting orange thorns as places to store insects. The bird is extremely common, and of course preferably selects orange trees that have long straggling branches, in fact, precisely those that are most thickly infested with Long scale. I know of one grove, much infested with scale and where at any time may be collected a double handful of dead or living insects (Orthoptera and common beetles like Phanaus) from the orange thorns upon which they have been impaled. The thorns on infected branches are always thickly coated with long scale, and in impaling a hard shelled insect like Phanaus many scales are torn off, and both scales and their eggs adhere to the insect. The shrike sometimes transfers the insects it has impaled upon one tree to a thorn upon another tree, or after making a meal of its prey which it takes off of a thorn, the bird flies off and wipes its bill on the next tree. In this way as well as upon its feet, the bird must spread scales from tree to tree.—II. G. Hubbard, in American Naturalist.

IFA New Yocatan Bird.—At a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, Mr. Geo. A. Lawrence described a new swift from Yucatan, under the name Chetura gaumeri. This bird was collected by by Mr. Geo. F. Gaumer, in honor of whom it has been named Chautura gaumeri, measures 4½ inches in length, the wing is 4½ inches and the tail 1½ inches, the spines being wanting. Its color above is smoky brownish black, the rump and tail coverts, however, being dark ash, each feather narrowly bordered at the end with gray. The throat is whitish gray, breast and upper part of abdomen dark smoky ash, lower part of abdomen and under tail coverts darker, wings black, under wing coverts and inner margins of quills dark ashy brown; bill and feet black. From this description it will appear that this species differs from Chatura vauxi in the darker coloration of its upper and under plumage, the throat, however, being much alike in both, and in being smaller, with shorter wings and tail. It is darker above than C. pelasyica, but lighter below. It appears that in the past, specimens of this bird have been collected, but that they have been confounded with C. vauxi. Mr. Lawrence's extremely interesting papers upon the birds of the Lesser Antilles, based upon the collections of Mr. Ober, have been alluded to in Forest and Stream as they have appeared.

appeared.

Odd Nesting Plages.—Sing Sing, May 12, 1882.—Editor Forest and Stream: In the spring of 1880, a pair of bank swallows (Cotyle riparia) took possession of a space under an iron pipe that protruded from the side of a stone building, and there raised a brood. In June, 1881, I found the nest of the black-billed cuckoo (Coccysus srythrophthalmus) placed on a beam under a bridge, with a swift-running stream within three feet of it. The nest contained young ones. On May 7, 1882, I found a robin's (Trutus migratorius) nest placed on the ground under the roots of a large tree. The nest contained four eggs. On the same day I found a nest of the song sparrow (Melospiza melodic) placed in a hole in an old apple tree. The nest contained three eggs.—Cal. Culver. [1s it quite certain that the birds referred to as Cotile riparia were really of that species? The locality of nest would seem to point rather to Stelgidopteryx].

point rather to Stelgidopteryze].

Killed by the Wires.—Summit Station, Ohio, May 8.—
Editor Fovest and Stream: Mrs. Jennie Brock found a bird
last week that had been stunned by striking a telegraph wire.
It is about as large again as a quail and is about the same
shape. Its body is black, under part of tail and points of
wing feathers are white. Point of the bill is a pale green,
rest of bill blood red. The red runs to top of its head, and
is about half an inch wide, legs about eight inches long,
green, except about one inch above the knees, which is blood
red. Its feet look as if it belongs to the waders; toes about
two inches long. Can you tell me from above description
what kind of a bird it is? No one about here that has seen
it, ever saw such a bird.—F. M. L. [The specimen is no
doubt a Florida gallinule (Gallinula galeata), a bird belonging to the rail family, and whose distribution is rather
southern.]

Georgerown, Mass., May 9, 1882.—Editor Forest and Stream: The following is a description of bird which I found dead under the telegraph wire, and would like to know what it is. From its head, around its eyes, clear to the end of its tail, it is a light olive green; the under side of its neck and its breast is mottled white and black; the under side of its wings and tail are brown; on the top of its head is a spot as large as a silver three-cent piece, that is the color of old gold; its bill is rather small in circumference, but is about half an inch in length and very sharp. I enclose some of the feathers that came from its back, and should have sent the bird, only it was too far gone. The bird is about the size of a common sparrow.—E. H. M.—[Your bird is the golden-crowned thrush (Siurus auricapillus). Although commonly spoken of as a thrush, from its superficial resemblance to many species of the Turdidæ, it is really a warbler. It breeds commonly in New England.]

Anmal Analysis.—We have received from the publishers, Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, a useful set of blanks for the student of zoology. The title is, "Animal Analysis for use in schools and colleges, following the analytical method in the study of Zoology, and especially adapted to accompany Jordan's Manual of the Vertebrates. By B. W. Evermann." It is mainly of use to record specimens of either mammals, birds, reptiles (snakes only), and fishes, Other puges are not filled out and can be used for whatever is required. Taking a page devoted to fishes we find headings as follows: class, family, name, genus, species, common amme, locality. Then follow lines for dimensions, shape, mouth, maxillary, premaxillary, fir rays, teeth, viscera, etc. The book is about eight by ten inches, sixty pages with index, and cloth cover. The price is seventy-live cents and in our opinion it is of value to the student.

in our opinion it is of value to the soutent.

Captive Game Birds.—Newark, May 13, 1882.—Editor Forest and Stream: Last fall, while hunting, I chanced to wing-tip a hen ruffed grouse, which, after a tedious and dangerous race, I secured and brought home in good condition. A friend having had a similar experience with a cock quail which he then had in a cage, I let him have the grouse for company. This did not meet the approval of Mrs. G., as she went for that quail and plucked his feathers well. They were then separated by a partition, and this spring a more commodious cage was made out doors, and both were placed therein, since which time they have lived harmoniously. The grouse soon tamed, and would take cranborries from the hand greedliy in a few days. Within the past two weeks the grouse has laid several eggs, but disdains anything like a nest.—J. R. B. the past two weeks the grouse has lidisdains unything like a nest.—J. R. B.

Millerstown, Pa.—A gray eagle was shot near this place on last Friday (April 28) by Mr. S. S. Bell. It measured six feet ten inches, with wings expanded, from tip to tip of wing, and weighed eight pounds. Mr. Bell shot it with a .32 cal. rifle at the distance of about 100 yards, hitting it in the neck. It was quite a curosity in those parts.—Observed.

THE CLIPPER SHOOTING CLUB, of Burlington, Iowa, publish the game laws or that State in convenient shape, and offer a liberal reward for all convictions under the same, The club was organized in May, 1878, and numbers among its members many of the best citizens of the county of Des Moines. It has had a good influence in making the game laws respected, and we look for further work of the kind by it. The officers are: T. B. Swygard, President; A. J. Winders, Vice-President; T. Rundorff, Treasurer, and T. L. Pilger, Secretary.

Game Bag and Gun.

GOSSIP FROM A '49-ER.

GOSSIP FROM A '49-ER.

THE paper of Mr. W. W. Colburn, in No. 11, contains many things that sportsmen should heed, practice and impress upon others outside of the fraternity. One particularly, the importance of game protection, observance of game laws, through the absolute indorsement of "public opinion." A very little persistent effort will mould public opinion. Which is certainly the only power which will enforce legislation. Not to appear egotistical, for I think others could give the same experience, but to induce many others to accomplish like results, I will illustrate my own. Fourteen years ago I returned and settled down in the homestead of my fathers, being at that time the only owner of bird dogs, and the only one who made pretence to shoot on wing in this vicinity. The winter of 1856 and 1807 had utterly destroyed the quail. My dogs were uscless, except for companionship and grouse shooting.

Being anxiously desirous for the restoration of quail, I made inquiry year after year of farmers, if they had observed the return of quail. Without exception, they all lamented the absence of cheerful Bob White. All became interested, yet few if any had ever shot a quail. In the village stores where townsmen "most do congregate," I talked of quail, game protection, and game haws, to a class of gumers who shot in any season, at anything wild, that had fur, feather or hair or, and had never given a thought to statute of legislature or law of nature; and unconcernedly shot song, insectivorous and game birds at any opportunity. The digest of the game law found a place in the county papers. It was cut out or copies posted in stores and post-offices. They attracted attention.

I am happy to say that in a few years, and by the time the quail became rehabilitated, there was no shooting of song and insectivorous birds, (the milliner's demands are not known here) and game was shot only in season, except by "Nessmuk's" "pariah, whome everybody is down on," such as also shoots the farmer's stray fowls, and who is as difficu

never been refused, and no honorable man need be.

The grouse mystery suggests a subject I cannot skip over, and I must say to "Nessmuk" that I cannot agree with him on some ideas. We do not have deer hunting, nor any game upon which rifle shooting would afford sport, not the dense woods even; only occasional thick brush or patches of old field pine; on the contrary, open woods, with a denser growth along water ways and marsh, pretty thickly grown with second growth upon stony hill tops or ridges, near to wheat stubble, corn and buckwheat fields; all of which a few years since were used by both grouse and quali—a combination "devoully to be wished for" again. Admitting that a good shot does not drop "three out of five grouse," a good observer, an ardent sportsman and a practiced dog, will follow the straight line flight of the wounded or dead bird, and find it just the same as quali are often found.

I do not remember a single instance, when seeing "a little

a good shot does not drop "three out of five grouse," a good observer, an ardent sportsman and a practiced dog, will follow the straight line flight of the wounded or dead bird, and find it just the same as quail are often found.

I do not remember a single instance, when seeing "a little patch of downy, mist color feathers floating in the air," that I failed to secure a finally dead grouse. That was an old wing-shot's advice to me years ago, and I recommend it to all who, like me, will shoot grouse on the wing; for with all due deference to "Nessmuk," whose knightly courtesy to those visitors who "had come 300 miles" is not the least admirable of his many direct and indirect instructions, I must continue to shoot grouse on the wing if they ever become plenty again. For without any of the causes cumerated by "Nessmuk," the grouse almost disappeared before a breech-loader of any gauge "hombarded" in this vicinity. So "10-bores" didn't destroy them by "murder most foul." Certainly the "bellow of 10-bores" cannot compare to the whistle of the locomotives, nor "two men and a dog" be equal to the "racket" of the trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Yet up to their sudden decrease in 1877 I think no finer grouse shooting should have been wished for than could be had within fifty to 500 yards of that road, as Mr. David Brooks can vouch for; and old Bizmark would testify if there had been no modern Othello. I have no solution of the mystery. I did accept the tick, as during the season of decrease if found as many dead birds as living ones; and neither ground, tree, or wing shots killed or wounded them. Not grouse, but deer, wounded deer, "hid away to die a miscrable death." This is, and has been my torment. During the mouth of November, 1836, on the bottoms of the Elk Horn, Nebraska, I sadly regret that I had the opportunity to plant buckshot, loose and Ely's cartridges into more deer than I care to confess at distances of five to sixty yards standing, walking, running, and from horseback. Yet all save one disa

and the birtis not pass one cases.

"En Garde" asks, "What is the direct cause of the blowing off of the muzzles or bulging of choke-bore guns?" In addition to the causes you mention, Mr. James, of Baltimore, told me that large-sized chilled shot would produce such results, and advised me to use soft shot, which I did on the Broadwater last fall, and thereby discovered what produced measles, in my gun, at least, which I was unable to remove

by the most persistent cleaning, until upon my return home, I used the wire scratch brush, which removed a great deal of lead in addition to amount previously removed. So restored the gun has remained smooth, as bright inside as when it came to me new. The outside, lock, stock and barrels, before going out were well covered with a mixture of tallow, neatsfoot oil and parafilne, which preserved it from rust. It was boot grease, and is just the article "Boots" in same column asks for. I guessed at proportions. Juniata.

SKETCHES FROM THE AIR.

SKETCHES FROM THE AIR.

VEARS ago when my attention was first directed to the unerring certainty with which old "Charlie H." could tell whether the fowl were "hit hard" or rather "hit bad" as he expressed it (almost before lowering his gun) it seemed to me little short of the marvelous. Close attention to the subject will improve one in this respect, and though few I have met could compare with "Charlie," there are many who can tell with moderate certainty, by the action of the bird at the moment the charge cuts it, whether it is a killing shot, or one which requires a second barrel to secure. Some fowl, when shot, will start in a sudden, convulsive manner, others appear to shudder as it were, others again seem to shrink up (this is almost a certain sign of death, sharp and sudden). The variety of these signs, however, is endless, and although a certain sameness pervades them all, a comparison of a fow individual cases will be found interesting. Let us soe.



No use firing again!! he is filled full, I saw him shrink all up as the charge struck him. See him scale off, with his wings set. There!!! down he goes, how the water flies as he strikes, two hundred yards at least, before he gave it up.



Good boy!!! as neatly done as though you had been at it all your life. Nearly lost him, didn't you? twisted like a flash and came right in over. You almost tipped backwards before you covered him. "He came rotten" though, as old Billy used to say; lies as quiet as a mouse about two rods back of us on the meadow.



This old canvas-back is coming up tame as a chicken, take your time, and you can drop him right among the stools. That's it!! doubled all up!! Did you hear the charge slap into him? sounded as though it had struck a wet rag. How he humped his back when he felt it. Head back, wings thrown forward, and feet down, told as plainly as words, that he had enough of it.



Bang!! Ha!! ha!! ha!! see him kick, yes, stung him certainly, but it is no use wasting powder and lead at such distances. He was a leetle too near off!! and beside, you might strain your gun shooting so far. An old chap I used to gun with, told me that he hated to shoot a duck high up, 'cause if he didn't strain the gun, the bird would be "spiled" falling so far.



Close!! Close!! Right over us, he will be back again, although a trifle suspicious; here he comes!! take him before the wind, he wont stop this time, unless you make him. Beautiful!! turned him over, and over, and over. They always twirl in that way, when killed outright, coming before the wind. Here, let me see him, that gun of yours throws close and hard; look at him, peppered!! wing and legs broken, Choke boring is a big thing. I should judge that

bird was forty yards and you must have pulled a long way ahead of him, as he was going like a streak before the breeze. Cannot do it, in that fashion, every time.

Do these sketches take you back, to the bright autumn

Do these sketches take you back, to the bright autumn days?

Do you remember how you stopped this fellow, as he flashed by with the breeze behind him, or the one who doubled and came right over you, that you broke all up, without fairly sighting? Do you not hear his dull thud on the meadow as he strikes? If the above short descriptions, bring memories of "good times gone" but to return, I sincerely trust for all of us, they will have carried out the intentions of

AN AERIAL CHASE.

AN AERIAL CHASE.

W RITERS have delighted to tell us in prose and poetry of the chase of "the antiered monarch of the waste," springing "from his heathery couch in haste," on whose brave bounds "a hundred dogs bayed deep and strong." This, however, is all on the ground, among the coverts of mountains, crags, hills, dales, and glens; but you shall be told presently of a veritable aerial chase witnessed by the writer the other day. The hundred baying dogs were winged, glossyfeathered black flends, and their quarry an "antiered monarch" of the air.

day. The hundred baying dogs were winged, glossy-feathered black fiends, and their quarry an "antlered monarch" of the air.

On the morning of the last Saturday in April the sun came out clear from behind clouds which had all the previous night poured down the spring rains, rinsing the sky's blue curtains of all the foggy stains of earlier April.

Such days make us look upward; and as I thither cast my eye, the high summit and green pastures of the grand old mountain, at whose foot the little hamlet of my home nestles, gave me another hint of the standing invitation, so plainly hung on its high walls could be seen the freshly touched landscape pictures, the fringed sugar orchards, high up from among which sprang the infant floods already conscious of their might, as they tumbled over the crags unhurt, and hurried on to become resistless giants.

A horseback climb up the winding path soon found me there, stretched on the sward with the light, unerring "Manton" by my side.

Since I have run off into this reverie it would be a little ridiculous to tell you the practical object of the hunt. You must go through the sub-process of guessing what kind of gamy, edible little animals this time of year inhabit sugar orchards. But still the picture would remain uninjured had you been there and seen them scamper among the delicate lace on these lithe trees, had you seen them dart every time the shadow of the old raven, who was ill-naturedly training her youth to fly, would flit over them. They couldn't be blamed either, for those black demons would startte "the old scratch."

After a due amount of sport the keen crack of a squirrer ride near by decided me on going to hunt up its owner, who was soon discovered. You ought to have seen that little fel-

scratch."

After a due amount of sport the keen crack of a squirrel rifle near by decided me on going to hunt up its owner, who was soon discovered. You ought to have seen that little fellow! A mountain lad of perhaps fourteen, clad in brown homespun, shirt sleeves, one suspender.

"What's up, bud?" said I.

"Up! look yander on that lim—I that it was an owl; but cussed if I don't believe it's witch. I've shot and shot at it, with a rest and off-hand, and it never done anything but wink its eyes. Look at the holes in its feathers the bullets made!" said he, excitedly.

And he was excitedly.

And he was excited. A bunch of yellow hair had crept through the hole in the top of his hat and stood stiff and straight as bristles; and his eyes! The boy had met up with a stupid young owl of the great horned species, which sat on a limb near the hollow in the tree where it was reared. Sure enough the bullets had ploughed furrows through its profusion of ill-placed, dry feathers.

It is actually astonishing that such a poor and slight frame as these young birds have can carry such a huge dress of feathers. At this time and age they are but little heavier than a whippoorwill, and the boy had a target like the duelist whose antagonist were a loose gown—it is hard to tell where to put the bullet.

"Mister, I saw you just now break that gun in the middle; what sort of a one is it?" said the boy.

"Shotgun." I responded.

"Hoopee! well, splatter that dovil with it," said he with a vim.

Just at that time a young squirrel scampered with a dart

"Shotgun," I responded.
"Hoopee! well, splatter that dovil with it," said he with a vim.
Just at that time a young squirrel scampered with a dart on a neighboring tree and I "lifted him," and the unusual explosion scemed to have aroused the owl's slumbers and off it flapped. Before many movements it had a wing tip from my other barrel. This seemed for the first time to have broken the spell on the boy, and he dashed for his proy like a streak. The owl, on its back, received him with upturned talons and such snapping of his beak and eye blinking. I had, in the battle, to choke the owl loose from the boy.
At the discharge of my gun two other owls flew from the hollow tree, each taking opposite directions for thick woods far over the flelds and ridges. As if by magic at least twenty-five crows arose and began a sharp attack on the fugitives. Around, over, under and above their victims did these black hounds squawk their flendish hal has! The owls became demoralized. They tumbled about against the blue sky; and buffeted the wind awkwardly with their great wings; rolling themselves up like bundles of wool or feathers. Now one of his fleet pursuers would glide away above an owl, and with a taunting, insulting haver-a-k swoop down upon the object of his hate like an arrow, and beat him with his wings. One at a time would strike. Around in circles and through, back and across would they go. The owl lit far away, frightened and exhausted. Still on his perch did these relentless bounds bay him. The onset became so fierce that he started again on the perilous flight for the citadel of his birth. Poor, awkward, slow thing! Then his pursuers close in and all roll up a solid black ball. Hear the deafening ha har-a-k! On they come closs up—and the crows, otherwise such wary birds, seem heedless of human presence. Shall I shoot? Too far, No. 8's too light artillery to play in this battle. Right up to the owl's home they fly; and in he goes and enseonces himself, and as quickly thrustout his great head. Ah' the wicked bang of t

MAJOR JOSEPH VERITY.

SOME OF HIS SPORTING ADVENTURES, AS MODESTLY SET FORTH BY HIS OWN HAND.

CHAP. I.

HAVE often been importuned by my friends, of whom I may say that, for some reason, they are neither few nor untilled, there being among them oven presidents of republics, to say nothing of presidents of railroads and banks nor untitled, there being among them even presidents of republies, to say nothing of presidents of railroads and banks and other rich corporations; generals, judges, railroad conductors, botel clerks, and I hardly know what magnates I might not name—by them I have been importuned to write out some of the events of my life which they are good enough to consider worthy of being recorded. So far a natural, inborn diffidence has prevented my making any record of the strange things which I have seen, and perhaps borne a part in; and, indeed, rarely have I ventured to speak of them except to my most intimate friends, of whom there are not more than a thousand or so. To blow the trumpet of one's own fame may be politic, but I have always felt the reluctance by which the truly modest mind is ever restrained from an indulgence in such a performance. But of late, being withheld by a painful accident from the active pursuits which have always been my delight, and have, I doubt not, preserved the vigor of my youth till my years exceed the number allotted to man, I have been impelled, mostly by a desire to while away the time, which have; so heavily with the invalid, to write down some of my experiences. To the thousands with whom I am acquainted it is quite unnecessary for me to say that in these papers it will be my constant endeavor to keep within those exact bounds of truth which the true sportsman and angler never goes beyond; and the few who do not know me personally will find estificient internal true sportsman and angler never goes beyond; and the few who do not know me personally will find sufficient internal evidence of the truthfulness of the tales of an old hunter in

who do not know me personally will find sufficient internal evidence of the truthfulness of the tales of an old hunter in this simple narration.

It may be well to say here that the accident which has for a time crippled me happened in this wise: A panther having ravaged many sheepfolds in my neighborhood, and by way of tidbits carried off two or three fut children. I was beset by the bereft sheep-owners and parents to go in pursuit of him. With little persuasion, I consented, and having pursued him for two days, came up with my dogs just as they were treeing him. He, being greatly exhausted, was climbing slowly up the tree as I came to it, the tip of his tail being just within reach of my utmost stretch. Very rashly—as it now seems to me—I caught hold of this and gave a tremendous pull, hoping to bring him down and to see the dogs have some sport with him. But, as it happened, he had such fast hold of the tree with his claws, and I pulled so suddenly and vigorously, that his tail was pulled out, and with it came his spinal marrow, the loss of which instantly paralyzed him and brought him down on top of me so forcibly that the breath was quite knocked out of my body and almost all my bones, if not broken, were cracked and bent. I was taken up for dead, but disappointed everyone, and an now able to

breain was quite Enocked out of my body and almost all my bones, if not broken, were cracked and bent. I was taken up for dead, but disappointed everyone, and am now able to use my pen and play a little upon my violin, though with a very short bow.

A geneological history of my family might be interesting to some, but it is enough to say that we are descended in a direct line from Adam, and that we are under no obligations to Neah for the use of his little ark, having hada yacht of our own during the moist season which gave that person his notoriety. In that excursion my ancestors got some ducking and fished a little between showers for sharks and whales and such fry, and I doubt not that from those ancient fowlers and cruisers I inherit my love of shooting and fishing. This plant of many centuries blossomed at last in me, born of rich, but, in truth, I am bound with sorrow to say, dishoused parents, for of their fifteen children they bestowed upon me the largest share by far of talents, strength and good looks, as well as my full portion of money and land.

It is unnecessary to the purpose of this paper to go into the contractive details of the creative for well the exercises of the contractive details of the creative for well the contractive details of the creative for well the contractive details of the creative for well the creative for the creative of the creative for the creative for the creative of the creat

upon me the largest share by far of taients, strength and good looks, as well as my full portion of money and land. It is unnecessary to the purpose of this paper to go into lengthy details of the events of my childhood. Suffice it to say that my love of sport early became apparent, and with that love was developed a talent for sport, for I cannot but esteem as such that gift which makes some men prominent amongtheir fellows in the sports of the field and the waters. My earliest recollections are of shooting house-files on the wing with a popgun, and next of catching minnows with a pin-hook having a peculiar bend of my own invention. When I was about ten years old my father gave me a bow and arrows, and in a few weeks I became so expert an archer that I could shoot an arrow upward and split it with another as it descended. Taking a half dozen arrows, I would shoot the first very slowly, the second swiftly enough to overtake the first and strike it in the nock, the third to strike the second in the same way, and so on, till when they fell, spent, the six arrows were lying joined together. Of course it was almost impossible for any bird within range to escape me, and I safter and a strike it in the nock are the majored by a proper men and the sum way and so on, till when they fell, spent, the six arrows were lying joined together. Of course it was almost impossible for any bird within range to escape me, and I safter and the sum and the sum way a transport to the sum and the sum way and the sum
In the same way, and so on, an when they can separ, and sarrows were lying joined together. Of course it was almost impossible for any bird within range to escape me, and I rather enjoyed having them do their worst in rapid and crooked flying. It made but little difference to me how swift or tortuous their course, and, poor birds, but little to them. But I soon outgrew this simple weapon, which of right belongs to small boys, savages and women. I was given a gun, and my delight was unbounded. There is nothing so delightful to a boy as this tube of iron which gives him the power to celebrate a perpetual Fourth of July and a sense of mastery over fire and smoke. He feels himself a miniature Jove, with thunder and lightning at his command. It is needless to say that I soon became as proficient in the use of this noble weapon as I had been in that of the primitive one which I had just abandoned. Of my boylood I will say nothing more.

CHAP. II.

When I had grown to manhood, which I did not so much by growing tall and broad, as by a distillation of the essence of manhood and its confinement within a small compass (I nave even noted that giants amount to nothing but to fill story books and side shows, and that the so-called little men always come out ahead, as witness Goliati, the Weich, Cornish and other English giants, the more recent O'Baldwin, to say nothing of him of Cardiff, on the one part, and their slightly built opponents and rivals, David, Jack, Toin Thumb, Commodore Nutt, etc., on the other), I found the guns in use, even the most perfect, not coming up to my requirements. Here my talent for invention came in play, and I contrived a gun with a very long barrel, at certain points along which as the ball or shot were expelled, their speed was accelerated by relays, so to speak, of powder ignited just behind them, by a peculiar and very ingenious device. It more than exceeded my highest expectations. It would kill game as far away as I could see it, and it frequently happened in hot weather that a bird killed by it would be entirely spoiled and fly-blown before I could get to it to pick it up. After a time I learned to obviate this by putting some salt in the charges of shot, which would preserve the game till I could secure it. I also became the owner of a wonderful retriever,

who would go with such speed that his hair would fly off him and fill the air behind him with it like a streak of red mint (for red was his color), by which it was ensy to follow him, and with him I seldom lost a bird. Yes, he would bring in his birds with such velocity that they would often be quite deduced of their feathers, and it would puzzle me to tell what I had killed. I once fired a ball from this gun, and standing perfectly still for some minutes in the place from which I had fired, the spent ball struck me smartly in the calf of the leg. How it could have made the circuit of the world without deviating from its course, or striking some object which would stop it, is something which I could never account for. Its prodigious range made it dangerous, and another objection to it was the rapid succession of recoils, which was like the hammering of a gigantic woodpecker. After having shot through the houses of two or three villages, fortunately without killing anyone, and having my shoulder pounded to a black and blue jelly time and again, I abandoned its use, though I keep the gun as a currosity. Some years ago, as a special favor, I allowed three of my friends who called on me to fire it with blank charges. One was a lightning-rod man, another an insurance agent, and the other a book agent. They were all affable fellows, and seemed to have a great regard for me, but so little did they appreciate the privilege I had given them, that none of them has called on me since. For all that I would not like to part with the gun.

In my younger days I had a hunting companion who had who would go with such speed that his hair would fly off

In my younger days I had a hunting companion who had but one eye, but with that, according to his accounts, he had seen more than is vouchsafed to ordinary mortals who have two. Indeed, I sometimes had doubt of his veracity, but never was quite satisfied that his statements were well founded. Had I been, I would have done with him at once, for it has ever been my rule to keep aloof from those who have not the strictest regard for the truth. He was a keen sportsman, and we had great sport together, especially with burrowing animals, such as woodchucks and foxes. When we had found an inhabited burrow, or our dogs had driven animals to earth, he being almost as strong as I, the two of us, would lay hold of the mouth of the hole, pull it forth and, turning it inside out, let our dogs kill the contents, which would be sometimes as many as a half-dozen foxes. In this way we often got muskrats along the banks of streams, and once a fine otter, which my little fox-terrier shook completely out of its skin, so that we were saved the trouble of using a knife to save our peltry.

My friend had spent some years in the far West, and I remember his telling among other strange things seen there, of m. In my younger days I had a hunting companion who had

My Friend has spent some years in the far west, and I remember his telling among other strange things seen there, of a quail which had an eye at the roots of the tail. A bevy of them would squat in a circle with their tails pointing outward, and when come upon by dog or sportsman, would fly directly upward into the sky and quite out of sight. It was a big continued that they were retired for expensively all the them. directly upward into the sky and quite out of sight. It was his opinion that they were natives of another planet, and had been brought to ours by some freak of the elements, and as I have found no mention of such a bird in the works of any of our ornithologists, I am inclined to think his theory correct. My friend went back to the West, finding the East too tame for him, and became one of the Jacks or Bills who have of late years been so popular with the readers of fractional currency fiction. Remembering his peculiar fondness for malt liquors, I think he must be the Bruin Bill of whom we read

FABLES AND FABULISTS.

FABLES AND FABULISTS.

WHO can solve the mystery of the following problem. Given a boy just strong enough to handle a gun, or a man of full strength. Suppose the boy to be a direct descendent of George Washington, and endowed through inheritance with the conviction that the truth must be told under every circumstance, whatever may be the consequence; or suppose the man to be distinguished for probity in all his business engagements. Let this boy or man go out hunting or fishing, and he will return and tell a string of lies about the incidents of his trip, the beautiful and difficult shots he made, the amount of game he bagged, the number shots he made, the amount of game he bagged, the number and size of the fish he caught, that would shame the veriest mendicant, and prove the proffer of the Baron's hat from Munchausen, were he present, to the sporting romancer, who could "see" the yarns which made the Baron's reputation, and "go him one better."

Why is this? Can it be possible that the pure air of

cound "see the yarms which made the Baron's reputation, and "go him one better."

Why is this? Can it be possible that the pure air of heaven excites the imagination so acutely that a sportsman's dreams become to him realities? Does communion with nature, the sight of green hills and blooming meadows, the inspection of the immensity of nature, so callarge the fancy that we unconsciously draw upon it to embellish our experiences? Will not some of your readers analyze the anomaly and enrich the realms of philosophy with its solution?

Every one who has tonsted his feet before a camp fire, can testify to the mental aberrations of his friends to whom he has listened on such occasions.

My old friend L., for instance, who is learned in the fictions of the law, and whose general reputation for truth and veracity none can gainsay, when he narrates to eager cars the incidents of his sporting life, presumes upon a credulity in his listeners which few possess, and embellishes his tale with fancies, which, though very pleasant to listen to, are very hard to believe.

his listeners which few possess, and embellishes his tale with fancies, which, though very pleasant to listen to, are very hard to believe.

A pointer dog, which he owned a few years ago—I think he called him Sport—is a fruitful theme for fancy to him. He tells, with a very sober face, how on one occasion he was out with a party after chickens. Dogs and men were all stowed away in a lumber wagon, for they had several miles to go to reach the hunting grounds; and as they were driving along, as unconscious of game in their vicinity as a noscless statue would be, old Sport stiffened into a point without getting out of the wagon. L. did not care to drag out the guns to bother about a single chicken, which he thought Sport had scented, so the party drove on. But Sport evidenced his disgust at the want of nose the party displayed by continuing his point until the party had proceeded rully three miles, when, judging from the actions of the dog that the country must be full of game, our friends stopped the wagon, pulled out their guns and prepared to bag the chickens the old dog was pointing. Sport was urged from the wagon, still holding his point, and on, and on and on wrat the expectant group of hunters with nervous fingers on trigger, thinking every moment the covey might rise, until the sagacious brute had led them backward three miles, over the country they land just driven over, to the exact point where Sport had first stiffened, and there they found the birds, a full covey! Amazing intelligence in a dog, or terrific lying by a man, which would be the appropriate caption for the yarry. It takes a fertile imagination to impress a tale like this soffernly upon the mind that even its weaver after a time be-

strand in place as often as an audience can be found to ap-

strand in piace as often as an audience can be found to appear before him.

In the schoolboy's alphabet L stands for liar, and perhaps this may account for the fact that another old friend, named L for short, who in jest locates some of his stories in Tennessee, can never be relied upon to tell the truth in respect to nessee, can never be rened upon to tell the truth in respect this launting excursions. He will shoot at game or glass balls; and if he misses, will declare that he is using shells loaded three years ago, or that he is shooting No. 1 shot, which he had loaded for geese or deer in Tennessee in '49, And he will confuse the minds of his listeners with stories about his cur dog Snap that would shame a professional pre-

about his cur dog Snap that would shame a professional prevaricator.

And yet this L., in a business matter, would as soon think of lying as stealing. I account for the aberration of his mind as follows. He is a printer, and the atmosphere which arises from the leaden type is so oppressive that his mind is ordinarily confined within less than its normal limits, so that when he drops his type and takes up his gun, and seeks an atmosphere in which ozone predominates, his mind expands, his pent up fancy bursts its leaden bonds and leaps beyond the confines of the strictest truth. Bob M., A. L. Jones, Hod. Boyd, Joe D., and scores of other sportsmen with whom I have an intimate acquaintance, will adorn a hunting tale with details so invitingly real that they delight the car of a stranger, but which must be discounted alarmingly before their value is ascertained as truthful narratives.

Every sportsman will vouch for the fact that hunters and fishers will deal in romance. Cannot some one of them explain why they confine their tales of fiction within the limits of their sporting experience?

WOODCOCK SHOOTING IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

N a bright, cool, frosty morning in the month of Octo-On a bright, cool, frosty morning in the month of October, 1881, four happy sportsmen could have been seen riding speedily along a pleasant country road in Columbia county, N. Y., behind a spanking team of bays driven by Ed., a jolly fellow, who knew how to handle the reins. The party consisted of Charley, Granville, Dr. J. (who believes it best to be ready and go than to go and not be ready), three as big-hearted, genial and as true sportsmen as ever pulled a trigger, and who know how to enjoy an autuum day in the fields with gun and dog in search of game, especially the gamy little woodcock, and in addition to these three, the writer.

Is man, good brother, ever blessed is man, good orner, over nessen With satisfaction; mind at rest, Freedom from care, from business fog, So much as when with gun and dog O'er field and marsh and wooded place He foels his game-bag grow apace?

We were accompanied by a fine brace of setters. Don, a noble, faithful companion at home, and a dog whose now seldom fails him in the field, and the Elcho-Rose Irish dog Larry. Here let me say the trip was not so pleasant for Granville as it might have been, he having had the misfortune to lose his fine little Irish setter. Tilley, who had been accidentally shot a few weeks before near the spot for which this party was heading. Arriving near the grounds at a late hour in the morning, however, the wagon was stopped, the dogs bounding out, eager for the fray, quickly followed by four anxious sportsmen. Overcoats were doffed at once, guns taken from their cases, pockets filled with shells, etc. Then, after little delay, and Ed. had been told where to meet us in a few hours, the dogs were cast off in a large, beautiful piece of adders, the sight of which on such a lovely October day makes a woodcock hunter's heart jump with delight. The first few acres were composed of old growth of alders, and proved blank except for two or three old grouse which flushed wildly and out of gunshot. After reaching better grounds an occasional cock was found during the balance of the day by the veteran Don, well backed by Larry. Most of these came to bag, affording considerable sport, until darkness coming on we made for the wagon, well pleased with the few hours spent together on our first day. After a chilly ride home, a good warm supper, dogs well fed and cared for, we were carry to bed, anticipating a full day's hunt for the morrow.

We were awakened next morning by Ed., only to meet with great disappointment, as it tained very hard all night and continued throughout the day, which was spent lounging around the hotel, inspecting Frank's fine horses, sheep, and his thoroughbred bull pup (rough-coated) and listening to the doctor's interesting ancedotes, talking dog gun, etc., till late in the evening, when all were to bed again, to be called early the next morning. We were accompanied by a fine brace of setters.

doctor's interesting anecdotes, talking dog, gun, etc., till late in the evening, when all were to bed again, to be called early the next morning.

This proved a delightful day for the sport, but we here learned with regret that professional duties would prevent the doctor from joining us on this our second day; but with a promise from him that he would join us the next day, everything was got in readiness, and a start was made for the grounds, which were reached in good season. It was a damp morning, the scent lying well, giving the dogs every opportunity to use their noses to the best advantage. As Don entered the ground, consisting of young growth of alder, interspersed with briars and tall, dry grass, bordering on a large swamp, he came to a magnificent, point, grandly backed by Larry. As soon as Don established his point, "Little 'un' began to seek for an opening among the thick alders that would afford a good shot, and the writer was not far behind in seeking an opening also. Charley here telling us to keep our eyes "peeled," stepped anxiously, but carefully, in front of Don, when suddenly two brown heauties, in full plumage, darted up through the alders with that familiar "tweedle leedle leedle" which is music to the sportsman's ears. Both were cut down in good style, which was a good send off for our second day's shoot.

To hot good Don, a splendid find,

To ho! good Don, a splendid find, With Larry staunch and trembling close behind: A brace is flushed, our star is kind; Two tufts of feathers drift adown the wind. The shells replaced—hold up! dead bird! Fetch it, good dog! Retrieved at word. The noble brace, with smoothed plume Vanish within the pocket's space

had led them backward three miles, over the country they had just driven over, to the exact point where Sport had first stiffened, and there they found the birds, a full covey! Amazing intelligence in a dog, or terrific lying by a man, which would be the appropriate caption for the ward. It takes a fertile imagination to impress a fale like this so firmly upon the mind that even its weaver after a time becomes convinced of its truth; but L. meets the emergency every time, and will exhibit the gossamer web with every

would ring out, occasionally, on the still morning air, the "Little 'un" getting his work in whenever an opportunity afforded. Thus the good time continued throughout the day till the sun was low in the west, when we started for the wagon, exceedingly well pleased with our second day's hunt. The third day we were joined by the doctor, and it was a repetition of the day before, finding birds quite plenty and making a good bag.

was a repetition of the day before, finding birds quite plenty and making a good bag.

Thus closed one of the most enjoyable hunts the writer ever experienced. Here let me say it is a mistake to suppose, as some do, that woodcock "draw" only moonlight nights. Seeing very little or no "chalk marks" on our second day, and some of the party having hunted this piece a few days before, which then proved blank, we felt perfectly satisfied that they came down the night before, during the heavy rain. Experience has taught the writer that the weather North controls the flight of woodcock, and the moon has but little if anything to do with it. Fall woodcock shooting possesses a fascination not excelled. Sportsmen probably experience more gratification in the display of a good bag than they would in the exhibition of a larger number of any of our other game birds. W. H. Pience.

A DAY IN THE WOODS ALONE.

A DAY IN THE WOODS ALONE.

One who has been accustomed to the company of good whole-souled sportsucen while hunting and has for his company men who make a day in the woods pleasant and agreeable, has a feeling of sadness take possession of him when he is placed alone with nature as his only friend and companion. It happened to the writer in this way a week ago. Having some business to attend to over in the bottom land bordering the great Father of Waters, Istarted out with gun and dog safely stowed away in my buggy. Everything was arranged the night before with a whole-souled friend who was to join me in my hunt. Arriving at his house I learn he has some urgent business to attend to which will occupy his time until it will be too late to think of his joining me on the shooting grounds for that day. So bidding him a farewell I start on my journey alone, which will take me some three hours to accomplish, as I have about fifteen miles to cover, and a portion of my road is not of the very best one could wish for, but I finally reach my destination in good shape, transact my business, and drive over to the timber bordering Bear Creek bottom.

Leaving my horse safely tied, I start with gun and shella, and head for a favorite point on a chain of lakes and sloughs some three hundred yards off. Before reaching the said point, I raise a pair of mallards some fifty yards ahead of me; it is a nice shot as they raise in comparatively open ground. In an instant my gun is at my shoulder and has covered the greenhead; he drops at the crack of my right barrel, while his mate at the crack of my left rises fully twenty-five feet in the air. As I watch her and am wondering why I should have scored such a miss, she drops dead within three feet of where the greenhead lies. Stowing the pair away in the spacious pockets of my well worn Hollabird, I resume my tramp leisurely.

As I near my stand I am successful in bagging a brace of green-wing teal, and on such a start I flatter myself with the thoughts of a large bag for the day. At l

green-wing teal, and on such a start I flatter myself with the thoughts of a large bag for the day. At last I reach my stand; and in a few minutes am nicely seated behind a hastily constructed blind ready for the birds to show them-

stand; and in a few minutes am nicely seated belinnd a hastily constructed blind ready for the birds to show themselves.

Being well supplied with shells and lunch, and having as good a point as there is within five miles of me, I have every expection of some fine sport. After waiting about an hour and getting rather lonesome, as the birds do not fly at all well, I lay my gun in front of me where I can have full command of it, and take from my pocket a memorandum book which I have kept for nearly thirteen years, and is a part of my hunting suit, and contains truthful accounts of successful and unsuccessful days of sport in the pursuit of game birds and fish, of many days that have been spent in the forest, on the stream and prairie with well-tried friends that years have scattered far and wide. Some now are many miles away, and as I now write, the warm rays of the spring sun is making the graves of others green. As I turn from page to page and note those brief jottings, my thoughts wander back to those by-gone days, and how vivid do some of those notes come to my mind, as if they were but happenngs of yesterday, although they cover so many years of time and miles of country. Here is one item that reads: "April 23d, out with B. at Willow Grove, my bag for the day twelve green wing teal, sixteen Wilson snipe, one chickenhawk. B.'s bag, five greenwings, he being taken with headache had to stop shooting. Weather warm and clear. Met German friend who was not very anxious to kill squirre because he thought 'she had eggs." How well do I remember that day. That is when I got the hawk and teal in one shot. That was the finest sight I ever saw, the teal were flying nicely; time, 5 P. M.; weather, everything one could desire for that time of year.

I was in my blind well concealed watching the movements of the hawk gracefully sailing to and fro just out of range watching his chance for an evening meal. Not twenty yards

for that time of year.

I was in my blind well concealed watching the movements of the hawk gracefully sailing to and fro just out of range watching his chance for an evening meal. Not twenty yards from me on the edge of a favorite feeding place (a shallow lake) I had placed eight or ten teal as decoys. On looking to my left I saw some three or four teal coming my way, and as they near me they poise in air ready to make my decoys a call. I do not shoot as I am anxious to see what the hawk will do. Like a flash of lightning he darts in on them, striking one as it battles for life and tries to evade the deadly talons, but it is too late, and at the stroke the poor little bird drops nearly dead. The hawk rises a few feet in air, and as he is gracefully descending after his coveted prize my gun sends forth its death missile and he drops dead beside his dying prey. It was really a beautiful picture and I shall never forget it.

During the morning of that same day I heard some half dozen shots fired in a small piece of timber I had to pass through to reach a favorite snipe ground. As I was wondering what the shooting was about, I met an old German, when the following conversation took place:

"What do you find to shoot in here?"

"Oh, vell, I see a little squairel and I dinks I shoot him."

I remarked, "You should not shoot squirrel at this time of the year," when he said, "Yaw, so I dinks; I be glad I not kill him; I expact she got eggs."

Ordinary politeness was due he old man, but it was necessary for me to leave him on short notice, and when I told B. about it at lunch that day his headache immediately left him.

As I turn my notes over leaf after leaf, my eye rests on

as I turn my notes over leaf after leaf, my eye rests on roodcock shooting on the Bay Island with H. S., of which ou have heard. Closely following comes an entry of turkey nooting on the banks of the Troublesome Creek, of a week's

camp on the creek and in the hills of Shelby county, Missouri, of the twelve fine turkeys, the large bags of quall, ruffed and pinnated grouse we captured during that week, and also of the 'coon hunt we had that one week would make quite an article of itself.

As I continue on through my jottings I see that I am within fifty yards of the spot where last fall I killed fifteen mallard ducks in twenty minutes. Had been out for the afternoon, was on my way home and at the time had five ducks; stopped with the above success, and was compelled to leave on account of darkness. I also see notes of two days among the bluewings, of which you have also heard. In summing up I notice that the past fall and winter shooting on water fowl has been by far better than any in the past thirteen years of my record. I notice my memorandum book shows signs of having been wet, and also see an entry that runs as follows: "Nov. 15, 1881. Out for the afternoon with J. S. C. on Rock Creek. Water very high, bottom lands all flooded, corn standing uncut, ducks plenty and very fat, feeding on standing corn; shot one mallard, made misstep while in water two and one-half feet deep among standing corn; fell and got nicely soaked. Left J. S. C. doing good work, and repair to farm house to dry out. Stay there until he comes up at dark, when we drive home." I look at my watch and see I have spent just one hour with my notes, and I carefully place my book in my pocket, and think I am on the ground to-day alone where I have spent so many happy days with friends that time has brought such changes to.

It makes one feel sad to be left alone with his notes of by-gone days before him, with ample time for reflection and consideration, and to think what time has done for him in

consideration, and to think what time has done for him in those years.

But the appearance of a flock of greenwing teal put all meditation to flight, as they circle past me, and as I fire both harrels at them at forty-five yards, and score a grand miss at the rapid flyers, who could say one word in reproach of one who had his mind for over one hour on the subject of his past thirteen years' experience.

As there is very little shooting on my stand, I conclude to take a hunt for some snipe, so placing in a convenient pocket some shells loaded with snipe shot, I start for a fuvorite ground where I have bagged some goodly numbers in a few hours' work.

some shells londed with snipe shot, I start for a favorite ground where I have bagged some goodly numbers in a few hours' work.

I have walked about a mile, and so far have seen no snipe, and my dog has been doing some fine work in quartering, in fact, has worked the ground so well that I knew there were no snipe about. At last he comes to a staunch point on the edge of a patch of brush; as I near him he acts rather strange, and I imagine he is pointing a crippled duck. As I reach his side there rises within a few feet of him a ruffed grouse; my gun, like a flash, is at my shoulder, but in an instant I recognize the beautiful bird, and am glad for once that I am alone, and when I look at my feet my dog is lying flat on the ground, and has just raised his head looking at me in perfect amazement, as much as to say, why don't you shoot, and all through the day seems to think, it is hardly worth while to do much work, for if I find game yon don't shoot it; the last time I found you those birds you shot them, but now you don't seem to care for them, I don't hardly see into this. Poor dog, he don't understand the meaning of close season. I find no snipe at all, it being rather early for them, so I start on my return trip to my stand, and am successful in bagging one greenwing teal. It is now time for me to return to my buggy and start homeward. As I reach the bluff road the sun is just setting behind a beautiful dark red cloud which lines the western horizon. Thus closes a rather unsuecessful day alone in the woods.

QUINCY, Ill.

A TRIP TO NOVA SCOTIA.

A TRIP TO NOVA SCOTIA.

THE cost of a trip to the best hunting grounds of this province would depend very much upon the parties themselves, and the style they wanted to do it in. However, I will try and give the outlines, by which "Constant Reader" will have some idea of the trip.

First, the best hunting ground in Nova Scotia is the Liscomb Lake country in Guysboro county. If "C. R." will look back over the Forest And Stream, in the issue of January 20th, 1881, he will find a letter written by me headed "Nova Scotia Game," which touches upon some points upon which he wants information. The best time for moose, caribou and bear hunting is in the fall; the season for moose and caribou opens September 15. It is then rather late in the season for fishing, but fair sport can be had on the lakes; and there is generally a run of sea-trout up the rivers in September. There is choice of two routes by water, one via the Cromwell Linc direct to Halifax, running, I think, fortnightly; and the other via the Nickerson Line from Bosion, via Halifax, Pictou and Chaltottelown, Prince Edward's Island. The fares by these hoats to Halifax, I think, would be about the same, say \$15; but I would prefer the Nickerson Line, as there the sportsman could land at Pictou, and would have only nine miles of railway travel, against 100 miles if he landed at Halifax, which is a consideration if he brings all his camping equipments. A license is necessary and will cost \$30. Guides will be required, rate from \$1 to \$1.50 per day; but would recommend an arrangement say \$1 per day and a bounty of \$5 for each head of large game brought to bag. This I have found to work well. Guides can be procured either at Halifax or in this locality, and should "Constant Reader" conclude to pay us a visit, if he writes to me I will endeavor to secure the services of as good men as the country affords. The game consists of moose, caribou, bear; the birds are ruffed grouse in the woods; the fish principally trout. Am not aware of and descriptive guide published.

Sensible Words.—Mr. Willis D. Maier, in his Fin and Frather, has this to say about farmers and sportsmen: "A farmer can stand a good deal, is good-natured, will afford every facility to a gentleman to obtain sport, but he cannot stand everything. He cannot run around every day or two and spend time in hunting up and mending his fences, that have been torn down for no earthly use whatever. Neither can he be expected to be continually regulating rail piles that have been scattered all over creation, for a single rabbit. Many a rod of fence, many a hay stack, and lots of fine timber have been lost to him by the carelessness of a certain class of hunters; who, without any object, save destruction, overrun farms and ruin everything in their path, thereby creating a prejudice for which the innocent must suffer. We venture to say that there is not a member of the organized clubs of this city, or any man that loves to hunt for sport, that is, or would be guilty of committing any of the above-mentioned depredations, nor counsel them, but on the other hand, would gladly assist in punishing the marauders, could they be releastified. The duty of the true sportsman is one in common with the farmer, to work for the interest of both, and wipe out these pests that bring field sports and privileges into disrepute. Treat the farmer as a gentleman and he will follow suit. Treat the farmer as a gentleman and he will follow suit. Treat the farmer as a gentleman and he will follow suit. Treat the farmer as a gentleman and he will follow suit. Treat the farmer as a gentleman and he will follow suit, treat the farmer as a gentleman and he will follow suit. Treat the farmer as a gentleman and he will follow suit, we should to respect, and sooner or later this will be done by consent or force. It stands us all in hand, the farmer and the sportsmen, to work for the common good of both; treat each other civilly, villingly and faithfully obey the laws. We should do as we wish to be done by. We should not ask more than we should be willing

RUFFED GROUSE IN MAINE.—My youth was passed in Kennebec and Franklin counties, Maine. During that time this favorite bird was very plenty in both counties. As you and your readers are aware, I now spend a portion of each autumn in those counties. From '75 to '80 I found in Kennebec county but very few ruffed grouse, but in '81 I had some days of excellent shooting of this game. During some of these years I had fine sport in Franklin county, and particularly between Smith's house at Eustis and Tim Pond, and more especially from Tim Pond to the Seven Ponds, I found "Partridges," as the natives call them, more plenty than I ever found them in either county thirty years ago. In fact they were so common and so tame it lessened the sport of shooting them. A letter just received from Kennedy Smith informs me that they have wintered unusually well and should they be fortunate in rearing their young, they will be found still more numerous the coming season. I am unable to account for these disappearances and re-appearances. Squirrels were very plenty in these forests in '76 and have been very plentful ever since. Smith also writes that he has spent much time and money improving and repairing the roads to the above mentioned ponds and also built several new cabins at both of these now favorite resorts. The open season for trout began the first of this month and a large number of sportsmen have already engaged accommodations for their enticing sport.—J. W. T. (New Britain, Conn., May, 1882.)

Cazenovia, N. Y., May 12.—The Cazenovia Gun Club held its annual meeting May 9, and the following officers were elected: Geo. C. Brown, President; Dr. J. F. Phelps, Vice-President; Will Thomas, Secretary; W. J. Dwyer, Treasurer; Dr. H. Foord, George Atwell, and H. J. Mather, Ex. Committee. The balance in the treasurer's hands was on the right side, but not so large as it might be. Dr. E. C. Bass promised a prize of mounted birds on a shield for Dwyer, Thomas and Cruttenden to shoot for, as they cannot shoot for the club badge; Will. H. Cruttenden gives a badge for the best average; Charles F. Morse 12½ pounds of powder for the next best; H. J. Mather a pair of beautiful stagnorms to the one making the poorest score; all to shoot from 18yds., Card's trap and Card's rules; ties shot off at 21yds.; shooters to be at three-quarters of the shoots to win either prize. J. W. Livingstone, formerly with Parker Bros, Conn., has rented the upper floor of M. E. Card's shop, and is to move his machinery and tools from Syracuse into it, and will soon be able to do all kinds of gun repairing. We are glad he has come, and hope he may be successful.—Hammerless.

PHILADELPHIA Notes.—May 12.—It has been raining there for the past four or five days and at the present writing the clouds are still heavy, the wind from a bad quarter of the compass and there is every prospect of a continuance of the storm. Our meadows along the Delaware River and creeks flowing into it are under water in many places owing to the heavy tides we have lately had, and altogether the past week has been a dreary one. There will be a tremendous flight of brown backs and robin snipe as soon as this rain is over, and those that are fond of spring shore bird shooting cannot but fail to find plenty of birds on the New Jersey and Long Island coast when it clears. English snipe have almost entirely gone. A few very fat and already mated birds remained the first of the week but the rain has doubtless started the lingerers northward. None nowadays remain with us to breed. Some Sora rail do, however, nest in our Delaware marshes, but they are not so numerous as formerly.—Homo.

The Control of Lord Baltherer.—Boston, May 5.—
Lord Baltimore, the fire-hang bird, arrived this morning, and I had a jolly time with him. For eleven years I have watched this glorious fellow coming. He never has come before until the blossoms of the fruit trees were open, and many a morning in May I have said to my wife, "The cherries are in full bloom. I heard Lord Baltimore just now." And sure enough, we would find on looking out that we had a snowstorm in emerald, though when we retired no amount of blossoms were to be seen. This year no sign of a blossom has appeared so far, save on a couple of apricot trees very faintly. I think we get the same birds year after year, for they will answer my call and come in to the trees nearest me without fear.—S.

St. Louis Gun Club.—St. Louis, May 9.—At an election had yesterday for officers for the St. Louis Gun Club, Jno. W. Munson was made President; L. D. Dozun, Vice President; Wm. A. Albright (re-elected), Secretary and Treasurer; D. A. Marks and J. Hopkins, members of the Board of Managers, The club appropriated seventy-five dollars to the Sedalia, Mo., State tournament.—Wm. A. Albright.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

For, though of all field sports the motive and origin is to kill for the table, and not to kill for the sake of the killing, still the sport to be derived from them lies in the excitement of pursuit and difficulty of capture-not in the number or value of the game

FRANK FORESTER. Fish and Fishing

WHERE TO GO FOR TROUT.

WHERE TO GO FOR TROUT.

THAT all angling is good, but that angling for brook trout is best of all, is, I think, the common opinion of brothers of the angle. Now, to find a well-stocked stream in these days when everybody fishes, and the easily accessible waters are fished out, is a serious question, which will be debated the coming season. One reason why the fishing trip is unsuccessful is probably that it is taken at the wrong time. The summer vacation of business men is usually in July or August, when in the Middle States the trout have left off surface feeding, and have retreated to the spring holes and deep lakes where they are hard to find, and when found afford little sport. In those regions May and June are the months for sport, the trout are in the rapids, will take the fly, and are active and vigorous. Good baskets of fish, by which I mean trout not smaller than three or four to the pound, with an occasional two-pounder, can be made in Massachusetts, also in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. No doubt in many other States; I only mention what I know from experience. Of course I do not mean in the neighborhood of cities where trout sell for a dollar a pound, or on existed lines but away from they make a trang acapte, at the property of the property and the property at the property of the pound, or on existed lines but away from them when the trange acapte, at the property of the property and the property at the property of from experience. Of course I do not meant in the neighborhood of cities where trout sell for a dollar a pound, or on railroad lines, but away from them where stage coaches still exist, and where the market fisherman does not. June is the month for fishing in Maine also, but in July sport can be had on Moosehead Lake, the upper Penobscot, the Rangeleys, the Megalloway, Munson Lakes, and others sung by a Maine neet by a Maine poet-

"Behold | how they sparkle and flash in the sun. The Mattawamkeag and the Mussungun, The kingly Penobscot, the wild Woolasto Kennebec, Kennebago, and Sebasticook,

Re kingly Fenoesce, the wine woolastook, Rennebec, Kennebec, kennebago, and Sebasticook."

and many others which terminate in "took" and "cook"—sonorous lines, if not inclodious.

The Maine wilderness is so extensive, and the lakes and rivers so numerous and interlocked, that one might travel hundreds of miles upon them, much of the way far from the abodes of man. For instance, ascend the Kennebec from Augusta to Moosehead Lake, then by a short carry to the upper Penobscot, descend this river to the head of Lake Chesuncook, thence through rapids and streams (this is a word which in Maine signifies water which connects two lakes) to Lake Chamberlain, thence through other lakes, with the names of which I will not perplex the printer, to the head waters of the St. John, the great river which forms the boundary of Maine on the north and northeast, runs mortheast and south till it enters tide water near the city of St. Johns, New Brunswick. In all this route trout abounds, and the man who entered upon it a tyro, at the close, if possessed of the proper gifts of nature, might write himself P. F. F., or Professor of Fly-Fishing. In such a trip hard work will have to be done—a walk of three or four miles across a carry, laden with oars, guns, ctc., over rocks, through mud, and under fallen trees. No weakling should attempt it. As Emerson writes:

"Look to yourselves, ye polished gentlemen:

"Look to yourselves, ye polished gentlemen! No city airs or arts pass current here; Your rank is all reversed; let men of cloth Bow to the stalwart churls in overalls; They are the doctors of the wilderness."

-The Adirondacs

One of the finest regions for trout is Lake Superior. Flyfishing begins late, say in August, but this immense body of cold water affords a breeding ground and retreat, from which the trout can never be exterminated, although they may be, and are, diminished in numbers. When I first visited the Sault St. Mary in 1841, these fish were so abundant that a basket of good size could be filled almost anywhere on either shore, and in the little streams and currents on the Canada side, one could hook a pair at almost every cast. Not so to-day. Persistent and reckless fishing has done its work. But beginning at the Sault and following the south shore of the lake many good rivers are found. The Tequamenon, the Two Heart, the Iron, the Huron, the Chocolate. Most of the rivers in this part of the peninsula flow south into Lake Michigan. Between Point Keweenan and the Apostle Islands are many fine trout streams where three and four pound fish are found. Among the islands good trout can be taken in deep water from the rocks with bait. Bayfield is a good place for the trout fisher to stop a few weeks. He can have a variety of sport close at hand. He can take the great lake trout by trolling or deep fishing, rather a heavy, sluggish tish, but strong. An Englishman, writing in the London Field, maintains that it gives more sport than the black bass., Perhaps a codish taken in thirty fathoms would give still more of that sort of sport.

West of Bayfield is a once famous river, the Bois Brulee, which was part of the old Indian thoroughfare from the lakes to the Mississippi. A friend of mine, taking this route in 1840 in a cance, found the Brulee full of large trout so that he could kill enough for a party of ten or twelve men in an hour's fishing.

On the north shore the Nepigon stands pre-eminent as per-One of the finest regions for trout is Lake Superior.

In 1840 in a case, found the British and the could kill enough for a party of ten or twelve men in an hour's fishing.

On the north shore the Nepigon stands pre-eminent as perhaps the best trout river on the continent. Fish of six pounds are common there, and a string of sixty, averaging two pounds each, has been taken by one rod in a day. But all anglers have heard of the Nepigon. Between that river and the Sault are many good streams, accessible from the Sault with a canoe and Indians. I found in 1869 one of the best of boarding houses at the Sault—very neat and comfortable, with an excellent table. Fresh whitefish from the rapids, and brook trout at every meal, and we all pronounced the whitefish to be the better of the two; also wild strawberries from the meadows, and raspberries from the woods; these, covered with rich cream, afforded a repeat not to be forgotton. August is the month for Lake Superior. So also is it for Canadian waters, which afford, methinks, even more and larger trout than those of the upper peninsula of Michigan. In the Dominion you can hardly go amiss in this pursuit.

pursuit.

In Ontario I have not fished, but in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and on Prince Edward's Island, I have had fine sport. For abundance of fish the Tabusintac, which flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence about twenty

miles north of Chatham, in New Brunswick, is pre-eminent. The Novelle, which enters the Bay of Chalheurs on its north shore, is remarkable for the size of the trout, which average over two pounds, and there seems to be no small trout in the river. They are all sea trout, while in the Tabusintac, both these and the brook trout are taken from the same pools. I am aware that naturalists deny any distinction between these two, though all anglers observe the difference in form, color, size and habits between them. On the upper waters of the Restigouche, which divides New Brunswick from the Province of Quebec, I have found brook trout so abundant in July, while fishing for salmon, as to be quite a nuisance. Sometimes, when tired of salmon fishing, which is hard work, I would take my trout rod, with a cast of three flies, and often fasten a trout to each. But no one in camp would eat them, preferring the salmon, and I returned the trout to the river. The "speckled beauties" played the same part in a salmon river that the chub do in a trout stream—intruding themselves upon the angler who was in pursuit of higher game—and receiving the same treatment. Having tried both kinds of angling. I must say that I prefer trout fishing to salmon fishing. The first is less laborious, and a three-pound trout on a seven-ounce rod gives as much sport as a twenty-pound salmon on a seventeen-foot salmon rod. That, at least, is my opinion.

pound salmon on a seventeen-foot salmon rod. That, at least, is my opinion.

There is excellent fly fishing on Prince Edward's Island for both varieties of trout. In June sea trout of three or four pounds may be taken at the river mouths in tide water, in July and August they may be found up the river in company with the brook trout. The island is a pleasant place in summer, a rich agricultural country, with good woods and comfortable hotels, where the prices are moderate. There is also considerable game in the way of snipe, woodcock and shore birds. Steamers run once a week from Boston to Charlottetown, P. E. I., and thence there are steamers to St. Johns, New Brunswick, and to Quebec.

In the interior of the Province one finds an old-time simplicity of manners, such as existed in the States fifty years ago, when railroads were not.

THE ICHTHYOPHAGI.

THE ICHTHYOPHAGI.

THE fish-cating club with the hard Greek name recently had a new revelation. A new member was elected, and he thought it would be a proper thing to "blow off" the club. To this, of course, there could be no objection, and twenty-four invited guests took return tickets for Bubylon, Long Island, as was hinted in our columns would be done a few weeks ago. Their further destination was unknown, and all they were permitted to know was that it was to be a strictly scientific scance to inquire into the alarning mortality recently observed among the ocean fishes. Every member was heavily armed with a "paper" prepared to give his views of the cause of the epidemic, and to suggest a remedy.

member was heavily armed with a "paper" prepared to give his views of the cause of the epidemic, and to suggest a remedy.

The new member met the party at Babylon, and was formally introduced to the following gentlemen: John Foord, President of the club; Barnet Phillips, Secretary; E. G. Blackford, Caterer; Howard Carroll, Head Taster; Dr. W. A. Hammond, Club Surgeon; Paul Du Chailiu, Explorer for Camping Grounds; Fred Mather, Naturalist; Hon. John H. Starin, Lecturer on Gastronomy; Hon. Robt. B. Roosevelt, Keeper of the Worcestershire Sauce; S. S. Conant, Poison Detective; Geo. Werrenrath, Musical Director; Otto Witte, Master of Transportation over the Brooklyn Bridge; Mr. Gillam, Artist of the Club; Mr. Franklin Satterthwaite, Heralt of the Morning; Mr. Drysdale, Keeper of the Time(s), and Mr. Hall, Sin-light Dispenser (not in the "Land of the Midnight-Sun," that is Du Chaillu's province). The new member's hand trembled as he took the hands of these distinguished men, and not until he was on a yacht, far out in the water of the Great South Bay, did he recover his self-possession. Then, throwing off his ulster, he showed himself in the uniform of an Admiral, and enjoined complete obedience to the military discipline which ruled within the limits of his kingdom, whither the scientists were bound.

After leagues of water had been passed land hove in sight and on approaching it armed men were seen passing up and down, and when within hailing distance a cannon shot from the shore brought the yacht to and the countersign was given and the party landed. Arms were presented and a gang of Custom House officers seized the satchel which each man carried, as well as a kettle of whitebait from the caterer, and declared it contraband. The Port-physician felt the pulses of the crowd while the coroner looked to see if any dead were left in the yacht. A man with "Deputy Sheriff" on his hat eyed Hon. John H. Starin in a manner that made our Congressman uncomfortable. The Sheriff apparently satisfied himself that Mr. Starin was

sort of thing.

When the dinner ended, about midnight, the party ad-

When the dinner ended, about midnight, the party adjourned to the armory and some speeches were made on the alarming mortality among the Lopholattit, and on the decrease of Ostrea virginiana, in the South Bay. The President thought that specimens of Ostrea should be present on the half-shell, but the host grimly pointed to the word "May" on a calendar and the club groaned "ne R." Mr. Roosevelt apologized for the absence of Oscar Wilde, whom he had promised to bring along in order to educate the fish-eaters up to a point where they can see the relations of the sunflower and the sunflow. He denied that Mr. Wilde was either a shrimp or a sardine.

The naturalist was not to be found. It was known that he

shrimp or a sardue.

The naturalist was not to be found. It was known that he had paper about him which would take until morning to finish, and which would effectively dispose of the theories of Professors Brooks and Ryder on the generation of oysters

and prove that when the oyster is crossed in love it picks up a razor clam and shaves its beard. But he was missing and the world will lose this evidence. Unfortunately for sience he is a banjoist as well as a naturalist, and when he was found at 3 A. M., he had the professional banjo player in a private roughly a setting the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the setting the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the professional banjo player in a private roughly as the professional banjo player in a professional banjo pl private room and was getting some coaching on the manipulation of "Home Sweet Home," in harmonics. He had found time, however, in the interval of mending a broken string, to place the lay figure of the African female in the bed of the President.

The Artist had drawn a cartoon which revealed the object of this all night exignific acceptant.

bed of the President.

The Artist had drawn a cartoon which revealed the object of this all-night scientific session. It was a large one, five feet long by three high, and represented the Court of Neptune. The host sat enthroned upon a pyramid of shells, with crown and trident. On his right was a female presenting a petition to him to cease the destruction of the tile fish, and the face of this female was that of the Caterer. Behind the latter stood the Cub Surgeon, as a sea lion, imploring Nep. to listen to the petition. Two scals, the President and the Naturalist, were discoursing about some fish spawn which the latter held in his hand. On the lett of the King stood a luge turtle, whose features were wonderfully like those of the Secretary, presenting him with a bottle and a glass. The Keeper of the Royal Worcestershire Sauce brought up the rear as a nurse, with Oscar Wilde as a baby, who was cagerly grasping after a sunflower whose petals were bank-notes.

The party then separated into small groups and devoted several hours to investigating problems which we do not know enough of to write intelligently upon. They must have taken up arboriculture, or wooleraft, for we heard learned arguments on "chips." Horticulture received some

The party then separated into small groups and devoted several hours to investigating problems which we do not know enough of to write intelligently upon. They must have taken up arboriculture, or woolder, to we heard learned arguments on "chips." Horticulture received some attention, for we heard Howard Carroll explaining to Du Chaillu the excellencies of "two pears," new varieties, probably. Great dice opened on touching a secret spring, and proved to be boxes of eigars, which when lighted caused the fire department, who looked suspiciously like the customs officers, to rush in with extinguishers on their backs, declaring that they smelled smoke, and terrified the scientists by pointing the nozzles at them.

At four in the morning it was found that some of the party, whose scientific enthusiasm had abated, had been in bed for some time, and the President immediately sent a deputation to arouse them and inform them that breakfast would be ready in twenty minutes, and that they must catch the early train. In the meantime the President and the rest retired. The latter finding his room occupied by the miliner's figure and not caring to create a scandal, retired to the yacht, and finding on the beach a great "angler." Lophius americans (or American loafer), took the fish up, with the assistance of four men, and introduced it into several bedrooms, declaring that the cause of science demanded that they should rise and investigate the cause of its death, not withstanding the perfume of decay which lingered round it, and that it was their duty as scientists to ignore all such minor annoyances. The party who had before been aroused were now below enjoying the morning breeze and inhaling ozone enough to give sick men health, and they were delighted at not having been allowed to sleep too much.

At seven breakfast was in order and the steaks, chops, sweetbreads, broiled chicken, and strawberries suffered. After breakfasts one of the party in strolling about, the outbuildings thought he would step into a very small one,

opened by a boy who had accidentally strolled that way and heard his exclamations of gratification.

At 8 A. M. the party embarked on the yacht, after the usual Custom House inspection, and left their host, Mr. Henry Havemeyer, with thanks not only for their unique entertainment, but in the name of science, which had received such vast benefits while the party were enjoying his princely beautifulty. hospitality.

FISHING IN LAKE MINNETONKA.

FISHING IN LAKE MINNETONKA.

I HAVE long thought that the hottest place in the civilized world was New York city during an August afternoon, I do not think so now.

Last August found me in Lincoln, Nebraska; I had come from New York and settled in the "Magic City." as Lincoln is called, with the intention of making it my home. It was not the "Western fever" which caused me to leave New York, but after considerable thorough and deliberate consideration I concluded, and I now find my conclusion a warranted one, that this growing city of the West offered the best inducements to a young man. So July last found me here. It was hot, dreadfully so, Day after day the thermometer indicated 90, 95 and even 90 degrees in the shade. In fact, many mornings I have sat in an office working when the mercury would mark one hundred. Let me say, 'however, that we always have a morning and evening breeze in this part of Nebraska, which renders the heat endurable. I thought I would at last become acclimated, but about the latter part of August I gave in—succumbed—packed my valise and started for "Cool Minnesota."

Thirty-six hours from Lincoln found me in St. Paul. I imagined I could already feel the cool breeze of Lake Minnetonka, and longed for a sight of clean water. I had not seen a real clean stream or lake since I left New York, as the waters of Nebraska are always muldy. Nine o'clock that night found me at Lake Minnetonka. This beantiful sheet of water is about twenty miles from Minneapolis, and is reached by one or two different railroads. As I drank in the cool and refreshing air, I wondered why I had not come before, and secretly vowed that I would not return until I had sure knowledge that the "heated term" at home was over. A word in regard to this lake. It is destined, I think, to become the great watering place of the West. Situated, as it is, so near the railroad centers, many pleasure seekers and tourists flock there. However, I must get on with my story, and it is a fish story. But unlike all stories of its kind, i

thing was fully prepared we started down the lake. The sky was clouded over, and every few moments a few drops of rain fell, but as we had brought along rubber coats the dampness was not noticed very much. And too, we were bent on catching fish. We put out the trolling lines at the suggestion of our boatman, but as the wind was blowing aff and kicking up a little sea, and we were going at quite a rapid rate I did not expect to catch anything. As we approached a low sandy point Miss A—gave a sudden scream (and all who have been out tishing with a young lady as a companion have heard this self-same scream) and cried, "Tve got one." I took the line and soon discovered that we had hooked our first fish. After hauling in about sixty feet of very damp and heavy line, I at last brought to the surface a very small but very lively bass. Peurl smiled in a very knowing way, as much as to say, "that's nothing, we are after larger game." The bass was dropped into the fish box, and as the signs were favorable we let go our anchor.

The poles are now taken out and we prepare for business. And they are indeed "poles." Behold them! A long cane of various degrees of crookedness and clasticity, an enormous chalk line, at the end of which dangles a heavy piece of lead, and a foot or more of brass wire. The hook is a long-shanked affair that resembles a grappling fron. And we are out bass akhing. How this tackle would have amused Gov. Alvord or Reuben Wood! I have fished for bass in the St. Lewrence, Oswego River and Lake Ontario, so when I saw Pearl's rough tackle I simply stared.

When I expressed surprise he clucidated as follows: "Well, you see, the bottom of this 'cre lake is full of weeds and snary, and if you use any of these 'cre flimsy poles, the bass will run into a bed of weeds and stay there. We have these lip poles so we can yank 'em.' Before we got through the morning's fishing we discovered the reasonableness of his argument. thing was fully prepared we started down the lake. The sky

morning's fishing we discovered the reasonableness of his argument.

Three frogs are captured from a pail, and, anid many squeaks and wriggles, put upon the hooks. We are instructed to "keep em moving, and not to let them get in the grass." Then all wait for the first bite. Soon our boatman starts and gives a lively tug at his pole, and in about one minute a fine bass leaves the water and in a very unsportsmanlike manner is dropped in the boat. Now the sport begins. We caught six or soven nice ones in about a half hour. One frog would last until he was torn from the hook, so there was no rebaiting. I remember distinctly that I caught one small rock bass, the lady and James the remainder.

hour. One frog would last until he was form from the hook, so there was no rebaiting. I remember distinctly that I caught one small rock bass, the lady and James the remainder.

We now drifted down the lake, and, as it began to rain, landed at an island and sought the shelter offered us by a company of campers. We had a very pleasant reception, and were soon comfortably at home. One of the ladies, for we found a number among the campers, played the guitar, so we passed the time in singing college songs and telling fish stories. Soon the rain ceases to fall, and Pearl appears with the announcement: 'Now is just the time to fish.' We bid good bye to our newly-found friends and are soon again on the water. We now pushed through a bed of weeds and entered what is called a ''pocket.' This 'pocket' we found to be a small pond, surrounded on all sides by tall weeds. Here Pearl said we would find big bass and pickerel. We enter very quietly and carefully, drop the anchor, put on fresh frogs, and are ready for work. And we found work at once. We were about thirty feet from the weeds, and a bed of illy pads ran out to the boat. At once the boatman hooked a long-snout. In a very few moments the lady and myself were laboring with the same kind of game. Then we got two fine bass which weighed three pounds each. There was a lull of about twenty minutes, when a sharp snap and a word from James (which sounded like a quotation from Burns cut short at the most emphatic part) caused us to look around, and we saw him make a sudden lunge for the bow of the boat, and for a few moments all that could be seen were his rubber boots and coat talls. It seems that a large bass had taken his bait in such a preliminary manner that the pole broke just above his lands, and he had to make quick movements in order to recover the part that the fish claimed. We found on our return that his bass weighed just five pounds and a half. And he was a beauty. About this time, as I was talking about our second capture to the young lady, she informed me th

Park." We caught about two dozen bass after this, and returned in time for dinner.
Our catch consisted of thirty-seven fish in all. The aggregate weight was fifty-seven pounds. When we arrived at the landing, Pearl and a friend strung-the fish on a rope, and putting them on an oar between them, marched up to the hotel. We were met by a host of friends and congratuated upon our success. Everyone looked in open-mouthed surprise at our monster, and the exclamations of wonder were not few. We were back in time for two o'clock dinner, which we fully appreciated, but not to that extent that we did the honor of having the biggest catch of the season.

QUILL.

RED SNAPPER.—The New London, Conn., Telegram of May 10 reports the catching of a red snapper, (Lutjanus blackfordik.) caught somewhere off the New England coast. The fish weighed ten pounds. This is not the first red snapper which has been taken in this neighborhood, although the fish proper belongs to the marine fauna of the South.

Fishing Club House for Sale.—In our advertising columns will be found a rare chance for a small club or a private gentleman to buy an established club house and accessories at a bargain. The location is so near New York accessories at a bargain. The location is so near New Y city that it can be reached in an hour from the City Hall,

ANGLING IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

ANGLING IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

THE weather has been very unfavorable-this spring so far for trout-fishing, and but few, if any, trout have been eaught in this vicinity as yet. According to all accounts we are having about the same kind of weather now, the first of May, as they had on Long Island the first of April. Tuesday, the 2d, we had quite a snow storm, and in the mountains south of here I am informed that it fell to the depth of six inches. There is considerable old snow in the woods yet, and the ice is not out of many of the ponds and lakes.

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A number of sportsmen went to Meacham Lake the first of the week to troll for salmon trout, but found it still covered with ice. Among them was Mr. Reuben Wood, of Syracuse, N. Y. There have been quite a number of salmon caught through holes cut in the ice, I am informed, at Meacham and Chateaugay lakes, both during the past week; but I should judge that there would not be much sport in that way of angling. Just after the full moon in May is considered the best time to troll for salmon trout, and if the ice is not out of the lakes soon, the best of the trolling season will be over before any one will get a chance to take any in that manner of fishing. As far as I am concerned myself, I care but little whether we have any trolling or not. It affords much more sport to take a good-sized speckled trout with a fly rod and tackle than it would to bring the largest salmon in the lakes to "gaff" by trolling. In former years I practiced trolling for salmon considerable, and caught a great many in that manner in the Chateaugay Lakes twenty-five and thirty years ago; but of late years my fishing has been confined entirely to angling for speckled trout, and mostly with flies.

As soon as the weather moderates and the ice and snow the result of the produced treasured to the troude out t

mostly with flies.

As soon as the weather moderates and the ice and snow water gets out of the ponds and streams I intend to take a trip to the 16-mile level of the St. Regis, for a week or ten day's trout fishing. It seems that there are many sportsmen who are anglers that have the impression that there is no longer any portion of the Adirondacks where the waters afford good trout fishing. But such is not the case. Iknow of quite a number of streams and also several ponds in the northwestern part of what is known as the St. Regis district, whose waters will afford as good trout fishing now as I have ever found during the thirty years that I have frequented the wilderness.

of quite a number of streams and also several ponds in the northwestern part of what is known as the St. Regis district, whose waters will afford as good trout fishing now as I have ever found during the thirty years that I have frequented the wilderness.

The 16-mile level near Blue Mountain, Franklin county, affords as good trout fishing during the months of May and June as one could wish for, and is easy of access. A good road leads to it from the Ogdensburg and L. C. R. R., distance twenty-five miles. Brushton is the nearest station on the railroad to it, where there are two good lotels near the depot and a good livery connected with each, where a suitable conveyance can be procured to take parties to the level or any part of the wilderness. A large hotel is within a short distance of the Level, where good accommodations can be found at moderate charges, board \$1.50 per day and other charges in proportion. Good guides and boats with camping outlits are furnished when wanted. The house has been neatly finished off inside throughout the past year, and the accommodations for sportsmen are now as good as at any house of the kind in the Adirondacks. It is called the Blue Mountain House, being pleasantly located on an elevated piece of ground on the side of Blue Mountain high up above the surrounding country, commanding a fine view of it for miles around; Henry Phelps is the proprietor; address, St. Regis Falls, Franklin country, N. Y.

I have spent the greater portion of each season for the past four years on the Level, most of the time in camp, and I believe it to be as good a locality for trout fishing that is any way easy of access, as can now be found in the Adirondacks. There are several streams and a few ponds in the wilderness west of the Level that do not have a hook east into them by a half a dozen different anglers from one year's end to the other, and where the trout are as plenty now as they ever were. But the angler who attempts to fish in those waters must expect to have a rough time of it travelin

It is a great pity that the State did not reserve the whole of the Adirondack region for a park and a hunting and fishing ground. I would advise those anglers who are thinking of visiting the 16-mile Level and vicinity to do so the coming season, as they will probably not find the fishing as good another season. The lumbermen have destroyed all the fishing grounds by making roads and building saw mills, so that

there is but few left now that is good for anything in Northern New York.

The hotel keepers endcavor to make anglers believe who

The hotel keepers endeavor to make anglers believe who live at a distance, that the trout are as plenty in the waters that are near them as ever. But all old anglers know better. I can find to-day better trout fishing within three to five miles of the railroad, than can be found in the waters near many of the largest sporting houses that are from twenty to forty miles away from the railroad. But very few anglers from out of the county have ever frequented the 16-mile Level, especially in the months of May and June. Most of the sportsmen that have been three from a distance came in August to hunt deer, so that this stream has not been fished to death like many of the others, and besides there has not been a first-class stopping place near it until lately, which is one reason that it has not been frequented more.

Address Ondack. ADRION ONDACK

NEAR THE ADIRONDACES, May 1.

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Adrience Ondack.

Nean the Adrience May 1.

The Eversiont of Trout.—In respect to that wonderful eyesight which Walton says is "keener than the hawk's." In the first place, Walton was not a very expert trout angler, and, though we love and revere him for his kindly nature, there are matters in his deductions and doctrines which we have learned somewhat more of now than was known 200 years and more ago. Most certainly a trout's sight is not keener than a hawk's, nor anything near as keen as a hawk's. Nature never meant it to be so, because there was no necessity for it; and nature always graduates the means to suit the end. A hawk needs to see his prey in grass or heather when hovering in the air a mile or more off. A trout only needs to see it some three or four feet or so away, and I am quite of opinion that a trout's sight is not nearly so keen as it has been represented to be. It is true that if you come suddenly between him and the bare sky behind, at a distance of, say, twelve or fourteen yards, he will see you instantly and cease rising, but increase the distance to seventeen or eighteen yards, and he does not see you nearly so well, and if you stoop, I believe, not at all. I think it is a question enirely, in that case, of the angle of refraction between the air and the water. In fact, I believe this, that a trout can see you just so far as the angle of refraction enables him to see you, and no further, and this will of course, to an extent, be affected by the depth of water he lies at. But what induces me to doubt the sharpness of his sight is this; If I stand with my back to a tree or hedge, so that I make no distinct outline on the sky, and do not otherwise attract attention, the trout cannot see me, and I can raise him easily almost under my rod-point; but if I move three yards away from the tree or bush, I cannot. Now, I think that proves an eyesight much less keen than a hawk's. Nature meant the fish to get his living in the water and on the surface thereof, and constructe

The Rainbow Trout.—I noticed a short article in your issue of April 13, written by "H. R. G." in regard to the rainbow trout, and fearing that if the gentleman should ever come in sight of one of them again that he might not recover, I will endeavor to explain a little why the rainbow trout sent from California to Mr. Blackford, which he had on exhibition in New York were, as he, "H. R. G.," called them, great black ugly beasts, as I was acquainted with the fish and the manner in which they were taken from the water before they were shipped from California. In the first place the fish were taken from the water right in their spawning season, a time in their lives when all fish show, I think, to their worst possible advantage. Being taken at that season of the year from our pure, cold McCloud River water, killed, packed and shipped across the continent, a distance of some four thousand miles and part of the way on stages over rough mountainous roads, I think it no wonder why they should not present a very bright, fresh and grand appearance. I do not want to underrate the Eastern trout in the least, for we all know them to be fine, but I do defy "H. R. G." or any other man that lives, to exhibit a more beautiful trout, or a trout that would be called by the majority of the people a finer flavored trout for the table, than can be found in the United States trout pends of California. And, taking them on an equal footing with the Eastern trout in both those respects, there comes the advantages which all must admit to be in the inhow's favor: First, that the rainbow grow to a much larger size than the Eastern, as they very frequently weigh upward of ten pounds. Second, that they will thrive and do well in streams where the Eastern trout will not, and are a great deal more successfully matured and hatched where Eastern trout eggs would die at once. Taking these advantages, and others that I might mention, into consideration, I think "H. R. G." "degment a little hasty.—L. W. G. (McCloud River, Cal.)

"Gentles."—What American angler who has read in Walion of a "horn of gentles" has not at first wondered what they might be? Later he has learned that this is the angler's name for what the outside world calls "maggots." They have not found favor here because Americans, after attaining manhood, seldom fish for small brook fish. We find by the Bultimore News that Marylanders use them in gudgeon fishing. We cannot approve the popular name that the Baltimorean gives them; "hunkidori," is not an improvement on that used by Walton, who carried them in a cow's horn. The News says: The use of "hunkidori" (vulgarly called maggots) as bait has had to overcome a great prejudice, and has succeeded in great measure. This prejudice is based on an erroneous idea as to the sources whence the objectionable wrigglers are obtained. The method pursued in their production is to obtain a piece of ment and subject it to the proper treatment for the production of the maggot. It is then placed in a sieve and its living contents sifted into a vessel of cornmeal, in which they are allowed to remain until they have cleansed themselves of corruption. They are passed through two additional meal baths, and come out as clean as if their birth had been of a nature less obnoxious to squeamish stomachs. They are then sold as gudgeon bait and prove, par excellence, the attraction that lures the little fish into the disherman's basket.

HITCHING AN ALLIGATOR.—"An alligator," said Bartolo, "is like a bull-dog; he shuts his eyes and holds on. Did I ever tell you of the scrape we had up the Pomoko hitching an old bull alligator? The brute lived in a hole in the bank of a creek, and he helped himself to a smart chance of hogs and calves. So one day me and the boys undertook to get him out'en his hole and kill him, but he wouldn't come. We run a long heavy pole into his den, and he grabbed it and hung on, but he was that strong that three of us couldn't start him. So we got a powerful mule and hitched her to the pole, and at the second pull she fetched him. But when she looked round and saw what was behind her, she started to run, and dragged the alligator along. She thought the d no She the she fooked round and saw what was behind her, she started to run, and dragged the alligator along. She thought the brute was chasing her, and there is nothing that scares a mule like an alligator. Nothing could stop her, and she ran through the woods dragging him along till he was dead, but he never let go the pole. As for the mule, she was ruined, and was never worth shucks afterwards,"—S. C. C.

Carp in Alleged Salt Water.—The New York daily papers have recently had accounts of the taking of a Gernan carp in the salt waters of Moriches Bay, and its display ou Mr. Blackford's stand. The Times said: "This is the first German carp yet found in salt water in the United States. Undoubtedly this fish being novel to us, and not indigenous, must have escaped from some of the fish breeding ponds in Long Island." We have investigated the case. We saw the fish, which was a leather carp of three pounds. Moriches Bay is in the eastern end of Great South Bay, Long Island, and twenty miles from the inlet. Its waters are too fresh to allow the horsefoot crabs to go there, and the little "mud-pike," Exax americanus, is found there. Mr. Jacob A. Miller, of East Moriches, speared the fish with an eel-spear while "thre-lighting" for eels, within ten feet of the shore. Much fresh water comes into the bay here. Our experiments with goldfish in salt water have proved that they will not live in it, and we doubt if the carp would. CARP IN ALLEGED SALT WATER.—The New York daily

An Angler's Library.—Quite an original idea has been developed by a gentleman whose modesty does not allow his name to appear on the title page of his book in which he has published a catalogue of the works which he has gathered during the past twenty-live years. We have seen a copy of the work, the full title of which is, "Catalogue of Books on Angling, including lethtyology, Pisceulture, Fisheries, and Fishing Laws. From the library of a practitioner of more than fifty years' experience in the art of Angling." This book gives the titles of such works as the compiler possesses and remarks on some of them, and we have looked it over with great interest. The gentleman has a large collection of interesting books, many of which we would like to own, and his catalogue is handsomely printed. The book is a small quarto of seventy-seven pages with authors' names alphabetquarto of seventy-seven pages with authors' names alphabetically arranged. It is privately printed, but Little, Brown & Co., 254 Washington street, Boston, have a few copies for

The Fishermen's Own Book.—We have received a copy of the above book from the publishers, Messrs, Proctor Brothers, publishers of the Cape Ann Advertiser, Gloucester, Mass. It comprises a list of men and vessels lost from the port of Gloucester, Mass., from 1874 to April 1, 1882, and a table of losses from 1830, together with valuable statistics of the fisheries, notable fares, narrow escapes, startling adventures, fishermen's sketches, ballads, descriptions of fishing this and much other interesting matter. We notice several trips and much other interesting matter. We notice several communications from Capt. J. W. Collins, of the U. S. Fish Commission, in which he gives many interesting incidents of his skipper life in his frank, truthful way. The book is a handsome 8vo. of 274 pages. Price, bound, \$1.50 and 15 cents postage; paper, \$1.00, and 10 cents postage.

SALMON SCALES AND CHANGES OF COLOR.-I believe that a salmon sheds its skin just as a snake or lobster does, but with this difference—the snake and the lobster get rid of theirs at one "go," the salmon does it in bits like a man peeling after fever. In the winter and autumn up till spawning time a salmon is of a reddish dirty brown; the moment the spawning is over he begins to brighten until he is ready the spawning is over he begins to originen until he is ready to enter the sea again, when he is as bright as a teaspoon, actually brighter though not so iridescent as a new-run fish, but I cannot tell whether this acquired brightness arises from a fresh polish put upon the old scales for the occasion, or whether it is a fresh set of scales altogether, though I am inclined to thinkit is fresh scales.—J. D. B., in Land and Water.

Fishes of the Pacific Coast.—Bulletin No, II. of the United States National Museum contains the bibliography of the fishes of the Pacific coast of the United States to the end of the fishes of the Pacific coast of the United States to the end of the year 1879, by Theodore Gill, published under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. This is the eleventh of a series of papers intended to illustrate the collections of natural history and ethnology belonging to the United States, and constituting the National Museum. The work before us gives the titles of books containing notices of the Pacific coast fishes, as well as the principal articles on the same subject, and is very full. It makes 64 8vo. pages, with index, and is a contribution to American ichthyology which will prove of great value to the student. FISHES OF THE PACIFIC COAST.—Bulletin No. II. of the

TROUT IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS OF CANADA.—Magog Thout in the Eastern Townships of Canada.—Magog, Quebec, May 8.—No trout have yet been caught in this section, as the best trout lakes are covered with ice, but we hope that they will be clear in a few days, though the season is very cold and backward. Friend Caseau, of Sheldon, Vt., and the writer visited Trout Lake, near that place, May 1, and had fair sport, our largest S. fontinalis, caught by C., weighed two pounds.—Stanstead.

Fresh Water Mussels Wanted.—The Ichthyophagous Club is desirous of experimenting with the fresh water clam or mussel (Unionida), to see if by any means it can be removed palatable as an article of food. The dinner will take place June 5, at the Palisade Mountain House, up the Hudson. Any person who can furnish a barrel of the bivalves mentioned will confer a favor by writing us

Do Sucres Bite?—Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Notwith-anding the off-repeated assertion, "suckers don't bite." a standing the oft-repeated assertion, "suckers don't bite," a gentleman fishing in the Chippewa River with a spoon hook caught a sucker which evidently did bite—at least two of the hooks were in the fish's mouth when he was landed.— BADGER.

STATEN ISLAND FISHING.—The Westfield, Staten Island, Times proposes to give full reports from the principal fishing stations on the island from week to week,

Hishenlture.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Icontineed.]

M.R. MATHER—It is not uncommon to see small lobsters, much below the legal size, offered for sale in New York city. It seems to be no person's duty to complain of it.

M.R. BLACKFORD—Some people think it the duty of the Fish Commissioners to enforce the laws. This is the case in some States, but not in the State of New York. The Fish Commissioners have nothing whatever to do with the enforcement of the laws. There are eight public officers whose duty it is to enforce the laws relating to fish and game in the State of New York. They are called "Game Protectors." Their appointment is for the State at large, and they have no particular districts. The nearest one to New York city resides in Hudson.

The Pressident—We should have constant.

ticular districts. The nearest one to New York city resides in Hudson.

The President—We should have one for New York city alone, and it might be well for this association to take some action looking to the appointment of one for the city.

Mr. Mather—I would state that a short time ago I attended a meeting of delegates from the New York State Sportsmen's Association in Albany. The object of the meeting was to revise the game and fish laws and draft a bill for introduction into the Legislature. This has been done, and the bill provides for the appointment of four more "Game Protectors," making twelve in all. Two of these new ones are for western counties, one for Long Island and one for New York city.

Protectors," making twelve in all. Two of these new ones are for western counties, one for Long Island and one for New York city.

Mr. Blaauvellt—I have tried to enforce some laws, but there seems to be a difference of opinion as to the way the mesh of a net should be measured.

Mr. Blaauvellt—I have tried to enforce some laws, but there seems to be a difference of opinion are not to be taken into account. There is but one way to measure a mesh, as you will find if you order a net of any net maker, and this is to stretch the mesh the longest way and measure it. Those who measure from knot to knot do not measure the mesh, but only a 'leg.' The mesh is twice as large as they make it. For instance, when it is one inch between knots it is a two-inch mesh. I am aware that some inland fishermen measure differently, but an inquiry at any house that sells nets will show that they are wrong.

The President—I would recommend that the officers of this association send a communication to either the Legislature or the Governor asking for the appointment of a game constable expressly for this ety. I don't see that we can do more. I notice that Mrs. Amelia Lewis, the editor of that popular paper, Food and Health, is with us, and as she has promised to read a paper on the carp and its treatment from a culinary point of view, we will be pleased to listen to it:

The paper was read but Mrs. Lewis took it away for revision and it has not been returned.

The President—Mers. Lewis is the first lady who has honored us with a paper, and there are some things which she has said that I shall remember, especially that earp should never be boiled, never fried nor cooked in land.

The Sexertant then read the following:

THE WINTER HADDOCK FISHERY OF NEW ENGLAND.

THE WINTER HADDOCK FISHERY OF NEW ENGLAND.

BY 6. BROWN GOODE AND CAPT J. W. COLLINS.

The winter fishery for the capture of the haddock, Melanogrammus acyletinus, is carried on chiefly from the ports of Gloucester and Portland, though participated in to some extent by vessels from Portsmouth, Swampscott, and Boston, Although haddock are caught in large quantities, from spring to fall, by numerous vessels and boars employed in the inshore fisheries between Portland and Philadelphia, the winter traddock fishery is peculiar in its methods. It is of comparatively recent origin, dating back about thirty years. We are sold that in 1850 immense quantities of haddock were caught of the travels in Massachusetts Bay, and that a petition mas prepared by the Swampscott fishermen asking for a law which should prohibit travel-fishing on the ground that this method would [soon exterminate the haddock. It is impossible to trace with any degree of certainty these transmits in the year only, by vessels otherwise occupied a large portion of the time. Since the fish have always been disposed of in a fresh condition, they have been less carefully recorded.

FISHING GROUNDS,

dition, they have been less carefully recorded.

FISHING GROUNDS.

The winter haddock fishery is prosecuted, from October to April, on all of the inshore ledges and the nearest of the off-shore banks south of Sable Island bank and north of Cape Cod. The depth at which the fish are taken varies with the locality, but is within the limits of 22 and 30 fathoms; usually in water deeper than 30 fathoms.

In the fall, when fishing first begins, the vessels set their trawls along the coast from Nantucket Shoals to Grand Menan, is 30 to 30 fathoms of water. On the outside of Cape Cod the fishing is within 5 to 15 miles of the shore; in Massachusetts Bay, principally on the outer slope of Middle Bank and the sauthern slope of the shoal ground that lies to the eastern part of the shoal-water on Jeffries Ledge, and along the coast of Maine within 30 miles of the shore, especially about Monhegan Fall, Southsouthwest and Western Ground. Fishing in this region continues until midwinter, and is kept up by a smaller class of vessels, such as those hailing from Portland, throughout the whole season. In the latter part of Portland, throughout the whole season. In the latter part of Portland, throughout the whole season. In the latter part of Portland, throughout the whole season. In the latter part of Portland, throughout the whole season is the latter part of Portland, throughout the whole season. In the latter part of Portland, throughout the whole season. In the latter part of Portland, throughout the same depth, and on Le Have and about Cape Sable. The fishing on Le Have Bank for haddock was first attempted in the winter of 1850-S1. This fishery has been attended with the greatest success. Fishing continues on these outer banks until the end of the season, when it is time for the vessels to engage in other branches of the fishery.

The fishermen who take part in this fishery are usually picked men from the Gloucester fleet. A large portion of

THE TISHERMEN.

The fishermen who take part in this fishery are usually picked men from the Gloucester fleet. A large portion of them are engaged in the mackerel fishery in the summer. This fishery requires as much skill, pluck and endurance as the halibut fishery, and men are selected in both of these fisheries on account of similar qualifications. Not unfrequently the same crew will remain with the vessel in the summer when she is in the mackerel fishery. There is so much competition among those who desire to ship with a good skipper that very often his entire crew list is made out five or six months in advance.

THE VESSELS.

THE VESSELS.

THE VESSLLS.

The vessels composing the winter haddock fleet are chiefly stanchest and swiftest of those which in summer engage in the mackerel and cod fisheries. The Fortland fleet is made up of a smaller class of vessels, averaging from thirty-five to forty tons; these in summer are engaged in the mackerel or shore fisheries. The few Swampscott and Boston vessels which take part in the winter haddock fishery are markermen and mackerelmen in the summer.

The rigging of the haddock catchers is precisely similar to that of the halibut catchers, with the exception that very few of them carry gaff-topsails and riding-sails. Their outlit of

1 Capt. S. J. Martin of Gloucester, writes, under date of May 10, 1881, as follows: "The first ressel that went to Le Have Bank for Ind-dock was the schooler Martins C., of this port. She made her first rip there last winter."

nautical instruments and charts is, as might be expected, less complete. The larger ones, however, have everything which belongs to the outfit of the halibut schooner excepting the chronometer, the Epitome, and the Nautical Almanac. Since the haddock vessels are rarely, if ever, anchored on the fishing grounds, their arrangement of cables and anchors is very different from that in the halibut and George's fleets. They usually have a chain cable on their starboard side, and upon the port side a cable similar to that used by the George's and halibut vessels, from 150 to 255 fathoms in length, which is stowed in the fore hold. One end of this cable is bent to the anchor and the other passes down through a hole in the fore hatch and is coiled below in the fore hold. The anchors are like those used on "Georgesmen."

The deck is arranged in a manner different from any that has yet been described. There is usually a single gurry-pen forward of the house, and the space between the sides of the gurry-pen and the house, and the rail on cither side, is so arranged that it can be divided into pens for the reception of the lish. Three or four pens may be placed on each side.

The remainder of the deck is clear, but there is a booby-hatch over the main hatch, through which access is gained to the bait-room.

The haddock catchers do not ordinarily carry davits or a

The remainder of the deck is clear, but there is a boobyhatch over the main hatch, through which access is guined to
the bait-room.

The haddock catchers do not ordinarily carry davits or a
reeting plank. The mainsail is provided with an "outhauler" or patent reef-gear, which answers the purpose of a
reef-tackle and gearing, and facilitates the process of reefing
from the deck. A few of the larger vessels, however, are
provided with davits and reefing-planks.

The arrangement of the hold is also peculiar. The space
which in a halibut catcher is occupied by the forward icehouse is here taken up by the bait room. The bait room is
sometimes, but not always, bulkheaded off from the fore hold.
It is one large compartment, with rough board benches all
around, on which the men sit while baiting their trawls. In
the center stands a stove. In this room the fishing-gear is
always stowed when not in use. The after hold is generally
fitted up with pens resembling those in the after hold of a
halibut schooner. In these pens ice is carried when the vessel
is making long trips. When large fares are obtained, part of
the fish are stowed in the bait room, which, on the larger vessels, is so arranged that partitions can be built in it by sliding
boards into grooves. The haddock schooners carry a larger
amount of ballast than those of any other class, a vessel of 50
tons requiring 30 or 35 tons of ballast.

THE APPARATUS AND METHODS OF THE FISHERY.

sets, is so arranged that partitions can be some in a cy sacons, boards into grooves. The haddock schooners carry a larger amount of ballast than those of any other class, a vessel of 50 tons requiring 30 or 35 tons of ballast.

THE APPARATUS AND METHODS OF THE FISHERY.

Dories.—The larger indidock catchers carry xix dories, the smaller four or five. 2 Most of the dories used in this fishery are deeper and wider than those in any other there, where the built specially for the purpose. The ordinary dory is also frequently in use. Those dories are it feet in length. When on deck they are nested in the ordinary manner, two or three on a side, and are stowed nearly analyships on each side of the booby hatch, not nested close to the rail, as is the practice upon other vessels carrying dories.

A haddock dory ready to leave the vessel, in order to set its trawl, is provided with the following articles in addition to the trawl lines: Trawl-roller, two pairs woolen nippers, dory knife, gob stick, gaff, bailing-scoop, tholepins, two pairs off. as ours, buoys, buoy lines, anchors, and black balls.

Trawls.—The haddock trawls have the ground line of tarred cotton, of 14 to 18 pounds weight to the dozen. Hempis occasionally used, especially by the Maine vessels and by some of the Irish vessels from Boston. The gangings are of white or tarred cotton, in weight, about 4 to 6 pounds to the dozen. If the pround line at interest in length, and are fastened to the ground line at interest in length, and are fastened to the ground line at interest in length, and are fastened to the gangings to the ground line. The hooks are fastened to the gangings to the ground line. The hooks are fastened to the gangings to the ground line. The hooks are fastened to the gangings to the ground line. The hooks are fastened to the gangings to the ground line. The hooks are fastened to the gangings to the ground line. The hooks are fastened to the gangings to the ground line. The hooks are fastened to the gangings to the ground line in the ground li

eribed.

As is always the case when a number of men are working together at the same employment, there is a sharp competition among the men as to who shall be the first to get his travel baited. The average time consumed in baiting 500 hooks is from 45 to 60 minutes, though the most skillful men have been

2. The haddock-catchers of Maine, and some of the ports in Massa-busetts, fishing with "single dories," carry one for each man besides he skipper and cook. These boats are 18 cet long, and managed by single fisherman. 3 They are fastened either by tucking and hitching, or by a simple itch around the ground line. 4 The Irish ishermen of Boston sometimes use a galvanized hook o he same size without an eye.

S this is to aid the inhermen in recovering their trawis in case the are parted at either end, set in shallow water, where there is a cork bottom, three or tour middle buoys are sometimes used.

'The Irish inshermen of Poston place their trawis in baskets, coil ing the line in one park and putting the batted books in another division of the baskets.

known to accomplish the tesk in half an hour. It will be set that the labor of baiting three or four tubs, which falls dai to each man when the fisting is good, occupies a considerab portion of the day, or, rather, of the night, since the baitis usually done at night. In baiting at night each man has lamp of peculiar pattern which is fastened to the edge of hab by a hook; sometimes the trawls are snarled, and thole night is devoted to clearing and baiting them. A may will go into the hold to bait after the fish are dressed in the evening and perhaps not finish his task until daybreak, whis is time to go out to set again.

Methods of fishing.—As has been remarked the hadden and the standard of the shaden and the same the same transfer the hadden the same transfer the same transfer the hadden the same transfer to the same transfer to the same transfer the same tr

that by a hook; sometimes the trawls are snarled, and the will go into side voted to clearing and baiting them. A man will go into side voted to clearing and baiting them. A man will go into side voted to clearing and baiting them. A man will go into side voted to clear the shall be a state of sevening and perhaps no baiting its task until day break, when it is time to go out to set again his task until day break, when it is time to go out to set again his respect has greatly changed them to the same of them to take them to the same of
is set in the latter part of the day.

The operation of shooting alongside of the dories and picking them up is one of the most difficult feats of seamanship which can be accomplished by a fishing schooner. The haddock trawls are often set in rough weather and at times when there is what would be called a strong whole-sail breeze, and, occasionally, when it blows hard enough to make it necessary to reef the sails. After the trawls have been set and the vessel worked back to the weather buoys, if the weather looks at all threatening, it is customary to take the bonnet out of the jib and put a reef in the mainsail, so that if the wind should increase while the trawls are being hauled the vessel can be managed by the skipper and the cook—the only men left on boar: only men left on boar

only men left on boar.

As might be expected, men are sometimes lost in this method of fishing, the losses being occasioned by sudden snow storms which cut the dornes off from the view of those on board of the vessel, or by heavy squalls which render it impossible for the schooner with only two men on board to go through the necessary evolutions. It should be stated that the evolution of setting under sail is varied at different times and by different skippers, but that the differences in the manner of performing the evolutions are not of much importance, and that the most common method is that which is here described.

When fishing on George's Rank, the Gloucester haddock.

of much importance, and that the most common method is that which is here described.

When fishing on George's Bank, the Gloucester haddock vessels are obliged by the force of the tide to resort to another method of setting, which is called "double-banking the trawl." The tide is so strong that the trawls cannot be set in the ordinary way, for the buoys would be carried beneath the surface. Two dories are therefore lowered at once, and jointly perform the act of setting; only two tubs are set by each pair of dories. The set is made in the following manner: The men in one of the dories hold fast to the weather-buoy while the men in the other dory set the trawl. After the trawl is out, the dory which sets it holds fast to the lee buoy until by some signal, such as lowering the jib, the skipper of the schooner gives the order to haul. The trawls are left on the bottom to or 20 minutes before they are hauled. The men in the two dories begin to haul simultaneously; the anchors are thus first raised from the bottom and presently the bight of the trawl and the two boats drift along with the tide, the distance between them gradually narrowing as they haul.

the trawl and the two boats drift along with the tide, the distance between them gradually narrowing as they haul. Haddock are often found so plenty on George's that it is not necessary to set more line at a time, even were it casier to do so, since a single tub of trawl will often bring up enough fish to fill a dory. Several sets of this kind can be made in a day, when the weather is favorable. Some of the Maine and Swampscott vessels send out only one man in a dory; this usage is called "fishing single dories,"

and is, of course, practicable only in comparatively moderate

THE MANNER OF CARING FOR THE FISH.

As the fish are brought alongside they are pitched into the pens already described. As soon as the dories are discharged and taken on deck, and the vessel is under way, the men begin to dress the fish. The process of dressing differs entirely from that of dressing cod; there are no dressing-tables or dressing-tubs. The men distribute themselves among the pens. Four or five men are engaged in ripping the fish, this operation being performed by seizing the fish by the eyes or some part of the head with the left hand and ripping them downward from the throat. The remainder of the crew occupy themselves in taking out the liver and roes, which are saved in barrels separately, and in 'removing the viscera. The fish are washed by pouring buckets of water over them as they lie in the pens on the deck, and are packed away in the hold or left on deck, unless, on account of distance from the land or mildness of the weather, it is necessary to ice them, in which case two or three men go into the hold and stow the lish away between layers of ice. The fish are iced with greater or less care, according to the length of time expected to elapse before the arrival of the schooner at the market. All the vessels going to Le Have, George's and Cape Negro carry from tive to six tons of ice each trip.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE FISHERY.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE FISHERY.

The vessels of the Gloucester fleet, in the winter of 1880-81, obtained on an average 350,000 pounds of haddock, valued at \$6,000. The schooner Martha C. obtained about 600,000 pounds, stocking \$11,500. The Edith M. Pew obtained 550,000 pounds, stocking stut \$11,000.

Capt. S. J. Martin, of Gloucester, Mass., writes under date of February 12, 1882, that the schooner Martha C. arrived yesterday with 90,000 pounds of haddock; she was gone eight days. Schooner Jose M. Calderwood, \$5,000 pounds, gone seven days. Schooner H. A. Duncan, \$0,000 pounds, gone seven days. Four vessels left Gloucester on Saturday and were back on Wednesday, each with 40,000 pounds haddock, having ished one day and a half. That is good and quick work. "Schooner Mystic, Capt. John McKennon, has stocked the year ending February \$1,882, \$21,003. He claims high line of the shore haddocking fleet, and so far as we know this is the largest stock ever reported in this fishery. The crew sharing \$750.06. In 1880 he stocked \$17,05. the crew sharing \$750.06. In 1880 he stocked \$17,05. the crew sharing \$765." [Cape Ann Advertiser, February 10, 1882.

"The new schooner Dido, recently built at Essex for Mr. George Steel of this city, has been engaged in the haddock fishery just one month to-day, during which time she has made three trips, stocking \$8,750. On her last trip she stocked \$1,400. Her crew shared for the month, \$188 each. The Dido is commanded by Capt. Wm. N. Wells. Schooner Richard Seestor, Capt. Ozno B. Fitch, on a recent haddock trip stocked \$1,400. Her crew shared for the month, \$188 each. The Dido is commanded by Capt. Wm. N. Wells. Schooner Richard Seestor, Capt. Ozno B. Fitch, on a recent haddock trip stocked \$1,400. Her crew shared for the month, \$189.

THE LARGEST HADDOCK FARE EVER LANDED.

THE LARGEST HADDOCK FARE EVER LANDED.

"The schooner Martha C., of this port, Capt. Charles Martin, arrived at Boston on Friday from a Georges haddock trip, stocking \$1,943, the crew sharing \$91, the result of two and a half days' fishing. Absent ten days. This is the largest eatch and best stock ever reported in the haddock fishery."—[Cape Ann Advertiser, February 24, 1882.

The catches of the average Portland and Boston vessels were not, probably, more than half as great. The Martha C., before alluded to, in thirteen hours' fishing caught \$90,000 pounds of cod and haddock. The total amount of haddock carried into Boston in 1870 was 17,000,000 pounds; of this amount probably at least 13,000,000 were obtained by the winter haddock vessels. The total yield of this fishery does not, probably, fall below 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds.

BINNING FOR THE MARKET.

RUNNING FOR THE MARKET.

RUNNING FOR THE MARKET.

No class of vessels, not even halibut schooners, take more risks in running for market than do the haddock schooners. It is of the utmost importance to them to reach the market with their fish in good condition, and, if possible, to be in advance of other vessels engaged in the same business. In the stormiest of weather all sail that they will bear is crowded upon them, and harbors are made even in heavy snow and fog. The trips are short, averaging frequently not more than two or three days, and rarely not longer than a week or ten days; they are, therefore, constantly running for the land, and are more accustomed to making the coast than the halibut vessels, and become so familiar with the harbors most frequently resorted to, especially with that of Boston, that they are able to enter them when no other vessels, probably not even pilot boats, would care to make the attempt. What has already been said about the dangers encountered by the halibut schooners will apply as well, in its fullest extent, to the haddock schooners.

THE MANNER OF OUTFIT.

In the winter haddock fishery every man supplies his own

In the winter haddock fishery every man supplies his own dory and outfit complete, hesides paying his share of the provision bill. In the settlement of the voyage, the vessel draws one-fourth of the net stock, or, in the case of the older vessels, according to the old system, only one-litth, after certain stock charges have been deducted for balt, ice, wharfage and towage. The remaining three-fourths or four-fifths of the stock is divided equally among the crew, the owner paying the stipper's commission or percentage from the vessels quarter. The average share of the Gloucester crews for the year of 1890-'51 was about \$230. The most successful shared \$500 to \$550. The largest stock ever made in one day's fishing in the winter shore fishery up to 1880 was that of the Eastern Queen, of Gloucester, which carried to the Boston market, in 1873, 5,000 pounds of haddock, and stocked \$1,100. This vessel also made the largest stock of that senson, realizing in five months \$10,250 clear of all expenses, the crow sharing \$550 cach. The crew of the schooner David J. Adams, in March, 1881, shared \$107 cach in a ten days' trip in the haddock fishery.

THE HADDOCK FISHERY FIFTY YEARS AGO.

ery.

THE HADDOCK FISHERY FIFTY YEARS AGO.

A writer in the "Fishermen's Memorial and Record Book" thus describes the haddock fishing in the early part of the present century:

"The fitting out of the fleet for the haddock fishery commenced about the first of April The first move was to run the boats on the beach, or landing, as it was then called, and have them calked and graved. The latter process consisted in applying a coat of pitch to the bottom and burning it down with a tar barrel, which gave a smooth and glossy surface. Painted bottoms in those days were very rare.

The time occupied in making a haddock trip was from two days to a week, the fish being mostly taken on Old Man's Pasture. Heart's Ground, and Inner Bank, about twelve miles off of Eastern Point. The tish were taken to Charlestown for a market, and purchased by the hawkers—among whom were Johnny Harriden, Joe Smith, Isaac Rich and others, who took them over to Boston in handcarts, and retained them at a good profit. The codish were generally salted. The smallest were cured for the Bilbox market, and the largest were made into dun fish, as they were called, for home consumption. They were kept on the finkes several weeks, and thoroughly dried until they became of a readish color, and were highly esteemed as an article of food. The haking season commenced in July, and the pollock lishery was prosecuted from September to the middle of November. Each boat carried three men-skipper, forward hand and cook, who went at the halves, as it was called, the crew receiving one-half the gross stock, and the owners the balance."—(p. 73.)

A recess was then taken.



FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

June 6, 7, 5 and 9.—Cleveland, 0., First Annual Bench Show of the leveland Bench Show Association. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent; M. Munhall, Secretary.

FIELD TRIALS.

FIELD TRIALS.

September—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens. Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Tenn., Secretary.

December 4-National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quall, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

The special committee appointed at the last meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club, to select grounds and complete the programme for the trials next fall, met at Delmonico's, New York, on Tuesday evening, May 11. President Domor, Vice-President Goodsell, and Messis. Grainger and Leach were in attendance. After full consideration of the snitability of the several localities which had been suggested, it was unanimously voted that for the coming season the trials should be held upon an extensive estate of several housand acres situated near High Point. North Carolina division of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, fifteen miles from Greensboro, and besides being of easy access by rail from points north, south, and west, it affords ample hotel and boarding accommodations for visitors. Several of the most prominent of the landed proprietors in the vicinity of High Point have united in pledging themselves that the birds shall be carefully preserved previous to the trials, and that they will exert themmodations for visitors. Several of the most prominent of the landed proprietors in the vicinity of High Point have united in pledging themselves that the birds shall be carefully preserved previous to the trials, and that they will exert themmodations for visitors. Several of the sexpected that arrangoments will be made for reduced railroad fares, concerning which due notice will be given by advertisement hereafter. The committee unnanimosty voted to recommend the leasing of permanent grounds, suitable as to size and location, and the stocking and preservation of the same on a large scale, and to the end that this proposition, if approved, may be carried out in time for the season of 1883; it was recommended that at the next meeting of the Club, a special committee sum for the permanent establishment of the Club, and offers of other large amounts were received through the committee, so that it is considered almostertain that the Club, in its new and improved financial condition, may be able, afte

1882. All entries and communications in regard to be made to F. N. Hall, Secretary, P. O. Box S84, New York city.

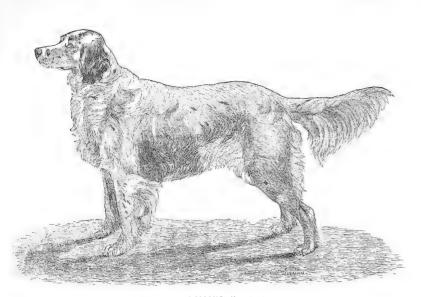
The Member's stake this year will be a cup valued at \$100, which can be competed for only by members handling their own dogs, but each member competing for the same must be the bona fide owner of his dog for at least two months provious to Nov. I, the date when the entries for this stake are to be closed. The entrance fee for the Member's stake is \$10, pay or play. To this stake will be joined a magnificent challenge cup of solid silver and valued at \$250, which has been generously presented by one of the members of the club, upon the condition that it shall be competed for annually in connection with the Member's stake, and shall become the property of a member only when he shall have won the Membor's stake on three different years.

CLEVELAND BENCH SHOW.

CLEVELAND BENCH SHOW.

THE managers of the Cleveland Bench Show have provided. A liberal series of special prizes in addition to the regular premiums, already announced. Silver medals will be given for (A) best kennel 5 English setters, (B) best kennel 5 Irish setters, (C) best kennel 5 English setters, (B) best kennel 5 Irish setters, (C) best kennel 5 English setters, (G) best kennel 5 Irish vater spaniels, (F) best kennel 5 collies, (H) best kennel 5 cockers or field spaniels, (H) best kennel 5 collies, (H) best kennel 5 cockers or field spaniels, (H) best kennel 5 collies, (H) best kennel for cockers or field spaniels, (H) best kennel 5 collies, (H) best kennel for cockers or field spaniels, (H) best kennel 5 collies, (H) best kennel for cockers or field spaniels, (H) best kennel 5 collies, (H) best kennel for cockers or field spaniels, (H) best kennel 5 collies, (H) best kennel 5 cockers or field spaniels, (H) best kennel 5 collies, (H) best kennel 6 cockers or field spaniels, (H) best kennel 5 collies, (H) best kennel 6 cockers or field spaniels, (H) best field spaniel

THE Sacramento Bee says of "Training vs. Breaking"; "The author is the kennel editor of that well-known sporting journal, and a gentlemen who is regarded as the best authority in all matters pertaining to sporting dogs. His advice can be relied upon by all persons interested in the breeding, care, training or working of hunting dogs."



MR. THOMAS F. RYAN'S "PRINCE TAXIS."

PRINCE TAXIS

WE give this week a portrait of Prince Taxis, who won first in the open class for imported English setters at the late New York show. He is a blue belton, seventeen months old, rather under the medium size. He was sixed by Mr. E. A. Herzberg's Aldershot out of his Kate II., both Luveracks, and is owned by Mr. Thomas F. Ryan of New York. This was his first appearance in public, and to carry off the highest honor in his class is a distinction of which his owner may well be proud. The cut is from a sketch by Harry Tallman and is an excellent likeness.

THE BOSTON DOG SHOW.

THE BOSTON DOG SHOW.

THE Third Bench Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, held in Music Hall, Boston, last week, was a very successful exhibition. Many of the most noted dogs in the country were present, and the quality of those dogs which were here for the first time exhibited, was of a high order, many of them displaying a beauty of form that speaks well for the good judgment of their breeders.

The new departure of the club in holding a show without giving a money prize appears to have been endorsed by the breeders and owners in a very satisfactory manner and, although the show has proved but little more than self-sustain, we trust that Boston will continue in the circuit and give a show each year, as we believe that the shows that have been held there have accomplished great good in educating the public as to the proper form of our pets.

Although the weather on the last two days was what is known as "Boston particular," which is a trifle nastier than can be produced in any other quarter of the globe, the attendance was very fair, and the club will undoubtedly score a small balance on the right side. This result is highly satisfactory, as at the previous shows given by the association, the members had been obliged to put their hands deep into their pockets to square the accounts, the last time to the tune of several hundred dollars.

The hall is very well calculated for holding a show, being of good size, of great height, and well lighted and ventilated. As many dogs were present as could be conveniently accommodated. The managers were obliged to refuse more than a hundred entries for want of space. The judging appeared to be more satisfactory than is usual, at least we heard less complaint. Dr. Jarvis and Dr. Niven both examined their dogs with great care, and were very fortunate in their selections, both gentlemen are painstaking and conscientious, and the association was very fortunate in securing their services. The exhibition of yard-broken dogs was a very pleasing feature exhibited the wonderful tr

ENGLISH SETTERS.

The English setters were all through a grand lot. In the champion class Thunder, as usual, carried off the honors, although—except in coat and feather—we do not remember to have seen him shown in so poor condition; his nose was dry and hot, and he had a bad cough, and his usually hard flesh and muscle was positively soft to the touch. His only competitor, Lelaps, was also not in first-class condition. Belle's Pride, the only entry in the champion bitch class, was absent. In the imported dog class, there were but three competitors, Foreman, Darkie and Roll, who were placed in the order named. Foreman and Darkie were in better condition than when shown at New York, while Roll had fallen off and was in very bad form. In the bitch class, Lass O'Gowrie and Luna May were absent, and Opal had a walk over. She is a very good bitch and shows a deal of working quality, and is well entitled to the place.

The native dog class was capital. Count Paris, the winner of first, is as hard as nails, and shows lots of quality. He will undoubtedly be heard from again. As soon as the award was announced he was claimed at the catalogue price, \$200, by several gentlemen, but Mr. J. Bailey, of Roxburry, Mass, was the lucky one to secure him. He will at once place him in the hands of a competent trainer and run him at the trials next fall. He is said to be an excellent field dog. London secured second place, but was not much better than Blue Dan, who was placed third; both were fine, showy animals, and well deserved their honors. Clair was also close to them and looked better than when at New York. Grouse Dale was out of condition, but found manters wing to his well proven field qualities. Pride of the Dominion is a very fair animal, and will, when mature, undoubtedly be of good form. Many of the others were possessed of merit, and had

not the rule of giving but one award of each grade been imperative, a number more of ribbons could have been worthily bestowed. Among the best of the unnoticed ones we liked Count Leicester; although he is young and green-looking, he will no doubt look well when mature. Black Dash is also an animal of great power and looks a stayer. Black Ben was perhaps as homely as any of the class to look at, but there was scarcely a better one to feel of. He is also well put together. Sport has a good head and is, no doubt, a workman. We also liked Frank. He has a good lead and is quite stylish, but has a trifle too much daylight under him.

The bitches were a very good lot. Bow Bells, who won first, is a very handsome and well formed blue belton of medium size, and was clearly the best. Zou, who was placed second, and Countess Ella third, are also capital bitches. Sparkle will undoubtedly be very handsome when mature. We liked Nora D. better than either of the remainder; she is young and a little soft, but has a deal of working quality, and we thought her worthy of mention. Jessie would undoubtedly show well if in condition, but she was so fat that her good points could not be seen. Leah was as far the other way; and aithough a good one, was very badly shown.

The dog puppies were all good; Tempest, who was first, is a good one and very well developed for his age; the others were nearly equal in merit and perhaps as well placed as possible. The bitch puppies were also all of them good. Canadian Beauty was in bad condition and should Lave exchanged places with Rosie Dale, who is very pretty and was well shown.

IRISH SETTERS.

TRISH SETTERS.

changed places with Rosie Dale, who is very pretty and was well shown.

IRISH SETTERS.

The Irish stters did not average so good as the English, as there were quite a number of very poor specimens of the breed. After these were weeded out the remainder were a good loci. In the champion class there were four good ones. Berkley was in good condition, and was deservedly given the pride of place. Elcho III. was not in good shape; he has a grand Irish head and is of good form, and we should very much like to see him face the judge in good condition, as we think that when well shown it will be no walk over for his competitors. Dash is also a lirst-class animal and was very well shown. Arlington was not quite up to his usual form. There were no entries in the champion bitch class. The open dog class brought out a few good ones, who were well placed. Dash Elcho, who won first, is a capita one and well worthy a place in the champion class. Kerry, except in head, was his equal. Owing to a mistake by an attendant he was taken into the corner with the rejected and was overlooked by the judge until after the awards had been announced. When he was discovered he was given an equal second, which was no more than he doserved. Philo and Chester were both very very close to him, with not much to choose between. Derby was entitled to his view, and Brisk, Bramble. Snipe and Dan were all worth an hc.

In the bitch class we could not agree with the judge and thought that Meg, owned by Mr. B. F. Clark, should have been placed first. She is a very good one and has less faults than any in the class; we also liked Flourish and Blanche for second and third, they are both capital ones of the proper form. Flirt who was given first is very well put together, but is too near the ground for an Irish dog. She has a good coand so of grand color, but not the type that should win. She also lacks the affectionate eye so characteristic of the breed. Bridget O'More is to young to she was existing pups and all out of condition. The dog puppies were al

Duke of the East was the only entry in the champion class. He is a fair animal, but faulty in head. There were no entried in the champion bitch class. The open class for dogs was not first rate, although there were two or three very good ones, Flash, the winner of first deserved the place. He is a large dog of good form. The bitches were much better than the dogs, and we thought them well placed. There were only five puppies in both classes and they each received an award.

POINTERS.

POINTERS.

There was only one entry in each of the heavy weight champion classes; both were by Strong's Pete, and black as midnight. We fancied Pete, Jr., the best, although Fan is very well formed. They make a gamy looking brace, and their owner may well be proud of them. Three light-weight champion dogs faced the judge, and all of them were good ones. Donald and Bravo were very nearly matched, but Donald inally secured the prize. Snipe is a very good-looking animal, but was in hot company. Rush was looking well, and we imagined that the dogs were very well pleased that he was on exhibition only.

There were only two in the bitch class, and the judge, no

doubt, would have been content if either one had been absent. Both were in capital coudition, Lady Dufferin in as good form as we ever saw an animal shown. She is indeed a beauty, and fairly earned the honor she won. Clytie is also first-class and shows lots of quality. Rue was on exhibition only. She was not in her usual good form, being drawn a trifle too fine. In the open class for large dogs, Knickerbocker had an easy win. He is a very good-looking one, with a great deal of working quality. The contet for second place was between barkie and Black Ben, with not much to chose between them. We imagine that Darkie's grand head won him the place. Sam, who scored vhe., was the only good one left. There were only two bitches and both were good. Belle, who was placed second, was suckling puppies, and did not show near as well as we imagine she would when in condition, and we have no doubt that had she been in good form she would have been at the front. The open class for small dogs was not a good one, with the exception of Peter Black, who was placed first, there was not a good one in the class. Dash is a very fair one, but of the large type. The bitch class was not much better, only one good one in the lot. The puppies were all good. Dick Deadeye and both of the bitches were very good. We were disappointed in the pointer classes, as we expected to see more of them, and a better average in quality.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.

There were but two entries in this class. Smuggler is a very fair specimen, and was placed first; but the other was evidently in the wrong class, and the judge very properly withheld the award. Smuggler is

SPANIELS OVER 28LBS., OTHER THAN BLACK

SPANIELS OVER 28LBS., OTHER THAN BLACK.

This was also a poor lot, with the exception of Major who was awarded first. He is a very good Sussex, but was shown too fat. This was also the case with Dart, who was transferred from the next class and given second.

The class for cockers, other than black, under 28lbs., was very fair. Taify, who was transferred from the heavy class, has a very gamy appearance, and looks like a worker. The heavy class had only two left in after the light weights had been transferred to their proper places; but they made up in quality what they lacked in numbers. Success did not belie his name, as he secured first. He is a very large dog and well put together; he has lots of bone and muscle, and a capital coat, his head we do not, like, it is too large. Black Prince we much preferred for the position, he is nearer our idea of a spaniel, and has a deal the most working quality. There were only two bitches in the class, both were good and rightly placed. The puppies were also good, and deserved all they received.

FOXHOUNDS.

We were disappointed in the foxhounds, as we had expected to see a grand meet. Dixie, who was placed first, was the only real good one in the lot.

BEAGLES.

The beagles were all good and properly placed.

FOX-TERRIERS

The fox-terriers were an ordinary lot, yet owing to the small number present, all received prizes.

GREYHOUNDS

Only two greyhounds put in an appearance. Quick we chought much the best, but owing to a vicious temper she could not be examined, and Sharper was properly placed first.

DEERHOUNDS.

The deerhounds were all good, Lance exceptionally so, reminded us very strongly of Frida, who won our love at New York show. There was not much choice between rum and Dare—both of them were good.

MASTIEF.

MASTIEF.

The mastiffs were out in force, and the display of these magnificent dogs was immense and far ahead of anything ever seen in this country. Jack was the only entry in the champion dog class, and is a very fair animal. In the bitch class, Rab was placed over Leah. This decision was protested by her owner. Leah was not in as good condition as when shown at New York, while Rab had improved, and although they are widely different in form, there is not much choice between them. We thought that Leah, with her massive proportions and good head should have been placed first, although she shows her age and was not in good form. In the open dog class there were five noble animals. Tuk, who was placed first, although a trifle under-sized, is the best that we have seen for a long time. The bitches were also grand. Lioness, who was given first, is a capital mate for her kennel companion Turk. Julia and Baby were very near together, and Lotta was almost as good. The puppies were all good and well judged.

St. BERNARDS.

ST. BERNARDS.

This exhibit was grand, with scarcely a poor one in the lot. They should have all been entered in the rough-coated class, as there was not a smooth-coat in the lot. Alp II. was given second in the smooth-class, and the other prizes were withleld. He is evidently a cross from a rough and a smooth, and the prize should have been withheld. We imagine that the judge could not ignore his grand head; nearly all of the rest were transferred to the rough dogs. The champions we did not think could compare with some of those in the open class. Rodney deserved his first, as he was the best of the two. In the open dog class Nemo was first, although his hind leg, which was broken some time ago and very badly set, showing quite a bunch, he was clearly entitled to the place. He has one of the grandest heads that we have ever seen; indeed, we consider his head equal to Bayard Jr.'s. He is also of magnileent size and well proportioned; his bail is capital and well carried. Snip is also first-class, and with an added year will be superb. In the pupy class there were eight unnamed ones of one litter by Bayard, Jr., out of Sappho, that were entitled to a first prize each, but as this was out of the question the judge did as well perhaps as was possible, although we fancied the vhe for first place. ST. BERNARDS.

Rocks, who won first place,

Rocks, who won first, is the best Newfoundland that we have ever seen. Bayard we also liked very much. He is only eight months old, but gives promise of turning out a "stunner."

COLLIES.

"Stunner."

COLLIES.

This class was a capital one all through and very well judged. Marcus won first in the champion class. He has the best collie coat that we ever saw, and was in even better condition than when shown at New York. Tweed II. is also aspital one and a first-class fielder as well. There were only two bitches present. Lizzie, who won first, is very good. Isle is also well formed, but was out of condition. In the open dog class there were just ribbons enough to go round, and each scored one. Prince, who was placed first, looks a workman. We also liked Rattler. In the bitch class Meg won easily. We thought her the best bitch shown. She has lots of quality, is of capital form, and has the sweetest collie head that we ever saw. She is a trifle under size, and her color is not of the best, but in everything else she is A No. I. Efficia salso a first-class animal and was given second. Her owner was dissatisted with the decision and withdrew her. This action was unwise, as he clearly had no good reason for the course he pursued. In the puppy class there were three nice ones, who deserved all they received.

BULLDOS.

BULLDOG

The bulldogs were very good, Blister taking first in the champion class. In the open class Thunder won, although less than a year old; he is very well developed and has excel

IMAY 18, 1882

lent points. Bonnie Boy, who scored second, is also a good specimen.

specimen.

ROLLY TERRIERS.

Nelly was the only entry in the champion classes, and was well worthy the award. She is very neat and good all over. The open class for dogs was very fair. Brandy, the winner, was the best, although many of the admirers of this breed were sweet upon Squib. We at first thought him the best, but upon examination we found him to be understoot, which is a scrious tault in a terrier; his eye is also too full; his form is a triffe the best. The bitches were not good, all of them showing scrious defects.

PUGS.

showing serious defects.

The pugs were all good—some of them very fine, and we heard no complaint regarding the awards, which confirmed our belief that they were properly placed.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS,
There were only three in this class and all were good.

Vortigern was deservedly placed first.

This class somehow got badly mixed, and several of the entries were transferred to the Yorkshires, where they properly belonged. Those that remained, although very pretty, were not good as Skyes.

NOUGH-HAIRED TERRIERS.

These were a miscellaneous lot. Tatters, who was awarded first, is a fair Airedale, and Bessie, who won second, is a very good Scotch. Tip, who was placed third, is a fair wire-haired lox-terrier.

This class was fair. Tattors, the winner, was first-class. We also liked Dandy, who was transferred from the Skyes. There was only one entry in the toy terrier class—a very pretty one.

KING CHARLES,
There were only two entries in this class who were well

These old-time favorites appear to be fast going out of fash ion. They are too delicat for a cold climate and more hardy animals have usurped their place. There was but one exhibited, a very fair one.

tted, a very fair one.

POODLES.

There were but two entries in this class, a white and a black; both were fair specimens, with not much to choose between them. This was the last class on the catalogue, but room was made for the Pekinese pug Tai-Tai, and an extra first prize was given him. He was imported from Shanghai and is perfectly lovely. The following is a full list of the

AWARDS.

Getty lovely. The following is a full list of the AWARDS.

Champion English setter dogs.—Ist, Thunder, black and white, ticked, 5yrs., Pride of the Border-Fairy II., A. H. Moore, Philadeline of the Border-Fairy II., A. H. Moore, Philadeline of the Border-Fairy II., A. H. Moore, Philadeline of the Border dogs.—Ist, Foremen, black, white and tungyrs. Dashing Monarchi-Fairy II., W. Tallmanu, Worcester, Mass. 2d, Barbte, banck, white and tan, 5yrs., Rhyl-Dolly, A. H. Moore, Philadeliphia. 3d, Roll, liver and white, Pkyrs., Dash III.-Countess Ada, E. E. Hardy, Boston, Mass.

Imported English setter bitches.—Ist, Opal, black, white and tan, 4yrs., Raker-Yamy, Nicholas Hatlaway, Fall River.

Native English setter dogs—Count Paris, blue bolton, 2yrs. Royal Blue-Modgesta. A. M. Tucker, Boston, Mass. 2d, London, blue belon, 22 mos., Paris-Lill, H. Balley Hardson, Tilsonburg, Canada. D. Middle bance belon, 3yrs. Dash H. Lorpal, Nelson D. Hatlaway, M. D., Middle bance belon, 3yrs. Dash H. Lorpal, Nelson D. Hatlaway, M. D., Middle bordon, Mass. 2d, Condon, 1975. Blue, Nelson D. Hatlaway, M. D., Middle bordon, Mass. 2d, Zou (with pups), black and white, 3yrs. Adam's Drake-Forster's Dash H. Carpis-Belle, C. Z. Bassett, Boston.

Nativo English setter bitches,—Ist, Bow Bells, blue belton, 3yrs., Dash H. Carpis-Belle, C. Z. Bassett, Boston.

Nativo English setter bitches,—Ist, Bow Bells, blue belton, 3yrs., Dash H. Carpis-Belle, C. Z. Bassett, Boston.

Nativo English setter of Landscape, Avery W. Gore, Eoston. V. Dellar, Jass R. Gerrish, Charlestown, 3d. Countess Ella, black and white, 1983. Rev. Dellar, S. Brid, Rockland, Maine, G. Lead, Back-ch-Blue Queen, Fliner S. Brid, Rockland, Maine, G. Lead, Back-ch-Blue Queen, Ringer S. Roy Belle, July and white, 1908., Forster, S. Caud-Forster's Zou, Edw. J. Forster, M. D., Boston, 3d. Rock Dale, lemon and white, 1908., Paris Counter, S. Ridges S.

Förster, M. D., Boston, 3d, Rock Dale, lemon and white, 19mos, forouse Dale-Lady Thorne, C. H. Lounsberg, Providence, Vhe, Pondo, liver and white, 19mos., D. E. Sullivan, Boston. C, Frank, lemon and white, 19mos., Whitman S Tallor-Aller's Nell, Ediv. M. Alden, Bridge-water, Mass. 19mos., by M. Balen, 19mos., 20mos., 19mos., 20mos.,
Champion Gordon setter dogs.—1st, Duke of the East, black and tan 4yrs., Welb's Duke-Champion Lou, C. B. Davis, Providence, R. I. Gordon setter dogs.—1st, Flash, black and tan, 14/5/rs. Bulley is Duke-Champion Lou, C. B. Davis, Providence, R. I. Gordon setter dogs.—1st, Flash, black and tan, 44/5/rs. Bulley is Tom-Bailey's Dess. W. E. Quiggle, Dedham, Mass. 24, Dash, black and tan, 44/5/rs. Bulley is Dess. W. E. Quiggle, Dedham, Mass. C. Hector, black and tan, 24/5/rs. Bulley is Dess. W. E. Quiggle, Dedham, Mass. C. Hector, black and tan, 5/rs., Marble's Grouse-Gay's Pansy, E. O. Blanchard, Boston. G. Hector, black and tan, 5/rs., Marble's Grouse-Gay's Pansy, E. O. Blanchard, Boston. G. Hector, black and tan, 5/rs., Marble's Grouse-Gay's Pansy, E. O. Barnetand, Boston. G. Hector, black and tan, 4/rs., black and tan, 4/rs., black and tan, 5/rs., Marble's Grouse-Gay's Pansy, E. O. Faxon, Boston. 34, Hora, black and tan, 4/rs., has black and t

City. 2d. Darkie, black, 2yrs. 9 mos., Strong's Pete-Fan, Chas. M. Bryont, Bridgewater, Mass. 3d. Back Ben, black, 25578., champion Rex-Champion Fan, N. L. Lafrerenere, Boston, Vic. San, Jemon and white, ticked, Iyr. 4mos., Herbert N. Hanson, Charlestown, Mass. He, Wupdich, white and liver, Iyr. 8am, August Krow, Springfield, Mass. C. Boss, lemon and white, 2yrs., Thomas L. Abbott, Newburg-port, Mass.

and white, itseled, 1yr. Attous, Herbert N. Hanson, Charlestown, Mass. India Wupfiele, white and liver, 1yr., 8am, August Krow, Springfield, 1yr. Mupfiele, 1yr. Mupfiele, 1yr., 1yr., 8am, August Krow, Springfield, 1yr., 1y

son. 30, Punch, fiver and white, 25008., Sphie-Tenke, J. Z. MARE Well, Boston. Vice, dessel, liver and white, 25008., William H. Lee and son. Boston. Stor. He. Florence, liver, Bamos, Snipe-Cute, W. Johnson, Boston.

Black spaniels, over 28ths. weight.—1st, Success, black, 177, 8mos, champion Bachelor-Salus, J. H. Winslow, Beltimore. 2d, Black Prince, chack, Benedic-Madeap. Hornell Spaniel Club, Hornelsville, N. Y. Black spaniels, under 28ths. weight.—1st. Topsey, black, mpp, Hornell Spaniel Club, Hornelsville, N. Y. 2d, Phil, black, 6yrs, imp, Brow-Kittle, John F. Bornard, J.T., Boston, Frown and white, 10mos, Chas. C. Badlam, Boston. 2d, Bloss, brown and white, 10mos, Chas. C. Badlam, Boston. 3d, 10ga, Here and white, 11mos., Ghas. C. Badlam, Boston. 3d, 10ga, Here and white, 11mos., Ghas. C. Badlam, Boston. 3d, 10ga, Here and white, 11mos., imp., Spider-Pinkey, J. O. and A. R. Sharp, Boston.

Foxbounds.—1st, Dixie, black, white and tan, 2yrs., Hayes's Music-Hayes's Music-Hayes's Pholy, B. R. Houghton, Boston. 3d, Runger, Back and tan, Lamos, Hanter-Flora, Herry C. Peck, Wake-Hayes's Melic, B. R. Houghton, Boston. 3d, Runger, Back and tan, Lamos, Hanter-Flora, Herry C. Peck, Wake-John Hankey, Boston Highlands, Jlack and white, 6yrs., Cliff-Muce, John Hankey, Boston Highlands, Jlack and white, 6yrs., Cliff-Muce, John Hankey, Boston Highlands, Jack and tan, Honos, champion Rattler-Dodge's Lill, P. H. Horne, Stoneham, Mass. 2d, King Charlie, Joly, P. H. Horne, Stoneham, Mass. 2d, King Charlie, Dolge's Bol, P. H. Horne, Stoneham, Mass. 2d, King Charlie, Nys., Raily-Ringles, Harry Howard, Montelair, N. J. 3d, Deacon, black, white and tan, 10mos, champion Rattler-Dodge's Lill, P. H. Horne, Stoneham, Mass. 2d, King Charlie, P. Boston, J. Rombley, Mack, white and tan, 2yrs., Fargum-Ballia, Geo. D. Davis, Worce-ster, Mass. Proxierrier pupples.—1st, Foxie, white, 1yr. A. Arthur H. Alley, Foxierrier pitches.—1st, Victoria, white, 1yr. A. Arthur H. Alley, Foxierrier pitches.—1st, Victoria, white, 1yr. A. Arthur H. Alley,

Bull-terrier bitches.-Ist, ---, white, 2yrs., imp., John P. Barnard,

Bull-terrier bitches.—Ist, —, white, 2yrs., imp,, John P. Barnard, Jr., Boston.
Champion Pugs.—Ist, Roderick, fawn, 4yrs., Morris's champion Punch-Judy, M. H. Cryer, M. D., Philadelphia.
Pug dogs.—Ist, Echo, fawn, 25/yrs., Win. P. Ricketson, Providence, R. I., 2d. Biz., 2yrs., imp., Join P. Barnard, Boston. 2d, Nibbs, tan, Ismos., David-Missy, Edward Gibb, New York.
Pug bitches.—Baby, buff. 22mos., imp., J. A. Preston, Boston. 2d, Rieda, buff. Edmos., David-Missy, Edward Gibb, New York.
Pug bitches.—Baby, buff. 22mos., imp., J. A. Preston, Boston. 2d, Rieda, buff. Edmos., David-Missy, Lordon, Schotter, Pug bitches.—Baby, buff. 25mos. Jup., Landy, Tr., Arthur W. Pope, Boston. Inc., Lady, fawn, 25mos. Jup., Lady, fawn, 25mos. Jup., Punch-Owner's Judy, Winthrop Jordan, Fordland, Maine.
Black and tan terriers.—Ist, Vortigern, black and tan, 44/yrs., Champlon Viper-Cypsey, Edward Lever, Philadelphia. 2d, Wallace, black and tan, 2yrs., Major-Vic. Chas. Morgan, Bordentown, N. J. 3di. Gipsey, black and tan, 2yrs., Vong Cupld-Vernou, Chas. Morgan, Bordentown, N. J. 3di. Champion Sky. Cerriers.—Ist, Pepper, dark pepper, 3½ yrs., imp-Cottanpolo Sky. Cerriers.—Ist, Jack dark gray, 3yrs., James Raugh, Boston. Sky terriers.—Ist, Jack somerille, Mass. 3d, Shanter, blue, 2yrs., E. W. Wishs, Somerille, Mass. 3d, Shanter, blue, 2yrs., E. W. Wishs, Somerille, Mass. 3d, Shanter, blue, 2yrs., E. W. Wishs, Sames, Fall, Boston. Rough-Instred terriers.—Ist, Tatters, Yellow, blue and black, tyr., Geo. S. Silsbee, Boston. 2d, Bessie, yellow, 13mos., Al. Wats, Boston, 3d, Tip, black, tan and white, 2yrs., Tatters-Thach, Chas. Morgan, Bondertown, N. J. Vhc. Andy, blue, white and tan, 4yrs., implandy-Rosey, Brush Hill Kennels, Hyde Park, Mass. Hc, Princo Charles, Jawrs, Brush, Hill Kennels, Hyde Park, Mass. Hc, Princo Charles, Jawrs, Brush, Hill Kennels, Hyde Park, Mass. C., Beautiful Flirt, blue and tan, 4yrs., Win. Bortowscale, Boston. 2d. Minnie, blue, 2yrs., Bell-Jady, Crooke, Boston. Vickshire terriers, over closs weight.—Ist, Tatters

Boston.

Yorkshire terriers, under fibs, weight,—ist, Det, Silver, 2yrs., BabyGipsey, Miss E. R. Blood, Boston. 2d, Minnie, blue, 2yrs., Ben-Lady,
Henry Dowler, Baston. 3d, Prince, dark blue and tun, itmos, PrinceLady, Henry Dowler, East Boston.
Rough or smooth-coaded toy terriers (oxcept Yorkshires).—ist,
Biddy, red, lyr., John P. Barnard, Jr., Boston.
King Charles spaniels.—ist. Ringert, black and tan, 2yrs., Nathan
Appleton, Boston. 2d, Telouse, black and tan, 2yrs., F. S. Kelley,
New Bedford, Mass.
Italian Greyhounds.—ist, Tip, mouse color, 2yrs., I'. S. Kelley, New
Bedford, Mass.

Prodles.—Ist, Rags, black, 14mos., Czur-Tata, John A, Loring, oston. 2d, Chico, white, 1yr., Leone (Genoa, Italy)-Leonera, C. R. Ovgy, Boston.

Hovey, Boston. Miscellancous.—Ist, Tai-Tai, Pekinese pug, imp. from Shanghai, C. E. Hodges, Boston.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

FUNDS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

OFFICE N. R. A. of America, 192 William street.

To the National Guard and the Public:

To the National Hille Association has undertaken to provide for a great international military rifle match, at Creedmoor, in September, 1882. Services the National Guards of America and the Volunteers of Great felfular, and has also pledged itself to send an American Malional Hille and has also pledged itself to send an American Malional match. The national Importance of these fellular purpose of a return match. The national Importance of these fellular property represents the National Guard of our whole country, the suitable hospitality that it is Indispensable should be offered to the visiting team, and the training and sending of a team abroad to the visiting team, and the training and sending of a team abroad ones, and the country of the capitality that it is the control of the visiting team, and the training and sending of a team abroad ones.

next summer, will make necessary the expenditure of a large sum of money.

This amount the National Ritle Association is unable to provide, its funds and income being merely adequate to meet the expenses connected with the support and management of Creedmoor.

'Under these circumstances, the National Ritle Association respectfully requests all particulte eitzens and all military or other organizations to come forward with such aid as will insure the accomplishment of come forward with such aid as will insure the accomplishment of come forward with such aid as will insure the accomplishment of come forward with such aid as will insure the accomplishment directly and through the proximate creditable to our country. Contributions should be out to will not provide the proximate the contributions of the contributions and in the contributions and the contribution and and the contribution and and the contribution

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THE CINCINNATI INDEPENDENT SHOOTING CLUB held their monthly and first annual meeting on Monday May 1, at Capt. Gluchowsky's hall, After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, balloing took place for new far-inbers, who were all accepted. The election of officers for the causing year took place for expleid. The election of officers for the causing year took place, replied. The election of officers for the causing year took place, replied. The election of officers for the causing year took place, respired. The election of officers for the causing year took place. Secretary, T. W. Tredway; Corresponding Secretary, Club Assistance, Treasurer, Wm. Wenning; Quartermaster, Wm. Schmicker, Referee, Capt. Jacob Gluchowsky. Expeditive Countities, Wm. Miller, Louis Rosenfolder and H. Allard. The Cluichnati Independent Shooting Club has been in existence but one year, and has in that thus made wonderful progress. It was organized on the fifth of May, 1831. On that day six or vight gontlemen met at Mr. Frank Backer's and came

to a conclusion, for outdoor exercise, to organize a shooting club. Ont of those six or eight men officers were elected and a committee appointed to traw up a constitution, and the number of membership that the control of the club numbers and a control of the control of the control of the club numbers of the control of

NEW PORT, May 2—A team from the Massachusetts Rifle Association visited Newport to-day and shot the first of a series of three matches with the home team at Paradise range. The Massachusetts team the new team early in the match had a disheartening down of a main of a main of a main of a main the start. The breaking down of a main the match had a disheartening effect on the rest of the start of a main the start of a main of

W Charles4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4 - 70	
F J Rabbeth4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4-70	
F J Rabbeth	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4-67	
J B Fellows4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	â	5	4	5	5-65	
B Anson4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	ã	4	5-65	
J B Osborne5	5	4	4	4	4	15	4	4	4	â	â	â	5	4-61	
J M Frve 4	5	4	4	â	4	4	4	â	ĥ	5	â	â	ă	4-61	
J B Fellows . 4 B Anson	4	4	â.	3	- 6	ã	- 5	E	4	ă	å	â	ã	5 63	
N W Arnold4	4	$\bar{4}$	4	4	3	á	ď	4	â	â	â	Ã	5	4-61-	7.00
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Newport Team. Newport Team. G H Burnham															
GH Burnham5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5-69	
US Plummer5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5-67	
W M Farrow5	5	4	-4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4-66	
E E Leonard5	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5-65	
W F Wyatt4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	ĥ	4-61	
WS Bryer 4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	â	4	ŝ	5	4	4 63	
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GS Slocum 3	ã	0	ď	ĭ	4	á	â	3	5	ŝ	8	Ã	ŝ	9 55	ter
The Massachusetts t				1.31.	â.	î		3			- 6 /		,"	000-	vin

The Masachusetts team, which included some of the best shots in the association, were pleased at their reception here, and staid that the Newport team compared favorably with any of the teams they had shot against. The next match will be shot at the Walnut Hill range Saturday, May 21, when the home team expects to make a better showing

ter showing.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 10.—The Sixth semi-anual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Rifle Association was held upon the Stockton Range here to-day. The day was not favorable, but the second the conditions were considered very favorable. The second upon ring targets, the scores of the loading matches standing. Inti-vidual match at 2007ds. Open all day. Five shots each score. The highest aggregated of any two scores to count.

Loudenslager12				10		11	8	12	11-106
M. Price10			11	11	11	9	11	12	9-105
Manderson 10		10	12	10	10	12	9	11	9 - 101
J. Price		11		11	9	11	12	8	11 99
Mr. Booz11	9	12			12		9	- 8	8 99
Individual match at 500yds.	Oper	a al	l da:	ÿ.	Five	she	ots	eacl	score.
The highest aggregate of any to	WO SO	core	s to	cou	ınt.				
H. C. Rushton12				12	12	12	12	12	12-120
L. Thomas11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12-119
O. Eam	12	12	12	12	12	1:3	12	12	11-119
A, B. Parker	12	11	12	12	12	12	12		11-118
C. W. Zieber12	11	12	12	11	12	11	12	12	12-117
M. Price			11	10	11	11	12	12	11-114
Sommers12	12	11	10	13	12	11	11	12	11-114
Steward13	12	11	13	11	12	11	9	10	12-112
Dr. J. Price12	1:3	11	11	11	11	11	12	1:2	11-114

E. E. Tryon. Jr. & Co.'s Diamond Badge Match. Open to all members of association clubs. 200 and 500 yds. Ten shots at each distance. Highest aggregate score to win. Position, standing at 200 yds., and any at 500 yds. No sighting shots. Rille, any. Badge to be held by the winner until the next meeting (tournament) of the association, then to be delivered up to the president of the association, to. be shot for again at that meeting, under the same conditions, and so on from

JH Burroughs, 200yds 8	9	10	12	11	11	- 8	12	9	12-101	ļ
500yds12	12	11	10	11	12	12	11	11	11-113-214	ł
L Thomas 200 yds 11	7	11	11	11	10	7	9	8	12 97	ł
500yds11	- 9	12	11	11	11	12	12	12	12-113-210	l
A B Parker 200yds 9		2	9	- 8	11	10	6	9	7— 82	ŀ
500yds.,12		12	12	12	11	11	12	9	11-113-195	ı
W Sommers200yds 7	10	7	8	7	7	9	11	11	9 86	l
. 500yds 9	11	10	11	11	11	12	12	8	11-106-192	l
Dr J Price 200yds 10	9	.7	7	8	9	9	12	4	12-87	ł
500yds11	11	12	12	11	12	11	13	10	11112199	ł
H Rushton 200yds 9	10	3	10	0	9	9	- 8		- 8 76	
500yds11	11	10	11	11	12	12	12	11	11112188	l
C W Zieber 200yds 10	6	6	1.0	11	2	10	2	ť,	5 68	ł
500yds., 8		12	12	11	12	12	1:3	12	12-114-182	ļ
Steward 200yds. 2	0	4	6	2	- 22	3	2	9	7-40	ł
500yds., 8	Ð	11	10	12	11	11	12	12	11-107-152	į
A L Smith 200yds 10	9	11	9	9	9	6	. 9	8	11 90	١
500yds 2	72	5	9	11	12	11	11	12	12- 87-177	ĺ
Watson 200yds 6		9	8	11	7	0	12	8	10 79	ı
500yds 3	2	4	10	11	11	11	10	11	11— S4—163	l
M A Wint 200yds., 2	- 8	9	7	6	- 8	8	5	7	6 60	1
500yds 0	0	0	8	5	4	8	7	5	4-41-107	

Mid-Range Team Match at 500 yards, open to teams of four from Association clubs. Clubs may enter more than one team, but no per-son will be allowed to shoot on more than one team. Ten shots each man. No sighting shots.

		Quan	rer.	ulty	Ciu	D,								
۱	H C Rushton 11 H B Parker 11 U W Zieber 11 H Summers 9	10 12	12	12 12	11	11	12 12	12 11	10	11—112 12—115				
	Pennsylvania Club Team.													
l	— Burroughs	11	11	11	10 12	11	11	10 10	11	12—110 11—111				

Second match,—W. H. Freds and J. T. Loring second, and W. H. Third match,—T. C. Fielding first, F. Loring second, and W. H. Trebor third. Third match.—I. On bonova first, Fielding and Loring divided the Fourth at the health of the health

CELLULOID vs. LUTZOW.—On May 10 the Celluloid Team of Newark and the Lutzow Team of New York shot a match at Zettler's Gallery, on Creedmoor targets, ten shots per man, and the following zoores were the result:

Celluloid Team, Capt. J. McA.	voy. Lutzow Team, Capt. L. Zucker.
F Parbery43	L Zittzman39
F Jackson	G Bernies,
W O Lyons47	D Wegemann
M Puder	A Ringler44
W A Coe 41	11 Berger43
H Turner	If Meyer43
H Babbitt37	L Zucker42
C Coe	W Amann36
S A Simonn46	J Hempel42
A Parson	-426 V Steinbach

CATSKILL, N. Y., May 3.—The following score was made here by Dr. D. F. Wilcox to-day, 200yds of hand, on the Rip Van Winkle Range: 75 out of a possible 75. It is ahead of a uny shooting in this section. I don't think there is a man of his age (32 years) who can hold a rifle with him. By taking the two last shots on former score (which were bulls) It makes 17 consentive bulls. The above score wins the championship badge that we have here. Before this 48 out of 50 had taken it by three different shooters.—G. F. T.

BOSTON, May 13.—There was a very small attendance of bullseye seekers at Welnut Hill to-day, and the few that were present shot under very difficult weather conditions, the wind blowing a gale from the eastward. The scores are appended: Sharnshooter's Match

B Anson		9	9 9	8 7	10 9	- 9	6 - 85						
B G Harris		3 8	9 5	8 8			10-81						
G H Nashua	4/	1 7	10 6	6 9			7-83						
J Merrill.	***************************************	, , , ,	8 10	7 8			5-82						
T Blottoon	!	, ,											
J Mattoon		3 8		7 10			7 - 81						
A J Allcott		10	9 7				861						
F L Brown		10	7 7	4 9			10-80						
J B Fellows		9 9	4 5	9 10	8 10	6	8-78						
M Jones		3 9	6 10	3 9	6.10	7	6 - 76						
						-							
Creedmoor Match.													
W S Johnson		5 4	4 4	4 4	4 5	4	5-43						
E Burleigh		5 5	4 4	4 4	4 4	4	4-43						
W C Smith		1 1	5 4	.î ŝ	4 4	â	4-12						
A C Allcott		1 5	5 4	1 3	3 5	4	4-42						
M Jones		1 4	4 4	4 5	4 4								
F L Brown		1 4	5 5	4 3	1 1	- 12	3-10						
F II DIOWIL		Ł 4	3 0	4 4	4 4	: 3	310						
31	fedal Mate	h.											
A C Gould		1 5	4.5	4.5	5 5	5 5	5-47						
JB Fellows		5 5	4 4										
M Tanon		5 5											
M Jones		5 5	5 4	4 4	. 4 (4	5 - 45						

GARDNER, Mass, May 11.—At the last meet at Hackmatack Range of the Gardner Rille Club, the attendence was not as large as usual. The distance was 20046, off-hand, two scores of ten each to each man, on Creedmoor and with ring target combined. The score is as follows:

	к.	C.	R.	C.	Tota	HS.
G F Ellsworth	91	47	88	46	179	93
I N Dodge	. 90	45	86	45	176	90
GR Pratt	.81	45	89	46	173	91
S L Walker	.81	4.5	87	46	171	91
A Mathews	.86	46	St	45	167	91
F E Nichols		44	86	-17	165	91
H C Knowlton	.76	44	78	45	154	89
G C Goodale	.69	44	72	42	141	86
Fred Knowlton		42	65	42	133	84
B Williams	.45	41	56	40	101	81

Frost	webster14
	McFarland14
Moore	Sanborn
	Blake
Barry	Sawyer12
Morrill	Arkinson
Randall	Macallister11

CREEDMOOR, May 10.—The old range was not a very desirable place to visit during the rain-storms which have prevailed so freely of late, and accordingly the second stage of the international Practice Match was not full in numbers nor very excellent in scores. A few were out, however, and went over the distances, firing seven shots each, at 800, 900, and 1,000yds. We give the scores below, with the scores of the same marksmen as made on May 6, when the first stage was fired through:

May 6. May 19.

		200 500 600				atity 1					
١											
	F J Dolan	.31	23	27 - 86			22-75-160				
	J C Mallery	27	30	27 - 84			20-46-130				
ı	W N Walker	27	28	25 - 80	0	()	2- 2- 82				
ı	J S Shepherd	27	26	14-67	20	16	8-44-111				
ı	H C Brown	.18	20	21 - 59			7-40- 99				
	A M Miller						14-50-104				
i	J L Price	28	26	28 - 82			12 - 41 - 123				
	W J Underwood										
ı	F Alder	_	_		16	18	12-46				

COHOES GUN CLUB.—The officers of the Cohoes, N. Y., Gun Club for 1882, are: President, O. S. Winnie; Vice-President, A. S. Laing; Recording Secretary, W. J. Westover; Financial Secretary, J. L. Lackmann; Treasurer, G. A. Ballard.

 Lackmann; Treasurer, G. A. Batard.

 MAY 13.—The only match on the list to-day was the "off-hand match," under the same conditions as noted in our report of the shooting last week. The leading scores were:

 J H Brown.
 5 4 5 5 4 3 5 -33

 J H Brown.
 4 3 5 4 5 5 4 2 5 -32

 W A Robinson.
 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 7

good time, mr. or it.	THE COURT OF TH	10	CC	101	OIG		LIIC		1111	, there a	443
referee.											
	Zettler's Ri	ifle	Ch	ıh.							
D Miller				5	5	4	.1	4	5	4-45	
				5	4	77	7	4			
J H Brown		G	4		45	υ,	45	4	9	4-44	
C G Zettler	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5		5-47	
M Dorler		- 4	- 5	4		4	5	5	4	5-46	
M B Engel		5	ü	5	4	ŏ	5	5	15	4-48	
M L Riggs	5	- 5	- 5	13	4	5	53	15	4	518	
G H Schurman		- 5	-4	5	5	4	5	3		5-40	
H N Holzes	5	-3	- 5	5	5	5	5	5		5—18	
B Zettler		- 0	4	4	5	4	5	4		4-45	
J Levy	4	-5	5	-1	5	5	4	5	5	5-47-4	164
	Essex Am	at	eur	š.							
C H Miesel			5	4	15	15	5	4	15	5-47	
TI I ST. 71		6	15	5	7					5-49	
Ed Neil		- 27	- 1				.,				
J A McCallum	·	5	ð	4	5				5		
Frank Helms	5	-4	-4	4	- 5	5	5	5		5-46	
Louis Pahls		5	4	5	5	5	5	1	25	5-48	
Wm Watts	d	- 5	1	5	4	š	.1.	5	d	515 413	
THE WALLS		10	4	ă	4	ž	*	15	- 7	1 19	
John Bayer		- 2			**		2	**	**	410	
Wm R Felts	4	- 5	5	4	5		5	-£	-1	5-46	
A D Welter	4	-4	5	5	5	5	4	-1	ä	5-46	
John Coppersmith	5	- 5	15	- 55	4	5	4	4	4	5-16-4	163
John Coppersmini			-	_		-,-	-	~	^	~ 40 1	

WASHINGTON GUN CLUB Sco	re at the amount shoot for badge
club grounds, Ridgewood Park, L.	I., May 18.
Theo Olbrig 21vds. 1111011-6	H Newton.,21yds., 1901000-2
H Hedeman 25yds, .1111011-0	Otto Huber . 21ydr!!!!irl=7
J Evans 25vds, 0110111-5	H Wynans21yds0110101
Geo Ambrewster 25vds0101111-5	F Bessler21yds11111111-7
J Cotter 27vds 1111111-7	J Moller, Jr21yds1111110-6
W Kampfmuller 21vds 0101111-5	H Altenbrand237ds,.1011111-0
W E Trott 25vds 1111111-7	R Malcolm23vds1110100-4
W Sheppard 23yds 1101111-6	B Watts21yds1111111-7
A Altenbrand 21vds 1011101-5	

NEW YORK, May 13.—A clever pistol score was made at Lee's Rifle and Pistol Gallery, 265 Bowery, on the evening of May 5, by the well-mown Ishooter Henry Oebl, scoring 41 consecutive birds the size of parrows, distance, Isyds., using a heavy Stevens pistol.

FSSEX AMATEUR RIFICE CLUB, Newark, N. J.—First competion for gold medal, May 1: Missel 49, Felts 48, Coppersmith 48, Watts, McCallum 47, Pabls 47, A. Crane 48, Huggel 45, Doon 44, Howlett, Moch 49. Second competition for gold medal, May 8; Pabls 49, et 19, Missel 49, Watts 48, Hohm 48, Coppersmith 48, Howlett, CcCallum 47, Felts 46, Bayer 46, Huggel 45, Welter 45, W. Dutcher 44,

McCallum 47, Felts 46, Bayer 46, Huegel 45, Welter 45, W. Dutcher 41. FORESTER CLUB.—A glass ball tournament will be held under the anspices of the Long Island Forester Club, on Tuesday, May 33, have been procured, and everything its arranged on the comparation of the sportsman's fraternity, as most of the members of the sportsman's fraternity, as most of the members of the Forester Club are young men who have not yet fully acquired the art of shooting. The shooting grounds are near Brunjes's Hotel, Cypress Hills road, near Cooper Avenue, Ridgewood, L. 1.

\$SOUTH ARLINGTON STATION, Mass.—Score made at the second budge shoot of the South Arlington Sportsman's Club, held on their grounds at the Park, May 6, 1882; 20 balls from the Holden trap, with the diagreeable.

Warren Edson1	1	1 (0 0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0~1	3
Wm Wilder1	1	0 :	1 0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	()	7	0	0	0	0-1	Ó.
SP Gurney1	1	1	1 1	1	0	Ō	1	1	ń	õ.	ñ.	i	1	â	1	ñ	ï	0-1	9
Elmer Bates 1	î	î (ìô	1	Ť	Ö.	i	î	1	1	ň	ô.	ô.	ï				1-1	
W C Alden0	î	î i	1 1	î	á	1	o.	î	i	ñ	1	ű.	1	î	î			0 - 1	
E M Churchill1	ô	i i	îî	î	1	î	ĭ	â	Ť	ĭ	î	1	i	í	ñ				
Henry White1	1	îi) 1	ñ	ô	î	ń	ñ	ñ	ñ.	1	û	ô	â	1	î	ú	ñ_ 1	å
Geo Harlow0	î	0 1	o o	1	1	i	ĭ	ï	n	1	í	1	n	1	ñ	i	ĭ	1-1	ž
A Davis0	ô	ň i	Ďΰ	ń	ń	ń	ô	ô	wit	ĥ.	â.	٠٥.		n			-	1-3	
L W Farar1	ö	1 1	0 1	ĭ	1	1	1	1	1	0	ĭ	Ť	7	à	n	1	Δ	11	.1
D B Howe0	ñ	ô:	1 1	î	î	î	ì	î	î	ň	Ŷ	å	Ť	ă	ă	i	7	0 - 1	Ğ.
A H Wright0	1	1 -	1 0	ô	â	ô	â	î	ñ	4	1	ĭ	î	ä	1	å	â	0-	õ
S E.Ring0	î	î	ŝο	0	ŏ	ŏ	0	ô	1	î	î	Ť	î	ĭ	î	ñ	ä	0	G.
A Edson 0	î	î :	1 1	1	ĭ	ĭ	ŏ	Ť	ì	î	ì	î	î	â	í			1 - 1	
E Edson	î	ôi	î î	ô	Ť	î	ĭ	î	î	à.	ñ.	î	i	1	í			1-1	
S C Noyes 1	î	0 0	i i	ŏ	ô.	Ŷ	â	ñ.	î	1	ī							1-1	
E M Barrett	Ô	ŏ i	1	1	1	ñ	ö	ñ	î	ñ.	Ŷ	î	'n	1	ŏ	á	ò.	1-1	õ
W H Cook1	n	ŏ i	ÉÔ	î	ñ	1	1	1	î	1	î.	à	ï	ñ	ñ	1	ä	n_1	ï
C B Smith0	ñ	ő	ìδ	î	ï	å	â	i	'n	i	i	1	î	ï	ŏ	'n	r)	ñ	ģ
J E Whidden0	Õ	1 1	1 1	1	î	7	1	î	1	î.	ñ.	â	î	1	1	1	7	0-1	S
r J Fish0	1	à.	ii	â	í	î	i	î	û	i	7	1	î	ñ	ñ	î	î	0-1	1
Nute0																			
Ties on 17.	^	٠.				1				-		ı		1	,	0	,	1	12
E M Churchill																			9
ieo A Edson		٠.			٠						٠.			- 1	1	1 4	1		2
Mr. Edson takes the badge.		٠.		•									-				. ,	1 1	J
mr. Edson takes the badge.																			
				_		_		_											

Yachting and Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

May 23—Southern Y. C., Professional Races.
May 24—Quincy Y. C., Spring Club Match.
May 25—Southern Y. C., Professional Races.
May 26—Southern Y. C., Professional Races.
May 37—Knickerbocker Canoe Club, Spring Races.
May 31—Knickerbocker Canoe Club, Spring Races.
May 31—Knickerbocker Y. C., Opening Cruise.
May 33—New Haven Y. C., Opening Cruise.
May 33—New Haven Y. C., Opening Cruise.
May 39—Outleer Cluy Y. C., Chening Cruise.
May 39—Outleer Cluy Y. C., Opening Cruise.
May 39—Quaker Cluy Y. C., Opening Cruise.
June 4—East River Y. C., Opening Cruise.
June 5—Salem Bay Y. C., Opening Matches.
June 6—Salem Bay Y. C., Opening Matches.
June 6—Salem Bay Y. C., Opening Matches.
June 10—Atlantic Y. C., Ladies' Day,
June 31—New York Y. C., Annual Matches.
June 17—Boston Y. C., Union Race, Dorchester Bay,
June 17—Sewamakar Y. C., Canhist Res.
June 17—Salem Bay Y. C., Spring Matches,
June 18—Outlew City, T. C., Harbor Cruise,
June 21—Quincy Y. C., Second Club Match,
June 21—Merrimack Y. C., Cinb Match,
June 21—Quincy Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 21—Southern Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 21—Southern Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 23—Sast River Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 24—Sast River Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 25—Sast River Y. C., Annual Matches,
June 26—Bast River Y. C., Annual Matches,
July 4—Larchmont Y. C., Annual Matches,
July 4—Plat Y. C., Callenger Forman.
July 4—Larchmont Y. C., Annual Matches,
July 4—Plat Y. C., Callenger Forman.
July 4—Chicago Y. C., Annual Matches,
July 4—Plater May Y. C., Second Club Match,
July 4—Describer Y. C., Annual Open Races,
July 4—Dorchester Y. C., Annual Matches,
July 4—Plater May Y. C., Second Club Matche,
July 4—Quincy Y. C., Club Championship Match, Swampscott.
Aug. 5—10—Quincy Y. C., Third Club Matches,
July 29—Burling C., Champio

MEASUREMENT IN GENERAL.

MEASUREMENT IN GENERAL.

WE reproduce a very well considered article on the subject of measurement, written by Mr. Landseer MncKenzie, A. I. N. A., and which appeared in Honl's Miguzine for May. We join Mr. Mackenzie his belief that the Scawanhaka rule is far from perfect and must be considered only a temporary makeshift in character. But since nearly all rules in verse partake of an empirical nature, being merely patchwork to satisfy temporary conditions as to vested interests, variety of type, etc., the Scawanhaka rule is no worse than others in that respect, while on the whole its tendencies in the American fleet at least, will prove beneficial in encouraging less extravagant, hard, and heavily sporred heats than those produced with length rules as a stinution in the way of promoting the largest bluk on a rules as destination in the way of promoting the largest bluk on a fault, the rule is not perfect nor sound, but compared to existing rules, especially length rules, the change inaugmated is one we are not sorry to see put into general practice for a time at least, Mr. Mackenzie exhibits a mastery of the subject when he deals with the popular length fallacies of late reterrated in a sort of semi-official way by sundry investigating committees of anateurs, to whom the arrhous task has been allotted by their clubs of satisfying classing interests and common sense in some formula acceptable to all. That 'length gives speed' is an absolutely meaningless phrase and often the reverse of the truth is so easily shown by the example of next, figural, and perhaps six times the displacement, and four times the sail area of the gig, that it is really astonshing with what tenacity the superficially grounded cling to such a shadow and overlook the substance in the backerround.

Mr. MacKenzle points out an instance of a shorter and faster form which carries to own lesson, and we are glad to find other thinkers

coming to the same conclusion as ourselves. Length can only "give speed" if an excess implied necessarily a diminution of resistance. Accepting Froutie's well-substantitude conclusions that in the forms resistance is to be asceroed to friction and wave making, it follows resistance is to be asceroed to friction and wave making, it follows resistance is to be asceroed to friction and wave making, it follows resistance of the property flace of material and longer reseal lacking the economic or may flace of material and longer reseal lacking the economic or the property of the property

discuss by covering up the soves instead of removing the ducks returning to Mr. Mackenzie's paper, we note his leading up to a system including a consideration of displacement.

What Mr. Mackenzie's ultimate conclusions will be remains to be seen. So far as he goes his logic is uncontrovertible. Continuing his line of argument and "going bothind the returns" we are led up to measurement by bulk, since the amount of displacement which can be assigned to a vessel may be deemed as varying with the bulk employed. The man dealing with the greatest bulk in his design has increasily the greatest displacement at his disposal. Just what he lacements the greatest displacement at his disposal, Just what he increased the greatest displacement at his disposal, Just what he increased the greatest displacement at his disposal, Just what he increased the greatest displacement at his disposal, Just what he tother elements making up his design, in all of which he should be to the elements in the greatest displacement at his choice. The bulk he is handling in the production of all his elements is the ultimate source upon which he draws, and to compare his this hed labors with those of other near we insist that clear logic demands comparison by the bulk brough the play. Given more bulk and an advantage is at the brough the play. Given more bulk and an advantage is at the bulk brough the play. Given more bulk and an advantage is at the strength of the play of the play of the play displayed the flows of a larger bot ends in being outstripped ex hypothens.

The models in both cases are equally as good, since they are identical in proportions, and the results of a match should place them the since the difference in bulk, this is accomplished in logical sequence. Now models differ in shaps in addition, the application of the rected times' the extent to which one style of mould is faster than the other. But substitute for tais basis a trial by length, and the shock of the first played in the played of the proposal of the played of the p

that should not occur mounted of the two. A lett-immed protecting data of the two creasing and one which Forker and vicious in the effect, darking an occur to meet that the trees. A proceeding without the grave.

Mr. MacKenzie's paper reads as under:

The new Y. K. A rule, though it is distinctly an improvement on its predecessor, lacks the flavor of finality. It has not yet been tried, but evidently, it is very generally regarded as no more than a temporary stopping-stool from the creas absurdity of the old Thames-fore, in the meantime, to cast an eyo to windward now and again, to see what is going on, and to derive a lesson of encouragement or warning from what others do.

The rupid and maintained successes of the Scotch cutter Madge, in America last autumn, seems to have startled the yachting gentlemen of that country, with uncomfortable suddemenss, out of a very religious trust in their method of spreading craft out up in the tup of that country, with uncomfortable suddemenss, out of a very religious trust in their method of spreading craft out up in the tup of that country, with uncomfortable suddemenss, out of a very religious trust in their method of spreading craft out up in the tup of the same in principle as the V. R. A. rule, and not materially different in practice) because the product of length and breadth (which is the same in principle as the V. R. A. rule, and not materially different in practice) permitted the deep stranger to "go through" then with uncommon ease, and moreover, put a premium on her type. They deserve our admiration and respect, that in enangua their rate they have endouvered to meet that type without fear or favor, rather than to protect their own, and dream alty trait is omnipotent.

In the Field of April 1, appeared a very interesting record of what the S. Y. C. has done and their reasons for toting it. Some days after that in the same tourse lay a panaeck for the cvils we grown under. What the S. Y. C. has done and their reasons for the first that in the same tourse lay a pa

fast as another somewhat shorter and wider not having a straight of breadth. The reason is that the shorter vessel has more bulk, and less wave making resistant at the stream of two vessels where the parallelopipedous that the stream dimensions are cubically equal, but the lengths unequal, the stream of the s

there is a microsses in a much greater ration than lenial dimen-ions. They dwelt on this matter because I believe that this notion about length does much harm to the cause of just yacht measurement. But eagin does much harm to the cause of just yacht measurement. But et me hark back. Before adopting this rule 'several others seem to have been dis-

length does much harm to the cause of just yacht measurement. But let me hark batch.

Before adopting this rule 'several others seem to have been discussed.

"First in order came the cubical measurement. This was discarded for the reason that the present desideration is a boat of heavy displacement, and much more freeboard than has been customary. But cubical measurement is directly against such a type."

The season for the adoption of this rise. It think, the rule and logical reason for the adoption of this rise. It think, the rule and logical reason for the adoption of this rise. It think, the rule and logical reason for the adoption of this rise. It think, the rule and logical reason for the adoption of this rise. It think, the rule and logical reason for the adoption of this rise. It think the rule of the same type; and the ground is taken at the outset by this neasurement that all boats are of the same type; and the ground is taken at the outset by this neasurement that all boats are of the same type; while in this club the boats are widely different in type, and length could not be used with fairness to all, a length measurement, and this expression of adverse opinion from a country where it is much used, should do them good.

"Thirdly a dimension rule was broached; but when it was care-tully examined it was found that while depth could be utilized in a small boat, like Madge, with all the balast outside, depth could not be made used of in the same way with a large boat, thus giving "lepth a small boat, like Madge, with all the balast outside, depth could not be made used of in the same way with a large boat, thus giving "lepth a small boat, like Madge is countried to the 14th of the schemer, with all ballast inside. This put an end to taxing beam as a dimension."

If I understand this, the dimensions were discussed separately, I utterly fail to go with this method of reasoning. If it was a three-dimension rule under discussion, the very essence of it is, to take the substance of the very large and the pr

garded as of equal capability, and ought to sail without time allowance."

Assume two boats like these, exactly equal in length, then the difference ence of their sail areas, will be the measure of the difference of their rateings, as both have to be multiplied by the same length. Therefore the "wide and heavily can was sed would" is most taxed. But broadly speaking they may be looked on as "of equal capability." The teachings of the Madge victories seem to be, that whenever there is strength enough of wind to overcome the inertia of the heavy displacement boat, she will sail faster with less, or the same sail. In a strong wind, when they are both neeled over, she will carry the must sail of the two. So that in this case we have the absurdity of the boat which actually can carry only the least sail being taxed for the greater area!

the two. So that it is a carry only the least sail being taxed for the actually can carry only the least sail being taxed for the stability curves of Florinda and Julianar were published in this magazine for April, 1880. By them we may see that at small angles of heel the former has the greatest area of suit; at 25deg, they are equal; and at 35deg, Florinda has reached her maximum, which Julianar does not reach till 70deg or more.

greatest area of sail; at 25deg, they are equal; and at 35deg. Florinda as reached her maximum, which Julianar does not reach till 70des or more.

With such a paramount advantage, it is clear that the exaggerated type which has grown up under the Thames rule, and been supreme ever since, would be supreme still were this rule employed.

The Daily Tetegraph cannot have considered this, or it would not please the supreme of t

will sail faster in a light wind, with the same or less area of sail, than the broad and shallow, as Madge seems to have shown is the case;
When they are the same size by "parallelopipedon measurement," the broad boat has the least actual friction, but the deep has the least compared to her neight. And this subtle influence of weight shows the profound importance of considering it chiefly in measurement. Any measurement not so based is wrong in principle; and dealing with some quality of design in a vessel, as it necessarily must, is no other tana an arbitrary and, therefore, a bad handleap.

I will conclude this attempt to "smooth the way" by quoting the opinion of W. H. White, Esq., Chief Constructor of the Navy, which I was delighted to hear given at a recent meeting of the flat status of the sage Law "Another proposal deserving notice is what may be termed "Parallelopipedon tonnage."

"Another proposal deserving notice is what may be termed "Parallelopipedon tonnage."

"The volume of the parallelopipedon, whose sides are the length extreme, breadth extreme, and mean (or extreme) draught, is to be taken as a basis for tonnage.

It is alleged, for example, that 'box-shape!' vessels would be built, and vessels of decent form handleapped. Further, it is assorted that the evils of the old B. O. M. rule would reappear. I do not think that cliner of these results would follow."

I think it is fair to argue that if such a high authority as Mr. White does not anticipate evil effects to the mercantile marino from the use of such a rule, how much less need we fear it for the Yachting Marine?

DELAWARE YACHTING.

DELAWARE YACHTING.

Editor Forest and Streum:

As the Quaker City Yacht Club's annual regatta this year promises to be the grandest yacht tournament on the Delaware, the mention of these famous calin yachts may not be out of place. The Clara, although not to the "manor born," is one of the neutest lined yachts here, everything harmonizing, and after a close inspection from keel to planksheave we promome are perfect, at least, so for as the dishmaster, one who understands her "nervous" sensitive nature, and yet a few days ago, with her main sheet blocks hauled together almost to the cramping point, she did some splendki salling. The

Minerva, our champion, being larger, overcomes her quick-heeled competitor by power. Yet, believing as I now honestly do, that this content of the content o

LENGTH MEASUREMENT.

LENGTH MEASUREMENT.

It is pleasant to know that Mr. Collin Archer has receited from his former advocacy of length, as we may lafer from an sindorsement of the Seawanhake stability rule. Possibly Mr. at most induced to look with more favor upon a bulk rule when the latter shall have been fully discussed in these columns. At all events, in withdrawing his support from length he has the thunks of all who wish to see model go unfettered. When Mr. Archer rists was led undeclare in favor of length, he supposed the rule yet untried. It would seem that through these columns he has come to recognize the action of the search of the s

BUFFALO YACHT CLUB.

BUFFALO YACHT CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The following officers have been elected for the year: Commodore, J. S. Provoost, yeath Alarm; Vice-Commodore, T. P. Frank, yacut Turk; Secretary, E. P. Field; Treasurer, C. L. Abell; Measurer, A. L. Abel

CUTTERS.

CUTTERS.

Editor Forest and Stream;
Will you be kind enough to inform me why the cutter Murlel did not go South, but went East instead. The writer is unkind enough to think had she gone South, or attempted to do so, and got caught in present northeaster, that the famous cutter would never have been heard of again. Am I right or wrong to the coast. As to the facety wrong. Why the Murlel went East we do not know. Sho have the coast with the coast was to the coast as to the capacities of cutters in rough water, the true coast. As to the capacities of cutters in rough water, the true the registry publications teeming with hard weather passages and the English publications teeming with hard weather passages to turn the ten ton-Murlel against a sea which would send then first to sloops foracle and Fanny home half-wrecked, if they did not drive on to the beech before. We have tried both kinds. As weatherly, able sea boats, cutters are immeasurably superior to boats of shoul hold and flat floor).

DEAD RISE IN CANOES.

DEAD RISE IN GANCES.

Editor Forest and Stream:
In your issue of 20th April is an article under above heading. I have not much to say on the subject at present, as I want to know what I am talking about before I say anything. I have asked soveral "who know," what a Diamond cance is, and they all give it up and request to be asked something easier, something connected with the diagreed of the saked something easier, something connected with the diagreed oblige. The wrong the saked something the second of a Diamond, it would greatly oblige. The wrong is used to be a diagreed to the saked something the

SEAWANHAKA RULE .- In reviewing stability rules, our French SEAWANHAKA RULE.—In reviewing stability rules, our French contemporary Le Yacht has the following: "Yin new measurement of the S. Y. C. will certainly give equitable results for existing boats, but it is to be presumed in spite of the committee's report recommending its adoption, that it will tend to create yachts of bad qualities. In fact, one will be induced to construct nulls offering, its is true, little resistence to propalisin, but at a sacrifice in stability, for by the rule it is found that a compossation is granted for the diminution in stability. The saume as length massurement has produced a new modification in the distribution of the composition of the produced a new modification in the distribution in the latest produce a new modification in the distribution in the latest produce a new modification in the distribution. But it will at all events be an interesting study to follow the development. Let us thank the Seawanhaka Y. C. for having opened a new field of study through the experiences its members will undergo."

through the experiences its membe, s will undergo."

JOURNEYMAN.—The little racing sloop, Journeyman, formerly of the Columbia Yacht Club, now hailing from Stamford, Come, will not be put in commission until late in the season, as her owner, Mr. W. L. Brooks, of the N. Y. V. C., is enjoying a trip through Encope with his bride. The Journeyman has the reputation of being one of the fastest boats of her size-37tt. 9in., having won twenty-four out of twenty-six races in which she entered. Last fall she received a wheel and a new suit of sails by Sawyer, and is now trim and suip-shape in appearance. She is laid up at Stevens' Polat, about caree miles from Stamford.

NEW CUTTER.—W. P. Stephens, of West New Brighton, S. L. has taken the contract to build the new four-ton cutter for Mr. H. W. Eaton, Seawannaka Corintinion V. C., desertined in the two last Issues of this paper. We expect namy similar yachts will be init down in time, as the supercity of 'deep keel boals of the cutter order for effective cruising and life affont is becoming very generally conceeded. Four tons of cutter will go as far as twenty tons of sloop in affording a rational participation in the sport from all points of view.

WAYE OREST.—Mr. E. N. Dickerson, Jr. 8, C. Y. C. has bought the old-time schooner Juniata and re-curistened her as above. She is 17th. over all, 74th. Jin. load line, 18th. Sin. beam, and fit. deep, Has been hauled out at Pleygrass to receive new decks, spars and stituge. As she is, or was, something of a flyer, she may, when in shape and properly tooled, take the starch out of some of the later productions.

OUTSIDE BALLAST.—The San Francisco schooner Chispa is re-ported much improved with her lead keel, and more buoyant than feorer. A gain in speed is also claimed for her. The Nancy D., of tao Cape Ann Y. C., has received an iron keel. The Turk, of Buffalo, is also having a lead keel andded.

also having a lead keel added.

MAGGE—An illustration and description of this famous 15-ton cutter soon to make her appearance in our waters is left over till next week, chanks to old Soil declining to appear from bohind his drizzing vell to photograph the skill of our special artist.

OUTSIDE LEAD.—Says the San Francisco Olympian: "The schooner Aggie is to have a lead Teel at once. Five of the six large schooners in our bay now have outside lead. Forest AND STREAMISTHIK REPINGUE IN SOOM WORK in bohalf of outside ballast."

CUTTERS.—Capt. Geo. Patterson, Cape Ann X. C., has given his yeach Nellis Burkett a regular cutter rif. Sue looks much improved, and her example is likely to be followed in the club.

TRUANT.—Mr. Chas. A. Cheever has ourchased this cloop and will give ber an overhauding. Over all 51ft.; on line 45ft.; beam 15ft.; beam 15

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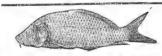
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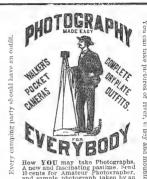
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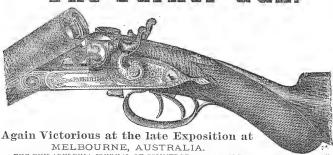
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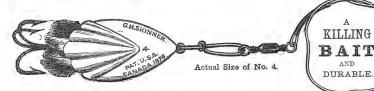
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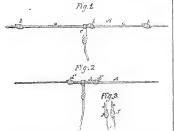
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are to be attached, by which the size of the line
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greatly prolonged, and the doubling of the leader
in the act of looping on such snell greatly facilitated. Heretofore, in looping the upper files of a
cast about a leader of single gut, the latter soon
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in the act of looping on such snell greatly facilitated. Herectore, in looping the upper flies of a cast about a leader of single gut, the latter soon becomes badly chaffed and its enameled surface. In addition to this it is difficult to hold the loop of the leader in the act of looping the snell to it sufficiently firm to easily accomplish the attachment of the fly, as a single piece of gut is no sufficiently rigid. By doubling the thickness of the leader at the point of attachment of the fly avoid these objections. The drawing Fig. 2 is a leader of the leader at the point of attachment of the fly avoid these objections. The drawing Fig. 2 is a leader and in accordance with my invention, while Fig. 3 shows the manner of looping the leader in the act of attaching the fly. In these drawings, 4, Fig. 1, denotes a leader of silkworm gut daspited to the purposes of hy-fishing for trout or bass, and as herefolore made, such leader being composed of several lengths of guthent to the div being looped about the leader, as shown at c. In carrying my invention into practice, I add to the leader 1 and on or more points (according to the number of flies to be used in the east in addition to the stretchers) and additional piece of gut A, which I term a "renforce," thus doubling the body of the leader a such power of the stretchers and the shown in Fig. 2, in which two adjacent ends of two strands of gut are laid side by side and knotted together, as shown at d'd."

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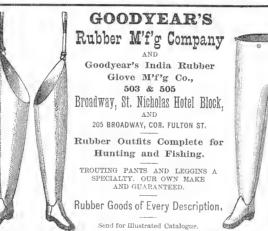
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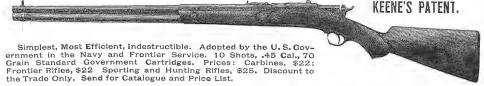
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CONTENTS. SEA AND RIVER FISHING. The Rangeley Lakes. FISHCULTURE. American Fishcultural Associa-

EDITORIAL.

A Sign of the Times.
Match Preparations.
Eorest and Stream E

A Sign of the Times.
Match Preparations.
The Scottsman Tourist.
A Swamp Hunter.
Cheap Trip to the Adirondacks.
Major Joseph Verity.
Natural. Hisrory.
Are their Deed Good or Evil?
The Music of Nature.
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Colorado State Association.
"The Charmed White Deer."
The Charmed White Deer."
The Ruffed Grouse Again.
New York Game Law.
Wet Weather at Cobb's Island.
Shooting Nesting Pigeons.
Beand Invan Fishms.
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"Catting on the St. Marks.
"Catting in Pichts.

interested in the paper.

American Fishcultural Association.
Notes on Oyster Culture,
Report of the New Hampshire
Commission.
THE KENNEL.
The Dog.
Foreman.
Gordon Setters,
Kennel Notes.
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A RIHE Wanted.
Matches and Meetings.
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OUR READERS will confer a favor by sending us the names of such of their friends as are not now among the subscribers of the Forest and Stream, but who would presumably be

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

WE were last week officially informed of the purchase by the Kitty Hawk Club of the Van Slyck property in Currituck county, North Carolina. Mrs. Van Slyck's has been for so many years a resort for Northern sportsmen, that it is probably as well known among those who enjoy fowl shooting as any locality of the kind in the country. have been made in the past to secure these grounds for the use of several well-known shooting clubs, but without success, for the property has been held at a price which was almost prohibitory. The Kitty Hawk Club, however, have now succeeded in securing it, and by this purchase have added much to the value of their already extensive preserves in North Carolina. The estate consists of a considerable number of islands, points and marshes, on which the canvasback, redhead, goose and snipe shooting is excellent, together with a thousand acres of arable upland, plentifully stocked with quail. The buildings on the property are in excellent condition, and will probably be used for the present as club headquarters.

To many of our readers who have been accustomed to make at least one yearly pilgrimage to Van Slyck's, the sale of this property will be unpleasant news, for when one has become accustomed to visiting a shooting place for a number of seasons, it is hard to be obliged to change one's habits, and to have to look up new resorts. Slyck's, however, after having for years enjoyed the reputation of being one of the very best places for fowl on the Atlantic coast, the show shooting ground to which foreigners were taken, is now closed to the general public, who must therefore turn elsewhere for their shooting. We cannot but feel and express a sincere sympathy for those who, by the sale of this famous resort, are thus evicted, as it were; turned away from a spot which has for them so many pleasurable associations, and forced to abandon the well-remembered points and islands, scenes of so many happy

Our supply of game is each year diminishing, because our laws for its protection are imperfect, are not properly en-

forced, and because of the foolish and wanton over-shooting which takes place at all points which are at all accessible. This diminution goes on in a constantly increasing ratio, and hence the shooting grounds which can be easily reached are rapidly being swept bare of birds. This results not less from constant pursuit than from their being killed in great numbers. For fowl are not slow to learn that localities where there is no peace for them even on their feeding grounds must be at once deserted. The knowledge of a good shooting locality, however well guarded, soon spreads, and an area that could accommodate ten shooters is parceled out among a hundred. But there are certain localities where all the conditions of life are favorable to the existence of the birds, places where food is abundant, depth of water favorable, and climatic conditions just what are needed. Such localities may be termed the natural winter resort of the birds, and to such they cling. Hither in countless multitudes they have flocked in the autumn for ages past, and here, with thinned ranks, they still gather at the approach of winter. Such places, properly protected, could be made, as of old, to swarm with fowl. Now that this is coming to be understood, the natural resorts of birds are passing into the control of people who are determined to protect them.

The public shooting grounds are thus every year becoming more and more contracted. People are beginning to realize the fact that the days of fowl shooting will at some time not very distant come to an end, that the increase in the number of those who use the gun, the improvement in arms, the new regions being constantly made accessible by railroads, the continuance of spring shooting, are destroying birds faster than nature can supply the loss. Those who delight in shooting appreciate that a general protective law cannot, in the present state of public sentiment, accomplish for the game the results desired, unless it is backed by private effort and private means, and so we hear every day of the forming of shooting clubs, the purchase or perpetual leasing of desirable grounds, and the stringent and efficient protection of such properties. How many organizations of this description there are in this country it would be hard to say, but it is certain that their number is constantly on the increase. A time will come, and we do not regard it as in the very distant future, when all the available shooting properties on the Atlantic coast will be taken up by private organizations; and when that is done, the interesting question will arise as to what the general sportsman, the non-club member, is to do for his shooting. It is perfectly clear that we cannot, with any color of justice, complain of a man because he desires to preserve the shooting on his own property for himself or his friends. No cry of "monopoly" or "aristocrat" will appeal to the hard common sense of the American people. The shooting clubs have been forced in self-defense to take this action, have been obliged to purchase and preserve land by the increasing scarcity of game, and we all know to what that must be attributed. You cannot eat your cake and have it, too. It cannot be doubted that a wise system of game laws thoroughly enforced and backed by a public sentiment, which would induce each man who shoots to restrain his desire to kill, and to limit himself to a certain number of days' shooting each season, would do much to increase the supply of game, but it is idle to hope for any result of this kind under the existing condition of things.

We may prepare ourselves, therefore, to see the fowl and shore shooting gradually taken up, and when that unhappy end is accomplished, it will be in order for us, like the ingenious correspondent who a week or two since spoke of "beating his dogs and his fishing tackle into plowshares," to fashion—well, say our gunning skiffs and rubber boots into pruning hooks, and devote ourselves on dry land to the pursuit of the ferocious sparrow and the hunting of the night-disturbing grimalkin.

NESTING PIGEONS .- A correspondent asks why it is improper to kill wild pigeons in their breeding season. It is proper, and, in fact, just the right thing to do, if it be expedient to carry on the work of exterminating these birds. The practices and principles advocated by "Backwoodsman" are just those which are responsible for the scarcity of the pigeons he complains of. Pennsylvania is not the only State where wild pigeons were formerly abundant in the fall, and where none are now to be found at that season. The simple reason for this is that the birds have been for years harassed and killed by wholesale in the spring of the year. It is contrary to the teachings of nature and common sense to systematically kill any kind of game in its breeding season. If stock growers should adopt in their business the principles advocated by spring pigeon shooters, they would go into swift and sure bankruptcy-the whole kit of them,

MATCH PREPARATIONS.

TIME is passing on rapidly and we are, at the end of May, without much showing of the American strength in the matter of the International Match. It may be that there is a quantity of practice going on in various quiet corners here and there over the country, but as 1,000-yard ranges are few and far between, we do not give much credence to the stories of preparations in a dozen or more States. On the other side there is an abundance of time for preparation, and besides they have the advantage of the great Wimbledon meeting, where a choice can be made in a few days of as strong a team as Great Britain is likely to produce.

So far as the National Rifle Association has any official information there is next to nothing going on in the way of getting ready to meet the coming visitors. There is an abundance of "private correspondence" flitting back and forth until it would appear that every insignificant letter of inquiry which is sent to the association becomes at once a personal note. The fact remains, however, that our progress is not at all marked. The talk of the guns that were building to do such great work at 1,000 yards seems to have had an outcome only in the bursting of one of the altered weapons in the hands of a contestant at Creedmoor. The best score yet made in the preliminary match at Creedmoor was by a rifle which was used in a similar way before the first International Irish-American Match.

It may be that there is a holding back in certain quarters to see what the chance of victory is, and what opportunity there is of securing a place on the team before aspirations in that direction are acknowledged. Such caution is foolish, since the best men are to go upon the team, and the best can only be singled out after the comparative tests in simultaneous practice. It had been better in some respects if the home or central association had kept itself better posted as to the doings of the men who may be eligible to places on the team. A report from California would be interesting at this time as to what Captain Burns and his men are to do in relation to Massachusetts seems to be holding aloof, while Captain Stetson ought to be at the work of preparation down in Connecticut. New Jersey and Pennsylvania have excellent ranges, readily accessible, and there is no reason why they should not have the placing of some members on the team.

It is about time that something in the way of reports of progress made should begin to come in. We want to see the team a representative one, and not made up from among a limited number of regiments which make Creedmoor their place of practice.

THE OTSEGO LAKE CLAUSE.—The citizens of Cooperstown, New York, have spent much time and money in an effort to restock Otsego Lake with choice fish. There is every reason to believe that these efforts will in a short time be rewarded with a brilliant success, provided the lake can be protected from the ravages of a few selfish men. The people of Cooperstown are almost unanimous in their determination to give the lake this necessary immunity from gill-nets. If a vote of the town should be taken to-day, not fifty out of the 1,100 would vote in favor of the use of gill-nets in the lake at any season. Yet one E. W. Thayer, a hotel proprietor at Otsego Lake, falsely represented to the Sportsmen's Convention at Albany, last March, that the Cooperstown people wanted the privilege of putting gill-nets into their lake in July and August. By his dishonest representations he induced the framers of the proposed new law to insert a clause permitting this use of gill-nets in Otsego Lake. He did this because he wants to serve fish to his hotel guests. It was pure hoggishness on his part, and in direct opposition to the public interest. The people of Cooperstown are very indignant at the thought that by this clause in the proposed law the State of New York shall legislate away their rights to satisfy the outrageous demands of this hotel proprietor. It is to be hoped, now that the facts are known, that this injustice may not be done to the people of Cooperstown and Otsego county. Another clause of the proposed game law permits the shooting of ruffed grouse in Otsego county in August, a time when it is forbidden in every other part of the State. This clause was also introduced because of the false representations of the same party that such was the desire of the sportsmen of that county. On the contrary, not a single sportsman there indorses the measure. They are all opposed to it. It was proposed by Thayer solely in the interests of himself and his pot-hunters. To make it the law would be gross injustice to the reputable citizens of Otsego county.

Dr. J. A. Henshall has just returned from a five months' soiourn in Florida.

THE PROPOSED GAME LAW.—We give elsewhere a synopsis of the open seasons provided by the bill now before the New York Legislature. The bill itself is very long, very complex, and in many of its provisions very unsatisfactory. If passed, it will not in our opinion be much of an improve ment on the present law. The provision specifying that the game protectors appointed by the State shall reside during office in particular counties, where they can do some good, is a wise one. There is much in the bill that is obscure, and, if made a law, liable to defeat the ends which should be attained. We have elsewhere referred to two sections which are grossly unjust to the people of Otsego county, and which should be stricken out of the bill. There are other sections that could be spared to advantage. Section 35, which we give in full, allows too long a market time after the close of the season for the game birds detailed in it. Ten days at most are enough for all the legitimate market demands; the only proper thing to do, in fact, is to stop the sale of game when the season for killing it ends.

OYSTER CULTURE.—We commend to the attention of fishculturists the paper of Professor Ryder on oyster culture, in another part of this journal. After a man has solved problems, they appear easy to others; and of all the problems that have been solved by fishculturists and ended in success, there has been none like that now engaging the attention of Professor Ryder. The minute eggs and embryos, with which he deals, necessitate the finest of filtering material, which immediately clogs with sediment; and he is baffled in his attempts to catch the microscopic embryos and afford them a lodging before they perish. That he will succeed we believe, and also that a triumph in this line will exceed any triumph yet achieved by fishculturists, because the difficulties are greater.

RULES WANTED .- Again and again within a short time past we have received complaints of the difficulty of getting copies of rules for rifle practice from the National Rifle Association. There are many shooting clubs and smaller organizations who adopt the rules and regulations of the N R. A., intending thereby to secure a carefully digested compend of all that relates to the carrying on of matches. It is the duty of a central body such as the N. R. A. claims and strives to be to furnish such a guide, but when the answer is made for months successively that they are "out of print," there is an indication of loose management somewhere.

COLORADO has a State association. This is gratifying intelligence. The gentlemen, whose names we publish as initiating the movement, are well known for their activity in matters pertaining to the best interests of sportsmanship We have the fullest confidence that the Colorado association will be an influential society, and we bespeak for it the sup port of the citizens of the State.

FIRE-HUNTING WOODCOCK .- One of T. B. Thorpe's sketches is descriptive of fire-hunting woodcock in Missis-The plan was to go out at night with a fire pan and kill the birds as they were flushed by the light. It would be interesting to know if this mode of woodcock shooting is practiced at the present day.

FOREST AND STREAM FABLES.

III.-THE UNLUCKY BASS.

ONE day a Bass, feeling somewhat sharp-set for food and Sport, set forth on a trip for both. But it seemed as it there was nothing for him but hunger and disappointment, for search as closely as he would he could not find a minnow, frog, dobson or cray-fish. Even the insects seemed all to have gone to other parts, except one fly that came skimming over the water, and this, dashing his length out of water at, he missed and with shame saw it go buzzing safely across stream. So, unprofitably, he spent the day, and at nightfall turned homeward containing nothing but his empty entrails and his ill-humor. As he sculled along in this unhappy mood he overtook some, and was overtaken by others, of his brethren, and asking of them what luck they had had, all answered that theirs had been no better than his, and in some cases worse except one fellow who declared that he had never had finer sport; but his lank sides belied his big mouth. At this our Bass felt greatly relieved both in mind and stomach, and went home happy though somewhat hungry.

MORAL.

There is no sauce that will so sweeten one's own ill-fortune as the ill-fortune of others.

Camp Hire Hlickerings.

"That reminds me,"

E all sat around the club room after a fair day on the TE all sat around the club room after a fair day on the marshes, when up spoke an old punter: "I saw Mr. M. make the blankdest longest shot, to-day, I ever saw. If te shot from Peach Orehard, while the duck was over Cow Island" (290 yards).

This, of course, was received with astonishment, which was pictured, open-mouthed, on every face. Finally, some one said, rather timidly: "W-e-ll, did he kill the duck?"

"Oh, blank no," said the man, "he never touched the duck."

The fearful strain was relaxed. No-Name,

["No-Name" says: "Why cannot we have a column of
short, pithy stories, jokes and incidents in our sporting life? There are, of course, hundreds of them, if they could only he drawn out. I think that the boys would 'chip in' all over the country." Who is next?]

The Sportsman Tourist.

A SWAMP HUNTER.

BY A. MULE.

A WAY down in Mississippi, in the recesses of the great swamp, lived a great man. Great because success is the only criterion of ment, and he succeeded in all he undertook. There, many years ago, had he bought a hundred or so acres of land, and there, upon the banks of a beautiful bayou, had he pitched his eabin, cleared space enough to furnish corn and pumpkins, and commenced a long war to the knife upon the game around him in the mighty woods and dense cancebrakes.

knife upon the game around him in the mighty woods and dense canebrakes.

Like himself, his wife had but few artificial wants. The 'patch,' only half-cultivated, yielded bread, vegetables, and cotton enough for coffee and tobacco; the busy loom of the good housewife supplied the clothes necessary, while the woods furnished fruits, meat and skins. Here, then, have they lived for forty years in health and peace. What more can man have to make him happy!

Our friend is no holiday sportsman—he does not dress so neat nor smell so sweet as a waiting gentlewoman—but a stalwart frame of six feet, muscles thin but hard as iron, a keen hawk-eye, and the ruddy check of perfect health complete the picture of a thoroughbred swamp hunter.

But though he has killed, of course, thousands of deer, wolves, and wildeats, and trapped other thousands of ofters, beavers, minks, and coons, yet these are but trifies light as air, serving to fill up an idle day or to send for barter to the Landing. His real business is bear hunting, for in this way he provides his "meat."

Now, bear hunting may be fun to some men, but it is cer-

beavers, minks, and coons, yet these are but truites ngmt us, air, serving to fill up an idle day or to send for barter to the Landing. His real business is bear hunting, for in this way he provides his "meat."

Now, bear hunting may be fun to some men, but it is certainly death to many dogs; hence, upon riding up to his comfortable and neat cabin, a wilderness of dogs, "both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound," rush headlong upon the traveler, each yelling his best and seemingly frautic with desire to "claw up" the stranger at once. It is plain to see that Shelby Me——raises his own dogs.

Of course he is hospitable to excess, and nothing pleases him more than a visit from a friend in any senson, but especially in "bar time." Often, though, he will load up his horse with necessary articles, blow up his dogs, and be off on a camp hunt by himself for a week. These trips always result in plenty of meat; and it requires several loads to bring home the results of his solitary campaign.

Bear hunting in the swamp has been too often described to repeat the details here. Every man, however, has certain ways of doing some things. The "personal equation" belongs also to bear hunting. Hunting so much by himself, Shelb, has not much relaince upon the system of stands. To head off the game, to divine its course and watch its coming, and finally, when the despairing beast has turned to bay, to dash through briars, vines, cane, and the thousand difficulties of the swamp with a startling velocity and determination—this is his practice.

the swamp with a starting velocity and determination—this is his practice.

He knows his entire section of country better than any book, and every bayou, brake, pass, and ridge is as familiar to him as his own fields. Consequently he has a tremendous advantage to begin with. His weapons are the army revolver and long bear knife; a gun would be both heavy and awkward in the canebrakes.

Biding into the woods of the head of his miscellanguage.

awkward in the canebrakes. Riding into the woods at the head of his miscellaneous pack, which soon disperses on all sides, he listens for the voices of a few steady old start-dogs. These he has trained so they only open on bears, and very rarely deceive him. As soon as their deep notes give warning of a seent, the whole pack make for them, well knowing the character of the veterans. When the "burst" tells that the game is afoot and away, he takes out a map of his own make, and with a pocket-compass carefully notes the probable course of the chase, and, as a scaman would say, "takes his departure." To this sort of coolness and science is due his great success as a bear hunter.

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Once fairly started before old Shelb, and his wild pack

chase, and, as a seaman would say, "takes his departure." To this sort of coolness and science is due his great success as a bear hunter.

Once fairly started before old Shelb, and his wild pack, there are few things will save that bear. Through mud, water, cane—every obstacle—on horseback, on foot, or even on hands and knees, he follows the panting beast to the final bay of desperation and death. Once he crawled two miles on all fours through a brake after a bear, and, as he told me, "had to lap water like a dog as he crawled through it."

One time there was a great deer drive gotten up, and one of the party was a city greenhorn. While engaged deep in the drive, Shelb, suddenly broke away and struck off like a quarter-horse for a mile. It seems he thought be heard a bear killing a call'; but it proved to be the green one trying to blow his horn! Old hunters will appreciate this.

Shelb, had a brother-in-law who was deaf and dumb. He paid the old fellow a visit, and was anxious to join in a bear hunt. Of course this was like falling off a log in that neighborhood, and next morning they started. After a long chase the bear was brought to bay in a very dense thicket of bamboo and cane. Of course, seeing was impossible, but all the sounds of a terrific fight came out of the dense mass, and the dogs were evidently getting the worst of it in such close quarters. The only possible entrance was where the dogs and bear had left behind them a sort of tunnel about a foot wide and two long. So Shelby took the deaf man's slate and directed him to shove at his (Shelby's) legs, and thus push him through the tunnel But on getting his head through, he discovered that the bear had killed all but two of the dogs. These were lying whipped under the cane, and the old he, with savage eyes, was anxiously awaiting the appearance of his new foe. Shelby now wished to retreat, and yelled to his pusher to pull him out. But alas! devoted to duty, the deaf and dumb strained every nerve to push his charge through the lole. In vain the hunte

This will seem odd to those persons who consider the great Mississippi bottom as practically one vast snake pasture; but there are many facts to take the edge from the wonder that a man afraid of snakes should live there. In the first place, where both parties are anxious to avoid each other; it is easily done, and snakes are as afraid of us, as we of them, while in point of fact there are not so many snakes here as our Northern friends suppose. The writer has lived all his life in the Southern States, and almost constantly engaged in jursuit of game, yet has never seen a rattlesnake alive in the woods. Not that snakes are absent, but they are not so abundant that one can be seen at an hour's notice.

But the old hunter fairly shuddered when he saw a snake, and would leave his kuife sticking in a bear in order to destroy one of the reptiles.

On one occasion his dogs had treed something at a distance, and on coming up he found it to be a large wild cat. The tree was not tall, but had a thick cluster of leaves near the top, from which the demoniac face of the cat looked out upon his enemies below.

top, from which the demonate face of the cat looked out upon his enemies below.

Wishing to get a better shot, the old man was moving around the tree with eyes fixed upon the cat, when he suddenly felt his legs gripped with a band of steel, and looking down, saw that he had stepped upon a large blacksnake, which had coiled around both legs just below the knees! The man fainted and fell, but the last thing his failing senses saw was the cat leaping on him from the tree in a paroxysm of fury! of fury! Was ever such a fix?

of fury!
Was ever such a fix?
When he recovered, he was alone; the dogs had run the cat away, the saake had uncoiled and gladly slipped off; and of the adventure nothing remained worse than a sickness at the stomach and greater fear of snakes than ever, "Befo' the walh' the old man had a nigger that came nearer owning his master than otherwise; and Jack never got a thrashing but once. The bears had been making sharp raids into Shelby's patch of "roastin' years," and he resolved to watch for them. Just before dawn he placed Jack at a corner of the fence, with strict injunctions not to stir a foot until his master returned. In the meantime, Shelby crept well into the field and sat down among the corn. Just as the gray dawn began to lighten the fog, he heard a rustle among the green blades, and saw a large, dark mass moving stealthily by him. Hastily bringing his gun up, he fired, and bagged his unlucky nigger, who howled to the world to save him. Fortunately, the charge had missed in the dim light, and the man was no worse than scared. But while Shelby was equally frightened, he was also enraged, and baring the unlucky nigger he gave him all he would bear.

A CHEAP TRIP TO THE ADIRONDACKS.

A CHEAP TRIP TO THE ADIRONDACKS.

INTENDING to spend two weeks in visiting some of the beautiful rivers and lakes of the Adirondacks, your correspondent made his way to Saratoga, which he left at 9, 15 A. After traveling by rail through a very uninteresting country, for about an hour, we had a good view of the Hudson, the left bank of which we followed for about twenty miles, till we saw it as the merest creek. Before the starting of the stage that was to convey us from North Creek to Blue Mountain Lake, we had an hour for dinner, which can be obtained for 75 cents at a little hotel opposite the railroad depot. As there was a large number of passengers, some had to be conveyed on "buck-boards," which is said to be much the easiest mode of riding, while the stage company's gentlemanly superintendent, Mr. R. B. Scarrett, determined to drive the coach himself. I, however, to secure an extended view of the conntry, had engaged a top seat; and as I found Mr. Scarrett willing to answer any number of questions, and anxious to make the trip a pleasant one, was very glad that I had done so. While crossing one of the ranges of foot hills, the horses had "some heavy pulling:" but once on the other side, we had a splendid view of the great peaks, Mount Marcy, Blue Mountain, etc. At Jackson's Hotel we changed our stage for a lighter one, and entered the great North Woods, that stretch away in one vast wilderness to the St. Lawrence. Between Jackson's and Blue Mountain Lake, not a single house is to be seen. Even the log "camps" are not inhabited. It soon grew dark, and on coming to a turn in the road we found that it lay through a portion of the forest that was on fire. The flames were all around us; but having seen that our driver was careful and knew his business well, we took it quietly and passed in safety on. Before reaching Blue Mountain the road were that throughout this region. I found the charges were nearly the same; \$10 per week, \$2 per day, or 50 cents for single ments, well cooked, well singular the reacher wit

enter civilization" by the Saranac Lukes instead.

On Monday morning I hoisted my sail and took a trip round the lake, wondering as I went if any of the Adirondack lakes could afford finer scenery than that. With the exception of Lake Placid in the north, which I shall speak of later, I have not seen any one that I admire as much. It is surrounded by mountains, and so dotted, here and there, with islands, that altogether the picture presented is very beautiful indeed. One of the prettiest of the islands is owned by a Mr. Thatcher, of Albany, who has built a charming log cottage, boat-house, etc., and as it is covered with tall pine timber, it strikes one as a perfect little paradise. There is but

one drawback-a serious one to sportsmen-there is no

one drawback—a serious one to sportsmen—there is no fishing.

On Monday afternoon, with a companion, I climbed Blue Mountain, 3,762 feet above tide. The upward path is good, though in some places pretty steep. After a walk of three and a half miles, during which I shot a fine partridge, we reached the top. It is an isolated peak, and when we had climbed up a dead tree, on which cross-pieces had been nailed, what a glorious prospect met our gaze! Far to the west, beyond the Eagle and Utowana lakes, lay the fair "Queen of the Adirondacks," Racquet Lake, looking in the brilliant light of the setting sun like a sea of molten gold, while to the north, almost under my feet, was the inlet of Long Lake, and in the distance Tupper's Lake; but turn which way I might, no "clearings" could be seen—there was only the great pine forest, dark and gloomy, stretching far as

which way I might, no "clearings" could be seen—there was only the great pine forest, dark and gloomy, stretching far as the eye could reach. I began to feel less disposed to continue my journey alone than I had done before. As it was growing dark we did not visit the east "outlook," though it is said to afford the threst view.

On Tuesday morning I left Blue Mountain Lake for the Racquet, and, as there was a fair wind, made very good time in sailing through Eagle and Utowana lakes. Eagle Lake, though only one mile in length, is very pretty. It has one farmliouse and some cleared land upon its northern shore, but that is all. Utowana Lake is three miles long, but entirely surrounded by forests. About a granter of a will shore, but that is all. Utowama Lake is three miles long, but entirely surrounded by forests. About a quarter of a mile down the outlet is a large dam, which has raised the water so that the little steamers owned by Dr. Durant can pass from one lake to the other. They form a regular line, and carry passengers from Bhe Mountain to the dam. Thence wagons take them about three-quarters of a mile to the wharf of the Racquet Lake steamer on the Marian River. Boats are carried over for 50 cents apiece. The Marian River is the largest feeder of the Racquet. Before the advent of steam, deer were often seen upon its banks; a few were seen from the steamer's deek this summer; but such a thing is by no means common now. In a direct line the river is hardly three miles long, but its course is so winding that it is five miles in length. Were it not for the travel, the deer hunting means common now. In a direct line the river is hardly three miles long, but its course is so winding that it is five miles in length. Were it not for the travel, the deer hunting would be very fine. The forest is so dense that even on the little steamer the trip is very pleasant. I entered the Racquet about 5 P. M., and made direct for Bennett's house, where I, too, found the entertainment "thoroughly satisfactory." Being adjacent to some good hunting grounds and exceedingly pretty withal, it has become a place of great resort; its bass fishing especialty is excellent. On Wednesday morning I walked across the point to the summer residence of Dr. Durant, which consists of several los houses

resort; its bass fishing especially is excellent. On Wednesday morning I walked across the point to the summer residence of Dr. Durant, which consists of several log houses, well built and handsomely furnished. During the afternoon I sailed over to an island lying between Bennett's and Osprey Island on which a pretty little Episcopal church has recently been creeted. It was consecrated Sept. 12, 1880, and I was told that, when the bell began to ring, there was instead of horses and carriages coming down a road, any number of little row boats making for the island from every quarter.

On Thursday at 7 P. M. I set sail for the lower end of the Racquet. Near the end of the lake I accidentally ran onto a sunken rock, and, as the wind was pretty fresh, my rudder was torn from its fastenings, and I was compelled to steer by an oar for the remainder of my little voyage.

I now come to the really troublesome part of my trip. The only way of reaching Forked Lake was by a half-mile carry and the steamboat landing and Leavitt's Hotel on "the Forked;" and being alone was compelled to carry my boat over on my back, and take two extra trips for my baggage. This as it proved was my way of getting over every carry. Having put my boat on Forked Lake there are three "carries," one of two miles and the others about half a mile each in length. It was nearly 3 P. M. when I began what proved to be a long, tedious tramp; for by the time I had taken overwhing over I had walked to make and it outlet, between which and the inlet of Long Lake there are three "carries," one of two miles and the others about half a mile each in length. It was nearly 3 P. M. when I began what proved to be a long, tedious tramp; for by the time I had taken everything over I had walked ten miles, and it was six o'clock. On my way I met three gentlemen with their guides, and almost envied them the comfort of having to make one trip only. After stowing my baggage in my boat, I rowed down the Racquet River for about a mile to Ruttermilk Ealls where the second carry begins hut it soon Buttermilk Falls, where the second carry begins, but it soon became dark; and as the forest through which I had to pass was on fire, I veluctantly turned my boat up stream to a little island that I had passed and resolved to spend the night on

that.

I therefore dragged my boat ashore, fastened the canvas deck in its place, covered the whole with the sail, crawled inside and made myself comfortable, much to the displeasure of a host of hungry mosquitoes, who missed a good meal thereby. They, however, sang in full chorus till I fell quietly asleep, and for aught I know a good while after. Next morning I caught some fine trout, which I cooked on embers left by the fire which had just swept through the forest, which I had avoided the night before. During the morning I saw great numbers of my little friends, the red squirrels, that were scampering and chattering in every direction round me. Certainly no one need starve there. I passed over the other two carries in safety; but not without emphasizing a mental resolution to avoid all carries alone in future. It was with a sense of great relief that I sailed out into Long Lake, and saw farm houses and cleared land once more. It is a beautiful sheet of water, about fourteen miles in length, reminding one of the Hudson with its hilly shores; and when, after passing Kellogg's Hotel at Long Lake village, I had a distant view of Mount Seward, I could easily imagine that I was above Poughkeepsie, looking at the Catskills.

While still some distance from the Island House, at the I therefore dragged my boat ashore, fastened the canvas

While still some distance from the Island House, at the While still some distance from the Island House, at the lower end of the lake, I was overtaken by a thunder storm, and night coming on soon after, I was left in total darkness in the middle of the lake; but the good hotel keeper, having seen me in the distance, put "a light in the window for me," and so guided me to the house. After a wonderful supper of pickerel and venison I turned in, feeling well satisfied with my day's work, and especially with its cheerful ending. The next morning all traces of the storm had disappeared; and after breakfast I sailed one mile to the outlet, and continued my journey down the Racquet River. Pretty soon I came across a hunting party in four boats, run on the shore some distance from each other. They begged me to go care-I came across a hunting party in four boats, run on the shore some distance from each other. They begged me to go carefully and keep my gun "handy," as their dogs were running deer. While they were speaking, I heard the distant cry of hounds, and felt sorely tempted to accept their invitation and join the sport; but I was anxious to reach the Saranacs that evening, so kept on my way. Soon after I heard a rifle shot up the river, which I suppose meant a dead deer. About eleven, I came to Johnson's carry opposite a burnt knoll, and had my boat taken over on a sled. Sportsmen could take their boats over on their own backs if they chose; but as the carry is a mile and a half round the rapids and Racquet

Falls twenty-five feet high, they generally prefer to pay down the cash instead. On the way over I fell into conversation with the boy that drove the horse and with Mother Johnson's

with the boy that drove the horse and with Mother Johnson's grandson—a nice little fellow about eight years old.

They told me they carried over from fifty to 100 boats per week at a charge of \$1.50 each to sportsmen, and \$1.00 to guides, making a snug little income for the backwoods. The farm house, since Mother Johnson's death, has been occupied by a married daughter and family. It has no owagon road whatever to the outside world; the only way of reaching the village being by a boat ride of seventeen miles, while the nearest neighbor is seven miles the other way. Should any of the family become seriously ill, I fear the doctor might find him dead, if not buried, on his arrival. A little further down I caucht a very large pickerel, and am doctor might and him dead, it not buried, on his arrival. A little further down I caught a very large pickerel, and am told there are a great many in several parts of the river, as well as at the head of Long Lake. I was delighted with the beauty of the forest that lined its banks, with occasionally a lovely natural meadow, that almost made me look for a farm house, though I knew that I was far from anything of the

house, though I know that I was fur from anything of the kind.

After a tedious row I reached Calkins' house, from which a very good view of the upper Saranac Lake can be obtained. On Sunday morning, sailed two miles to Bartlett's house, where there is a short carry to Round Lake Inlet. Here I took a young man on board, and with him sailed down the Saranac River to the lower Saranac Lake. I reached Martin's, at the upper end of the lake, about 2 P. M., having sailed about 100 miles since leaving Blue Mountain. Here I packed my boat in its canvas trunk, and expressed it to Plattsburg, while I prepared for a tramp of sixty miles to Lake Champlain. Next morning I walked to the Ray Brook House, and in the brook which runs through the property and is free to all the guests, I caught thirteen big fellows in less than an hour. Several of them weighed a pound and a half. I never saw such trout fishing in my life. The fly would hardly touch the water before a hungry fish would seize it. At dinner I was agreeably surprised to find Mr. S. B. Mills, the well-known planist, who was preparing to try his luck in the brook. Near the post office, six miles off, I witnessed a sunset, that with the light and shade on Mount Whiteface and the great range was magnificent indeed. Next morning I walked to "old John Brown's grave," saw "the stone he loved so well," and listened to the widely different opinions which the country people expressed respecting him. Some called him "an old fanatic," while others praised him highly. About 9 I reached Lake Placid, climbed a hill near by—a signal service station, and looking toward Mount Whiteface had a view of lake and mountain that I shall never forget. Lake Placid is five miles long, and contains two large islands.

During the summer season the pretty little steamer Mattie that I shall never forget. Lake Placid is five miles long, and contains two large islands.

During the summer season the pretty little steamer Mattie

and contains two large islands.

During the summer season the pretty little steamer Mattle makes regular trips. At the other end of the lake I took a trail three miles long to the summit; the first two miles I walked in three-quarters of an hour, but the last took me full two and a half hours. I should not advise ladies to attempt it, for the ascent becomes almost perpendicular as you approach the top. The pines that are so large at the foot keep dwindling down to little bushes, till for the last 300 feet, there is nothing but the bare, bleak rock. The mountain, being cone-shaped, the view is probably the finest in the State. On a clear day the St. Lawrence, eighty miles distant, is distinctly to be seen; eastward, over Lake Champlain the White Mountains are visible; while to the south and west are the great Adirondack peaks and part of the Luke region. When I reached the summit I found three boys who had ascended the Wilmington trail which, though six and a half miles long, is much the casiest way, the path being so good that horses can be used to make the trip. A trail from French's Hotel is about the same in length; but not, they told me, by any means as good. Near the summit were plenty of huckleberries, and on the way down, the boys shot two nice partridges. I spent the night near Wilmington with a most hospitable farmer; visited Ausable Chasm the next day, then took the train to Plattsburg, went on to Montreal, and thence returned to New York, delighted with my journey as a whole.

next day, then took the train to the work, delighted with my treal, and thence returned to New York, delighted with my journey as a whole.

I might here offer a few suggestions to young men who think of spending a week or two in the wilderness. If two or more wish to visit the Lake region, they would do well to buy an excursion ticket from New York via the Albany or Troy steamer to North Creek for \$10. Stage fare from North Creek to Blue Mountain and return, \$5; ten meals between New York and Blue Mountain and return, \$5; use of rowboat for two weeks, \$6; if divided between two, \$3 each; rations for each man for ten days, ten pounds of hard tack, two pounds of butter in tin pail, two pounds of salt pork, one can of preserved corned beef, one of condensed nilk, coffee, sugar, salt, pepper, bottle of pickles, tin plate, pail, cup, and a wire broiler, \$4; powder, shot, two dozen musket balls to use in shotgun for deer, \$1.50; "Stoddart's Adirondack Guide," twenty-five cents; map, \$1; pocket compass, forty cents. Total, \$30,15. With a good dog, you will ind deer enough near the Fulton chain of lakes, or Little Tupper's Lake. If you have a good "bump" for locality, Adirondack Guide," twenty-five cents; map, \$1; pocket compass, forty cents. Total, \$30.15. With a good dog, you will find deer enough near the Fulton chain of lakes, or Little Tupper's Lake. If you have a good "bump" for locality, you won't get lost; if you have not, don't trust yourself, but hire a guide at \$3 per day, who will furnish a boat for three persons; the extra expense for each, after deducting the \$3 saved in boat hire, will be \$12. Buy all provisions, except butter, in New York. Pack them with rubber coat and blanket, warm underclothing, etc., in a large valise. Take a shawl strap along. Should you wish to visit the mountain, buy an excursion ticket from New York to Westport via steamer and Delaware and Fudson Canal Company's steamer and Delaware and Hudson Canal Company via steamer and Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroad, \$10,80; stage to Keene's Flats and return, \$5. Obtain a haversack and fill it with provisions. A five mile walk will bring you to the Ausable Pond, where you can build a good "camp" and make your headquarters. Thence you can make delightful excursions in every direction.

FISH PARASITES.—Warren County, N. Y.—It has been quite a mystery for years to know what are destroying the fish in several ponds and streams among the Adirondacks. Last summer I investigated the matter. I found several thousand dead fish, and on opening them I found something like a leech wound around the stomach of each one, and in some there were as many as six, tied into knots around the intestines so as to stop all circulation, and causing death. They are white and look like fat with a line through the center like a vein; they are from two to six inches long, and from an eighth to half an inch wide, and from one-thirty-second to one-eighth of an inch thick. After being taken out they will live from four to ten hours. The greatest mystery to me is that they are outside the gut and greatest mystery to me is that they are outside the gut and inside the fish. The question is how do they get there?—ANDREW LACKEY,

MAJOR JOSEPH VERITY.

WHEN game became scarce in the region where I was WHEN game became searce in the region where I was born, I used to make frequent and extended trivs into Adironda, a wilderness which has been made famous by the exploits of a divine whom I have often met there and hunted with. I remember very well having a cance race with him across a certain lake, in which neither of our light craft touched the water once in ten rods. Modesty forbids my declaring which of us won, but my clerical friend gave me credit for being almost the best paddler he ever saw. We had another trial of skill in running up the Phantom Falls, when, as we were abreast, he got the better of me in a rather unfair way, by taking hold of the tail of a big trout which was just then scaling the cataract. I think be tearned this trick of his favorite guide, who was accustomed to catching deer in this way. My reverend friend was very expert with the rifle and no less so with the long bow, which he would draw with any man I ever saw. He prided himself on his skill as an angler, and I once saw him give a trout the butt in a very effective manner. He was casting from a beat and hooked a big fellow, which somehow, after bending the rod into a double circle, got behind him, when he made a vigorous pull, and the fish as it came out of the water, struck him a span below the hinder suspender buttons and fell stunned into the boat.

ons pull, and the fish as it came out of the water, struck him a span below the hinder suspender buttons and fell stunned into the boat.

Speaking of fishing reminds me of an incident of my salmon fishing when by invitation I was enjoying that sport with my friend, the Earl of Brouncrow in the waters of the Restigouche. I had hooked an enormous tish, and followed him in his mad run down stream, over boulders and in the stream sometimes up to my chin, when at last I brought him up to the shore of a deep, wide pool, with my rod upright and the salmon almost at my feet. He then started on a fierce rush straight across the pool, and I, grown very desperate, jumped astride his tail and bore upward and backward upon him with all the strength my tackle would bear. But it had next to no effect as to checking the tremendous speed, and he strack and grounded upon the further shore, which was shoal, with such force that I was thrown over his head and the tree-tops so far into the woods, and was so stunned by the fall, that when I recovered my senses and got back to him, he was quite spoiled, for the weather was very hot. However, I was somewhat compensated for the loss of the fish by finding five others so gorged upon his carcass that I captured them all as easily as one would pick up a nest of young field mice.

I had once a rather singular adventure with panthers in Adironda. I had followed two of these animals for a week without being able to get a shot at them, when at last I came suddenly upon them in a windfall, lying fast asleep; in fact, so exhausted were they that they seemed to be in a sort of lethargy. Close to them was a stout tree, the top of which was bent to the earth by a larger one which had fallen upon it. Across the bent tree I tied their tails together firmly with a thong of leatherwood bark, and then with my hatchet cut the top of the tree free, when the two beasts were suddenly hoisted aloft, and as suddenly awakened, and then began such a cat-clawing and catterwauling as I doubt was never seen or he

batants. At last the sounds grew fainter, then censed, and when the fur had settled. I saw that there were only the two tails with some shreds of skin attached, left hanging to the tree, and these tails were all that I had to show for my week's tramp.

I had many adventures with bears, among which I remember distinctly one when an old she bear with cubs chased me around a monster tree some flitten feet in drameter. I found it impossible to get a shot at her 'fill I gave my gun a smart blow against the tree and bear it so that it conformed to the curve of the tree's circumference. Then I fired low, and on my next circuit found the bear dead, shot through from end to end. But the ball kept flying round the tree and whistled twice past my head as 1 stooped over the bear, when I crawled out of its range on my 'hands and knees. I do not know how long it range on my 'hands and knees, I do not know how long it might have kep's on its circular course if the bear had not come up to smift his dead mate, when it lodged in him and Kided him. These was the only time that I ever killed two bears with one bullet.

I am reminded by this of an encounter which I once had with another she bear near my own house. I set out on foot one morning in spring to cell on my friend, the Governor of our State, who lived some five miles away on the other side of the mountain. The Governor prided himself much on the excellence of his kitchen garden, and greatly desired a certain kind of bean, which, though of no more than ordinary size when dried, would so swell in cooking that a half dozen of them would furnish a meal for a bearty man. As it providentially happened I carried alone a pocket full of these to give him. I took a light fowling piece and some small shot, thinking I might secure some specimens of migratory birds, then on their way to the north, but never dreaming of seeing anything nore formidable than a wood-cock. Suddenly as I was wending my careless way along the woodland path, a huge and vicious she bear rushed out of the fores

Matural History.

ARE THEIR DEEDS GOOD OR EVIL?

CINCINNATI, O., May 5, 1882.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Notes have recently appeared in the papers, alluding to the destruction of game by hawks and owls, and accounts have been given of the work done by associations formed for the destruction of these birds. It appears to be taken for granted that they do great injury to our game without

have been given of the work done by associations formed for the destruction of these birds. It appears to be taken for granted that they do great injury to our game without rendering any service in return. The following, taken from the Cincinnati Daily Gazetle, bears on this point:

"Mr. John W. Shorten then read a paper on "The Relation of Our Rapacious Birds to Agriculture." He referred to the fact that the County Commissioners had offered a reward for 'hawks' scalps,' and went on to state that all ornithologists were agreed that food of hawks and owls consisted more of small animals than small birds and that, instead of being a nuisance and so destructive, they were invaluable in keeping down the numbers of field mice, moles, rats and other small animals of the fields. Letters were read from Dr. Elliott Coues and Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of Washington, in which they stated positively their conviction that birds of prey, commonly considered injurious, were in fact very beneficial to agriculture. In a discussion which followed, Dr. Langdon, Mr. Mickleborough, Dr. Thrasher and Mr. Wm. H. Fisher stated facts corroborative of Mr. Shorten's paper, and it seems to have been the exception rather than the rule to find the remains of birds in the stomachs of hawks and owls. The paper was referred to the Publishing Committee."

stomachs of hawks and owls. The paper was referred to the Publishing Committee."

Perhaps, after all, hawks and owls are not such deadly enemics to quail and other birds as has been supposed. It would be an easy matter to examine the contents of the stomachs of every one killed, and at the close of the year look over the record made, and a number of such reports published in your paper would throw much light on

Gulject.

[Our correspondent's suggestion is an admirable one, and we should very much like to see it carried out. The value to science of such a record, if properly kept, would be very great. Who will undertake to keep one for a year?]

THE MUSIC OF NATURE. Our Wood Thrushes.

BY B. HORSFORD, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

 \mathbf{W}^{E} desire not the prostration of science, but would strip from it the robe of omniscience, improperly assumed, and

That cold, repulsive skeleton anew would dress.

Then warm it into life and loveliness.

There is not a branch of natural history in which "probablines" takes as wild a variety of the control of the contro There is not a branch of natural history in which "probabilities" take so wide a range as in ornithology, nor one in which the term works such confusion and uncertainty. One man bolts for Florida in the winter, and we are treated to a volume on the birds of that region, out of the breeding season, when food, habits and color are not true for the season.

volume on the birds of that region, out of the breeding season, when food, habits and color are not true for the season of incubation; unother describes northern birds in their southern migrations, and travels wide of addition to human knowledge for the same reason.

It is certainly desirable with this opening season of birds to confirm what is in this paper assumed, if correct, or to confute the same, if erroneous; in any case, to obtain a report from the range of Northern States of any facts which may be gathered by readers of FOREST AND STREAM in regard to these birds. As the matter now stands, there are not three birds in existence on which ornithologists have spent so much time and labor without making one step in advance. Each writer has settled the thrush question forever (in his own mind), while the controversy unfortunately breaks out again the next day as "new varieties" are discovered. Taking advantage of a hull in the discussions, I ask pardon for offering an "opinion," founded on more than half a century of their intimate acquaintance. To do this understandingly I must "dean the board" (a measure justice demands), discarding the long list of synonyms, with the descriptions, which are simply a catalogue of "observations," of which the student will only understand less as he reads more.

of which the student will only understand less as he reads more.

Thave in my possession three wood thrushes whose life and song closed at the same instant, but I am not able to assign the true original name to either, nor have I found a man who could with any authority do so; the reason is that, when together, the description of one applies equally well to the others. The acknowledged variation in length and alar extent is greater in each than they vary from each other. The arrow points on one may be more clearly defined, on a lighter ground, the rump and tail more rufous in color but substantially the same, while the shade of olive from light to dark affords a wide range, in which young ambition has wrought wonders, as two late "discoveries" show. Painful research, some years since, made out a few grayish feathers on the check of one, that the others did not seem to possess; it raised a long controversy of words, in which each party was convinced, each victorious; while the real question at issue, the existence of such a bird, or whether each held the same or a different bird, was left darker than before.

However closely allied these birds may be, twin brothers, seemingly, we yet believe there is marked diversity of habit,

seemingly, we be believe inter is marked unvesity of many, which must be considered under the designations of No. 1, No. 2, No. 3.

No. 1, pulest in marking, and hence comes Tawney Thrush, builds her nest on a stump or tussock twelve to eighteen inches from the ground; is found mostly in low, damp covers, among the willows near the water; on being disturbed flies a few feet, but never alights on the top of a tree

these birds hop alike, fly alike, feed alike, and are so nearly of the same shade of color that only an expert detects a of the same shade of co

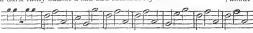
difference except in hand.

The main question therefore remains. Is there not some mark or token by which these birds can be distinguished by common observation from each other, a consummation most desirable, and which ornithology, with Gunter scale and microscope, has failed to reach.

With strong conviction that there is such a distinguishing character, let us examine their powers of song, not by comparison with the notes of other birds, for as songsters they stand alone, but placing them side by side and judging of them on their personal merits only.



This bird you see runs up, then down the scale and repeat, then the same, making the upper turn a semitone lower. It is a perfect quiver of clear, distinct notes, and most likely from habits, and surroundings of the species takes on during a dark rainy sunset a sad and melancholy character.



SONG OF NO. 2.

No. 2 sings three loud and clear notes, and at intervals repeats, changing from Major to Minor, then returning to Major, then breaking off to a shure-re or gutteral, with an occasional wut-wut, wut-wut in the intervals. This bird never sings at rest, but three notes, then hopping along the branch; three notes, then flitting to a branch more distant; branch; three notes, then fitting to a orance more custant; three notes, then perhaps to another tree; repeats again and again the simple melody which can never be mistaken for another bird. The Minor and guttural bars may vary slightly, but the Major bars do not. Under any other conditions this repetition would become wearisome, but such is the purity and sweetness of tone of this bird's song that one may listen to it for hours and regret its close, and welcome explicit to hour it again.

may insten to it for noise and regret its crose, and welcome spring to hear it again.

Some years since, a pair of these birds took up their abode in our cemetery, which is on the highest river terrace. I saw them during two successive seasons of incubation. The male sang finely. The pair raised their young undisturbed, and the part of the pair raised their young undisturbed. Some years since, a pair of these birds took up their abode in our cemetery, which is on the highest river terrace. I saw them during two successive seasons of incubation. The male sang finely. The pair raised their young undisturbed, but the march of improvement soon cleared up the underbrush, and the male preceding the female in the spring, found the covers all gone and at once commenced to search for another home. He lingered a day on Chestnut street, an intermediate terrace, and then came to Court square, a lower terrace some twenty-five feet above the river. Here, among the branches of the great clms, he found cover and a deep shade, while the walks exposed every worm or insect to appropriation as they passed from one green plot to another. Here our bird took up his abode and began to pour out his music, awaiting his mate. But alas! he was off the track of migration, and far beyond hearing distance of the cemetery. He continued to sing and wait, and wait and sing, until attention was drawn to him and questions multiplied. What bird is this? where did he come from? where is the nest and mate? I replied: He has neither mate nor nest—will have none. We are on low lands near the river, where the bird seldom goes, and too far from the cemetery for his mate, if she lives, to catch the sound of his voice. And so the summer passed away. He sang a whole month beyond the usual time, simply because he had nothing else to do. Herew familiar with human society, as general interest in his welfare increased; just as the whole realm of warm-blooded organic life does, where the calls of nature are supplied and no injury inflicted. Early in September he disappeared, and the question was often repeated, Will he come back again? My reply was, He will come. The wants of nature are better supplied here than elsewhere, and his reasoning faculties will hardly reach the cause of his celibacy.

May came round again; and on a lovely morning, the 8th at survise, his song brought a dozen friends to Court square, who at the middle of h

thermat contact that the place, and never returned. I heard a few faint farewell notes in an adjoining street the following day, but the pleasing story was ended.

SONG OF NO. 3.

This commences with a semibreve note, and runs through all its subdivisions with increasing rapidity, and is lost far beyond demisemiquavers in that metallic tinkle of the highest octave of the piano or music box, and is really inimitable by any other instrument. Taking, first, perhaps, the keynote of G, it sings through on that, then changing to C repeats, then perhaps A, then changing to E, then striking back to B, then G above, then C above that, and then dropping by the same gentle undulations to D below the staff. In all these modulations there is nothing harsh or abrupt; you cannot tell from one keynote what the next will be; but such is the purity and sweetness of tone that it matters not, the bird seems to float at will over two octaves of the musical scale, inimitable and unapproachable by any living songster, and alone entitled to the crown Imperialis. I give it.

A man who knew whereof he spoke, singled out at sight or bush.

No. 2 is largest of the three, lighter breast, the arrow points sharply defined; builds her nest eight to twelve feet from the ground; is found on high terraces above the river, on the border of ravines; like No.1, strictly arboreal in labits, but never alighting on the top of tree or bush. I never saw one north of Massachusetts.

No. 3 has a wider range and of course a greater variation in its markings than the others. Peculiar to the white pine belt whitel crosses the continent, the bird is found over its entire distance, and is known at his best only where that tree shows greatest perfection. The nest is built on the ground scooped from the surface, in open woods skirting mountain pastures and hillsides, often under an overhanging mountain pastures and hillsides, often under an overhanging stone or bush several rods from cover. And yet, after all,

Here I reached what I had sought in vain many years, a note of the so-called Olive Back Thrush, and with it the species faded out entirely, following others which had gone before

The question might well be asked, Why is this "bird of Paradise" so little known? Simply because its history has not been written in the latitude of its fullest development, and is thus ever at fault. Any attempt to write it south of the north line of Massachusetts will be, as it ever has been, a failure for that reason. I said the bird was peculiar to the White Pine region, and deteriorates in character and song just as that tree does with change of climate.

On the Connecticut River, midway in Vermont, was my birthplace. In the past year I obtained there one year's growth of the white pine forty-two inches in height. This I consider the central latitude of the tree in New England, since 100 miles south the quality is inferior, while at the same distance north it is lost in the cooler forests of balsam and spruce. question might well be asked. Why is this "bird of

in the content of the

Breeding of the Carolina Rail in North Carolina.—Horse Cove, N. C., May 7, '82.—Editor Forest and Stream: On Thursday, last week, while plowing for corn, my man called me to come and see a bird—a new one, to him. I at once recognized it as an old friend, a genuine Carolina rail. My wife being quite sick, I shot it for her. The bird was a male and quite fat. Yesterday I shot another, a female, in which, while cleaning, were found quite a number of eggs. This bird was as thin as the other was fat. They were evidently mates, and I was sorry I had killed them. But what were they doing up here in the mountains? I am in the extreme southwest corner of the State, over 3,000 feet above sea level, and entirely surrounded by mountains. Is it usual for the rail to seek high places for nesting, or may these have been blown in by a storm? I am aware that very little is known of the habits of these birds off the marshes; may not my discovery furnish a missing bink? Pheusanst are to be heard drumning on all sides. I predict a good season for all feathered game in this locality this season.—CLIFON. [Elevation often takes the place of latitude in the distribution of birds, and it is not very surprising to hear of rail breeding even in North Carolina in the mountains. We think that a little thought would have told Clifton that birds in North Carolina are breeding or ready to breed in the month of Muy.] month of May.]

Fish Poisoning.—Some three weeks since, having occasion to clean a small piece of brass, of not over an inch square surface, I put it for a few moments into a solution of bichromate of potash, then dipped it into a pail of water to remove the acid. I then three out the water and used the pail to bring one or two pails of water for other purposes, and then brought a couple of pails of water for my aquarium—the next morning my fish were all dead. Some twenty years ago a friend of mine bought a quart of acid to experiment with on some iron, but failing in his anticipations he offered me the acid. I told him I had no use for it, and considered it a dangerous liquid to have about, and we concluded to throw it away. We threw it into a little wet place where a little days I noticed that all the fish in the brook were dead, and saw quite a number of trout, chubs and eels on the edges of the brook dead. Others noticed it and a physician said it was the acid that killed them. One other instance: I saw a large number of perch, suckers, eels and shiners that lay dead all along a river below where a man had poured some acid which had FISH POISONING .- Some three weeks since, having occa-

number of perch, suckers, ecls and shiners that lay dead all along a river below where a man had poured some acid which had become useless. From what I then saw, taking into consideration the quantity, I think a carboy of acid would destroy all the fish in a hundred acre pond, and while it is not probable, is it not possible, or might it not be possible that the wreck of some merchantman, loaded with chemicals, has been the cause of the great mortality among the tile fish spoken of in your paper? I would like to read items from the experience or observations of other parties on this matter.—G. F. W.

"MOUNTAIN, LAKE AND CATARACT."—This is the very attractive title of the very attractive summer book describing the very attractive resorts on the very attractive Eric Railway, and other roads. The book (advertised elsewhere) is a handsome one, and contains a vast fund of information.

Game Bag and Gun.

HUNTING EXPERIENCES.

SOME OBSERVATIONS UPON DOGS, ET AL.

NEARLY all the correspondents of the Forest and Stream, who have written on the subject have spoken of the scarcity of quail during the past season. In this section there were plenty of birds in the spring to stock it fully, and as the weather during the nesting and rearing period was apparently well suited for it, our sportsmen indulged the hope of an abundant crop, so that they might have all the amusement they desired. But, for some cause or causes unknown to me, these hopes were blasted, and it was rarely the case that the most industrious and skillful hunter was fully rewarded for his toil. In all my experience I never have known such a small number. It is possible that the severe drought which prevailed over the entire South, had something to do with it, inasmuch as the vogetation was so stunted, that the open fields offered no cover to the incubating birds, or to the young ones after hatching; and the nests as well as the young chicks fell an easy prey to their numcrous enemies. I can conceive of no other reason. But it is a fact that the birds were unusually scarce in the central part of the State, in some localiof no other reason. But it is a fact that the birds were unusually scarce in the central part of the State, in some locali its of which is to be found, as a general thing, as fine sport as the country affords. I have been told by persons of entire credibility, that it is not uncommon for two fair dogs to find during the course of a day from twenty to thirty covies in that particular section.

The statements of persons who are not familiar with The statements of persons who are not rainfina. What the habits of this bird, as to its abundance, must always be taken with very "many grains of allowance." Its daily range is quite circumscribed, and a man may flush the same covey a with very 'many grains of allowance.' Its daily range is quite circumscribed, and a man may flush the same covey a half dozen different times, and suppose he has found a new one. Because of too much trust in such representations, I have often been subjected to bitter disappointment, and this

one. Because of too much trust in such representations, I have often been subjected to bitter disappointment, and this has happened to me, more than ever, during the past season. Still I have had some sport, and a good deal of healthful exercise in getting it. The hope of finding a still better place was exhibitanting enough to give strength and elasticity to the muscles, and when night came on, my couch was always a bed of down, to which I went without waiting to recount the haps and mishaps of the day.

Several weeks ago two of us, "well armed and equipped" for a big hunt, went up on the Pee Dee, in the county of Anson, to meet with a friend and lover of the gun, who had given us a glorious account of the birds which he felt sure abounded in some plantations ten or twelve miles further up the river. We carried with us, besides our guns, hundreds of loaded shells and three dogs. What their blood is I do not know. They have high-sounding pedigrees, but any one who has a dog for sale can write a pedigree royal enough for the most ardent believer in blood. Ours may be Laverack, Llewellin, Limberger, Lackawana, Hopskip, Jumpit or Humbugiana, for aught I know, or they may be a combination of all the breeds—the refined Mongrel—but they have bottom, speed, nose and staunchness, with no mean retrieving qualities, and we believed they could find the birds if the birds could be found. Mark, a lemon and white setter of four years, a fine hunter, steady as a stone fence, and an availant ratinger. Lean a liver-calored bittle of two and a the birds could be found. Mark, a lemon and white setter of four years, a fine hunter, steady as a stone fence, and an excellent retriever; Lena, a liver-colored bitch of two and a half years, who has a pedigree as long as a Welshman's, or as a Plea in Chancery, the general characteristics of a setter, except that her tail looks very like that of a pointer, but a fair hunter; and a toothless old waif, which was picked up as natt years, who has a pedigree as long as a Welshman's, or as a Plea in Chancery, the general characteristics of a setter, except that her tail looks very like that of a pointer, but a fair hunter; and a toothless old waif, which was picked up as he was tramping about the country ownerless, and called by us, from his evident antiquity, the Mound Builder, (he is non-historic, if not pre-historic)—these were our dogs. The last named is white and orange, and, notwithstanding his age, he possesses a physical vigor I have never seen surpassed. Though staunch he cvinces very little carnestness when on a stand, and is regardless of all obligation to hunt any where within half a mile of the sportsman. Thus prepared we reached the river at the appointed hour, halloed to our friend, the owner of "Saint's Rest," who soon came with his "flat," into which our buggies were driven, and we were transported in safety to the promised land. Very soon we reached his hospitable house and were cordiilly received by his excellent wife, whom he styles Molly Stark, who gave us a sub-t intal and well-prepared dinner, and treated us, in all respects, as only a well-bred, unpretending and sensible woman knows how to do. His friends say that the madam is far too good for him—is this unusual?—and wonder is often expressed how he happened to such good fortune as to secure her, and she such ——? Fortune as to be captured by him. But such questions suggest themselves too often to admit of long solution, and I shall be far from attempting to grapple with the vexing problem. After we had done full justice to the dinner, helped Bishop Crickett, our host, fix up his "tricks," we started for the happy hunting grounds, our host bestriding his favorite mule, with "Stikes," his hunting by behind him, and Kate, his setter bitch, following in a gentle trot. We reached our several destinations about sundown, having agreed to breakfast together the following morning; and then started out to enjoy our anticipated sport.

We met at the appointed time, and we

looked as if it was a favorite place for birds, but they were not there. At night we had twenty-six, of which the owner of Lile could justly claim but one. I got thirteen and "Bunk" twelve. Teccel, the Bishop and Dock, a son of T. who, for a boy, shoots well, succeeded in getting thirty-three. The following day our luck was not near so good, and we determined to see what could be done nearer home—

the Bishop having told us that he had heard "birds were plentiful" on the old Martin plantation, just below the mouth of Brown Creek. To that we devoted an afternoon, and found, instead of an abundance, a decided scarcity of what we sought. With feelings approaching disgust we returned to the "Bishow's Palace." reaching its hospitable norapproaching disgust we reaching its hospitable what we sought. With feelings approaching disgust we re-turned to the "Bishop's Palace," reaching its hospitable por-tals about sundown, received a kindly welcome, a good supper which the hostess had ready for our enjoyment, and soon retired to bed, having agreed to take an early start the fol-lowing morning to scour some neighboring plantations the hope of obtaining better sport than any which we had

So, after a night's repose, sweet and refreshing as few ex-So, after a night's repose, sweet and refreshing as few ex-cept "Jaboring men" enjoy—there are plenty of "laboring men" besides those who have the gus' ing admiration and solicitude of Congressmen—and a herty breakfast, we set out. It is useless to particularize the incidents of our last day in the fields. Mark and the Mound Builder held out out. It is useles day in the fields. day in the fields. Mark and the Mound Builder held out admirably, whilst Kate who spends little energy in "widening circles," was apparently fresh as she was on the first day. Lena had lost her owner the preceding afternoon, and was "a stranger in a strange hand," but was found the next morning. We started six or eight covies and bagged thirty-mymorning. eight birds morning. We started six or eight covies and bagged thirty-eight birds, my score being disgustingly meagre. The entire footing up showed that we had secured one hundred and twenty-one during the hunt. The following morning we bade our friends adieu, and returned to our homes, procuising that when November comes again, the visit will be renewed, if life and health and other conditions will allow.

renewed, if life and health and other conditions will allow. Early in December of the past year, owing to the glowing accounts we had received of the abundance of birds, Teccel, Bro. Duffrey, Mud and myself, concluded to visit the county of Chatham, and especially the 'Hickory Mountains' section of it, lying nine miles west of the town of Pittsboro, Teccel and Mud carried sixteen-bore guns, Duffrey a twenty-bore, and I a twelve. We were amply provided with loaded shells, unless we should have the good fortune to have over eight hundred shots. But we did not have a good supply of dogs, having been disappointed in securing one or two which had been promised for this special occasion. Having seen had been promised for this special occasion. Having seen an advertisement of a bitch represented to be young, healthy, an advertisement of a bitch represented to be young, healthy, statunch, and "a splendid retriever from land and water," and needing just such a one for the hunt, I wrote to the advertiser to send her on by express, and, if she was as recommended, I would send him a check for the price asked in the advertisement. She came as I had requested, but looked as if there had been a famine in the land where she was

looked as if there had been a famine in the land where she was raised. My hopes fell very low when I saw her, but I concluded to take her on and give her a fair trial.

Besides this bitch, Bro. Duffrey had his dog Bob, and Teccel a good-looking young setter belonging to Dr. T. of Wilmington, who wanted him to have some country air, and a little training during the season, his professional services confining him to the service of his patients. He has the somewhat significent name of Nix. Thus prepared, we took the train for Moncure, a station of the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Road, which bears the same relation to Pittsboro that Callao does to the City of Lima—it is its port. Arriving about day, we renaired to an unpretending hotel, got our the train for Moncure, a station of the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Road, which bears the same relation to Pittsboro that Callao does to the City of Lima—it is its port. Arriving about day, we repaired to an unpretending hotel, got our breakfast, and soon thereafter started for the residence of a gentleman where we were to make our headquarters during our stay. He met us in Pittsboro, and we reached his house late in the afternoon. When we got within two miles of his house, Bro. Duffrey, Mud and I concluded we would range through some inviting looking fields and get a supply of birds for our morning's meal. "Bob" and the bitch, who was "staunch and a good retriever from land and water," were to do duty for us, while Teecel went forward with our host, meaning to give Nix a trial in some inclosures near the dwelling. Both our dogs were wild, but the bitch showed her careful training by defying all authority, leaving me to indulge my philosophy and patience, while she roamed at will beyond the range of my vision, apparently endeavoring to show me that she meant to demonstrate that this was a free country, and that she was the freest of the free. I fear I was not very amiable while she was exhibiting the fleetness of her limbs, and felt much disposed to doubt whether she had ever hunted anything except crusts of bread and bones with which to sate her morbid appetite. Since then I have had little faith in the "tricks of trade" which are seen in advertisements, regarding them as intended mainly to "entrap the unwary" purchaser, and cause him to pay out his money for a comparatively valueless article. Despairing of ever heing able to command obedience from her, and chock full of disgust and anger I left the untractable bitch to indulge her own fancies, while I followed Bro. Duffrey and "Bob," in the hope that he, at least, had not lost the benefits of his education. After going a few hundred yards Bob showed signs that "something was in the wind," and just then the bitch made her appearance and came up to me near a h port. Arriving

Pretty soon, to my astonishment, she indicated a "stand," looking through the fence, as if the game was there. But as there was no cover, I regarded it as a "false point." Concluding, however, that it was barely possible that some flushed bird had found refuge in that unlikely spot, I got ready for the contingency. She would not "hie on" and I crossed the fence to flush the bird myself, if any was there. To my astonishment a cock whirred off, from within three feet of her nose, and she started in full pursuit, to eatch it. I shot it down, and then yelled until I was hoarse trying to call her back. She did come at last. I endeavored to make her "fetch," but that was just what she did not mean to do. What a "retriever from land!"

On we went, after Brother D. had bagged a bird—the others of the covey being non inventus—and soon reached a valley which gave fine promise of sport. Away went the "staunch retriever," in her lawless flight, until she disappeared in the thicket several hundred yards away. Bob caught the contagion, defied all authority and flushed a fine covey, which settled in a patch of impenetrable briars. We got several chance shots, and managed to secure two or three

contagion, defied all authority and flushed a fine covey, which settled in a patch of impenetrable briars. We got several chance shots, and managed to secure two or three birds. In the meanwhile, my bitch, who had coursing in her veins the gentle blood of the United Kingdom, showed her lineage by flushing every bird she found, or ran over, and chasing them with all the headlong vigor she had; and this she continued to do until the "sable goddess" took "her ebon throne." With light bags and heavy hearts we took up the toilsome journey, and "weary o'er the hills our course did homeward bend." Not being able to "retrieve" the bitch, I left her in the full enjoyment of her liberty, trusting that when it became dark her appetite, if not her sense of that when it became dark her appetite, if not her sense of duty, would lead her to quit the chase. But as she was on trial only, and not mine, and had exhibited such unmistakable disregard of all obligation to do what was promised in lier behalf. I thought it economical, at least, to stop after I had gone about five hundred yards, and invoke her presence

by the vigorous use of my whistle, with an occasional yell to by the vigorous tase of my whoste, with an occasionary art the full extent of the power of my lungs. At last she came up—not because I had lost her, but because she had lost me. And then, being a stranger in those parts, I was lost, and had to halloo for Bro. Duffrey. His then especially sweet voice came in soft music to my ears, and slowly I dragged my weary limbs toward the spot where I knew I should voice came in soft music to my ears, and slowly I dragged my weary limbs toward the spot where I knew I should have a kindly welcome, a substantial supper, and a chance to stretch my languid frame for soft and sweet repose, perhaps to dream of "retrieving," the following day, all the lost glories of the one that was passed. Before retiring, however, I cleaned my gun and fed my valuable kcanine acquisition. She "set" to the victuals well and "retrieved" them in the most cultivated style. In that she showed her

them in the most cultivated style. In that she, showed her breeding.

The next morning I noticed a throbbing about her head, which Teceel, who is "high larnt" on the dog question, pronounced one of the reliquim of distemper. But she was capable of eating a full bait. We left eafly; Teceel and I together, with the wild bitch, and the very tame Nix—the fierce Lucretia and the gentle Tarquin—and Bro. D. and Mud, with Bob. The bitch was less wild, having tired herself somewhat by the exertions of the preceding day, and Nix managed not only to keep within sight, but never to get more than thirty yards from the sportsmen. This was, probably, either the result of his affection for his guardian, or a wholesome fear of varmints, if he got beyond the range of the guns. Well, we had a lonely time, with these antipodal canines. The bitch did set a few covies—nearly all sle found, I presume; but when they flushed, she was moved with an irresistsome tear of variants, it he got beyond the range of the Well, we had a lonely time, with these antipodal can The bitch did set a few covies—nearly all she found, sume; but when they flushed, she was moved with an irr sume; but when they flushed, she was moved with an irresistible desire to be on hand when they settled, and would have been there always, but for the fact that the birds flew faster than she could run. Now and then we got in ahead of her because of her want of recognition of their locality, and secured a bird. Nix did retrieve, and that was about all he ob bluow

ouid do. Brother D. and Mud had kept up a considerable fusilade Brother D. and Mud had kept up a considerable fusilade during the day, and we were apprehensive that they would play the chanticleer on us at night. This excited us to remarkably hard work; but with all our efforts in this regard, we had the pleasure of finding but few birds. And, of course, when the lengthening shadows warned us that we must return, we had little difficulty in carrying the game in our bags. The whole of that day's work amounted to just twenty-three birds. When we met our rivals, we were not much displeased to learn that their success had been less than

ours.

The next day ill fortune clung to us. Game was scarce, and our dogs gave abundant evidence of having been sorely taxed by their labors. Our bitch being too much fagged to run at large, behaved herself much better, and did some good run at large, behaved herself much better, and did some good work, not only in finding and setting birds, but in occasionally retrieving in good style. Still, I determined that she was far below the standard of my hopes, and that the best thing I could do would be to return her to the party who had sent her. So, on the following day, after we had started for the railroad, disgusted with the dog and the hunt, a gentleman who had called to see us suggested that he knew of some fields on our road, where he thought we could find far more birds than we had yet seen, and prevailed on us to make the effort. I left my dog in the wagon, not caring to be worried with her any more, but Bro. D. a gentleman was the way of some fields on our roau, was to seen, and prevailed on us to make the effort. I left my dog in the wagon, not caring to be worried with her any more, but Bro. D. insisted that I give her another chance. I did so, and she soon stood a covey. Then they flushed, she pursued, as usual, and got beyond my sight. Not long after this I heard a gun about two hundred yards off, and the piercing cry of a dog. I supposed that Bro. D. had given Bob the benefit of a load to teach him obedience, and called to Mud to come on with the dog. His faint voice came back, "She's shot." Not many minutes elapsed before I saw Bro. D. coming up with the unfortunate dog, the victim of undue zeal, in his arms, looking as if his very heart was broken. Sure enough, he had accidentally given her the entire contents of one of his barrels, she having run between him and the bird just as he was in the act of shooting. She now carries fully fifty No. 9 shot between her shoulders. That mishap made a trade, for I could not return her. She got well in a few mocks and future trials and some severe discipline have weeks, and future trials and some severe discipline have made her a pretty fair hunter. Possibly Bro. D. taught her

a lesson.

It is but just to say that usually the region where we hunted is one of the finest places for birds in the State. At few years before, three gentlemen, in three days, and on the same fields, killed two hundred and fifty and left hundreds for breeding. But the naked stubble fields enabled the hawks to play havoe with them the past year. Notwithstanding we did poorly in the trial, we had a pleasant time, and think of making an effort in the future for better luck in the same territory.

Wells. a lesson.

It is but just to say that usually the region where we same territory

COLORADO STATE ASSOCIATION.

IN response to the call issued May 4, a meeting of sports, men convened at Denver May 17. The Republican of

In men convened at Denver May 17. The Repnowern of that city reports:

The room was filled with gentlemen from different sections of the State, and the interest manifested was of such a nature as to show that in the organization of the proposed association there was to be an earnestness and hearty co-operation that would insure the objects and ends sought to be accompanied. that would insure the objects and ends sought to be accomplished. Among those present were: Charles Kiessig, Leadville Rifle Club; A. W. Hogle, J. M. Fisher, George B. Dougan and D. H. Dougan, Leadville Gun Club; W. C. Sanders, C. L. Hanna, Greeley; W. E. Sisty, Idaho Springs; J. M. Roberts, F. M. Keith, American Field Club, Pueblo; T. J. Batz, W. L. Bayles, South Pueblo Gun Club; E. G. Owens, W. N. Byers, W. Y. Sedan, Charles L. Dow, H. S. G. Davis, W. B. Davis, C. C. Compton, J. C. Woods, J. M. Anderson, Max Neef, Charles Roth, J. Harrison Mills, J. Cook, Jr., W. M. Anderson, John P. Lower, L. Kershaw, H. W. Baldwin and Judge Mott, of Denver.

Judge Mott stated the object of the meeting to be the organization of an association for the protection of game

Judge Mott stated the object of the meeting to be the organization of an association for the protection of game and fish—to see that the State laws were not violated. Fish and game could not be protected unless through a regularly organized and incorporated association. The object is to have a central organization at Denver, after which it is proposed to organize auxiliaries or branches in every county in Colorado. The association at Denver, however, is to be the head—in the nature of a State organization.

W. N. Byers was selected as Chairman and Jacob S. Sedan Secretary.

Scdan, Secretary.

The plan of organization was discussed at some length, and it was finally determined to limit the existence of the organization to twenty years; to incorporate under the laws of the State under the name of "The Colorado Grane and Pish Protective Association." It was decided to chose nine

trustees for the organization, to serve for Jone Year. Upon motion a committee of tive was appointed by the chair to select the nire directors. The chair named as this committee Judge Mottan. J. Cook, Jr., of Denver; Fish Commissioner Sisty, of thehe Springs; Dr. Dougan, of Leadville, and Mr. Keith, of Pt. Cib. Fish Commissioner Sisty asked to be excused, and State Treasurer Sanders was named in his stead. stead.

stead.

The committee, after a brief absence, reported the following trustees: W. N. Byers, W. J. Kinsey, J. Cook, Jr., W. Y. Sedan and Bela M. Hughes, of Denver; C. L. Hanna, of Greeley; J. N. Fisher, of Leadville, and T. J. Bates and J. E. Roberts, of Pueblo.

Five directors were selected from Denver, in order that if a called meeting had to be held a quorum could be secured without trouble. The trustees were requested to file articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day, so as to complete the organization as soon as possible.

"THE CHARMED WHITE DEER."

THE article on White Deer (Forest and Stream May 11) has more of interest to an old woodsman than you might think.

might think.

Few, very few men, are aware of the strong undercurrent of superstition which permeates the whole being of many an old, courageous, hard-headed hunter, sensible in all else, Within two miles of where I write lived O. W., a sturdy New Hampshire Hercules, who came here when land was sold at 25 cents per acre. He cleared up and "made" three of superstition which permeates the whole being of many an old, courageous, hard-headed hunter, sensible in all else. Within two miles of where I write lived O. W., a sturdy New Hampshire Hercules, who came here when land was sold at 25 cents per acre. He cleared up and "made" three farms, and was a noted hunter. His word was good as gold wherever he was known. He was as witty as Hood, furly educated for the times, and a "man among men." For many years he was obliged to go sixty miles with a bushel of wheat on his back, through the woods to Williamsport, to get bread for his family. Year after year he averaged over seventy deer per annum, with his old, long-barreled Lancaster rille, not to mention an incidental bear or panther now and then. And this man believed that his rife could become utterly useless through being bewilched.

One day, in his presence, I was ridiculing superstition to my best ability, when I noticed that "Old Oliver" sate still and quiet, with an expression on his weather-beaten face such as one sees on a white-oak Knurl. When we were alone the old man opened about thus:

"Young man, mebbe you are right. But there may be some things we don't understand. You ought to know whether I am a shot with the rifle or no. Now, how do you account for a thing like this? One day, in November, '20, I was out on a light trackin' snow in the South Woods. Half a mile from home I had a fair shot at a buck ten rods off. The buck gave me a look and walked off. In less than an hour I had anotice fair shot—not a twig in the way—and never knew where the ball went. Before noon I got the third shot—big buck, seven rods or so away—and I missed again. Then I came home — There was a squirrel on the roof of my corn-crib. I hauled up and knocked his head clean off at seven rods. How do you account for it?"

"I'd on't account for it. What did you do?"

"Tell you what i did. Started that afternoon for Auntie Johnson's, on Pine Greek, twenty miles away. She onbritched the rille, cleaned it out and gressed it with some

"I don't account for it. What did you do?"

"Tell you what i did. Started that afternoon for Auntie Johnson's, on Pine Creek, twenty miles away. She on britched the ritle, cleaned it out and greased it with something, and fied three red strings round it. Then she made me a silver bullet, and loaded the gun. Told me not to shoot till I got a fair shot, and could make sure. If I found the ball in the deer, I was to set my compass and throw the ball as far 's I sould to the east."

"And y a did it?"

"Yes, Luid. I killed a buck with that bullet, and didn't miss another deer that season,"

"What did the old lady charge you for her incantations?"

"Charge," me there dightly deer that season. Venison wasn't we, I much. I gave a saddle and skin of a big buck for twelve pounds of pork, and was glad to make the trade. Yes, pork and bread was nightly scarce. Game was plenty."

"Di 1 it occur to you that the old lady might have run a pewter oat 'an your?"

The old hunter west disgusted. He seized his cane and marched off without a word.

"Old Oliver" joined farms with a man named Joel Culver. They came in here together about 1805, were hunting "pardners," neighbors and triends all their lives, and Joel was a college-bred man. He was witty, cynical, and sceptical. I thought the superstition of his old neighbor would tickle him

"Old Oliver" joined farms with a man named Joel Culver. They came in hers together about 1805, were hunting "pardners," neighbors and triends all their lives, and Joel was a college-bred man. He was witty, cynical, and sceptical. I thought the supersition of his old neighbor would tickle him mightily, and related it, verbatim.

To my astonishment, Joel took it seriously. He thought a minute, and then said quietly: "You are beginning to hunt, just as I am done. I have killed over 1,100 deer. In my best days I could cut a chickadee's head off about every shot. And one full I missed six fair shots in succession, all standing. It was just when I was in my best shooting days. How do you account for it?"

I was dumbfounded. I said: "I don't pretend to account for it. And did you, the best off-hand shot in the county, and a man "f good education, take your gun to "Auntie Johnson" to be "enchanted?"

"I have taken m, rifle there twice," he said, quietly.
Old Bill D—k was the hardest-headed old sinner on the upper waters of Pine Creek. As his neighbors said, he width't believe anything." His experience was a little different from the above. I thought to get up a laugh and some sympathy by relating the foregoing incident, but old Bill took it seriously, and told me how his rifle was be-witched by a full, black-eyed young woman, who "came in from below" to cook for Stowell's camp. When he found his gun would not kill a deer under the most favorable chances, he took it to Auntie Johnson; and here is his exact statement, taken down at the time: "She loaded the rifle with a silver bullet, an' told me not to shoot 'fill I got a sure standin' she." An' to heat the fire-shovel red hot the next mornin' and """ to he the fire-shovel red hot the next mornin' and """ to he had the fire-shovel red hot the next mornin' and before night the news cum up that 'Jet Lev' that wuz her name, had giv' a yell an' tumbled onto the that our a bill before black the shovel not he had on the six and shape of the shovel. My ritle shot well concurb

we are 2,000 years too near our muscular ancestor, the

gornin.

As regards the superstition about "white deer," it has not reached this section, and is new to me; but I know something of white deer. Why any sensible human being should

attach mysterious importance to the color of hair on a deer,

attach mysterious importance to the color of hair on a deer, weazel, otter, or any other animal, is one of the things I never shall find out. I ought to be "unlucky." I ought to be drowned three times. (I have been drowned twice.) I deserve all the bad luck that can befall a woodsman—for I have killed two white deer—innocently, not knowing my sin; like the Yorkshire lad, who shot an owl, and only found out that he had killed a "cherrybim" by inspecting the tomb-stones of the village burying-ground.

"White deer are always does." Oh, are they? I killed a buck in Eaton county, Michigan, thirty-two years ago, white as snow. It brought no bad luck that I know of. I killed a fat doe on Flat River, Michigan, white, with the exception of a gray patch on the shoulder. Trwenty-two years ago there were three white deer on "Middle-Fork." a buck, a doe, and a yearling. The two first were milk-white. The yearling had a patch of gray hair on the shoulder. The way those white deer were hazed and chased was a caution to white deer. I took a hand in, and lamed myself, and failed. But my pard, Ira Crosby, killed the yearling. A long-leg-ged Campbell killed the buck, and I don't know what became of the doe. I suspect she came out in blue or gray the ged campoint kined the back, and I fon't know what became of the doc. I suspect she came out in blue or gray the next October; for it is a fact that the deer that is white one season is just as likely to come out gray the next as not. In Addison, Steuben county, N. Y., I have seen car-loads of venison en transitu, and I have seen at least three milk-white bucks on their way to New York. White deer are no myth

NESSMITE

THE RUFFED GROUSE AGAIN.

THE RUFFED GROUSE AGAIN.

If any doubt existed as to the estimation in which this noble game bird is held by the sportsmen of this country, a glance through the columns of Forest and Stream for the last six months would fully dispel it; and that the subject is worthy of the theme, no true lover of the gun will deny.

I am among the number who think that the scarcity of grouse in all the well-settled portions of the New England States is wholly due to overhunting; not that they are all killed off, but because I firmly believe that when harassed beyond a certain point the bird will forsake its haunts. I well remember an article on this subject in the first number of Forest and Stream that I ever saw, sent to me by the proprietor of the "Bromfield House," Boston. It was a reply to an article in a former number, in which the statement had been made that the bird was not naturally wild, but the reverse. This was disputed in the article I read, and authorities were introduced to prove that the ruffed grouse was by nature extremely wild and wary. Nothing could be farther from the facts than this. The bird, when wholly unmolested, is exceedingly confiding and unsuspicious, scarcely less so than its cousin, the spruce partridge.

I spent the past winter in camp just north of the Megantic Mountain. The woods in every direction were full of ruffed grouse, and their tameness was almost beyond belief. One day, while examining the roots of a huge tamarac as to its fitness for ship timber, I spied a beautifully sleek female partridge picking gravel from an upturned root a few steps away. I suspended operations on my tree and called to her softly. She eame from under the root a few steps toward me, and began to daintily pick the buds from some yellow birch sprouts. Then she looked curiously at the mingled moss and snow piled up around me and walked quietly away, feeding as she went. I had the curiosity to pace the distance—just six paces to the root!

That same evening two of my men came in from work quite excited. They had se

That same evening two of my men came in from work quite excited. They had seen seven partridges under one tree, and one of them behaved in a singular manner—his tail was spread to its fullest extent, all his feathers were creet, his wings drooped to the ground, and he made little rushes, "exactly like an old gobbler." Old readers of Forest and Stream will recognize this bird.

One marked peculiarity of the ruffed grouse I have never seen alluded to by any writer. When in flocks, in September and October, they give utterance to notes like the "prating" of domestic fowl, but inexpressibly soft and pleasing, like the tenderest cooling of the dove. I have heard them for an instant on several occasions, and once, a few years ago, had the pleasure of listening to them as long as I pleased. This was on the Sebois, where I came upon a covey of nine was on the Sebois, where I came upon a covey of nine "dusting" one pleasant day in October. They paid not the slightest attention to my presence, but continually gave forth their soft call, sometimes two or three of them at a time. An experience like this would be impossible where the birds had learned to regard man as an enemy.

Penobscot.

MAINE.

In your issue of May 11. I notice an article from the pen of "Ruffed Grouse," wherein he pays his respects to Nessmuk in a manner not too complimentary. I will only remark that Nessmuk's "brief experience in grouse wing-shooting" extends over a period of 46 years, and that he has not usually "experienced great difficulty in doing much more than to make the "feathers fly," having, during all that time, been quite able to hold his own shooting grouse over a setter with any party of "true sportsmen" he has been out with. As to the "pleasantry" of hunting deer and "playing a huge pickerel for two mortal hours," etc., I have very seldom lost a wounded grouse, and we always have dogs that are nearly sure of stopping him. In the last fifteen years I cannot recall losing more than three wounded deer. I have lost that many wounded grouse in a day, as what grouse shooter who uses a setter has not? If it is necessary to drag a "huge pickerel" from the North Woods to make out a charge of cruelty, I will only say I have not observed a general disposition among anglers to decline a rise from their best trout or pickerel because, forsooth, there might be dead limbs or lily pads in the vicinity that would make a tangle probable. Getting a the vicinity that would make a tangle probable. Getting a large fish anchored on the bottom and trying for a long time, patiently, to work him free, is a queer way of playing him. And I could have killed the fish in twenty minutes with a

And I could have killed the fish in twenty minutes with a fair show in clear water.

I have no objection to the graceful and intelligent pointer, though I prefer the companionable setter, nor to the man who enjoys shooting over a finely trained dog. There is no sort of hunting with gun and dog that does not include cruelty; but the least cruel modes are best, and those which send away the most game in a wounded state are to me the least defensible.

The evidence from nearly all parts of the country is that the grouse failed and faded away suddenly. Reference to back files in Forners AND STREAM and other sporting papers will show this. In more than forty years' observation of grouse habits, I have seen no evidence that the birds make short, local migrations. I had rather thought them the one species of game bird that never migrated; that the old cock stuck to his home and drumming-log year after year, and the

hen made her nest from year to year in the same thicket, even though food became searce enough to threaten starvation.

Yes, the suarer is a myth in this region. I do not know of a snare being set in this county, or near it, during the last fifteen years. We don't allow it. If sportsmen about market towns and in old settled regions allow the snarer to follow his accursed trade, the more shame to them to now his accuract trade, the more sname to them. And we have no pot-funters sneaking through the brush, slaughtering grouse for market. A man hunting in that way kills few birds. Let R. G. try it. Let him leave his pointer at home, and, pitting himself fairly against the wary grouse, try still-hunting him for a few days. If he gets more than two birds for a hard day's tramp, he will beat any pot-hunter I know of. I know of.

Let us not abuse terms; we are all pot-hunters. hunts grouse in any way unless he has a love for the sport, and no man has a moral right to murder such birds unless he can make good use of them, i. a., bring them to pot. But when we talk of the snarre and hunter for market, we strike

can make good use of them, i. e., bring them to pot. But when we talk of the snarer and hunter for market, we strike solid ground—a platform on which all humane, reasonable sportsmen can stand. And our experence of the market butcher seems a little different from that of R. G.

For instance: Soon after the season opened for woodcock, two strangers came to W. for, as they said, a little shooting. They had two tall, wiry red setters, of excellent style and appearance, and used the conventional ten-bote Parker. They went through our woodcock covers in two or three days for about all there was in them; went over to Pine Creek and worked the covers there; from there to the Tioga Valley, the Cowanesque Valley, and we heard of them to the west of us, working from daylight until dark, and shipping all their birds to market. They made a vigorous campaign against the woodcock, and did not make any pretense of secrecy about their business. "They were professional market-hunters, and had been for years," so they said. "They had as good a right to the birds us any living man or class of men, and as good dogs as Grouse Dale or any other dog that ever showed on Robbins' Island. They loved the sport, and intended to make a living by it. They only slot in the open season, when they had a legal right to do so," etc., etc. "Elder" Yale, who was out with them one day, and who is himself a good wing shot, says, taking the two men and their setters, they made the most destructive "team" he ever saw in the field.

Woodcock were scarce after they left.

This was last summer; and, as they went through our villages they took stock and note of all the grouse covers

This was last summer; and, as they went through our villages they took stock and note of all the grouse covers along the route, to repeat the campaign when the grouse season opened, sending their birds as before to market. These two men did more towards exterminating our game birds in one season than all the sneak-hunters and pot-hunters have done in the last ten vers. done in the last ten years.

I do not know if this sort of thing is becoming common in

the older and more thickly settled portions of the country. I should think it might be. Certainly there is no law to preit.

I did not "credit the best wing shots with only three "I redited two ordinary cits, out of practice,"

birds per day." I credited two ordinary cits, out of practice, with killing six birds and wounding about as many more. One man, as every sportsman knows, would have been likely One man, as every sportsman knows, would have been likely to do as well, or better.

And probably R. G. and I could talk together without disagreeing very widely when it comes to the bed-rock of true sportsmanship—preservation of our fast-failing game, and

humanity.

There is no call for Ruffed Grouse to 'bcat' his 'dogs there is no can for function to bear his dogs a fishing-tackle into ploughshares," just yet. And, as he sa of me, he has only my best wishes.

NESSMUK.

NEW YORK GAME BILL.

THE open seasons proposed are: Deer, Aug. 1 to Dec. 1; use of dogs allowed only in October, and at no time in St. Lawrence county; no deer to be killed in Queens and Suffolk counties for five years. Crusting and killing when yarded are prohibited. No fawn can be killed when in spotted coat.

Wild duek goose brant Sent I to May A begins Oct 1.

yarded are prohibited. No fawn can be kilica when in spotted coat.

Wild duck, goose, brant, Sept. 1 to May 1; begins Oct. 1 in Richmond, Westchester, Suffolk, Queens and Kings. Snipe, plover, sandpiper, bay or shore birds of any kind, in Richmond, Westchester, Suffolk, Queens and Kings counties, July 1 to March 1. Night shooting prohibited. Swived guns prohibited. Floating batteries and bough-house at greater distance from shore than twenty rods prohibited; does not apply to South Bay west of Smith's Point, Peconic Bay, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence, the Hudson below Albany, Long Island Sound. Sailing for wild fowl forbidden, save in Long Island Sound (where pursuit in steam vessels is prohibited), Lake Ontario, the Hudson below Nyack, and waters of Wyoming county.

Quail, Oct. 20 to Dec. 31 inclusive.

Hare or rabbit, Oct. 20 to Dec. 31 inclusive. In Wayne county, Oct. 1 to March 1. Use of ferrets forbidden, save in orchards, etc.

county, Oct. 1 to March 1. Use of ferrets forbidden, save in orchards, etc.
Woodcock, months of July, September, October, November and December. In New York, Richmond, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Westchester counties, month of July, and from Oct. 20 to Dec. 31.
Black or gray squirrel, Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.
Ruffed grouse (commonly called partridge), pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), spruce grouse (Canada partridge), Sept. 1 to Dec. 31. Ruffed grouse may be killed in Oisego county in month of August. In counties of New York, Richmond, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Oct. 20 to Dec. 31; pinnated grouse in Kings, Queens and Suffolk protected for five years.
Netting and snaring forbidden.
§ 35. Any person may sell or expose for sale, or have in possibilit and

Netting and snaring forbidden, § 35. Any person may sell or expose for sale, or have in possession, any venison, any quail, any hare or rabbit, any woodcock, any black or gray squirrel, any ruffed grouse (commonly called partridge), and any pinnated grouse (commonly called Canada partridge), and any pinnated grouse (commonly called prairie chicken), during the month of January, without liability to punishment or penalty, provided it be proven that such birds or game were killed without this State, or within the period provided by this act. In such case any action commenced may be discontinued without costs to either party.

case any action commenced may be discontinued without costs to either party.

Killing song and insectivorous birds, eagle, woodpecker, night hawk, yellow-bird, wren, martin, oriole, whip-poor-will, swallow, thrush, forbidden. Robin, meadow lark, starling, may be killed Oct. 20 to Dec. 31. Robins may be killed when destroying grapes or fruit. Nests of wild birds may not be robbed nor destroyed (except crows, blackbirds, hawks and owls.) Snaring forbidden. Exception to foregoing is made in case of students and collectors holding certificates from

the N. Y. State Museum of Natural History, Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, Linnean Society of New York, Lyons Scientific Association of Cornell University, or Poughkeepsic Society of Natural History, or any scientific college in the

State.

Penalty for violation of any provision as to moose, or deer, or venison, or the use of nets, seines or other devices for taking fish, \$50; violation of other provisions, \$20.

WET WEATHER AT COBB'S ISLAND.

WET WEATHER AT COBB'S ISLAND.

THE season for shooting snipe has so far proved a failure at this place. For thirteen consecutive days have the floodgates of heaven been let loose upon this devoted isle and the rain it raineth every day. It seems as if there has been enough water falling on this hundred and sixty acres the last month to furnish the whole of America and irrigate the dry sahara desert. Every morning the sun would break through the clouds and the deluded sportsmen would don their shooting-suits and with their trusty breech-loaders sally forth with the idea that the sun must shine out at last and that the reservoir up above must perforce be dry by this time.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

As Mr. Dick Swiveller pathetically observes. "Our fairest

As Mr. Dick Swiveller pathetically observes, "Our fairest hopes bloom but to decay," and every evening, regularly as clock work, a storm would burst that sent the sportsmen dripping and shivering back home.

diverse work, a storm would burst that sent the sportsmen dripping and shivering back home.

This continued tempestuous weather has kept the robinshipe away, and where generally there are a thousand, now not a dozen can be seen. The graybacks and willet are plentiful and the curlew unusually abundant.

Among the arrivals last month were the following sportsmen: C. B. Slingluff, James Hunter, Morris Thomas, E. B. Whitman, S. T. Hayward, J. D. Mallory, H. P. Lueas, James Caffron and Hamilton Easter, Mr. Newton Dexter, of Providence, R. I., and the yacht Elfin. All of these gentlemen have by twos and threes left "disgruntled" and disgusted for their homes, except, indeed, Mr. Easter, who intends to fight this confounded weather if it takes all the summer. summer.

intends to fight this confounded weather if it takes all the summer.

As I write this the rain if falling, not in showers nor in gusts, but in a relentless, steady, business-like pour, that shows it has no intention of letting up. The island is wreathed in a dim fog and everything looks desolate in the extreme. Indoors it is decidedly blue, and I for one knock under to this weather and wish I could go to some clime where the earth is nourished by evening's dews and not by a three weeks' steady, persistent shower-bath.

Elkenny Cobb the younger has just returned from the neighborhood of Smith Island (where he has anchored his sloop) with forty dozen birds—mostly curlew and graybacks—all the result of his own gun. He shoots for the market, and can sit in his blind all day, rain or no rain. It is a heap of difference digging for a wootlehuck for sport and excavating for him because you are out of meat.

The island will be open for guests the first of June. It has been improved in many ways.

Chasseur.

Cobb's Island, Va., May 15.

SHOOTING NESTING PIGEONS.

Editor Forest and Stream:
I see in your issue of May 11 an article from "Nessmuk" condemning the shooting of wild pigeons at nestings in Penn-

There my our issue of say It an attace from Accessment condemning the shooting of wild pigeons at nestings in Pennsylvania.

I have lived in the northern part of the State some thirty years and am well acquainted with the woods of Tioga, Potter and McKean counties, and as pigeons never come here at any other times in large numbers, I would like to ask him if they could not be taken now when we could get any? I do not know of any good fall shooting for them within reasonable reach of here. There have been almost none at that season in this section for the last fifteen years, and even before that they were not plenty. Am sure there would be few or none taken by the people of this section if not in mesting season. Have just returned from the nestings on the head waters of west branch of Pine Creek, near which I camped three days and was all through them. The number of birds has trebled within the last two weeks; some of these last are commencing to latch and others just building, while in the first nesting the young birds are beginning to fly. There was very little shooting in or near the nesting; and not a single net did we find. Saw a few places, however, where they had been, but was told that they were promptly driven out. But of course there were hundreds of gunners and netters outside the one mile limit.

We are all norce or less selfish; and I can see no good a certing to us by allowing these pigeons to go, not to be seen in this section again for maybe four or five years, and then only to nest again. The nesting is on the west branch of Pine Creek about thirty miles west of Wellsborough, Pa., and a little more south from Wellsville, N. Y.

Backwoodsmax.

Brookland, Pa.

How Campornians Protect their Crops.—Most of our readers have seen or heard of the immense flocks of geese which in winter and spring are to be found in California, and have read of the great amount of damage done by them to the crops of young wheat. The San Francisco Call gives an interesting account of one method by which the grain fields are protected from the feathered ravagers. It says: "Various methods have deen devised of exterminating wild geese without avail, until geese herding has become a profession as distinct as herding or trapping. In the early winter the geese appear in the grain counties in myriads, traveling about in vast flocks. Their hunger is insatiable and the new wheat is rapidly destroyed. Dr. H. J. Glenn, whose ranch in Colusa county covers most of the arable land in that county, numbering some 75,000 acres, or nearly twelve square miles, expends about \$10,000 a year in herding his geese. He recently purchased in this city for the present season between \$2,000 and \$3,000 worth of cartridges, about 250,000 in number, of .44-calibre. He has constantly in his employ, while his wheat is growing, about forty men, all of them mounted and nearly all armed with Henry rifles and field glasses, who patrol his property during the day and on all moonlight nights. These men are regularly organized into a patrol guard. They discover with their glasses the focks of geese, which at a distance of from 300 to 400 yards look like a white blanket spread over the green wheat, and they discover for the green wheat, and they discover when the middle of the flock. This unexpected visitation sets the flock on the wing, and the geese herder follows them up, keeps planting bulleta among them until they rise to a great height, and, disgusted, leave the vicinity. Few geese are killed, the object being to

keep them on the wing and consequently off the wheat fields. Those that are killed are carried off and shorn of their feathers, but the revenue from them amounts to little. On Dr. Glenn's ranch about 8,000 cartridges are used in a day, which represents about 20,000 geese daily put to flight. Oftentimes a thick fog blows in, and this appears to be the favorite time for the geese and they devour the wheat with great energy. The herders then, fearful of shooting each other, are almost baffled, but when the fog rises the flocks are put to flight and for hours thereafter the air is filled with feathers and geese and Glenn's ranch resounds with the clatter of rifles and the frightened cries of the persecuted fowls. To pay his men, buy ammunition and maintain horses costs Dr. Glenn some \$10,000 per annum, but it saves his wheat, which yields \$100,000, as without the geese herders half would be destroyed. The herders become very expert in their business and are generally good shots and capital horsemen."

Illinois.—Aurora, May 13.—The spring shooting is about of here. The duck shooting was not as good, I do not think, this spring, as usual—too much water. Our creeks and ponds have been full to running over all the season. This is one of the worst faults with a prairie country. If there is too much rain the sloughs will be so full of water that the ducks and geese can get away far enough from shore to be out of gunshot. The snipe have been quite plenty with us this spring, but were very wild and not in very good order. I think there are more prairie chickens in this section than a year ago this time. I counted over fifty the other morning. It is about time for them to next; and if we don't have too much rain in the next six weeks our chances are good for next August. I have seen but one quali this spring. Where they are is more than I can tell; it wasn't a hard winter for them here, but very little snow. I have been around to several good thickets and can't find a bird. Last fall I knew where there were several good bevies. I think the hawk has had his share of them. The plover have gone north, excepting a few stragglers; they have furnished some sport for about three weeks. They have been exceedingly wild.—L. A. H.

wild.—L. A. H.

LAKE TOHOPTALAGA.—Sanford, Fla., May 6.—This week I made a trip to Kissimmee City, on Lake Tohoptalaga. I give it as pronounced by the Seminoles, the spelling which is recognized here. The South Florida Railway was completed to that point in March, 1882. The railroad hotel was nearly finished when it was blown flat by a squall. I suppose it will be rebuilt for next winter's patronage. I staid at Kissimmee only a few hours and had no opportunity to hunt. While there five young Seminoles came in from the country to trade, dressed very au naturel and laden with deer hides and bird plumes, which latter they sold to the passengers on the train. Among the Indians was one spiendidly formed fellow of about nineteen or twenty years, dressed in a white shirt and leather belt, I believe that was all. He did some pistol-shooting and a war dance. His name, inscribed on the shirt, was Billee Hum. The lake is lovely, and its borders look very inviting to the sportsman. A new railroad is to be built immediately from Sanford to Indian River, and will open up that section of the country.—Trump.

Sportsmen vs. Rowdes.—Howard Centre, Iowa.—Editor Forest and Stream: The gunning rowdies, whom you so justly condemn, are not content with the depredations you speak of, but must also get what fruit they can carry away in addition to what they can car. Where notice had been publicly given requesting them not to hunt on certain premises, I have known them to gather, six or eight at a time, on Sunday, and fairly make the day hideous, shooting at anything or nothing. I think the only way to restrain them is to make it a penal offense—something more than trespass—to hunt in any settled neighborhood without special permission from the owner or occupants of the land. Farmers often want a share of the game for their own use, and askide from this consideration it is for their interest and also that of the sportsman that the game be preserved. I have lived on the prairie nearly twenty-six years, and spring would be lonesome without the music of the prairie chickens, and I know that with decent treatment they need never be exterminated.—B. H.

Broiled Partridge in May.—The Adirondacks, May 16.
—Editor Forest and Stream: I inclose a slip cut from the
Morning Telegram of May 16, of Plattsburgh, Clinton county,
N. Y., giving the bill of fare at Ralph's Hotel, on the Chateaugay Lakes, in the Addirondacks: "Pishing is reported excellent at 'Ralph's.' A party of three caught eleven salmontrout the day before yesterday. Broiled partridge was enjoyed for breakfast yesterday morning at the hotel. Fishing
and hunting are promising in that region." You will notice
"broiled partridge." It seems strange that hotel-keepers,
whose prosperity depends in a great measure on the sport
that the game in their vicinity affords to their guests, will
kill the golden goose, as it were, by encouraging their guides
to kill the birds off their drumming logs and nests. If such
lotel men are so stupid that they cannot see that they are
injuring themselves by making a market for game out of
season, they ought at least to be punished for breaking the
law.—Grouse. BROILED PARTRIDGE IN MAY .- The Adirondacks, May 16.

kelling Ohio Quall. In May.—Ashland, Ky.—Elitor Forest and Stream: In the Cincinnati Commercial of May 14, I found this item: "Springfield, O., May 12, 1882. There is, perhaps, but little of field sports proper, in Clarke county, as compared with some other regions; indeed, some might think it hardly worth mentioning. Last Friday three of us killed ninety quali in the afternoon, but that was altogether exceptional, and may never happen again. I never heard of its being done before. Winter before last killed about all our quali, and that is about all the sport we have in this county.—A. McC. Wilson." Now if that is the way game is protected in that part of the State, no wonder it is growing scarce. Think of three men killing ninety quali in a half day in the middle of May, and in the great State of Ohio; and to cap the outrage, boldly writing about it to a great newspaper as if it were something to be proud of. Surely there are no sportsman's clubs in that locality, or they would put the scoundrels through to the full extent of the law,—Mos-Ambique.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.—The weather has been so unpleasant for the past week, in fact, since the 1st of the month, that there has been no trout fishing whatever indulged in by our people. Capt. Clay writes from Elk county, Pa., he

has been out but once and then had but poor success in streams fished for the first time this season; thirty-five trout was all he basketed. It looks as if Vennor's prophesy that we should have a cool and wet spring and summer would be true.—Homo,

Lincoln Sportsman's Club.—Lincoln, Neb., May 16, 1882.—At the annual meeting of the Lincoln Sportsman's Club held here on the 10th inst., the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: Burr II. Polk, President; E. Hallett, Vice-President; R. H. Corner, Secretary and Treasurer. The following members were selected as team to shoot for State Cup at the State tournament to be held at Omaha, commencing on the 23d of this month: Messrs. Hallett, Harley, McBride and J. E. Baum, with Messrs. Polk, Hathaway, White and Quick as alternates, Five delegates were also appointed to represent the club in the State convention.

Philadel.phia Notes.—Report comes from Townsend's and Corsen's Inlet, N. J., that the bay birds came during the late prolonged storm and passed right on north. I can hardly credit this, but it may be so. My informant has just returned from the former place and states that it is "the say" of the natives. I am inclined to believe the robin-snipe and blackbreasts will yet show themselves. Let us see. Mr. M. K. Warne, who gave up his rifle gallery in Philadelphia to establish one in the city of Washington, D. C., has returned to Philadelphia and reopened his old place at the corner of Eleventh and Chestnut.—Homo.

MICHIGAN.—Monroe.—With the first of May snipe and duck shooting closed until September in our State. Ducks have been unusually abundant, and some extraordinary bags have been made in our marsh. Snipe have also been fairly plenty and several good bags have been made. Quail and ruffed grouse have wintered nicely owing to the past open winter, and with a good breeding season we look forward to some enjoyable days next November in pursuit of the brown beauties with does and gen. beauties with dog and gun.—John Davidson

Illinois.—Jonesboro, May 3.—Quail promise to be abundant in this vicinity the coming season.—W. W. J.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

I was among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence last sum mer. When you visit that river go by all means to Alexandria Bay and enjoy two days' of fishing—one for pickerel with the spaces. Convoy can tell you what is is, and the fisherman there (though a Comoy can ten you wint it is, and the insterman there (though is scally profane dog at the best) will supply you; only take with you a couple of strong, thick, trolling hand lines. For the bass another day will hardly suffice. Use for them a fly on the ordinary size lake bess hook, with scarlet wings and body, fastening on a bit of a forked pickerel's tongue, by passing through the hook until it will hang lightly from the bend. Play it among the rapid currents around the points of the island, with thirty yards of silk line out from a twelve-feot stiff rod, and you will say that your trout fishing will hardly excel it. You are no doubt aware that in August the bass are close to shore on rocky bottom, but such advice to you is "like coal to Newcastle." give it as new to myself last summer.—Extract from a letter of I give it as new to myself last summ Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, March 30, 1847.

BASS FISHING ON THE ST. MARKS.

PEADER, do you ever fish? If you have, then you can enjoy what I have to say. If you have not, then go and fish on some sparkling stream, under the shade that grand old dame Nature furnishes, "without money and without price," and feel for once in your brief existence one of the most exciting pleasures that ever thrilled the human

frame.

A pleasure which once tasted stills the care-born passions of the heart and weaves in the intricate, tangled web of life bright and golden filling—drowns in the waters of forgetful ness the sorrows, temptations, and disappointments of life—

bright and golden filling—drowns in the waters of forgetfulness the sorrows, temptations, and disappointments of life—
"Smoothes the wrinkted brow of care
And writes a thousand graces there."

The gray dawn is just breaking. Its soft silvery light stealing up the east quietly embraces dark-browed Night, "clad in the beauty of a thousand stars," chases the dark-ness from her sable brow, and another bright day is born. Then we gather at the river—the silent-flowing, dark-bosomed St. Marks, which winds its way through Western Florida to Appalachee Bay, from out of whose waters the active mullet are leaping high in the air in every direction, whilst along the banks the hungry bass are plunging wildly after scampering minnows, which frantically dart over the water's surface in the vain endeavor to avoid their hungry enemies. Our sympathies go out to them, and with glittering spoon-bait well in hand, moving 'neath the surface, looking a thing of life, we go to their rescue. A few strokes from our brawny boatman's stout arms, and our boat is glidling by the scene where the watery war of life upon life so lately raged. How wildly, excitedly the pulse's maddening play as the deceifful bait sweeps the edge of the shore. He is there, just under the shade of a large bush bending over the water. I know this from the swirl on the wave as we approach. Will he strike? The bait is past his lurking place. Quietly reversing. I send it speeding back over his lair, when, like the rush of many waters, he plunges upon the pretty bait and dies like a hero! realizing, if a fish can realize anything, the poet's words—

"Many things in this world That look bright, pretty moth, Only dazzle to lead us astray."

To our delighted eyes, what a prize! a five-pounder; not

an ounce less

To our designed eyes, what a prize! a two-pounder; not an omnee less.

Gently, boatman, gently. Let the dripping oars lightly touch the water. Under that wide-spreading oak overshadowing the water, lurk monster bass, over whom the silent waters have swept for many summers. Yesterday, while fishing for gold perch, I saw two of them sweep beneath, in a style that showed even fishes felt a conscious power. As the largest of gold perch fled, affrighted, from the monsters, they exultingly seemed to say, "See how they flee before us monarchs of the deep;" and they shook their broad tails in evident merriment.

I am impatient, boatman, to try the skill of man, and the strength of steel with one of these cunning old fellows. Let your our strokes so gently move the waters that the boat will glide over it without a ripple.

Our troll is acting finely. Never was artificial bait more

cunningly devised to deceive. The spot is reached. With a quiet movement I send the bait swiftly on shore. It has passed half the breadth of the great oak's shade, when like the rush of a startled deer one glorious fellow strikes with all his power and the good books strike home. Every one is fast in his huge jaws. Now comes the "tug of war," and the tug of man and fish, too. Our rod is bent almost double as he rushes, maddened with pain, down into the depths of the water, and we have to let him go to the end of the line. Then checked in his headlong career by the strong line and unyielding hooks, he comes as swift as shooting stars across the blue bend of Heaven to the top, and springs his full length into the air; endeavors to break the line by a stroke from his powerful tall, as head down he plunges again into the water. After a fierce five minutes' struggle he yields to fate, and floats broadside, "a thing of beauty," upon the water. Carefully, warily I lead him up to the boat, hoist in, and bind the captive fast, and shout for joy. Boatman, head for home. Glory enough for one day. It is reached, he is weighed, and tips the scales at fonrteen pounds.

Bandender, Georgia.

O. G. G.

"CATTING."

"CATTING."

In the "Tennessee Fish Notes," by J. D. H., in the Foreaught a yellow cat out of the river the other day, with ordinary tackle which weighed sixty-one pounds."

It is to be regretted that the details of this affair are not given. It would be interesting to know how the cat happened to be in the river—whether by accident or design; and all sportsmen will be eager to know something more about the tackle used by Mr. Poole. It is said to have been the "ordinary tackle which weighed sixty-one pounds," and perhaps the Tennesseeans who devote themselves to this particular sport understand exactly what is meant; but in the North, where the cats found in the water are generally too stale to entice the angler, the statement cannot fail to excite some speculation. The tackle, weighing only sixty-one pounds, could hardly have been a derrick or a dredging-machine—although the latter would seem to be well adapted for the purpose—and it was manifestly something heavier than a rake, scoop-shovel, or pair of tongs.

In view of the well-known predilection of cats for live balt, it may have been a big dog on a string or a mouse suspended by a log-chain, according as it is customary in such cases for the bait to take the game or for the game to take the bait. It certainly seems probable that in a stream well stocked with cats, a small water-spaniel—say a brown hackle—on a light casting line and fly rod would afford excellent sport. Such tackle need not weigh over thirty pounds. Mr. Poole seems to have used a larger dog than was necessary. The smaller sized would be better for easting, and would make the contest more uncertain, and therefore more sports-manilie.

Just how we are to induce the cats to take to the water in Just how we are to induce the cats to take to the water in sufficient numbers to make this sport popular with the fishing fraternity may not be clear; but it is evident that the surplus kittens of our large cities, after being accustomed to city milk, cannot have any serious antipathy to the purer water of the pond and stream.

Certainly this subject is worthy the careful attention of our fisheulturists and sporting clubs. Just as we are beginning to realize and mourn over the rapid extermination of our game fish and animals, a new sport with an inexhaustible supply of material is at hand.

Take, for example, a single block in New York occupied by say one hundred householders. Each one of these would cheerfully spare a hundred cats from his neighborhood. This makes ten thousand eats to the block available for our purpose; and of course there are plenty of dogs out of busi-

purpose; and of course there are plenty of dogs out of business who might thus be furnished with pleasant employment and a reason for existence.

We hope to hear further from Mr. Poole on this interest-

ing topic. Спіслоо, Мау 14.

RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

RIPARIAN RICHTS.

THE St. John, N. B., Telegraph, of May 9, publishes in full the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of the Queen vs. Robertson, by which the rights of riparian proprietors are defined. It was based on a special case which set out at length the facts admitted, the principal of which were that Mr. Robertson had leased from the Marine and Fisheries Department as a fishing station for fly fishing the Miramichi River from Price's Bend to its source. Price's Bend was about forty miles above the ebb and flow of the tide and navigable at certain seasons, for canoes, small boats and logs. The land along the part of the river covered by the company to James Steadman and Edgur Hauson, who claimed the right to fish in the Miramichi as riparian proprietors. Mr. Robertson prevented them from fishing and both brought actions against him and recovered. In the present case the following questions were submitted to the court:

"1. Had the Parliament of Canada power to pass the 2nd section of the said Act on titled An Act for the preparation of

court:

"1. Had the Parliament of Canada power to pass the 2nd section of the said Act entitled An Act for the regulation of fishing and the protection of the fisheries?

"2. Had the Minister of Marine and Fisheries the right to

nsning and the protection of the fisheries?

"2. Had the Minister of Marine and Fisheries the right to issue the fishery lease in question?

"3. Was the bed of the S. W. Miramichi within the limits of grant to the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company, and above the grants mentioned and reserved therein, granted to the said company?

"4. If so, did the exclusive right of fishing in said river thereby pass to the said company?

"5. If the bed of the river did not pass, had the company, as riparian proprietor, the right of fishing ad jilum aqua; and if so, was that right exclusive?

"6. Have the grantees in grants of lots bounded by said river, or by any part thereof, and excepted from the said company's grant, any exclusive or other right of fishing in said river opposite their respective grants?

"7. If an exclusive right of fishing in a portion of the Miramichi River passed to said company, or to the grantees in the excepted grants, or any of them. could the Minister of Marine and Fisheries issue a valid fishery lease of such portion of the river?

"8. Where the lands (above tidal water) through which

tion of the river?

"8. Where the lands (above tidal water) through which the said river passes are ungranted by the Crown, could the Minister of Marine and Fisheries lawfully issue a lease of that portion of the river?"

The result of the decision of Mr. Justice Gwynne, who heard the case in the Exchequer Court, is as follows:

The first, third, fourth and sixth questions submitted in

said special case should be answered in the affirmative and the second and seventh questions in the negative. This court doth further declare that it is unnecessary to give any special answer to the fifth question, as this court is of opinion that the bed of the Southwest Miramichi River within the limits of the grants to the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company and above the grants mentioned and reserved therein did pass to the said company.

This court doth further declare with reference to the eighth question that, "if what is meant by this question be whether the Minister of Marine and Fisheries could lawfully issue a lease of the bed of the river where it passes through ungranted lands, this court is of opinion that the said minister could lawfully issue a license to fish as a franchise apart from the ownership of the soil in that portion of the river." said special case should be answered in the affirmative and

From this decision the Crown has taken the present appeal.

THE RANGELEY LAKES.

THOSE who wish to have the first chance at the trout in the Rangeley Lakes, should visit the Middle Dam, by the way of Bethel and Lake Umbagog, as they can reach the fishing grounds by that route from one to two weeks earlier than by any other route. The Upper Dam can also be reached via Bryant's Pond and Andover from one to two weeks earlier than by any other route. There is not as much activate the lake the spring as usual and at the present time.

than by any other route. The Upper Dam can also be reached via Bryant's Pond and Andover from one to two weeks earlier than by any other route. There is not as much water in the lakes this spring as usual, and at the present time it is falling in the Richardson Lakes, and rising in Umbagog. In the other lakes it remains about the same as last fall. Round trip tickets to the lake region may be purchased in Boston as soon as the ice leaves Umbagog Lake. There is some reduction in the prices this year, the tickets via Bryant's Pond and Andover, all rail, to Middle Dam and return, being \$12; to Upper Dam and return, \$13; to Indian Rock, Haines's Landing, or Bemis Stream and return, \$14. Tickets to Middle Dam and return, via Bethel and Lake Umbagog, \$14.50. There will be a daily mail from Bethel to Uplon during June, July, August and September, and the stage will also run daily. The steamers will run on Umbagog Lake daily excepting Sunday, between Upton, Sunday Cove, Errol Dam, and Magalloway River Landing; the trip to Magalloway last year was made only three times a week, and this change to daily trips will serve the Pasmachenee travel much better. The daily mail spoken of above will also be continued to Magalloway during the same four months.

The stage line between Bryant's Pond and Andover is to months.

The stage line between Bryant's Pond and Andover is to The stage the between Bryant's Pond and Andover is to be equipped with new Concord coaches this summer, and several extra horses, and quick time will be made. The steamers on the Richardson Lakes will stop at the South Arm over night, and make two trips daily between the Arm, Middle Dam, Upper Dam, and Birch Lodge.

CHARLES A. J. FARRAR.

ANDOVER, Me., May 7.

The Rainbow Trout.—Boston, May 20.—In regard to the appearance of the rainbow trout, which I mentioned in your issue of April 13, and which L. W. G. comments upon in your last issue, I would say: If the only fish of this species which I saw at Mr. Blackford's trout-opening, were dead ones which had come from California, then, as your correspondent says, they might not have appeared to their best advantage. But there were specimens live and dead from the State of New York. One fish of three or four pounds, from the South Side Club, of Long Island, was swimming in a tank of glass, and on this I based my opinion, which I still adhere to, that they are coarse, black, ugly beasts, with a feverish flush on the sides which has a most unwholesome look. While willing to accept L. W. G.'s statement, regarding their rapid growth and all things else that he claims for them, I will not agree with him that they are handsome. The scales are as coarse, if not coarser than those of the English trout, which by the way is not near as handsome as the small trout, which the English call "charr," and the rainbow trout no more compares with our Eastern brook trout than a mud thrite does to a humming bird. Again, I want no more of them, and hope that they will keep them out of my favorite trout brooks, for they do not look fit to eat. Mr. James Annin hit the mark when he said at the fishcultural meeting that no man would be as proud to show a creel full of rainbows as of fontinalis. Perhaps the name of "rainbow" led me to expect beauty, certainly ritelea, which means nearly the same as rainbow, would convoy the idea of a fish whose iridescent splendor would be beautiful to behold, and I have been disappointed. The famous rainbow trout, as I have seen it, is a black coarse beast with a hectic flush on its side as though it had a fever, and I think if anglers generally could see this fish they would be of my opinion.—H. R. G.

Fishing in the Edisto.—Granitoville, S. C., May 15.—For the past fifty hours the mercury has averaged 58deg., an unheard of thing for this time of year in this latitude. Fires are in order, windows are closed, "lightard" is in demand; but we are enjoying the change in the temperature as contrasted with a few weeks past, as then the mercury was ranging up in the nineties. Northern visitors, on account of the cold snap here, in most instances deferred their flitting toward the "ice-bound bays" of the frigid zone, preferring to remain just a trifle nearer the equator; in consequence the heart of ye hotel and boarding-house keeper is made glad. The hotels in Aiken have been fairly patronized the past winter. Aiken is a sort of half-way house between points North and Florida; many people bound ultimately for Florida come South in the early season, say November, stay a few weeks, and go on to the land of flowers, returning in early spring to Aiken; many remain until from the 1st to the middle of May. There are, of course, people who stay in Aiken the whole winter. Why this is I am unable to say, unless, indeed, it is because they are in the habit of spending their winters there—there are so many other places far more attractive now opened to the average visitor, and as healthy. To the sportsman Aiken has no attractions, that is, in the immediate vicinity. Should he find himself there, though, and make the acquaintance of the local sportsmen, he may be able to make a trip to the Edisto country for deer, and at this time of year will find good fishing in the Edisto. Just now fishing is nil. Early last week Mr. S. Glies and party made an excursion to Wise's Pond, and in about eight hours took seventeen black bass, the largest weighing only seven pounds, a small fish for these waters; the whole catch was considered poor, taking into consideration the time employed and the number (four) engaged. Mr. Glies is a believer in the moon, and says the moon was not right; at any rate, the wind was high, which of course interfered

black bass fishers. Main-strength tackle is used: the numer ous sags and brush in these waters will not admit of the finer play of the reel and bass-rod proper, but still, with the tackle here used, a certain amount of play is necessary to bring these ten and twelve pounders to gaff.

DICK SWYFELLER.

DICK SWIVELLER.

DICK SWIVELLER.

DICK SWIVELLER.

DICK SWIVELLER.

DON'T DO IT.—Burlington, Iowa,—I wish to call the attention of my brother anglers to what may appear to some of them a small matter, but when fairly considered it is a large one. This is a correct nomenclature of the tools and accessories of their craft. It is next in importance to having correct names for their fishes. Brother anglers, don't, I beseech you, don't call your rod a "pole." Don't deall your rod a "pole." Don't deall your rod a "fish basket," if you carry one. Don't degrade the lily pads by calling them by the vile name of "splatter docks," not a recla "spool." These terms are often used by men who know better, but retain them from early associations. As a gentleman is known by his speech so is an angler, and no matter how finished an angler you are, you will make a bad impression upon a stranger who hears you speak in these outlandish terms, the same asi fy ou saw a well-dressed man, who looks as though he ought to know better, eating off his knife, or committing some other outrageous breach of manners. It is the small things which go to make up the life of an angler as of any other man, and too much importance cannot be attached to his naming of his tools. When the rural editor speaks of "some fellow with a ten dollar fish pole who didn't catch any fish," we at once know that the line was written by some one who makes no pretentions to being an angler, for if he did he would never apply the obnoxious word to anything but a sapling fit to thrash beans with. I notice with regret that some tackle dealers, who certainly must know better, advertise "fish baskets" when they mean creels. Every trade and profession has names for its tools and implements, and the angler is not behind in this matter. Therefore let us use the right names, and don't, O! don't, use the wrong ones.—Peter

Fish Laws of South Carolina.—The General Statutes, Chap. Lil., provides that at no time of the year shall there be any permanent obstructions of any kind or nature whatever in any of the inland creeks, streams or water, to the free migration of fish. A close time, from the setting of the sun each Thursday to its rising each Tucsday, during which time all seines, nets, or any plan or device for stopping or taking fish other than dums for manufacturing purposes shall be removed. All persons owning dams which prevent fish migration must creet fishways. No poisonous impurities must be cast into streams. The Commissioner of Agriculture is charged with designating the fish sluices and with laving them out. No person must keep any fish trap or other device for taking fish, or fish with a net within eighty yards of any dam erected by the State in which there is a fish sluice. No person shall take fish from the net of another with intent to defraud. In the counties of Horry, Marion, Darlington, Clarendon, Chesterfield, Georgetown, Marlboro, Williamsburg and Richland it is unlawful to fish with gigs or set traps, or to shoot fish with a gun in any of the fresh waters between May 1 and Sept. 1. No person shall fish in any private pond where fish or oysters have been planted, without permission of the owner, nor damage them in any way. No person shall take tout by impregnating the waters with poisonous or deleterious substances. Heavy penalties are attached to all these offences.

TROUTING ON THE ROCKY SAUGEEN.—A Canadian local paper says: "Mr. Buchanan, of the Bank of British North America, has received from Mr. J. A. Munro, of Durham, a speckled trout, caught by him in the Rocky Saugeen, weighing three pounds eight ounces. The speckled beauty was admired by many to-day. This catch augurs well for the excellence of the fishing at the Saugeen this season, and fishermen who patronize W. E. McAllister's botel will-find a genial host, and a skillful guide to the pools where these patriarchs lurk." A correspondent writes us from Brantford, Ont., that he spent a week at the Saugeen last year, and "had all the sport that I wanted, having filled my basket on two different occasions during that time. Of course I did not get any as large as the one referred to in the paragraph, but I got quite a number that weighed from one to two pounds. The Saugeen is in the county of Grey, Ont., and has now railway communication. The hotel accommodation is good, and the landlord, W. E. McAllister, a veterau sportsman, is only too happy to devote all his spare moments to guiding his guests to all the best fishing places."

MEACHAM LAKE.—Messrs. James Geddes and Reuben Wood have returned from Meacham Lake, Franklin county, N. Y., whither they went to take some rainbow trout eggs to Mr. Fuller, the fishculturist there, and to fish. There was ice on the lake May 2d, and an average nightly temperature of twenty-five degrees, but bright sunny days. In the outlet each rod took about twenty-five trout per day, mostly with the fly. One day they fished in deep water with the minnow and took thirteen lake trout. Mr. Fuller begins to see the results of his plantings in this lake, and his hotel is reaping the reward of his sowing. The fishing was quite good when they left there on the 17th. Their trip was made a little earlier than usual on account of the trout eggs, which had begun to hatch when they left.

Salmon on the Coast.—On the 12th a salmon weighing nine pounds was taken in the trap at Magnolia, Essex county, Mass., and sold at fifty cents per pound at the trap. A few days after they were taken in considerable number about Care Cod, as many as twenty-five in one day, near North Truro. These salmon are exceptionally fine ones and weigh from six to twenty pounds. Mr. Blackford has received many of them at Fulton Market and they sell readily at one dollar per pound. It would be interesting to know if these fish are froit those planted in the Connecticut River and are now going south preparatory to their summer ascent into fresh water, or if they belong in Maine and are going north. going north.

DEVIL-FISI.—The Tampa (Fla.) Tribune says parties from that place last week capured a moustrous devil-fish in the bay after a six hours' chase. The head and tail were brought up to town. The mouth is three feet wide and the captors say the flesh was cighteen or twenty feet across. It was their intention to skin him, but before the flesh could be towed to shore the sharks had fed so ravenously on it as to defeat that purpose. Its estimated weight was between 2,000 and 3,000

pounds. The name "devil-fish" is applied to a large verte-brate belonging to the ray family, and closely related to the skates. It is the *Ciratoptera vampirus*, Mitch. Gill., and not at all related to Hugo's monstrous octopod.

Sturgeon Roe as Bart.—Philadelphia, May 14.—Our anglers who can abide that most filthy of all bait—sturgeon roe—have begun its use in the capture of the rock or striped bass, which runs up our rivers every spring with the shad and sturgeon. It was always a mystery to me how such bait could be kept on the hook. The anglers who use it can be seen at early morn weading their way to Dock street wharf—where the sturgeon boats land and clean their fish—for a day's supply of this strong yet taking lure. At the wharf at Dock street, where much of the offal from the sturgeon cleaned there is thrown into the river, large schools of both perch and small rockfish are attracted, and the place has become a favorite one for these roe-bait anglers.—Homo.

The U.S. Fish Commission.—By the burning of the hotel at Wood's Holl, Mass., which was occupied last summer by the United States Fish Commission, it is probable that the commission will not readezvous there this year, as was expected. Another locality is now being looked up, which will not only allow the taking of specimens and the study of fish, but will also give lodgment for the staff of scientific experts attached to the commission. It is probable that Greenport, the extreme northeastern point of Long Island, may be the place selected for the work to be accomplished this year. plished this year.

A Swallow on the Fly.—New York, May 20.—While fishing on the waters of the Amityville Club, yesterday, I noticed that a barn swallow fook a great interest in my flies, following the cast and hovering over the water where they following the cast and hovering over the water where they fell; it kept this up for several minutes and at last took the second dropper, a "Beaverkill," in the air. It fluttered about sometimes in the air and sometimes in the water. I recled it in and landed it, and it is now at Mr. Bell's, being mounted with the fly in its bill, just as it was caught.—W. Holder-

Information Wanted.—We have been troubled to recall which of the famous opera singers who have visited this country it was that so resembled a shad. Our office boy suggests Matilda Heron, but she was not a singer. We thought at first that it might be Grisi, but there is little adipose matter about the shad. It might be Alboni, but perhaps some reader can correct us if wrong.

THE "BLUE CAT" OF TEXAS.—Concerning this fish Prof THE "BLUE CAT" OF TRAS.—Concerning this fish Prof. Jordan writes us, for the information of our pleasunt correspondent, "N. A. T.," that it is the *Icalurus furcatus* instead of *I. punctatus*, as given in our issue of May 11. The former has a smaller eye, placed further forward in its head than the latter. Its head is small and its anal fin is much longer than that of most catfishes.

An Angling Dog.—Warrenton, Va., May 13.—I have just received information from our county treasurer that he has a young hound dog that has the habit of fishing in a stream near his house. Yesterday the hound brought to the stream near his house. Yesterday the hound brought to the house a fish caught by him and measuring some ten or twelve inches in length.—R. H. D.

Chambersburg.—The bass fishing resort alluded to in our issue of April 20 is on the Potomac River, thirty miles from Chambersburg, and not at the latter town.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE.—The ice passed out of the lake May 18, and the fishing season has opened.

Hishculture.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

[CONTINUED].

NOTES ON THE BREEDING, FOOD AND CAUSE OF THE GREEN COLOR OF THE OYSTER.

BY JOHN A. RYDER.

NOTES ON THE BREEDING, FOOD AND CAUSE OF THE GREEN COLOR OF THE OYSTER.

BY JOHN A. RYDER.

No mollusk known to naturalists, it appears, is consumed in such vast quantities as our native oyster, the Ostrea virginiana of systematic writers, hence the great economic importance and the scientific interest which it has receutly awakened. It is immeasurably superior in flavor, size, and vigor of growth to the native oyster of Europe, and is simulated and approached only by one old continental form which I have seen and which is probably the Ostrea rostratic of Lamarck. The first attempt made in the artificial impregnation of the eggs of this noble mollusk was successful in the hands of our countryman, Professor W. K. Brooks, of John Hopkins University of Ealtimore, who, in 1880, published a remarkable memoir on the subject in the annual report of Major T. B. Forguson, one of the Fish Commissioners of Maryland. Professor Brooks's triumph was, however, not as complete as might have been desired, since his investigations have not yet chabled us to propagate the cyster by purely artificial inethods, but his success was so much beyond what was attained by Dr. Davaine in his attempts at the artificial fertilization of the eva of the European cyster in 1851, that Brooks's achievement marks the most important era in the history of the subject. Others, as well as the writer, have repeated his experiments with more or less success, and the latter has been enabled to work out a portion of the developmental history of Mya arcauria, the common clam, "soft clam," 'long clam' of the North, or 'mananose," as it called further South, from artificially impregnate eggs.

An earnest, and it is to be hoped, successful effort, is being made by the United States and Maryland Fish Commissions to introduce the most approved French methods into the waters of Maryland, and to supplement these by even more advanced processes, if practicable. The results of the observations and experiments of the writer 'a more complete catalogue, embractions o

nothing, and the account as given by Brooks for the American, and Salensky, Gerbe, Fischer and Davaine for the European species, with little qualification, remain the European species of young biralves, working, however, upon the voung been continued some valuable researches in regard to the development of young biralves, working, however, upon the young development of the oyster, but they revertheless throw considerable light upon the mode of formation of the gills, upper gill-chambers, liver, muscle, foot and nervous system of the great group to which they both belong. Hatschek's observations show that the conversion of a part of the velum or ciliary crown above and below the mouth into palps and gills, as held by Lankester, does probably not take place. The occurrence inner side to the month, as observed by the writer in "spat" one-eighth of an inch in diameter, was supposed at first to confirm Lankester's view, but Hatschek's researches have made such an opinion untenable. The physiological function of these bands was, however, clear; by the vibration of the filaments composing them they establish currents which hurt the microscopic food of the surrounding water down into the purpose as the velum adolume; the neutron of the filaments composing them they establish currents which hurt the microscopic food of the surrounding water down into the purpose as the velum adolume; the neutron of the control of the surrounding water down into the purpose as the velum adolume; the neutron of the control of the contr

side of the animal, as asserted by Davaine, nor is it worth while to more than notice Home's error with regard to the water-chamber above the gills, which he regarded as the oviduct

At the time the oyster is full of spawn the generative organ completely envelops the viscera, diver, intestine and stomach! except a small portion at the anal end of the intestine and the head end of the visceral mass. All of the superficial ducts trend toward and join directly or indirectly the main duct on either side of the body, into which they pour their products as the latter are received from the immense number of follicles in which they are matured. We may repeat that at no time do we find the generative organs quite undeveloped; if they are not apparent to the eye in winter, this sections show the ducts and microscopic rudiments of germinal foll-selles as a network of strands of minute germinal cells, which traverse superficially in all directions the coarse connective tissue miscalled the "fat." in which all of the visceral organs of the animal are embedded. As the breeding season approaches the minute germinal cells of this network of rudimentary reproductive cells commence to grow, until they attain the development observed in the animal when full of ripe spawn. Some investigations conducted under the anspices of the Dutch government indicate that the structure of the generative organs of the European oyster is not as has been supposed strictly follicular, but that they may rather be regarded as a mass of anastomosing tubes of irregular caliber. The complete proof of this has been developed by the writer in the course of investigations carried out upon our native oysters, in which the generative organs were very immature during the winter season. Both Brooks and myself have species of the generative follicles as shough they had been elearly made out: it now appears that we will be compelled to modify our terminology somewhat, in the face of the fact that I have sections of the immature generative organs which scholars i

off in the act of hatching in the former cases. As soon as it has ceased to rove about in the water and has fastened itself to some other fixed object, it has attained the style of development known to systemen by the term "spat." Our researches isee Maryland Report, 1831) show that the dimensions of the firy of the American oyster at the time of its fixation when it becomes "spat" is about 1-80 of an inch, and that at that time the valves are characterized by a very remarkable symmetry, which is departed from as soon as the growth of the shell begins in its new fixed position. The manner in which the fry affixes itself to foreign objects has not been learned, but it is very probable that this is accomplished by means of a larval byssus. Such a conclusion appears to be warranted from the fact that the young of most of the allies of the cyster are provided with a byssus or threads for their temporary anchorage, such as may be seen very strongly developed in the adult salt-water mussel, the numerous threads in this case being very strong, serving to hold the animal very firmly to any support it may have chosen.

numerous threads in this case being very strong, serving to hold the animal very firmly to any support it may have chosen.

All theorizing as to the mode of fixation aside, however, it now becomes a question of the most profound importance for us to endeavor by experiments to maintain artificially impregnated oyster eggs alive for a long enough time after they begin to swim so that they may attach themselves permanendy. The experiments of those who have hitherto worked upon the development of the oyster have shown us that this does not yet appear possible. Various forms of apparatus have been tried with indifferent success. The experiment of using bibulous paper diaphragms through which sea-water was allowed to pass, at the same time not allowing the minute eggs of the oyster to escape with the former, was not found to answer; the pores of the paper soon became clogged with fine sediments os as to stop the flow of water and its renewal over the eggs. Bolting cloth does not have the meshes fine enough to confine the eggs, besides it is expensive and not durable. The use of a membrane of filtering paper between single thicknesses of fine nickel-plated wire cloth, forming the bottom of the hatching box, which is placed inside of another box, in which the water was made to rise and fall alternately by means of an intermittently active siphon of wide caliber, the supply being carried into the outer box in a constant stream through a smaller pipe. The oscillation of the water level in the outer box so arranged was depended upon to change the water in the inner boxes with the porous bottoms containing the eggs. The same difficulty presented itself, however, and the porous bottoms of the hatching boxes soon became impervious, owing to the swelling of the fibers of the paper, as well as on account of the accumulation of slimy sediment in the substance of the latter. The othflow from the inner hoxes was then impeded from the same cause, and as the siphon emptied the outer box the water in the inner one would not fall qui

our experiments have or order down completely, and all the results so far reached with such apparatus have not been of sufficient value to make it desirable to repeat them, although conducted with the help of three different forms of apparatus.

Recently, Professor S. J. Smith, of Yale College, has succeeded in incubating the eggs of certain crustaceans in shallow plates without changing the water at all, but by simply areating and keeping it in constant circulation by means of jets of air playing constantly upon its surface. This node of incubation appears to fulfil the requirements of the case fully, as far as I can now see, and it will be of the greatest importance to test this method at the earliest possible opportunity. By itsues we will be enabled to avoid the loss of eggs which would follow from the use of any method in which there is a current of water constantly running in and flowing out of the incubating contrivance, besides we would avoid contact with poisonous metallic surfaces, be enabled to keep down the temperature of the water by slow evaporation and prevent putrefaction by means of rapid oxidation.

Should we be able to artificially incubate the eggs of the cyster and keep them alive until the time when the embryos attach themselves to foreign objects we will have attained such a success as will probably never be paralled in fishculture. The artificial impregnation of the eggs of the cyster may be accomplished to the extent of thousands of millions; and should it be found possible to keep those hosts of young alive until they had passed certain critical periods of their embryonic existence we would have practically succeeded in adding so many millions of spat to those already existing, from which seed might be supplied for the foundation of extensive beds where oysters had been previously unknown.

Brooks, in carrying embryo oyster cases its wandering habits, its valves measure one-eightieth of an inch in their longest diameter, we have yet to find out how old it is when of this size. When we

embryo.

With the finer questions of the anatomy of the embryos we

examination to learn the nature of the attachment of the embryo.

With the finer questions of the anatomy of the embryos we have little to do—in fact, I do not see that they will help us much in the comprehension of how the hatching process is to be conducted, which goes without saying, however, that the experienced embryologist must be expected to determine whether the development is progressing normally and health-fully. When once we have achieved what has been indicated above, the embryologists will have an abundance of opportunity to make out the finer details of structure; and let us remark here, in regard to the oyster, one of the most accessible of animals, that much still remains to be done by both the anatomist and embryologist.

Whatever may be the form of the apparatus which will finally be used in artificial oyster culture, it will also be necessary to provide some sort of cheap and effective method to favor the attachment of the young fry, in the shape of some substance or objects which may be transferred to nurseries or cages in open water where it is to undergo further development. Clean pebbles at once surgest themselves as a cheap material, which can be graded to the right size through screens of the proper mesh. What is most suitable, however, will have to be learned by experiment.

The special merit of the proposed method of artificial culture from the egg upward, would be that we could probably do without the cumbrous tiles, slates, etc., covered with mortury used as cultch to a large extent in France. In fact, if collectors are to be used at all after the French mode, it would appear to the writer that it would be just as well to use old oyster shells and the cheapest possible materials strewn over arable bottoms near productive spawning oyster beds, as is pretty extensively practiced on the coast of New England, especially Connecticut, and to some extent in places on the Cheapeat possible materials strewn over arable bottoms near productive spawning oyster beds, as is pretty extensively pr

expensive than in continental countries. Not only is this objection valid, but a still more serious one is the uncertainty of the "set" of spat which may catch on any sort of natural or artificial culled. In some seasons the collectors will be coverenowed, in others no spat will be found to adhere.

The same element of risk is encountered in the use of old system shells as cultled for the spat, and, as I have been told day oystermen, several thousands of dollars' worth of shells may be strewn upon good oyster bottom on which not a single spat will be found to adhere, thus involving a loss of both material and labor. I do not see that any method in which tiles or mortar-covered slates are used will be a particle more likely to afford a nidus for spat than old shells, or the cheapest kind of cultch, except in some places where the latter is liable to be covered with mad or sediment.

This uncertainty of result can, it appears to the writer, be evereome by a totally different method of procedure, like that already outlined. We must have the temperature of the water and conditions of the articulally fortilized and confined embryos under control. The uncertainty which has hitherto attended ostraculture must disappear in the face of intelligent experiment, and it is to be hoped that in a few years more we will hear of oyster nurseries or incubating establishments in successful operation where millions of spat will be annually bred from artificially impregnated eggs to be sold as seed to planters who will enter upon the business of ostraculture on an entirely new adjectivity in the constitution of the constants.

REPORT OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COM-MISSION.

REPORT OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COM-MISSION.

THE Fish Commission of New Hampshire is, like that of Maine, a Commission on Fish and Gome, and we have just received their report for 1881-2. We will, in this place, only take up the portion of it which treats of the fisheries.

They report that in no year since the opening of the Merimae River for the ascent of migratory fish have so many salmon passed the fishways at Lawrence and Lovell, and reached the waters of New Hampshire, as in the past year. Lawrence is the only place at which anything like a fair estimate of the number which pass through the fishways can be made. Here the water is shut off for twenty minutes twice a day during the run. Last summer the first salmen was seen. June 7, and from this date to the last of July, when the last one was seen, seventy-two were counted. Considering that the fish move more at night than by day, and that more water flows through the shways at night, when the mills are closed, the Commissioners feel warranted in believing that many hundreds, and possibly many thousands, of salmon secended the Merrimae in the senson of 1881.

Mr. Fowers, who is Commissioner and Singerintendent of the hatchery, report is that the 60,000 eggs of salmon mentioned in his last report hatched with a loss of 8 per cent. In December 1890, and January 1881, he received 419,500 eggs of the Atlantic salmon, 8 salare, from Buckport, Mc. This year twenty-five salmon have been caught at the hatchery (Fomigwaysasset River) varying in weight from eight to twenty-two pounds; twelve were females and (25,000 eggs were secured from them. Last winter the trout pond was frozen over and mink numeical under the snow and ice, and took over half the breeding lish before he knew it. By November 15, 1881, he had taken 119,000 trout eggs.

Prof. Baird sent 59,000 eggs of california salmon, but they were injured in transportation and only 20,000 were hatched and placed in the Penigewasset. No further attempt will be made with this fish. Experiments have been made with lan

The Rennel.

FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS

BENCH SHOWS.

June 6, 7, 8 and 9.—Cleveland, O., First, Annual Rench Show of the Cleveland Bench Show Association. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent; C. M. Munhall, Secretary.
FIELD TRIALS.
September—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens. Jos. H. bow, Columbia, Tenn., Secretary.
November 17. Estatery Field Trials Club Field Trials on Quail, near High Point, N. C. Entries for the Derby close July 1. For the All-Aged and Members' Stake, November 1. F. N. Hall, P. O. Box 884, New York, Secretary.
December 1—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quail, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

THE DOG.

His History and Qualities.

BY SENEX.

T is a matter of no little astonishment to me that the dog

IT is a matter of no little astonishment to me that the dog, who is more the universal favorite of man than any of the lower orders of creation, should not have found more gifted and willing pens among his myriads of admirers far back in the past ages to trace out his earliest history, his line of descent, etc., etc., with all the completeness and detail which this interesting subject deserves.

The horse, the most important to man of all animals that are used as beasts of burden and of draught, has received his full share of attention from his fond admirers in all countries of the enrit; his history and achievements from the remote ages, both for riding and for drawing carriages, as well as for other more many of the enrit; his history and achievements from the remote ages, both for riding and for drawing carriages, as well as for home many of the market may be a subject of the enrit; his history and achievements from the remote ages, both for riding and for drawing carriages, as well as for home many and pleasure, the chase and war, have become as household words wherever this animal is known and recognized. "Tell me," says Buffon, "the horse of a people and I will tell you its morals and institutions."

Mr. Tonssend, in his "Passional Zoology," looks upon the horse as the personification "of the aristocracy of blood, of the warrior caste, because all societies, alas! must pass through the oppression of the warrior caste."

While I cheerfully accord all to this dignified animal that his warm and culozistic advocates claim for him, I cannot but accept the excellent and trite observation of the lastnamed author, "that the better we know man the more welcarn to honor and esteem the dog," In his delightful treatise, translated by Dr. Lazarus, Mr. Toussend shows with remarks able vividness the intelligence of brutes and the relations it bears to the intelligence of once. Now, Mr. Toussend was a true gentleman and a sportsman of the lighest order of excellence. He belonged to the school of Grarar and Cumming, and a

of the major mode." Better than any naturalist that ever wrote before him, for he sought to unfold the inner attributes of canine nature and raise them to a higher plane, he describes the dog as founded in "every society like ours in individual property, the vigilant guardian and heroic defender of what is called public order and property." "When a citizon," says he, "with homse voice and tattered garments has a look suspicious for property, the dog stops him rudely to ask his passport. But as the majority has its principles the minority also has its own, and both have their dogs, whom they have taught to venerate their institutions. The dog of the thief will then profess on matters of public order and commerce, principles diametrically opposite to those of the magistrate's dog. The dog discusses no questions of right; his duty is to obey and keep quiet; he obeys without nurnuring. He is one of the finest conquests ever made by man. He is the lirst element of human progress, and without him, says Toussend, man would have been condemned to vegetate eternally in the limbos of the savage state." With what an eccentricity of genius, with what graphic powers of delineating the nobler attributes of the dog, has Toussend displayed in his power of giving in a fow sentences all the characteristics and values of man's watchful and faithful companion. How touchingly sublime is his description of the dog's sympathetic intelligence toward man in the station of slave and master, and what a grand exposition of the reasoning power of brutes and the relation it bears to the intellectual power of man.

If we compare the dog of the past, with all the distinguishing attributes with which he has been clothed by some of his enthusiastic eulogists, with the dog of the present day, we see that he is continually advancing in the plane of intelligence and affection, which, fostered by careful education and breeding, is making him more and more a valued part of man's necessities. We see all around us those faithful glimpses of superior a

must go far toward the adjudication of this important subject.

That the dog should by nature develop those superior qualities of intelligence that belong to the higher grades of culture, seems to depend upon his constant and close companionship with man. He is present with us at the first dawn of light, accompanies us from the cradle to the grave, and lives with us closely upon the footing of our fellow-man. Notwithstanding this intimate relation to us, and ever faithful, obedient and protective of our interests, and zendously guarding us even to the exposure of his own life, he has been typified by the unappreciative by the most uncomplimentary terms; and among such he has been the standing similitude for things that are mean and disgusting, the type of contentiousness, avariec, filthiness, impudence and gluttony. This is not to be wondered at, for they are those of our human beings who delight in making their fellow-man miserable, who take special satisfaction in imposing upon him bodily harm, and torturing him in all manner of ways; for saith the poet—

"Man's inhumanty to man Maisra counters thusands mourn;"

"Man's inhumanity to man Makes countless thousands mourn;"

take special satisfaction in imposing upon him bodily harm, and torturing him in all manner of ways; for saith the poet—"Man's inhumanty to man Makes countless thousands mourn;" and these are evils "which against another done, repentance makes no satisfaction to him that feels the smart," and from such examples how can the poor dog hope to escape. But to the everlasting credit of his friends, how errnestly and beautifully has he been defended from these unjust supersions, by those who know him botter than his maligners, by those who reason from a stand point of observation, and not from an incensed spirit of malevolence and hatred, is the dog called filtly! He is much less so, says Mr. Blaze, "than certain men of your acquantance and mine." Is he called greedy! says the same advocate, "i should like to see you hungry and with a single mess for your dinner, and have another attempt to snatch it away."

He has been accused of treachery by no less authority than Saint Chrysostom, fawming on you, says he, "when you face him and slyly biting you when your back is turned." This is a libel upon his idelity and other virtues, and corresponds more closely with the character of "many men of this description, but never a dog." Whenever treachery is discovered in a dog, it is always the result of the master's periddy, rather than the creature's quality. Is he a thief? No; a thousand times less so than man, for but teach him the difference between meum and teum and he is more faithful and protective of a trust confided to him, than can be said generally of the lords of creation. He is too often made the scapegoat of man's cupidity, and has been compelled frequently to suffer for the sins of others; for it is his nature, when proporly directed, not only to prevent property from being stolen, but like a faithful detective, to recover it when lost. Talk to me about a dog's want of loyalty to his master, a thousand times more true is it that the master's perfly has degraded the higher attributes of the camine to his own sordid

a late writer, "the unintored savage has left the distinction to civilized nations."

But of all the cruelties that a higher civilization has heaped upon this faithful, unoffending friend of man, there is none that will compare with the inhuman, brutish and useless habit of making him a devotee to the cause of science. In the interests of humanity, perhaps, which is paramount to all other earthly considerations, and for the purpose of clucidative of the control of the purpose of clucidative control of the control of the purpose of clucidative control of the control of the purpose of clucidative control of the control of the purpose of clucidative control of the control of the purpose of clucidative control of the control of the purpose of clucidative control of the control of the purpose of seven the discovery of which may unfold the mysterious avenue to discovery of which may unfold the mysterious avenue to discovery of which may unfold the mysterious avenue to discovery of the control of the purpose of seven that the control of the strictest investigation and scientific research. To wantonly butcher hundreds and thought of the control of the strictest investigation and scientific research. To wantonly butcher purpose of the control of the suffering and advance of the coveries that control of the sufferings and agonies of its thousands of the suffering and agonies of its thousands of martyrs. I am rejoiced to know that England, ever in the coveries that ever were brought to light by these cruel, buser of the sufferings and agonies of its thousands of martyrs. I am rejoiced to know that England, ever in the suffering the control of the sufferings and agonies of its thousands of martyrs. I am rejoiced to know that England, ever in the suffering the control of the suffering and agonies of its thousands of martyrs. I am rejoiced to know that England, ever in the suffering the suffering the purpose of the suffering that pertains the suffering the suffering that pertains the suffering the suffering that pertains the

that suggest the different traits in the various species of the canine race.

Thus the bulldog, with his deeply wrinkled face, his protruding lower jaw, turned upwards and exposing his strong, projecting teeth, his nostrile expanded, suggest the peculiarities of that species for pinning his game and makes him only fit for the bloody arena of contention, or to bait the bear, the bull or the liou.

The long, lithe body of the greyhound, the strength of back muscle, and the unusual length from hip to hock denotes fleetness and elasticity of movement.

The firm and closely knitted limbs of the setter, the upright forelegs, the strong inward setting hocks, the full development of muscle throughout, the straight feet and upright legs, and that character of body expression which gives strength and elasticity, makes him the covoted friend of the sportsman par excellence.

The low, short-legged, connects body of the spontial.

exactlence.

The low, short-legged, compact body of the spaniel, with good loins, full bone, and possessing courage, endurance, quickness of movement and a full flat coat to withstand wet and cold, are some of the finer qualities that pre-eminently fit this valuable dog for the thorny coverts and tangled thickets that are frequented by the woodcock and partridge.

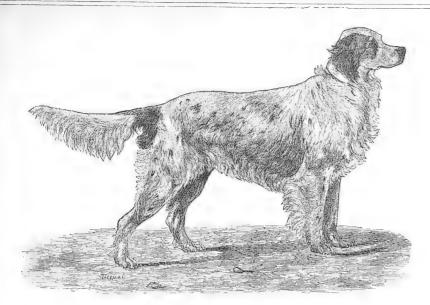
eminently fit this valuable dog for the thorny coverts and partridge.

Lasily the modern hound, who possesses in an eminent degree those remarkable masal traits which enable him to unterpretent the intrincies of the chase to distinguish between conflicting scents, and to avoid the ruses of a fugitive that is fertile in resources and cunning devices, is the variety of tog best fitted for chasing the erafty fox or the willy rabbit.

There are other species of the canine family that hold the position of household pets, who from a long and intimate familiarity with the family acquire a peculiar fondness for children. The gentleness with which they treat their rough and rugged handlings, the attachment they display toward their little infant playmates, prove the possession of an affection for mankind as beautiful as it is unselfish.

By proper education and training he may be brought to any legree of trustworthiness, for by simple observation alone the soon learns to distinguish between those who have and those who have not a right to the premises, and in his courty-yard konnel he very soon discriminates the occasional visitor from the stranger, the habitual innate from the occasional visitor from the stranger, the habitual innate from the vew witnessed the household canine permitting occasional visitor from the stranger from the while the vew witnessed the household eanine permitting occasional visitors to enter within the house, that would fly at the approaching trainp or sojourner with all the venom of an infuriated monster. And this is done oftentimes witnout his master's training or the slightest regard to culture, and proves the natural and innate attributes of the dog for the preservation of the property committed to his keeping.

That variety of the dog that belongs more particularly to the household, and who from time immemorial has been the pet of the social circle, is largely inhoued with the attributes of patience and forbearance, rarely equalled by those of the human family. I have been frequent witness



MR. W. TALLMAN'S "FOREMAN"

bit a King Charles puppy so ficrcely, that while he yelped through very pain, yet no indications of ill-humor could be perceived and the cano-human play went on as full of childish glee and merriment as before.

The lieve it is a true saying, that whenever a dog departs from the excellent traits of canineship heretofore depicted, and which are so closely interwoven with its nature, it is rather the fault of the man than the creature. The educator is more to be blamed than the educated. How often have we seen the noblest qualities of the canine species obtunded and finally destroyed by rough treatment and ill-usage, especially those of a high order of cultivation and sensibility, and finally become distrustful, capricious and, incapable of attachment, and even dangerous. Change owners and if kindness is extended towards him, his innate attachment returns and he exhibits that courtesy and fidelity to his new master that friends or relatives entertain towards each other. If you but fairly gain his confidence and friendship, he is all intelligence, fondness and imperturbable good humor, and places all his happiness in gratifying his master.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FOREMAN.

FOREMAN.

Our illustration this week is of the black, white and tan English sotter dog Foreman, winner of second prize in the imported English setter class at the Westminster Kennel Club's late show. He also won second at Pittsburgh last March, his half-brother, Plantagenet, winning first. He is two years old, and is by Mr. J. C. Higgins's Dashing Monarch out of the dam of Thunder, Fairy II. Foreman is a very well formed dog, above the medium size, and bids fair, when mature, to turn out a good one. He is also a capital field dog. The cut is from a sketch by Harry Tallman, and is a capital likeness.

GORDON SETTÈRS.

The cut is from a sketch by Harry Tallman, and is a capital likeness.

CORDON SETTERS.

I HAVE read with much interest the articles in your valuable journal on the black and tun, or Gordon, setter, the adaptability of the present scale of points by which he is judged on the bench to his usefulness in the field, etc., and think there ought to be one class only, as very few dogs can show a clear pedigree back to the Duke of Gordon's kennel, whence their name originated; and even if so, where came his black and tans from? That the existence of black and tan setters did not begin with the Duke of Gordon has been clearly proven long ago; but probably they were selected by him as best suited for a mountainous, rough country.

My earliest recollection of the black and tan, or Gordon, setter was in his native country, nearly forty years ago. He was then a strong, powerful, handsome dog, of medium height, a slashing goer, with a brave heart, and natural field qualities inferior to no other setter—for whom no country was too rough, no day too long, no weather too severe. A drawing-room pet would ill have litted the class of sportsmen that followed the bold and fearless black and tau, which heeded neither fell nor flood, but gloried in his work and went with a will. In this country I shot almost entirely over black and tans, from %2 to 74, using nine different animals during that period—they were not Gordons—having bred the first of them I ever had out of a liver and tan bitch, whose grandsire was a black and tan of great merit, by an orange and white dog. But after getting the color (even by such a cross), I had no breast and feet—strong-boned, rather low, exceedingly museular dogs, with excellent constitutions, and for natural field qualities I have never owned their superiors. I never worked any dogs so constantly and severely as I did them, and do not think I ever had, or even have heard of, any dogs capable of standing the amount of real hard and continued work that they did.

Their general appearance resembled the G

under-sized animal, than to breed a full-sized, powerful animal of the highest quality? In breeding all animals my greatest under-sized animal, than to breed a tun-sized, post of the highest quality? In breeding all animals my greate difficulty has been to get power with quality.

John Davidson.

MONROE, Mich., May 8

BOSTON DOG SHOW.—Granby, Conn., May 8.—Editor Forest and Stream: As I ha! pleged myself not to exhibit any beagles at the late New York Show, I was particularly anxious to make a large exhibit at the coming Boston Bench Show, and was surprised and disappointed on receiving their premium list and rules and regulations to find that there was no class made for champion bengles, and that they were barred from entering the open class. Then again both sexes had to be entered in one class, which seems to me to be a very unwise and unsatisfactory arrangement, as by nature the fennales are finer than the males, and the two sexes should not compete against each other. I also noticed that there were no prizes given—only certificates of awards—and yet the entrance fee is the same as that charged by other shows giving prizes of value, which seems to me to be another unwise departure from usual premium lists. I was not surprised in looking over a recent issue of Forest and Stream to find that the number of entries made are far below the number entered at the late New York Show, and believe other breeders have taken the same view I have and not entered their dogs, and hope before the club holds another show that they will consider the exceptions I have taken and profit by them. I am free to say that I did not feel disposed to aid in making a success a show held under such unsatisfactory regulations, and therefore abandoned my intention of making the largest exhibit of English beagles ever made in this country.—N. ELMORE.

GREYHOUND PUPPIES AT THE NEW YORK SHOW.—Buckingham, Pa., May 16.—Editor Forest and Stream: In your issue of March 2, through the exertions of H. W. Huntington, you published that "the Westminster Kennel Club would give a special prize of a club medal for best English greyhound puppy under twelve months." This prize was awarded under class GG, which you entirely omit in your prize lists. Knowing how willingly you always correct errors, will you please state that this prize was awarded to black English greyhound dog Buccaneer, aged 11 months!—Joseph R. Pierson. (The omission occurred through our writing across class HH, withheld, in such a manner that both GG and JJ appeared to be included. We cheerfully make the correction and add the awards in both classes. Class GG, for the best greyhound puppy dog or bitch, won by Joseph R. Pierson's Buccaneer. Class JJ, for the best Caniche poodle, won by Charles O'Neil's Tramp.]

GREYHOUNDS.—Mr. Lotz, of Chicago, writes to say that he was in error regarding his criticism on the naming of McGrath. Mr. Dawson, of Montreal, writes: "As to Mr. L.'s dog being the best in America, I would be pleased to meet him half way, say in London, Ont., during the next two months, and whoever takes second place to put up a \$25 medal for the next Westminster Kennel Club show, you to determine what breed of dogs is to compete for same. Judges can be had at little expense in London."

A TRAINER, who is well-recommended as competent, intends to start South in a few weeks, and will take a few dogs to train. He will locate in a good game country. For particulars, see his card in another column.

KENNEL NOTES. NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLADIED.

Teidiy. By Mr. Wm. H. Coms. Hudson, N. Y., for red Irish setter dog, whelped Fob. 9, 1882 (Com.—Nam).

Low. By Mr. Fred. M. McFarlin, Jr., Rochester, N. Y., for red Irish setter blich, whelped June 10, 1881 by Dom.—Fan.

London Ben. Novray and Sumpson. By Mr. R. T. Vandevort, Pittsburg, Pa., for pointer dogs, whelped April 3, 1882, by Don out of Luck.

Physiology, R., 10r pointer orgs, whence April 3, 183, by Don out of Luck,

Luck,

Ley Ground Miles. By Mr. R. T. Vandevore, Pittsburg, Pa., for pointer bitches, whelped April 3, 1882, by Don out of Luck.

Duke Glen. By Mr. A. J. Razezlawski, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for black, white and tan setter dog, whelped Feb. 20, 1882 (Dr. Aten's Glen—Glidersleeve's Gypsy).

Queen Fetrel. By Mr. J. B. Goodsell, of New York, for lemon and white Laverack setter blich, whelped Dec. 25, 1881, by champion Thunder and Champion Petrel.

Archive Myles. B. A. Hapor, Austin, Minn., for Irish water spaniel doc.

dog.

Vic. By Mr. Wm. Richards, Austin, Minn., for Irish water spaniel

Fie. By Mr. Wm. Richards, Δustin, minn, 10. Acade and white birch.
Dafney, By Mr. E. C. Alden, Dedham, Mass., for black and white ticked pointer bitch, whelped Oct. 20, 1881, by owner's champion Pete, Jr. (Pete—Nell) out of owner's champion Fan (Pete—Belle).
Hope. By Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., for white and tan foxhound, whelped March 27, 1882, by champion Dixle (champion Music—champion Nellie) out of Mr. E. Gerry's Rinctum.

BRED.

May-Sensation. The Westminster Chub's liver and white pointer bitch May (Trump-Bess) to their champion Sensation, April 14.

Bonnie Kate-Sensation. Mr. J., Coleman Drayton's (New York)

liver and white pointer bitch Bonnie Kate (Ranger—Bess) to the West minster Kennel Club's champion Sensation, May 1.

MetHtte—Joker* Mr. W. H. (Cookson's (Hudson, N. Y.) fox-terrier bitch Nettle (Gamester — Vixen) to champion Joker, Hareh 20.

**Bitch Nettle (Gamester — Vixen) to champion Joker, Hareh 20.

**Bitch Liche (Gamester — Vixen) to champion Joker, Hareh 20.

**Bitch Liche House (Gamester — Vixen) to champion Joker, Hareh 20.

**Bitch Liche House (Gamester — Vixen) to hitch May Elected — Rose) to Dr. Vim, Jarvis's champion Elebo, May 1.

**Bitch Liche May 1.

**Statistical May 1.

**Clairine — Roll, Mr. E. E. Hardy's (Boston, Mass.) English setter bitch Clairine (Dash III.—Diana) to his Roll (Dash III.—Countess Ada May 6.

o. ra-Rex. Mr. G. A. Coleman's (Charlestown, Mass.) Gordon bitch Flora (Tom—Chloe) to Mr. Charles E. Gilchrist's Rex,

May 1.

**Bout Bells—Guy Mannering, Dr. N. D. Hathaway's (Middleboro, Mass.) blue belton English setter blich Bow Bells (Dash III.—Opal) to Guy Mannering, April 3.

Koreen—Elelo. Dr. Wm. Jarvis's (Claremont, N. H.) red Irish setter blich Moreen (darryowen—Cora) to his champion Eleho, April 29.

(181) Manuering, April 8.

"Oreen-Elcho. Dr. Wm. Jarvis's (Claremont, N. H.) red Irish source blich Noreen (darryowen-Cora) to his champion felcho, April 20 (1914) Michael Mi

Gordon-Ray, Mr. J. C., Merson's (South Haven, Mich.) imported Gordon-satter bitch Kate to Messrs. Willard Bros.' (Jonesboro, Ill.) Roxy.

Carlina-Racket. Mr. J. H. Goodsell's (New York) Laverack setter bitch Carlina (Carlowitz-Princess Nellie) to his Racket (Rattler-Leda), May 10. Mr., J. Harrington's (Buffalo, N. Y.) liver and white ticked cocker spaniel bitch Floss (Rake-Pan) to Mr. Charles Battey's Con (Sam-Daisy).

Mr. Theodors Meyer's (Jersey Cliy, N. J.) bitch Snovilkak (Glemnark-Girl) to Mr. P. Erman's Jerry (Sensation-Colburn's Belle), May 8.

Biddy Moody. The red Irish setter bitch Biddy to Mr. Thomas A. Jerome's Moody (Buck-Nellie).

Peutle-Ringwood. Mr. A. H. Wakefield's (Providence, R. I.) beagle bitch Pearle (Victor-champion Bess) to Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) imported Ringwood (Ranter-Beauty), April 18.

Grace-Gay. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) pointer Grace (imp. Brown) of the Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) imported Ringwood (Ranter-Beauty) May 6.

Trinket-Ringwood (Ranter-Beauty) May 6.

Trinket-Ringwood (Ranter-Beauty) May 6.

Trinket-Ringwood (Ranter-Beauty), May 7.

Ringlet-Dixie. Mr. E. Gerry's (Boston, Mass.) imported frombund bitch Princes (Granby, Conn.) imported Ringwood (Ranter-Beauty), May 7.

Ringlet-Dixie. Mr. E. Gerry's (Boston, Mass.) imported froxhound bitch Princest fuller-Drave, Mr. F. Wellowship Mr. A. Williams's (Forestville, Non.) imported Ringwood (Ranter-Beauty), May 7.

Ringlet-Dixie. Mr. E. Gerry's (Boston, Mass.) imported froxhound bitch Ringlet to Mr. B. R. Houghton's Dixie.

Leah-Dacking Monarch. Col. W. A. Strother's (Lynchburg, Va.) Barglisis setter bitch Leah (Gladstone-Frost) to Mr. J. Charles Stork of Mr. J. W. Harlowship Mr. A. Williams's (Evckland, Mc.) beagle bitch Princes Stork of Mr. J. W. Mass.) Sport.

Jainty. Mr. Ed. Odeli's (New Orleans) pointer bitch has missed to Thora—Sport. Mr. A. McDonald's (Rockland, Mc.) beagle bitch Thorn (Victor—Lucy) to Mr. J. A. Williams's (Foxboro, Mass.) Sport (Mint—Julep), May 5.

Dr. J. S. Niven's (London, Ont.) black cocker spaniel bitch for the Sees (Brush—Rhea) to the Riverside Kennel's gamile bitch for the Sees (Brush—Rhea) to the Riverside Kennel's Claremont, N. H.) imported Bean, May 16.

Fan—Bess. Mr. J. R. Eierson's (Buckingham, Pa.) black greyhound bitch Fan (Buccaneer—Folly) to owner's Bess (Cremorne—Lioness), May 1.

Twillight—Dick Laverack. Mr. H. Bailey Harrison's (Tilsonburg, Ont.) English setter bitch Twilight (Gladstone—Mersey) to his Dick Laverack (Thunder—Peeress).

Linta—Elcho, Mr. E. Thomas, Jr.'s red Irish setter bitch Lina to Dr. Wm. Jarvis's champion Elcho, May 15.

WIBLES.

WHELPS.

Dr. Win. Jarvis S champion Euro, Jary 15.

WILDLPS.

Jill. Mr. J. Hopkins Smith's (Portland, Me.) red Irish setter bitch
Jill (Elcho—Meg) whelped at Mr. F. A. Taft's (Dedham, Mass.) kennels, May 7, seven (four dogs) by owner's Jack (Elcho—Meg); two
dogs and two bitches since dead.

Sat. Mr. G. W. Armory's (Boston, Mass.) imported pointer bitch
Sat (Dick—Ruby) whelped May 8, mae (five dogs) by his imported Bob
(champion Bang—Princess Kate).

Sat. (Dick—Ruby) whelped May 8, mae (five dogs) by his maported Bob
(champion Bang—Princess Kate).

Jenny (In. Hopk) (Morester, Mass.) black and white
softer bitch lenny (Ink-mann's (Worcester, Mass.) English setter
blish Jenny II. whelped May 3, two bitches, by his Mac (Perry's Pete—Gyp); one since dead.

Psyche II. Mr. Vm. Talman's (Worcester, Mass.) Lennon and white
pointer bitch Psyche II. (Call—Tsyche) whelped May 1, thirteen (nine
dogs), by Dr. F. C. Plunkett's (Lowell, Mass.) Snipe (Sensation—
Belle).

pointer bitch Payene II. Candidge, the Mass.) Supp. Oct., dogs., by Dr. F. C. Plinikett's (Lowell, Mass.) Supp. Oct., dogs., by Dr. F. C. Plinikett's (Tonesboro, Ill.) beagle bitch Reckless Weilped April 16, four (one dog), by their Rival.

**Giysee, Mr. Win, M. Bone's (New York) cocker spanlel bitch Gipsey whelped May 1, five (three dogs.), by Bob Ill.

**Bee. Messes, Williard Bros.' (Jonesboro, Ill.) Gordon setter bitch Bee whelped April 22, six (three dogs), by their champion Grouse);

Bee whelped April 22, six (three dogs), by their champion Grouse);

Live slinee ideal.

**District One dogs, by list Laverack: Thino
Dating Laternia.

**A Special 97 six (one dogs, by list Laverack: Prince)

see whelped day, the three dogs), by Bob III. Gordon setter bitch Be whelped day, the three dogs), by their champion (grouse); three since deal.

Be where the deal.

Daily Lawrack. Mr. J. H. Goodself's (New York), Lawrack (Thunder-Feeress) whelped April 27, six (one dog), by his Laverack Trince (Pride of the Border-Petrel).

Jersey Lass. Mr. J. Lindsay's (Jersey City, N. J.) champion collie bitch Jersey Lass (Rex-Topsey) whelped May 6, nine, by owner's Ayrshire Laddie.

Gipsey. Mr. G. W. Edwards's (North Andover, Mass.) English setter bitch cipsey whelped May 1, ten (seven dogs), by his Duke.

Dell II. Mr. Philip Lumbyer's (Bergen Point, N. J.) pointer bitch Dell II. whelped May 9, ten (seven dogs), by champion Sensation.

Didoth: The Riverside Kennel's (Clarenont, N. H.) black spaniel Beat.

Jule. Mr. F. W. Vincent's (Bergen Point, N. J.) patter bitch beat.

Heatt Jule. Mr. F. W. Vincent's (Bergen Point, N. J.) getter bitch Jule whelped May 7, eight (six dogs), by Mr. A. Duane's Chance black grey-hound bitch Dorothy, Mr. L. C. F. Lotz's (Chicago, III.) Importance black grey-hound bitch Dorothy whelped May 2, six (three dogs), by his imported Double-Shot by Riof Act, he by Master McGrath.

Mignon. Mr. Eugene Power's (Cortland, N. Y.) spaniel bitch Mignon whelped May 13, eight (five dogs), by the Hornell Spaniel Club's Bob III, (seven black and black and white and one liver).

Bob HI. (seven black and black and white and one liver).

SALES.

Count Paris. Blue belton English setter dog, two years old (Royal Blue—Modjeska), by Mr. A. M. Tucker, Charlestown, Mass., to Mr. J. Balley, Rosbury, Mass. Price, 390.

Clair. Black and white ticked English setter dog, two years old (Posals III.—Diana), by Mr. E. E. Hurdy, Boston, Mass., to Mr. Geo, H. Tousey, Burlington, Ia.

Tousey, Burlington, Ia.

A. Lemon and, sew York, to Mr. E. C. Alden, Detham, Mass. R. M. Lemon and, sew York, to Mr. E. C. Alden, Detham, Mass. Mr. E. J. M. Lemon and, sew York, to Mr. E. C. Alden, Detham, Mass. Mr. E. M. Lemon and white pointer dog, two years and nine moints old (champlou Rosh—champin Rochy), by Prof. W. W. Legare, Walnala, S. C., to the Borstall Kennots.

Fradence. Lemon and white pointer bitch, 2/4yrs, old (champion

Rush—champion Duchess) by Mr. Garrett Roach, New York, to Mr. Sidney Dillon Ripley of same place.

Sidney Dillon Ripley of same place.

Glassy Dillon Ripley of same place.

Glassy Dillon Ripley of same place.

Flancins. Gordon setter dog, whelped March 18, 1882 (Major—Young Flora) by Mr. R. Blackwood, Montreal, Canada, to Peter McKenzle.

Esq., same place.

France. Gordon setter dog, whelped March 18, 1882 (Major—Young Flora) by Mr. R. Blackwood, Montreal, Canada, to Mr. Wafter Wilson, Same place.

France. Blackwood. Montreal, Canada, to Mr. Louis Sutherland, Sme place.

France. Blackwood. Montreal, Canada, to Mr. Louis Sutherland, Same place.

Fraulien. Gordon setter bitch, whelped March 18, 1882 (Major—Young Flora), by Mr. R. Blackwood, Montreal, Canada, to Mr. Louis Sutherland, Same place.

Fraulien. Gordon setter bitch, whelped March 18, 1882 (Major—Young Flora), by Mr. R. Blackwood, Montreal, Canada, to Wr. Flora, by Mr. R. Blackwood, Montreal, Canada, to Wr. Flora, by Mr. R. Blackwood, Montreal, Canada, to Wr. Flora, by Mr. R. Blackwood, Montreal, Canada, to Wr. Flora, by Mr. R. Blackwood, Montreal, Canada, to Wr. Flora, by Mr. R. Blackwood, Montreal, Canada, to Wr. Flora, by Mr. R. Blackwood, Montreal, Canada, to Wr. Flora, by Mr. R. Blackwood, Montreal, Canada, to Wr. Flora, by Mr. R. Blackwood, Montreal, Canada, to Wr. Flora, by Mr. R. Blackwood, Montreal, Canada, to Mr. James Cox, same place.

Drisy, Liver and white cocker spaniel bitch, whelped March 13, 1882 (Guess—Lou), by Mr. C. V. V. Sewell, Tarrytown, N. Y., to Mr. J. F. Stone, New York.

John Mr. Blackwood, Wolff, Tarrytown, N. Y., to Mr. R. R. Lear, New York.

Plute—Victress wheln. White, black and tan beagle bitch, eight months old, by Mr. R. Houchton, Stoneham, Mass., to Mr. N. El-Rinctunn, by Mr. R. Houchton, Stoneham, Mass., to Mr. N. El-Rinctunn, by Mr. B. R. Houchton, Stoneham, Mass., to Mr. N. El-Rinctunn, by Mr. B. R. Houchton, Stoneham, Mass., to Mr. N. El-Rinctunn, by Mr. B. R. R. Lear, Reverthere.

io Mr. C. Blackie, New York.

Flute—Victress whelp. White, black and Ian beagie mum, vignor months old, by Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., to Mr. E. S. Hawks, Ashfield, Muse, and Ian foxhound dog, whelped March 27, 1882 (Dixie-Bide Grant).

Eng. White will an foxhound dog, whelped March 27, 1882 (Dixie-Bide Grant). Conn. L. Houghton, Stoneham, Mass., to Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Conn.

Flut. White, with mottled ears, foxhound bitch, by Mr. Wm. H. Church, Nova Scotia, to Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Conn.

Flut. Black and tan foxhound bitch, by Mr. Wm. H. Church, Nova.

Scotia, to Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Conn.

Guess—Lou whelp. Liver and white cocker spaniel, whelped March 18, 1883, by Mr. C. V. N. Swowll, Tarrytown, N. Y., to Mr. W. Havenmer, New Write, Lily whelp. Liver and white nointer dog puppy, by Mr. S. B. Dilley, Rosendale, Wis, to Mr. Jules Reynals, New York.

Sport. White, black and tan beagle bitch, one year old (Victor—Rose), by Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., to Mr. C. W. Nutting, Boston, Mass.

Glen. Beagle bitch, two years old (Victor—Incy), by Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., to Mr. C. W. Nutting, Boston, Mass.

PRESENTATIONS.

Duke Glen. Gordon setter dog, whelped Feb. 20, 1882 (Dr. Aten's Ciderselawe's Gypsy), by Dr. H. F. Aten, Brooklyn, N. Y., to

Duke Glen. Gordon setter dog, whelped Feb. 20, 1882 (Dr. Aten's Glen—Gildersleve's Gypsy), by Dr. H. F. Aten, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Glen—Gildersleve's Gypsy), by Dr. H. F. Aten, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mr. A. J. Razelawski of same place. Montague. Black cocker spaniel dog (imported Baron—imported Queen), by Mr. Burr Holls, Hornardle, N. Y., to Prof. E. C. Frankling, J. W. H. Black greyhound hitch, whelped April 22, 1881, by owner's Bess (Cremorne—Lioness) out of owner's Fen, flucacaner—Felly), by Mr. Joseph R. Pierson, Buckingham, Pa., to the Westminster Kennel Chib, New York.

Flattery. Gordon setter bitch, whelped March 18, 1882 (Major—Young Flora), by Mr. R. Blackwood, Montreal, Canada, to John N. Hickey, Esq., same place.

Erl King. Black greyhound dog, whelped April 22, 1881, by owner's Ben (Cremorne—Lioness) out of owner's Fan (Buccaneer—Felly), by Mr. Joseph R. Pierson, Buckingham, Pa., to Miss S. A. Smith, Newark, N. J.

IMPORTATIONS. Mr. Fred. H. Hoe, of Tarrytown, N. Y., has recently imported the liver and white cocker spaniel dog Conquest, three years old. His weight is about 23 lbs. He is thoroughly field broken, and will provequite an acquisition to his kenuels.

DEATHS. DEATHS.

Blanche—Grouse Dale whelps. Mr. William Tallman, Worcester, Mass., has lost all of his litter of English setter puppies out of Blanche by Grouse Dale.

Lizzie Lee. Dr. S. Fleet Speir has lost his English setter bitch Lizzie Lee from colic.

Bifle and Tray Shooting.

A RIFLE WANTED.

A RIFLE WANTED.

THE committee of the National Rifle Association appointed to select a suitable rifle with which to shoot the international military match has met, with Colonel Litchfield and Generals Wingate and Smith in attendance. The committee appointed as associate members the following named gentlemen: Dr. E. B. Shakespeare, of Philadelphia; L. L. Hubbard, President of the Massachusetts Rifle Association; Colonel J. O. P. Burnside, of Washington, D. C.; Captain H. J. Burns, of San Francisco, and Colonel J. A. Shaffer, of Chicago, Ill. Colonels John Bodine, of New York, and G. D. Huward, of New Jersey, were elected regular members of G. P. Huward, of New Jersey, were elected regular members of mously adopted: Whereas, The riflemen who are to represent America in the International Rifle Match, which is to be shot at Creedmoor in September next, will have to compete no only against the best military shots of Great Britain, but the best military rifles which can be made by the English gummakers; it is therefore Resolved, That the gummakers of this country are carnestly solicited to co-operate with this committee in endeavoring to provide such rifles for the American team as will enable it to meet its opponents upon an equal footing as to weapons.

R. was decided also to apply to the Ordnance Department of the United States Army for help in producing a government rifle that will meet the requirements.

ALBANY, May 18.—The first competition this season in the Capt. John Daly match was shot at Reasselherryck vesterday afternoon. Considering the threatening weather, the attendance was good and the entries numerous. The match is somewhat different from ordinary matches, there being four prizes, each of which must be won three times, the smallest prize being the first, and the largest the fourth. It is shot at 500 yards, with any kind of rifle, and at the ordinary military position, unlimited re-entries being allowed. The match was commenced promptly at two o clock, and from that time until half-past five the bullets were flying to the targets. Forty entries were made, and considering the want of practice the shooting was strong.

Generally, the properties of t

	May	7 17.	
J W Mangam	33	H G Pifford	30
A H Anderson		H Pifford	24
Wm Simpson	31	E S Banks	3.)
C Detlefsen		E E Lewis	32
T J Dolan		H R Dennett	27
J H Brown	33	G L Morse	26
G Joiner			
	Max	v 20.	
Thos Lloyd		P Fenning	33
C H Styles		F C Horriman	21
S A Day	29	W Finkenaur	23
W A Robinson		G W Wingate	25
I H Prown	28	Dr Toal	30

very troublesome, the wind blowing from all the points of the com-pass, and the drenching rain soaking everything and everybody on the range. The scores made during the day are appended:

Creedmoor Match.	
O M Jewell	5-46
A L Burt	5-46
E Burleigh 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4	
A C Brooks	
W Gardner 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5	4-42
W S Johnson	4-42
DF Boyden	341
EB Frost	3-40
E B Frost	
A C Gould	10-90
BAnson	7-84
C A Gordon	5-82
OM Jewell	7-81
E B Frost	8-81
A C Brooks, 9 8 7 7 10 10 8 6 9	6-80
F L Sturgis. 9 9 10 7 9 7 7 5 7	
	9-79
P D Points, 9 9 9 9 5 4 7 9 10	5-76
J N Frye 8 8 7 5 8 7 9 5 9	9-74
Subscription Match, Massachusetts Target.	
	e 00 .
W Charles	
W C Gregory 9 7 10 8 8 10 7 9 10	7-85
B Auson	10-81
A C Brooks 7 9 10 10 10 7 8 5 7	10-83
EBFrost 8 9 10 7 7 10 8 6 8	6-79
W Gardiner 10 5 4 5 10 9 8 8 8	7-73
P D Points 8 9 7 6 5 7 6 7 10	7-72
F L Sturgis	9-70
A L Burt 5 8 9 10 9 4 6 4 5	5-66
B A Stone 5 6 5 5 6 6 7 7 8	10-60
	10-00
Decimal Target—Rest.	1.
I B Thomas	10-95
	9-92
FJ Rabbeth	9-92
	10-91
H S Harris	5-67
During the afternoon a team match between Burt's and Cl	arles'
teams of four men each was shot, with the following result:	1
O M Jewell	7 91 6

O M Jewell B Anson... J B Fellows. A L Burt... Total....

eld at Paradise Range Wednesday. The attendance was larger than tany shoot for several months and the scores, considering the raw ortheast wind, good. The scores are as follows: VB Knight. WB Knigh

NEWARK, May 15.—The coming festival of the associated clubs will be held at the Newark Shooting Park, South Orange ave. At the meeting of the directors it was decided to ofter prizes for team and individual shooting; teams to consist of ten men. There will also be long range shooting, 2007ds. In the afternoon a concert will be given in connection with the shooting, bowling, etc. In the evening dancing, The date has not yet been decided, but probably the festival will take place on the first of July or August.—A. C. N.

ESSEX AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB, Newark, N. J., May 15.—Third competition for gold medal: Pabls 50, Noil 48, Howlett 48, Helms 47, Watts 46, Dutcher 46, Missel 45, Crane 45, Felts 45, Huegel 45, McCallum 44, Lindsley 44, Coyle 42, Brainard 41.

Col G E P Howard.....

JERSBY SCHUETZEN CORPS.—At the second day practice shooting held at the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, on the 18th of May, the following members proved to be the best: L. Miller 196, H. Horsch 186, G. Kundahi 166, G. Hirschberg 142, Dr. S. Helfer 129, B. Lippınan 124.

NEWPORT, Ky.—Newport Gunn First I	ing and Fishing Club regular shoot:
(Freener	J White
Smith	
Overman	
	Du Bray
	Match.
Greener 1101101011 7	Dr Knox11011011111- 8
Smith	Geo Walker 1111101111- 9
Overman	Du Bray1111110101- 8
W White 00111111111 8	Tipel
J White	Farah
	Match.
	Geo Walker 10111111111 9
Greener	
Smith	Du Bray 11111111010- 8
Overman	Jones
W White	Farah0101011111 7
J White	Tipel
Dr Knox 01101111111— 8	

CLAY PIGEONS.—The Cincinnati Independent Shooting Club held their regular weekly shoot Thursday, Mr. Hoeltge winning the auxiliary rifle barrel and the can of Curits & Harvey powder. Mr. J. E. Miller, at the close of the shoot, was called up by the president and presented with a gold badge, a present from the club. The following

	is the score:	
١	Mr Hoeltge1111111111	Kleinmeyer0001001100
j	1111111010—18	1001110111-1
	Mr Eckert	Boehle 0110010110
	1111011101—16	10100111001
ı	JE Miller0100101011	Wenning0001010110
i	1011011111113	1101001001
١	Mr Schroeder 1001111010	Tredway
ı	1010101111-13	0101100110-
1	Homer1001111011	Godelman0010101010
	0011001111-13	0111111000-
	Gluchowski1100011111	Bauer0011110100
Ų	1001011100-12	0100000010-
	Kessler1111010000	Wallace
	0011110101—11	0001001000
	Wohlman0111111011	William Miller 1000011110
	001100010011	0000011000-
	Robinson0100100101	Hovekamp1000000001
	110111101011	0100010001
	Allard	Dewald1100000010
	1011011111 10	0.0000000000

THE SEPPENFELDT RIFLE CLUB opening shooting was held on Thursday, May 11, at Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn, \$1,00 being given as prizes. Ring target, 200yds: 1st prize, A. H. Anderson, 72

rings; 2d prize, Gus. Zimmerman, 68 rings; 3d prize, Ignaz Luft, 67 rings; 4th prize, Ernst Holzman, 67 rings; 5th, Js. Garrison, 68 rings; 6th, Ch. Rein, 66 rings. Point target. Fremiums: The most figs, A. H. Anderson; the first flag, W. Seppenfeldt; the last flag, Js. Gar-

rison.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1882.—Practice score of the Knickerbocker Rifle Club, shot Wednesday night, May 17, at Koster & Bial's gallery. Mr. Brown 50, Mr. Rigers 50, Mr. Oehl 50, Mr. Judges 10, Mr. Didys 10, Mr. Judges 14, Callary 46, Mr. Ludshorn 46, Mr. Callary 46, Mr. Hawthorn 45, Mr. Oebaugh, Sr. 44, Mr. Harrington 44, Dr. Toal 44, Mr. Langdon 44.

NEW YORK STATE SHOOT.—We understand that the New York State shoot at Niagara Falls will be held June 5th, provided the birds can be secured at that time. If not, the shoot will occupy the week following.

DENVER, Col., May 14.—Clay pigeon match at the Olyn 20 birds each, 21yds, rise;

Hill 24y08. 11111011110111101111-17
Lundie 21yds 10101010011100111001111-17
Lundie 21yds 101010100111001110011101011110
Van Schaick 18yds 000110001110011101110110111-11
McLean 18yds 000111001111011111110111-18
Gordon 18yds 110001011101111111111111111111-18
Gordon 18yds 11000100111011111111111111111111111-18
Holeshot of Hill won first badge, Hanna second and Sauer third.
Hill we shot of Hill won first badge, Hanna second and Sauer third.
WINSTED, Conn., May 18.—At the semi-monthly shock of the Winsted Oun Club, held yesterday on their shooting ground the following.
Hill was been seen as the semi-monthly shock of the Winsted Oun Club, held yesterday on their shooting ground the following.
Hill whome the semi-monthly shock of the Winsted Oun Club, held yesterday on their shooting ground the following.
Hill was the semi-monthly shock of the Winsted Oun Club, held yesterday on their shooting ground the following.
Hill was the semi-monthly shock as 15 yet as

in the hands of the club.—CLIFON.

THE LYNN CENTRAL had a very good day for their shoot Tuesday. Boston and Marblehad were well represented. A strong southest with the brist off to a distance of fifty to seventy yards. The team match was the first on the programme, with seven sweeps at clay pigeons and three at glass balls. The team match resulted in a score of 39 out of a possible 59, McFarland taking the medal score with a handicap allowance. The following scores were the result of the first shoot at twenty birds:

O Neil. 18 Donavan. 18 Donavan. 16 George 17 Bandall. 16 George 17 Bandall. 16 George 17 Bandall. 17 McFarland 15 Johnson. 17 Morrill 15 Johnson. 17 Morrill 15 Johnson. 18 Drown 18 Brown 18 Brown 18 Brown 19 B

Blake Randall McFarland Morrill Brown Stacey Richardson

Canada Company
W. S. P.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—The fourth competition of the Fall Riv
Gun Chub took place May 11, with a smaller number of contestat
than usual, owing to the cold, stormy weather. The result was

Balls.	Clay Pigeons.						
Buffinton	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -8-17						
Valentine1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1-8	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -9-17						
Jackson	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -8-16						
Cornell	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 - 9 - 14						
Hall1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 - 6 - 14						
Curtis 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0-5	1 1 1 1 4 0 1 1 0 1-8-18						
Tie on 17-Buffinton, balls, 010-1; bit	rds, 111-3; total, 4. Valen-						
tine, balls, 101-2; birds, 111-3; total. 5.	Valentine wins cup.						

Nachting and Canoeing.

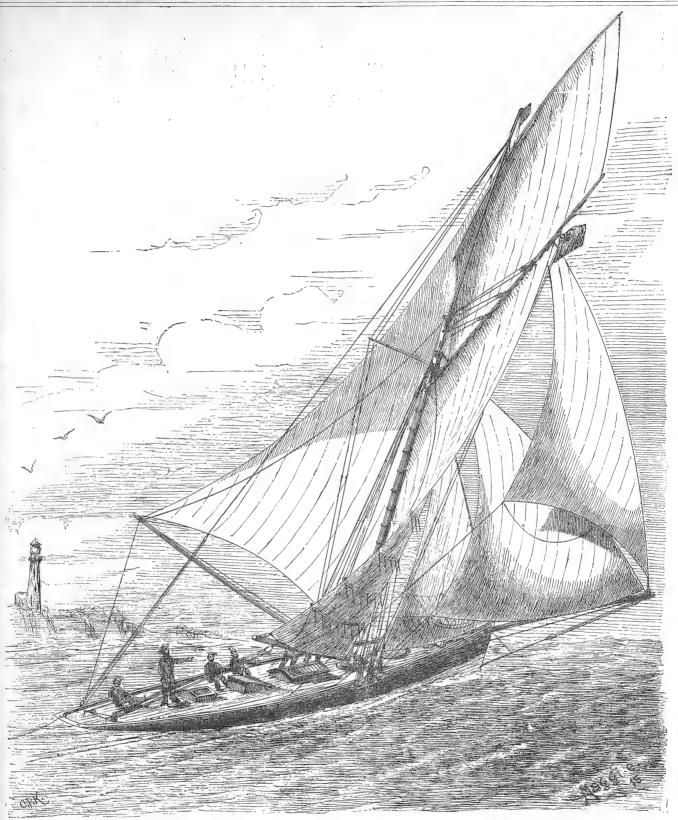
ALL IN THE MAKE.

ALL IN THE MAKE.

THE impression that well-setting cutter sails can only be got out of hemp canvas does not seem to be tenable, judging by the following information furnished us by McManus & Son, the principal sailmakers of Boston:

You have made many converts for the genuine cutter rig by your persistence and arguments in favor of the fastest and strest rig affoat. We notice in one of your late issues of Forest and Stratis that a New York sailmaker had to import linen duck to make good yacht sails, which is rather rough on our home industry, the manufacture of cotton duck, acknowledged by the world to be the best and closest fabric for fore and aft sails. There is very little elasticity to hard woven cotton duck; therefore it does not swell and bag in a breeze; furthermore, a good sailmaker can cut any species of sail out of it, including loose-footed mainsails, cutter jibs, etc. If our cutter friends across the water have any advantage over us in speed it is not because they use linen in their sails; it I because they have a better method in cutting, better models, and extreme low weights.

THE RETURN OF COMMON SENSE.—The sloop Vision, Messnalex and exp. N. Y. X. C., will receive about three tons of lead out the keel. We note that a reporter, writing to a turf contemporary, does not think the change appreciable, a statement which will cause smile among yeach appreciable, a statement which will cause from up in the tongeneous ordinary mechanical acquirements cannot fail to comprehend the value of shifting three tons from up in the bilge to the underside of the keel. Lowering three tons some two feet or more, we take to be a very vital change, and if we can judge by the experience of other yachts, the Vision will not fail to benefit materially by the alteration.



MR, WARREN'S CUTTER MAGGIE, FIFTEEN TONS.

MAGGIE, FIFTEEN TONS.

In addition to the record of this cutter, soon to show her fighting flag in our waters, published in a previous issue, we this week add an excellent article on the "lifteens" of Great Britain by the same per. The flustration, from a pen and ink sketch, will self by Grey fair idea of their peculiarities of form and rig. It shows the ship with balloon jib and spinaker, driving along to a quartering wind. The Maggie is one of the handsomest and fairest ever beheld. She is a "professional beauty" indeed, and we are much mistaken if her graceful lines, exquisite sheer, plump midships, bold side and dainty fantaild on to speedily win the bearts of many in Boston, and soften even unto mediting the hardened involerate who now spurms such even unto mediting the hardened involerate who now spurms such conjured up in a fit of national jealousy against a type so downright able and meritorious as the cutter appears with prejudice once laid side. As in hull, so in rig, Maggie is sweet to the eye, a picture of Jaunty pose and saucy "tackle-me-if-you-dare," the artist will dwell on with lingering thought, and in bulld and fittings the just pride of the sailor, who glories in the staunchness of his ship and her evident ability to pull him through the roughest and the worst.

Her tags on the forth of the sites and stays. We have an inkling that Boston will take kindly to Maggie, and improve opportunities by adopting what is worth copying from a flyer, full-blooded from keel to truck, from nose to archboard. Should Dan Hatcher's pretty lassie fall into hands who know her whims and foibles, we warrant her record will be as brilliant in American waters as it has been about her ruged nalive coasts.

Haggie is 43ft, stem to post on deck; beam \$ft, 8in.; depth of hold

8ft. and draft 8ft. 6in. She had upon launching 5 tons of lead on the keel and ten tons inside as "King Dan" was somewhat averse to outled the state of the lead o

LIVE STARTS.

LIVE STARTS.

LOREST AND STREAM having brought into prominence before the public the necessity of replacing the juvenile methods of starting now in vogue by something more manly and sailorilike, an estimable but antiquated turf contemporary tardily falls foul of the same subject. As might have been expected, it makes the usual mess of things, confounding anchor starts with the simultaneous flying get-away to one and the same gun. As no one has ever proposed reviving the ancient New York custom of clearing from moorings, our contemporary's belabored effort at filling space at the expense of such a start is of no consequence, and not worth notice. For the

benefit of such poorly informed journals the following explanation is vouchsafed. It has been given before in these columns to so you have a such as the properties of the pro

as our contemporary believes. Before again venturing upon a cru-sade against its betters, our contemporary should acquire a little knowledge of the subjects it pretends to criticise, just for its own

credit.
It is but natural that the old school of unprogressives whose conceptions of the grand sport are circumseribed by the narrow limits of Long Island Sound should not view the new start with favor. Innovation of any sort is to them as a red rag to a bull. But as cutters have become very popular in spite of their opposition, so too will the sailor's start crowd out old fogies in the end. Forest and Stralam was the first to advocate the change, and having taken the one-gun start under its wing, if we do say it ourselves, is a good half of the battle won.

THE FIFTEEN-TONNERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

manifer its wing, if we do say it ourselves, is a good half of the battle won.

THE FIFTEEN-TONNERS OF CREAT BRITAIN.

MIRANDA killed schooner-racing in British waters: Vanessa pretty meatly frightened away all twenties until Enriqueta and Challenge, precursors of Sayonara, Louise. Freda and Amethea revived the interest in one of the most sporting classes. The little fiver-Freda, performed the same feat among the small fry; and at the present time the fifteen-ten class in Great Britain is practically represented by the celebrated Maggie, one of King Dan's most beautiful productions, whose arrival in our waters is to be one of the events, if not one event of the forthcoming season. Maggie is a fiver—there is whose munerous laurels received such additions during the past year. Maggie is the acknowledged crack of her tonnage; not one of the vacints that made a name for themselves before she flaunted her sky-blue and black rlag was any good to her. Torch, victor in half a hundred well-sailed races; Hdegonda, her elder sister, which could history-four winning flags; Dudo, another of Hatcher's and a danger-one wellnigh invincible, and five times did the long, graceful hull of the third of the production of the recover of the first state of the recover
steel by the Milwail Fron Shipbuilding Co., a year later, and which and also raced on the East Coast, removed to the Mersey and Irish wairs, where she played a minor part, but pretty regularly lost her Chile was one of D. Fullon's boats, and fairly fast. She was, like Ripple which preceded and Quickstep which followed her, on the light displacement principle. She made her appearance in 1863, heading her class that year, and raced till 1878 with varying success, her average being lower than that of any of the other noted fifteens. The year 1864 was a notable one in the annals of the class, as three wy acids made their number, one from the great yard at Fairlie, on the power of the control
in later years she entered and salled, nor always unsuccessfully, with such fast twenties as Vampire, so long the terror of the coast. Varaessa, who knocked "the Bat" into a cocked hat, and was herself served the same sauce by longer boats—Fleetwing, Nadejah and Victoria (ex.Madcaj).

Torch was built in 1834 by Fife, and her dimensions then were as follows: Length b. p., 43ft. Dim.; beam, 8t. 1lin.; draft att, 7ft. 6in. Toroward dimensions then were as follows: Length b. p., 43ft. Dim.; beam, 8t. 1lin.; draft att, 7ft. 6in. Toward and the control of the balance in iron, cast to it. She and Klimeny (39), built the same year by Fife, were the first yachts, unless I am much mistaken, which carried a lead keel. Torch was first owned by Messers. A. & D. Finlay, who always salled her themselves with a crew of amateurs.

Dudu was built by Hacher in 1841, for Messrs, Baldock and Rudge, and the East and South coasts being the scene of her many triumphs, which culminated in 1876, when she attained the covteet honor of heading her class with 12 prizes for 17 starts, and a total of .2270. In her first year she met Vampire, Statuclia, Gipsy and Folly, the latter long a famous Southern twelve, and latter on she had to fight Queen, Helegonda, Aveyron and Surge, in 1876 and 1877 she had also to contend with the twenties, Vanessa, Fleetwing, Butternly and the Sastands, the bast of the trio, was built by Aldous, of Brightlingsea, for Mr. P. Bennett, and till the end of 1897 she raced on the Thames and East Coast, having Vampire, Dudu, Queen, Dione and Octoroon as her most frequent rivals. In 1808 ske passed into the hands of Mr. P. Bennett, and till the end of 1897 she raced on the Thames and East Coast, having Vampire, Dudu, Queen, Dione and Octoroon as her most frequent rivals. In 1808 ske passed into the hands of Mr. The class was now fairly established as a regular sport producing one and additions to the vere specified imade, flatether turning out th

an opportunity of crying her special changes of such pieces in the such that the such

Co.ss.
Fairlie first belonged to Mr. R. Ferguson, and in her maiden season
on the Clyde won but one second prize, Satanella taking the first; but
after this she steadily improved, winning more and more races each

year. She went to the South, the Thames and East Coast in 1870, and raced in those waters till the end of 1872. In 1874 she went back to the Mersey and Soutch and Irish waters, where she again raced better and better every year and met all the cracks in her class and not a few of the notable twentles, Challenge, Sunshine, Playmate, Enriqueta, Quickstep, and others, besides the famous tens, Florence and Verve.

Quickstep, and others, besides the famous tens, Forence and Germ. Quickstep, and others, besides the famous tens, Forence and Germ. Queen—which I should have taken up before Fairlie, as she raced for three years previous to the launch of the latther—I am inclined to rank as the best of Hatcher's fifteens. In her very first year she started five times and won every time, heating Dudn, Satanella, Vampire, Octoroon, Algerine, a fine little ten built by Payne for Mr. F. Rosamon, and the crack Polly. She kept to the Thames and South Coast regattas till 1899, when she unfurled her flag in Irish and South waters, having now Mr. W. R. Johnson for owner. She met Vampire, Lizzie. Torch, Venture and Siren, beat the famous Phantom (27), so long the champion light-weight cutter (and which, alas! was broken up a couple of years since at Carnarvon, on the Welsh coast). In 1871 she had to tencounter Quickstep, Leander, a Clyde twentry Kitliwaks, Shadov and Ripple, and her windings diminished. In 1876 she roller, well with Partic, Illegonda, Vanessa, Sunshine and Hinda, taking eight first prizes for sixteen starts. She raced once in 1876, taking nothing, and once again in 1878, when she received a first prize of 420.

Rival, another of Fife's fiftcens, was never formidable. She wee

up her prize-list to something like its former dimensions, doing very well with Farlite, Indegonda, Vanessa, Sunshine and Hinda, taking eight first prizes for sixteen starts. She raced once in 1876, taking eight first prizes for sixteen starts. She raced once in 1876, taking rothing, and once again in 1878, when she received a first prize of the prize for the prize first prize of the prize first prize first prize of the prize first prize first prize of the prize first prize of the prize first prize first prize of the prize first prize first prize of the prize first prize pr

Buble, Fife, Millwall IronWks, Fulton, Hatcher, Fife, Hatcher, Fife, Hatcher, Robertson, Husk, Glide...(d)Dudu...(d)Torch...Satanella...(d)Outon 38.6½ 43.6 40 39.7½ 43.8 41.6 39.10 48.5¾ 9.8 9 10 9.8½ 9.1 8.11 9.5 9.0¼ Satanella (b)Queen (b)Rival (a)Fairlie (a)Hidegonda (b)Aveyron Surge (a)Maggie 411 8 (0)

(a) Length on load water line and breadth, as measured by Y. R. A. measurer.
Dudu, between perpendiculars, 30ft. 5½in.; Fairile, 42ft. 10in.; Ildegoada, 40ft. 5in.; Maggie 45ft.
(b) Length, between perpendiculars and breadth, as measured by Y.
R. A. measurer in 1878.
(c) Length, between perpendiculars, breadth, and depth, from Lloyd's Register.
(d) Length on load water line.

I add a few more particulars of some of the above, taken from the last edition of Kemp's "Yacht and Boat Saillings" Extreme draught lldegonda, 7ft, 6in.; Dudu, 6ft, 11in.; Torch, 7it. Spars:

Dudu. Torch. Ild. Maggie.

,		ft. in.		ft. in.	ft.		ft. in.	
	Mainmast, deck to hounds	28.2		28.0	0	9	29	
	Mainboom	33.6		34.6	8	В	37	
	Maingaff			23.5		7	25.	В
	Topmast, fld to sheave	25.6		21,9		Ś	26	.,
	Bowsprit outboard	20.0		20.3		0.7	21	
	Area lower sails in sq. ft		4	53)	1.55		1,580	
	Area tower sams in sq. 11	1020	1,	110.7	1,00		1,000	
						Av.		
	TABLE (OF PERF	ORMA	NCE3.		starts		
					Value.		amt	
	Raced. Yacht. Starts.		1st.	2d.	£.	prize.	£ E	
	1852-66., Vesper 34	19	14	5	405	1.8		
	1862-66Cinderella 22	13	9	4	200	1.7	20	0
	1863-68. Alexandra 25	9	3	6	125	2.8	13 1	7
	1863-78Glide	18	13	5	280	3.2	15 1	1
	1864-81. Dudu (a) 109	65	32	30	905	1.8		2
	1864-81 Torch (b) 04	59	46	13	1.094	1.6	18	7
	1561-81. Satanella (c) 46	26	16	10	383	1.8	14 1	
	1865-81. Queen (d) 72	42	35	7	727	1.7		6
	1867-78. Rival (e) 30	10	77	3	112	3.0	11	4
	1868-77. Fairlie (f) 103	60	48	12	970	1.7	16	3
	1870-80. Indegonda 93	45	31	11	679	2.1	15	8
	1873-76. Avevron 33							
	1878-76. Aveyron 33	21	17	4 5	336	1.5	16	0

(d) Did not race in 1866, '67, '70, '79 and '80. (b) From 1870 to 1873 owned in Channel Islands, and raced only once

a year.

(c) Did not race in 1871-78, and 1875-79.

(d) Did not race in 1877, "70 and '80, and only once in 1876 and '78.

(e) Did not race in 1877, "70 and '80, and only once in 1876 and '78.

(j) Did not race in 1877.

(j) Bid not race in 1878.

Reconstruction of three weeks only in 1881, starting 6 times,

Reconstruction of the Reconstruction of t

(9) Raced for three weeks only in 1881, starting 6 times.

ROCOS CROIX.

SEA CRUISING.—Cruising out on the open is rapidly becoming popular. Schooners acolus, Fleetwing, Nokonis, Norseman, Dauntless, outer Oriva, and steamers Ocean Gem. Namouna, Corsair and Rhada, have recently been down the coast to the southward. Schooner Manaerre is in the Mediterranean, schooner Intrepid is overhauling at Cowes. England, schooner Acte has just left Moston for English waters and many others have been on voyages to foreign parts, while quite a compared to the control of
mission, last Saturday, off West Brighton, S. I. She has had her post shifted aft some 13in, to counteract a tendency to gripe with the boom off. When building we noted a rather deep forefoot to the sloop and expected a hard helm. The action of Mr. McMurray bears us out in our suspicious. Acolus is now as neck as a lumb on her wheel. She is in line trim, and with a spreader lengthened out to 10ft. 6in, and a whacking big housing topmast above the cap looks the thorough bread looft. This sloop was one of the earliest to adopt the control of the carbination of of the carbinat

1882 there are fifty-four. An increase or nve numerous per come in seven years.

MADGE has been appraised by the collecter of Newport at \$1,300 for hull, and \$300 for spars and rigging. What will be done with the tiny crack who opened our cycs has season is not yet certain.

THE TIMES.—Mr. Greely S. Curlis, of Bostom, will alter his schooner to a full fledged cutter, housing bowsprit and running fibs included. McManus & Soo are to supply the new outfit.

NEW CUTTER.—We learn with pleasure that the owner of a Block Island yacht, now in our waters, contemplates soon to lay down the keel of a large cutter. The world moves.

HEEDLESS.—Mr. Warren has given his new 7-ton cutter this name. She will be launched from Driscoll's yard about June 1.

Answers to Correspondents.

WILL PARSON O'GATH please send his address to this office? W. B. W., Coaldale, Pa.—We do not know where you can get the

W. M. E., Renovo, Pa.—He is with a circus. We do not know the

W. C. B.—The article entitled "Loading for Game" was published in our issue of March 9, 1882.

in our issue of March 9, 1882.

J. D. P., Patterson, Canadia.—1. The address is Rochester, N. Y. 2. It would not hart your trout pond to sow rice in it.

It would not hart your trout pond to sow rice in it.

ELK, Brooklyn.—The naske of guns mentioned has a good reputation, and we believe the dealer to be reliable. We have found him so in our business relations with him.

SUBSCRIBER, MODSON, MASS.—Which makes the best trout rod for built, greenheart or bettaharm wood? Ans. Probably greenheart would suit you hest for a bait rod.

SUBSCRIBER, MOINSON, Mass.—Which makes the best trout rod for bait, greenheart or bethabura wood? Ans. Probably greenheartwould suit you best for a bait rod.

A. II., Cutero, Texas.—I herewith inclose a small insect, which I caught on an owl which I killed to-day. Is it the partridge dy? Ans. Subscript on an owl which I killed to-day. Is it the partridge dy? Ans. Subscript on the property of the partridge dy? Ans. It is not considered as good color for English setters? 2. Is the —gun durable? Ans. I. It is not considered as good as blue bolton. 2. Yes.

R. H. D., Warrenton, Ya.—Please identify this bird, killed near this place with a stone. Ans. The bird is a Virginia rail, (Rollus virginiarus). The other two specimens sent are a male redistart, setplacymenticle, the corange and black one; and a black-throated blue materials. It is more or less common throughout the United States. We cannot be positive, as your description is so meagre, but think that this is the bird. It will perhaps eat oats or seed and will pluck grass.

L. E. R., Louisville.—Can I get good trout fishing in Western Pennsylvania, any places accessible from the line of the New York, Pennsylvania, and places accessible irom the line of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Dain Railroad, and between Meadville, Pa., and Jamestown, N. Y.? Ans. No. There is no good trout fishing in that region. You may find some further east, say in Central Pennsylvania, which is like that of the female at blocklirds.

W. W. E., Merdian Hill, Washington, D. C.—The bird sent is a bobolink, skunt blackbird or receivird—a male. You perhaps known, N. Y.? Ans. No. There is no good trout fishing in that region. You may find some further east, say in Central Pennsylvania, and it is belonged to the family lettiride, the group which contains the oriote and blackbirds.

M. A. K., Texas.—Will cattish and buffaloes take the fly or any baits, 18 ye, what? Ans. In rare instances callish bave taken to thy, but you might fish for years without taking one. They will take worms, ils, mea

you might fish for years without taking one. They will take worms, ilbsl, meat, etc. For burfale fish two a bast of dough worked into cotton to make it hang together on the hook. Take cotton and wet it, and work flour into it.

J. B., East Bloomfield, N. Y.—Will you please tell me how to preserve my birds' eggs from insects, or give me the address of some one who owns a large collection? Ans. Red cedar shavings as a bed for the eggs is one method of preserving them; another way is to keep. Will to the performed that comploy, insect provder or ben-grown with the property of the comploy, insect provder or ben-grown with the property of the comploy, insect provder or ben-grown with the property of the comploy, insect provder or ben-grown with the property of the comploy, insect provder or ben-grown with the property of the comploy, insect provder or ben-grown with the property of the comploy, insect provder or ben-grown with the property of the comploying the provider of the comploying the c

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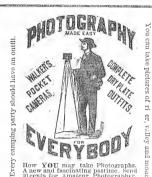
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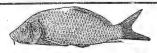
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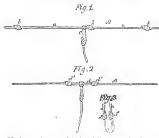
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such point is doubled, the result being that the wear
are to be attached, by which the size of the line at
greatly prolonged, and the doubling of the leader
in the act of looping on such snell greatly facilitated. Heretofore, in looping the upper flies of a
cast about a leader of single gut, the latter soon
becomes badly chafed and its enameled surface
worn off
the leader in the act of looping the snell to it
sufficiently firm to easily accomplish the attachment of the fly, as a single piece of gut is not
sufficiently rigid. By doubling the thickness of
the leader at the point of attachment of the fly
avoid these objections. The drawing Fig. 1 represents a leader as heretofore in use. Fig. 2 is a
while Fig. 3 shows the manner of looping the leader
in the act of attaching the fly. In these drawings,
A, Fig. 1, denotes a leader of silkworm gut adapted
to the purposes of fly-fishing for trout or bass, and
as heretofore made, such leader being composed
of several lengths of gut knotted together, as shown
at 0,0, and the snell attached to the fly being looped
or more points (according to the number of flies to
be used in the cast in addition to the stretcher) an
additional piece of gut A, which I term a "recurree," thus doubling the body of the leader at
such points. This re-enforce may be added in
several large, 2 in which we also and knotted
together, as shown at d' d'.

The casiest way to apply a fly, and the one gencrally practised, both with my leader and those
heretofore in use, is to double the leader into aloop,
as shown at e in Fig. 3, and then apply the fly thy
through the loop of the leader fraw the whole taut,
is in Figs. 18. With his single gut the act of holding
the loop e and detaching the fly shell is often an
onying and tedious, owing to the flexibility of the
eligie gut. By doubling

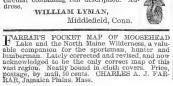
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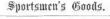
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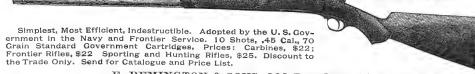
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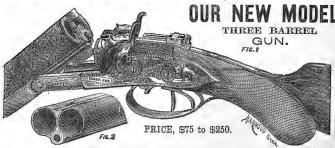
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CONTENTS.

CONT.

The Prairie Chicken Trials.
Shad Fry for the Hudson.
An Important Maine Decision.
An Important Maine Decision.
The SPOATSMAN TOURIST.
A Preface and a True Story.
Spring Greetings.
A Treface and a True Story.
Spring Greetings.
NATURAL HISTORY.
MOCKETS.
Dispersal of Fresh-water Shells.
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FISHCULTURE, American Fishcultural Associa-tion.

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Notes on Cyster Culture.

Report of the Maine Commission
Fisnculture in Michigan.

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The Dog.

Roll.
Souther Johnny's Death,
English National Field Trials.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAF SHOOTING.
Creedmoor June Programme.
Norton's Breech-loading Arms.
Pistol Ammunition.
Pennsylvania.
That Last Badge Shoot.
Some Recent Callery Scores.
Matches and Meetings.
YACTIVE AND TRAFFER STORY.
The Sweep of Reform.
Pearls.
"Olsen's."

Pearls.
"Olsen's."
Sailing Regulations of the American Canoe Association.
Answers to Correspondents.

THE PRAIRIE CHICKEN TRIALS.

THE field trials on prairie chickens, to be held at Fairmont, Minn., next September, are attracting very general attention among owners of sporting dogs. An interesting meeting is anticipated.

Prairie chickens are the most abundant and important variety of game in many parts of the West, and chicken shooting is, in consequence, the principal sport. The dog of the chicken country must of necessity be traided with reference to this particular game. There is a difference in the character of the work generally required of a dog in prairie chicken shooting. Quail take to cover; and under certain conditions of quail shooting, circumscribed range and careful working are necessary. One of the distinguishing characteristics of grouse shooting, on the contrary, is that it is all open work, save in the cornfields, from which may the fates deliver us. These two kinds of shooting are so different that a first-class dog on quail may prove to be deficient when newly put out on the chicken grounds, and a cog that has always been hunted on chickens may not do good work when introduced to quail. The ideal dog is, of course, an animal so trained as to be adapted equally to quail and chicken shoot-It is possible to so train a dog accustomed to Eastern shooting that after very short practice on the prairie he will give as much satisfaction as other dogs that have been worked all their lives exclusively on the Western game. a rule, however, the Eastern dog is handicapped when first put into competition with the Western dog on the chicken grounds; and the latter is handicapped in like manner when first put out in Eastern quail covers.

But a really good dog, no matter on what game he may have been trained, so that his training has been right, when put down to work on new game, will soon adapt himself to the situation and put his best foot forward. A duffer in either kind of work will generally show himself a duffer in the other. Good nose is required in all shooting; it is essential in prairie chicken work, for the dog must often catch a very faint scent. When a dog is ranging rapidly across the wind, the slight odor may be borne down wind to him from a covey of chickens some distance away, and if the dog fails to perceive this, the chances are that on the turn he may either plunge into the covey or else go to the windward of

It is the difference between the two styles of shooting that gives a part of interest to the forthcoming trials at Fairmont.

It is to be hoped that all parts of the country may be well represented, and that the meeting at Fairmont may be so successful that it will be accepted as the mauguration of a series of annual field trials on prairie chickens.

SHAD FRY FOR THE HUDSON.

N the 26th of May the United States Fish Commissioner, Prof. Baird, forwarded a car containing one million shad for the Hudson at Albany. The New York Commission has heretofore hatched and turned out annually a supply of young shad for this river, but this year the appropriation is nearly exhausted and they are husbanding their resources in order to distribute the rainbow and brook trout.

There had been several requests sent to Prof. Baird for shad fry for this river by many who did not wish the season to pass without some attempt being made to replenish the Hudson with this, the most important of its fresh water fishes, but he steadfastly declined until a formal and urgent request was made by Hon. Frank Hiscock, of the House of Representatives, who presented an application from six of the State Senators of New York. He then decided to send a carload.

The car was an ordinary express car and contained fifty milk cans, each having 20,000 fry, with extra cans for water and ice. It was in charge of Mr. Newton Simmons, and was met in New York by a gentleman connected with the commission, who accompanied him to Albany by request of Mr. Blackford, of the New York Commission

At Jersey City the car was transferred by boat to Harlem, and thence to the Grand Central Depot, New York, Arriving at Albany at 9 P. M., it was decided to remain until morning, and a hose was attached to a hydrant and the fry made comfortable thereby. In the morning a small tug took the party half way to Troy, and the deposit was made.

The fish were hatched in the old Armory building, Washington, and their arrival at Albany was telegraphed to Hon. D. McCarthy, Senator of the 25th District, N. Y., who was greatly interested in the deposit.

PIGEON TOURNAMENTS.—The tournament of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association was held at the Driving Park grounds, Chicago, last Tuesday and Wednesday. The Illinois tournament, open to the world, will be shot to-day, to morrow and Saturday. The tournament of the Iowa State Sportsmen's Association will be held at Cedar Rapids June 6, 7, 8 and 9. The tournament of the New York State As sociation for the Protection of Fish and Game will be held at Niagara Falls June 12 to 17, inclusive. The Missouri State Sportsmen's Association tournament will be held at Sedalia June 13, 14 and 15. The Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association tournament is set down for June 16 and 17. at Mt. Vernon; that of the Texas State Sportsmen's Association for June 20 to 25, inclusive, at Austin. The Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association presents an exception to the general rule of shooting wild pigeons captured on their nesting grounds, the tournament of this society being apfor September 12 to 15, inclusive, at Jerseyville. Denver, Col., is to have a big pigeon tournament some time during the mining exposition there in August and Septem-Then there will be the Kentucky, Nebraska and Kansas tournaments, with New Jersey yet to be heard from. Taking these shoots all together, there will be many hundreds of men who will get "a crack at the birds." A glass ball shooting tournament, open to all, will be held at Lakeside Park, Syracuse, N. Y., June 6, 7 and 8. The Massachusetts Glass Ball Association tournament will be held in the vicinity of Boston in June

THE NEBRASKA ASSOCIATION.—The address of Hon. B. E. B. Kennedy before the meeting of the Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association, at Omaha last week, is well worth a careful reading. There is much sound logic in the paper, and it reflects credit upon the society. The Nebraska sportsmen are doing good work, and are making the influence of their association felt throughout the State. Mr. Kennedy's address shows that the officers of the association have an intelligent appreciation of what the society is for. There is important work to be done by each State sportsmen's association in America, work which properly belongs to it, because the association can accomplish it and there is no one else to do it. Each association deserves credit, and will receive it from the great body of sportsmen, in proportion as it does not shirk its duties nor fritter away its opportunities,

AN IMPORTANT MAINE DECISION.

TN our issue of June 23, 1881, were contained the particulars of a law suit, brought in Piscataquis' county, Me. Briefly repeated the history of the case is this: Mr. Wm. E. Barrows, a citizen of Connecticut, having acquired by purchase all of the land around and enclosing a body of water known as Grindstone Pond, near Monson, Me., posted notices forbidding any person fishing in the pond. Several parties persisted in so doing, and among them was a young man named John M. McDermott, who fished there after the forbiddal of Barrows during the summer of 1880. Barrows brought action of trespass. The pond contains more than ten acres, and it is a natural pond. The land was a part of the public domain of the commonwealth of Massachusetts prior to A. D., 1647, and all of the land around this pond is common, with no fences or enclosure of any kind. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided in several instances that a natural pond of more than ten acres is free to the public for fishing and fowling, by virtue of the Colony ordinance of 1641 and the amendment to said ordinance of 1647. The Supreme Court of Maine has held that the ordinance of 1641 is the common law of Maine, and the counsel for McDermott claimed that if this is so it follows that the amendment is also the common law of that State. By the amendment of 1647, large and important rights were conferred upon the people, for by it was granted the right of passage over all lands lying in common adjacent to natural ponds of more than ten acres, providing they did not pass over any man's cornfield or meadow. These were the questions involved in the case:

1. Are natural ponds of more than ten acres free to the public for fishing and fowling?

2. If so, are the public allowed free passage on foot over adjoining lands where no annual crops are growing?

As this was the first time that these identical questions had arisen in the courts of Maine, the decision of the Court was looked for with some eagerness, for if Grindstone Pond could be closed up and monopolized then there are thousands of others in northern and eastern Maine which may be shut up

The decision of the Supreme Court has just been rendered of which the rescript is as follows:

The colonial ordinance of 1641, more particularly defined in 1647, and The colonial ordinance of 1611, more particularly defined in 1647, and declaring among other things a common right of free fishing and fowling on great ponds of more than ten acres in extent, lying in common, has been so long and so uniformly accepted and acted upon in this State that it constitutes in all its parts a portion of the common law of the whole State, without regard to the question whether it was ever extended by legislative authority to localities not embraced with-in the precincts of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. It is nother and now a question for the Court whether it shall be adopted with such modifications as might seem desirable under the

change of circumstances that has occurred since its original passag It was long since adopted, and so declared in judicial decisions, and the Court can now only construe, administer and apply it until the Legislature sees fit to change it.

No change affecting the rights of the parties in this suit has hitherto

No change affecting the rights of the parties in this suit has hitherto been made in this State. The plaintiff's posted prohibitions are without avail so long as he did nothing else to give him an exclusive right under R. S., Chap. 40, s. s. 51-53, inclusive. The defendant had the right to got to the pond on foot through uninclosed woodland belonging to the plaintiff and to take fish there; but he must exercise his ing to the planting and to take isn't here; but he must exercise his privilege as conferred by the ordinance and see that he trespasses on no man's corn or meadow tillage or grass land. The case finds that a two-acre piece of land on the border of the pond had been cleared and cultivated. In the absence of proof that it had reverted to a state of nature, this affords a just inference that it should be classed with the lands denominated meadow in the ordinance, and the naked fact that no grass was actually cut upon it in 1880 does not rebut the inference. The defendant passed over and through this piece, and thereby committed a trespa

Judgment for plaintiff for \$1 damage.

Lebroke & Parsons, attorneys for plaintiff; J. F. Sprague and H. Hudson, attorneys for defendants.

Every important point made by the counsel for defendants in their briefs, as stated in our issue of June 23, was fully sustained by the court. The decision is one of the most important ever rendered in Maine in favor of sportsmen, for now it is forever settled that in absence of any prohibitory statute all ponds in that State of more than ten acres are free to all, and the fact that persons have a legal right to cross and re-cross all uncultivated lands around these ponds is also well established. It is needless to add that as public senti-ment is to-day in Maine it would be impossible for land owners to secure the passage of any law adverse to this decision and giving them power to monopolize lakes and ponds.

It should be added that great credit is due counsel for defendant, since without hope of any pecuniary reward from their client they fought this case through for the sake of maintaining the rights of the public in the matter involved.

FISH LAWS.—Those of our readers who are interested in the legislation on fish nets and kindred subjects, are referred to the letter of Mr. D. Y. Howell, Superintendent of Fisheries of Ohio, in our Fishcultural department. What Mr. Howell suggests is evidently most desirable if it can be ac complished. At the last meeting of the American Fishcultural Association it was decided to hold the next meeting in Boston in the first week in September. Professor Baird was to be asked to try to arrange for a general meeting of all fish commissioners about the same time. Whether the Professor will do this, or if done whether the commissioners would be unanimous in their views on this subject or not, we do not know. Again, if they were, it is another thing to procure legislation without amendments being made by interested parties in each State, which would leave the matter about as it stands. We are in accord with Mr. Howell's views, and only mention these difficulties as they seem to us to be the usual obstacles to such attempts to set the fisheries right.

 ${\bf Good\ Work}$ in the interests of legitimate field sports is done in their respective States by the Sacramento, Cal., Bee; the St. Paul, Minn., Pioncer-Press; the Germantown, Pa., Telegraph, and the Augusta, Me., Home Farm. Mr. Willis D. Maier, one of the Blue Gill Club of Fort Wayne, Ind., is in the field with his Fin and Feather. Our valued correspondent, Col. Bob H. Crockett, has become an editor, the Arkansas Gleuner, of De Witt, Ark., having been recently started by him. He is, by the way, he tells us, the third of the grandsons of the celebrated Davy Crockett who are editing country newspapers. A monthly devoted to the interests of fashionable summer sports has lately been started at Albany under the curious name of Outing. The latest to appear is The Sporting Genthoman, published in this city, as a sort of aftermath of the Gentleman's Magazine defunct. Mr. Edmund Redmond has a column devoted to sport in his Rochester, N. Y., Journal,

DESTRUCTION OF FOOD FISH.-Tons of good fishes are monthly destroyed by the meuhaden fishermen, who make them up into oil. The bluefish is the only one they spare, because it tears their nets with their sharp teeth. Captain Gibbs of the schooner Falcon, who last week landed 700,000 menhadon at the factories at Promised Land, in Gardiner's Bay, east end of Long Island, took at one haul of his net 50,000 mackerel and a lot of fine river shad. Not being near a market where they could be utilized for food he turned them into the factory for their oil. This is a most outrageous destruction of the fishes which our fishculturists are trying to increase for food, and it loudly calls for a rem-The wholesale capture of menhaden is bad enough, but when it comes to such waste as is recorded above it should be made a criminal offence.

NEW JERSEY FISHCULTURE.—The Legislature of New Jersey has practiced economy in its fishcultural appropriations to the verge of meanness. Five thousand dollars is the most that it has ever given in a year for this purpose, and this year it gives nothing. Its commissioners are public spirited, large-hearted men, and give their time gratuitously. New Jersey has many valuable fisheries, from which many persons derive a livelihood for the whole or portions of the year, and the good effects of the work of the commission is acknowledged by the fishermen. The Legislature needs missionaries to teach them that a plenty of fish means cheaper food. The Newark Advertiser has given them a few hints on this subject, which we hope will be heeded.

ANOTHER YEAR BOOK, -Following the good example of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association, which has for several years past published in pamphlet form for gratuitous distribution the papers read at its annual meetings, the California State Sportsmen's Association will this year print a collection of the papers read at its last meeting. The New Hampshire Fish and Game League addresses are published in the regular annual reports of the Fish and Game Commissioners of that State. All these publications have their effect in moulding public sentiment. We hope that other associations may adopt a similar course.

Mr. Bergh Does Not Ride.—The recent publication of a letter written by Mr. Henry Bergh to the Park Commissioners, in which he violently denounces as cruel the caging of wild beasts in the Central Park menagerie, has been seized by a certain portion of the press as a suitable occasion for ridiculing the president of the polynomial society as a hobby rider. Our esteemed contemporaries are much mistaken. Mr. Bergh's humane instincts will not permit him to ride his hobby. On the contrary, he bears it tenderly in his arms.

DECORATION DAY is the anniversary that most emphatically marks the flight of time. Twenty-one years have passed since that momentous April of 1861. Babes then are voting men to-day. The flowers of seventeen springs have bloomed and faded since that other memorable April of 1865. And yet it seems but as yesterday that the turf was laid upon those graves now decorated with memorial garlands.

A Good Suggestion.—The Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association propose a memorial to Congress regarding the much needed protection of the big game of the Territories; and they suggest that other State societies do the same thing. The plan is an excellent one, and we hope that it may meet with a fitting response.

FOREST AND STREAM FABLES. IV .-- THE SHRIKE AND THE HAWK.

A SHRIKE in a coppice was making himself very busy and A very disagreeable in catching every little bird and big bug that he could see, and then spitting them upon thorns till he had a hawthorn heavier laden with them than with its own haws. While he sat upon a branch, waiting for another victim to come within reach, a sudden shadow startled him, and looking upward, he saw a Hawk swoop down upon a Pigeon sitting in a tree hard by. Then the Shrike was exceeding wroth, and began to berate the Hawk, who was quickly plucking his quarry for a late breakfast.

"Thou art a vile fellow," shricked the Shrike-"a pot-hunter and trespasser! What business hast thou to kill a bird in this coppies, and just for the filling of thy hungry maw? And it is not to-day only, but yesterday, and the day before, that thou hast at least once in the day done the same outrageous thing!"

"Well," said the Hawk, "it seems to me that, for a fellow of thy habits, thou art making a great ado about the killing of one bird in a day. Prithee, whose work is that I see displayed upon the hawthorn? Didst not thou kill the Sparrows, Titmice and Bugs which are gibbeted there?"

"Thou art a hook-nosed blockhead as well as a vile poacher if thou canst not see the difference between us!" yelled the Shrike. "I am working for science, as any one but a fool might see, if he would but note how I have arranged my speci-

"Ah, indeed! Then science is thy object in making such slaughter. It may be very praiseworthy in that case; but I think it would be better for the little Birds and none the worse for me if thy scientific pursuits were brought to a speedy end," said the Hawk, and added, after musing a little, "thou art a tough morsel, I fancy, but better dead than alive."

The next day there was no sign of the Shrike in the coppied save a handful of ashen feathers and a few larger black ones and the little Birds were none the worse off for having only the Hawk for their neighbor. Moral-?

The Sportsman Tourist.

THE "PIS-KAN" OF THE BLACKFEET.

THE "PIS-KAN" OF THE BLACKFEET.

THE Blackfeet Indians, and perhaps many others, have a peculiar habit of going up on high hills and bluffs conveniently close to camp and sitting there motionless and rigid as statues for hours. Near the close of the day seems to be the particular time for indulging in this practice. Why they do so is a mystery. I have often asked them the reason, and have invariably received the reply, "Kis-tohts," meaning "for nothing." Sometimes I have hidden myself in the coarse rye grass which grows so tall and luxuriantly in the river bottoms, and with the aid of a powerful field glass have closely scrutinized their countenances, but to no purpose. The expression of their faces nover changed. Their eyes had a far-off dreamy look which could not be interpreted. Perhaps, as they looked over the broad, almost limitless prairies, nowadays so seldom dotted with the dark forms of the buffalo and the graceful bands of antelope, pleasant memories of boyhood days come crowding up in their minds. More likely, however, as they gaze over the great rolling prairie, at the blue mountains looming up so grandly in the distance, and at the broad timbered valley of the river so long the homes of their ancestors, their hearts are sad to think how everything is changing; how in a short time the buffalo shall have passed away; and how where the rich bunch grass is used to grow the white man will plant strange weeds and roots. No wonder that their hearts are sad and that their prayers against the whites are bitter.

Unperceived I once heard an old man thus address his medicine or "secret helper." He said:

Fyn. Kist-tuk-ki, Ki-nuk-o-qui-tup-pi. Kim-at-o-Rit, Kim-at-o-kit! An-is-tis nat-os o-nis-ti pray for me. Tell him the sun, wonderful nat-os no-tap-i pah-kok-sin-e-kak-pah napi-quot.

Sun, regularly [Curse.*] white men.

The earnestness of the old man as he delivered this prayer, and the intensity of the curse, the most forcible in the Black-foot language, firmly impressed it upon my memory. Let mo here add,

animals.

But when I began this article I intended to tell you how
the Blackfeet caught buffalo in ancient days; and I now turn

But when I began this article I intended to tell you how the Blackfeet caught buffalo in ancient days; and I now turn to that subject.

Aot so very long ago I happened to be camped with a gens of the Pe-gun-ny, at a place called Willows Round, situated some fifteen miles above here, on the Marias River. Early in the evening I saw old Po-kah-yah-yi, in whose lodge I was stopping, ascend a steep bluff not far off, and, giving him time to reach the top, I followed, and was soon seated by his side. Directly opposite us across the river were the remains of a pis-kan, or, as the white men out here call it, a "buffalo pond." Why so called I cannot say, the literal translation of the word "pis-kan" being "falling-off place." "Now, my friend," said I, after I had regained my breath, "tell me all about that pis-kan. How did you make it; how many buffalo did you catch in one day; and how many winters ago did you use it?"

The old man's story was as follows:
"In those days we had no guns, but used to kill many buffalo with bows and arrows; and sometimes we used the pis-kan. When we made a pis-kan, we first found a little open glade by the river where the prairie came down and ended in a cut bank as high as a man. From this cut bank we built a strong fence clear around the edge of the glade. We used big trees to make the fence—logs and sticks, and anything that would help to keep the buffalo from breaking out. Then we built two lines of stone piles far out on the prairie, two lines that ever diverged from each other. Then the pis-kan was built.

"The night before we intended to make a drive we always

*Cannot be translated.

had a buffalo dance. All the people danced. The medicine men all wore buffalo robes, and sung the buffalo songs. Every one prayed to their secret helpers for good luck. Early the next morning the people went out, and hid behind the stone piles on the prairie. The medicine man who was going to call the buffalo put on a buffalo robe, hair side out, and sitting down smoked one pipe to the Sun. Then he spoke to his wives and all the women of his lodge, saying, 'You must not go outside until I return. You must not look out of the doorway or any hole. Take this sweet grass,' giving it to his head wife, 'and every little while burn a small part of it so that the Sun will be glad. Pray that we will have good luck.' Then he mounted a dark colored horse and rode out on the prairie. When he came near a band of buffalo he began to ride quickly in circles and cired out to the buffalo, saying, 'E-ne-uh!' [meaning 'Buffalo'] The buffalo were first a little scared; then they began to follow him slowly; and soon ran after him as fast as they could. Then the medicine man rode into the shoot, and after the buffalo had also run in he jumped out to one side of the stone piles, and the herd passed by. The people behind kept rising up and shouting, which made them run all the faster. The furfalo in the head of the band were afraid of the stone piles, and kept right on in the middle of the shoot; those in the rear were scared by the people continually rising behind them, and so pushed the leaders ahead. When the band had got close to the edge of the pis-kan, all the people closed in on them and with a great shout drove them over the cut bank into the enclosure. Then with their bows and arrows, the men killed all the buffalo; even the old bulls were killed: The fattest cows were then marked for the chiefs and medicine men by placing sticks on the tails, and the rest were divided up among the people."

The fattest cows were then marked for the chiefs and medicine men by placing sticks on the tails, and the rest were divided up among the people."

The above marrative is true in every respect. As late as 1895 the Pe-gun-ny used these pis-kans on the Upper Marias, Mr. Jos. Kipp, the well-known Indian trader, tells me that in 1864 he saw the Pe-gun-ny capture over seventy-five head of buffalo in this manner. Sometimes three or four drives were made in one day. About seventy-five buffalo were the average drive, though sometimes more than a hundred were taken.

AP-PE-CUN-NY.

UPPER MARIAS RIVER, M. T., April 15, 1882.

iken. Upper Marias River. M. T., April 15, 1882.

A PREFACE AND A TRUE STORY.

A PREFACE AND A TRUE STORY.

I all much obliged to you for having called attention to a typographical error in a former communication of mine, by which, instead of "idem sonans," I was made to use a phrase which has no place in any language with which I am acquainted. It is true that my lingual knowledge is far more limited than I wish it were; still it is not pleasant to see what little learning one has utterly destroyed by the substitution of a word which makes very little sense in what would otherwise be classed at least as not foolish. It is due to the printer to say, however, that, considering the hieroglyphics with which he has to deal, he makes a remarkable approach to accuracy when he sets up one of my communications, for my chirography is said by my friends to be exceedingly illegible.

ceedingly illegible.

But in the published account of some things which I saw, and of which pars magna fui, in the State of Florida, the type makes me use the words "chain in my memory." These words are in inverted commas, showing that I meant to acknowledge the authorship of another for the language indicated. Now, that language is probably not inant to express the idea intended to be conveyed; but the writer from whom I attempted to quote—not literally—saw proper to adopt a very different word from "chain," and that word I intended to write. A reference to "Hamlet," Act 1, Scene 3, will show that Polonius said to Laertes, as the latter was about to sail for France:

"And these few precents in thy memory Look thou character,

"And these few precepts in thy memory Look thou character."

This explains what I meant to write, and I can hardly think it possible I could have used the word "chain." Perhaps the printer was not accustomed to see the word "character" used as a verb, or he may have mistaken the scrawl. Be that as it may, the blunder was committed.

The quotation from Shakespeare reminds me of a scene which I witnessed a few years ago in the city of Washington, during a session of Congress. I happened to be there on a visit of business, which detained me for a considerable length of time; and when not engaged in its transaction I was in the habit of calling on our members, all of whom were known to me, and enjoying the pleasures which their conversation afforded. On the occasion to which I refer I had called to see Mr. — and Mr. —, who had rooms at a pleasant house on C street, and occupied the same parlor for the purpose of receiving their friends and attending to the duties which their constituents had committed to their charge. We had talked of various matters connected with constitutions, laws, mechanics, agriculture, the fine arts, etc., and were just entering upon the subject of guns and fishing-tackle, when a servant entered and handed Mr. — a beautiful visiting card, upon which was printed—

JOHN WHITE SMITH,

Of the Royal Academy.

He handed it over to his colleague, Mr. D., remarking:
"This is what a man gets by being distinguished. You have
no such honor as I have;"
"What do you mean?" said D.
"Why this: Recognizing my peculiar fitness for the place
—and no Speaker over makes an appointment for any other
reason than to serve the interests of the country—when a
vegage you courred in the Committee on Bailways and Capals reason than to serve the interests of the country—when a vacancy occurred in the Committee on Railways and Canals by the death of Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, I was selected for the important position. The propriety of the selection was so apparent to every one, that it was forthwith sent by cable to the Royal Academy of Great Britain, and this Society has sent a special messenger, in the person of John White Smith, F. R. S., P. Q. G., to interview me upon matters relating to the topography, climate, rainfalls, watersheds and other matters of importance to the world, which our committee is obliged to consider, and which said Society has been duly informed I fully comprehend."

Of course, the colleague referred to and myself knew this to be jocular; but we did not know what could be the business which induced Mr. John White Smith to send his card to Mr. —— Just then a gentle tap was heard, and Mr. — rose, went to the door, opened it, and with that Chesterfieldian bow for which he is distinguished, invited the distinguished stranger to enter, announcing his name, and

giving the visitor a warm shake of the hand. Then he introduced him to his friend and colleague and myself, and asked him to be seated. Mr. Smith laid down a large bundle upon the table—perhaps the special instructions which he had received from the Royal Academy. Having just had our mail, and not wishing to be impolite to the distinguished stranger, we apologized for looking over our papers and letters, whilst he and Mr. — were engaged upon the subject which caused him to be present. Still we looked at these two with one eye and heard with one ear.

"You represent the Royal Academy, I suppose, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"I am happy to have had the honor of a visit; and shall be pleased to contribute all I can to further the objects which led you to call at my room. Will you do me the kindness to inform me to what I am indebted for this opportune and

inform me to what I am indebted for this opportune and agreeable visit?"

"With great pleasure, sir. [Unrolling his bundle.] Mr. Ordway tells me that you are exceedingly fond of Shakespeare; and I am the agent for the sale of the Royal Academy edition of the works of the great dramatist, and thought you would be glad of an opportunity to subscribe for a copy. It is by far the finest edition of Shakespeare ever published. It has copious notes by Knight, the very best annotator of his works, who has explained with masterly skill many words and phrases which have hitherto had an unknown or doubtful signification. And then each play has a fine engraving—far superior to any yet published." Here he turned over the leaves of "Hamlet" and showed Ophelia. We had seen that the member of the Committee on Railways and Canals had fallen somewhat from his high expectations; and we wondered (at least I did) how he would manage to come down without too severe a shock to his intellectual and moral system. "And you do not represent the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, as your card indicates?" said he.

"Oh, no, sir, only the Royal Academy edition of Shakespeare," replied Mr. John White Smith.

"Well," said Mr. —, "I have not the pleasure to know the gentleman whose kindly judgment led you to make me n visit; but am happy to say that he has not misrepresented men, as you are, show the same taste and judgment. As I remarked, the annotations are by Knight, and the engravings by one of the finest artists of this country or Europe. What a sweet and said face the "fair Ophelia" has, the "nymph," of whom **Hamlet* asked "in thy orisons, be all my sins remembered."

When the words "intelligent and justly distinguished were anyling to Mr. — beloeded alwerd face men here." agreeable visit?

as weet and sad face the 'fair Ophelia' has, the 'nymph,' of whom *Hamlet* asked 'in thy orisons, be all my sins remembered.'"

When the words "intelligent and justly distinguished" were applied to Mr. —, he looked pleased, for we all have a weak side for flattery, and even Congressmen, who practise the art, are not proof against its seductive influences. "Is that a photograph of Ophelia, or is it a fancy sketch? If it is her 'counterfeit' [see the last of the casket scene in the "Merchant of Venice"] I'll buy a copy, for I always loved her, and never could but admire *Hamlet's good taste when he bestowed upon her the affections of his soul." "Why, no, it is a fancy picture." "Not real! Is it possible that your edition has fallen into the ridiculous habit, which is a disgrace to its fellows, of printing false representations, which produce upon the mind impressions which are based upon urreality? But you say the annotations are by Knight. Who is he? for I am ashamed to confess I never heard of him." "As I remarked, he is a fine Shakesperian scholar, who has thrown a great deal of light upon many passages which have heretofore been quite obscure." "Why, as to that, my friend, I much prefer to know what Shakespeare said than what Knight, or Malone or Johnson says. I have the Boston edition, which is good enough for me. The trouble I experience is, that I can't understand shakespeare, and am not sure that the explanations I see are true or false." "In order to understand him you must know the history of the time of which he wrote, and this is largely supplied

Shakespeare, and am not sure that the explanations I see are true or false."

"In order to understand him you must know the history of the time of which he wrote, and this is largely supplied by the excellent annotations of Knight."

"But I don't know these things, and, therefore, often fail to understand. However, I am glad you have called to see me, for it gives me an opportunity which I have long desired—an opportunity of conversing with an intelligent gentleman, thoroughly conversant with the writings of the Master of the Drama, who can and will, no doubt, take great pleasure in unfolding to me the mysterious reading of, several passages of my favorite author."

This seemed to infuse joy into the heart of Mr. Smith, and with a smile indicative of his intense delight, he politely said, "I'll be happy indeed to explain any passage upon which you may seek enlightenment."

"Well, sir, I think the piece which first occurs to me is found in Maebeth, and the architratior is revolving over in his mind the reasons for and against the damning deed which. Lady Maebeth, with 'sly, ensmaring art,' had 'screwed his courage to the sticking place' to commit. These, sir, are the words:

"Besides, this Duncan."

'Besides, this Duncan Hath borne his faculities so meek, hath been So clear in his great office, that his virtues Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongu'd, against The deep damnation of his taking off.'"

At this point Smith, who probably understood the meaning of the words quoted, hastened to interject an explanation, happy enough that the quotation was one which he could so readily answer. But Mr. — begged him to desist for a while, saying that he comprehended the meaning of the author thus far, his desire being to get some insight into that part of the passage immediately following:

" 'And pity, like a naked new-born babe, Striding the blast, or heaven's cherubim, hors'd Upon the sightless couriers of the air, Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye, That tears shall drown the wind.

"Now, what does that mean?"

Mr. Smith was in deep water, and floundered lustily for a few moments, when he was interfupted by Mr. —, who said: "Shakspeare was a tender-hearted man, and no one can make me believe that one of his genius would have ever been so hard pushed for an illustration as to have taken a bran new baby—the most helpless of all animate things—slung it up bare-backed upon the top of an old blind horse—for a "sightless courier" must be one that cannot see, is blind—put a tin trumpet in its hand—when everybody knows it could not lodd one—and set it to blowing murder into every one's eye with such a sharp blast as to draw out the water in such "Now, what does that mean?"

abundance that the wind itself—the fountain of breath—should be drowned. I don't believe it, sir. It is possible, however, you may be right. And now be so kind as to clucidate another passage from Shakespeare. I cannot recall the play where it is found, but so soon as I quote it I am sure your intimate acquaintance with the writer will enable you to tell. It may not be found in any of his dramas, but among his miscellanea."

Smith's variety was again touched, and, he smilled intelligence.

Smith's vanity was again touched, and he smiled intelli-

gently and graciously, asking for the passage.

"It is this, you will see that it is the form of an interrogatory: "Whether at public elections the votes of faction predominate more by internal suggestions or the bias of juristratory."

Smith started off in an explanation, when Mr. D., who who had been seemingly absorbed in a morning paper, could maintain his gravity no longer and broke out in a fit of laughter, in which I was obliged to join, and which suddenly dried up the fountains of Shakesperian knowledge. Mr. — preserved his sober expression, and rising from his seat with apparent offense, rebuked Mr. D. by telling him that he was "astonished that a gentleman supposed to be capable of representing in Congress one of the districts of North Carolina was so far forgetful of the proprieties of life as to disturb, by unseemly laughter, an intellectual and literary conversation carried on between his colleague and a representative of the Royal Academy edition of Shake-Smith started off in an explanation, when Mr. D., who sentative of the Royal Academy edition of

Smith looked as if he thought something was wrong, but what it was he was unable to understand. So quietly wrapping up the pictures of Ophelia, Desdemona and Cordelia, with Knight's annotations, he remarked: "Well, I guess I can't sell you a copy this morning."

"No, sir; my colleague's impolite conduct has so annoyed me that now I would not salute the 'pretty little Jessica' with a biss."

And that was the last attempt of Smith on this member.

SPRING GREETINGS.

A FEW days ago the warm rays of the sun severed the icy chains which for months had bound our beautiful Hebron Pond in frigid bondage. The floodgates of nature were opened wide and its waters arose to their highest pitch. The dreary clouds have cleared away and bright sun smiles upon us. All nature is rejoicing in happy unison. The frogs, quails, robins, loons and whip-poor-wills are again among us. Everything is symbolic of the new spring life. The bursting leaves upon the trees of the forests skirting the crystal lake, the sweet fragrance of the wild flowers, and the songs and trills of the new birds are all witnesses that sumer is rapidly approaching. From our yillage we emburk song and this of the new bins are an witnesses that summer is rapidly approaching. From our village we embark in our modest craft upon the water and engage in the pleasant recreation of angling for trout. Out upon the silent impressive lake, while the shades of night are falling, one is in a land of shadows. The clouds flitting across the horizon, the varied trees upon the shores, the mountain tops in the distance are all reflected in the clear water beneath, and we, distance are all reflected in the clear water beneath, and we, in imagination, are in a different world. As we move we behold weird and strange scenes, platoons of men, and throngs of shadowy beings are moving in wild and fantastic uniformity, and for a moment we lose our terrestrial identity and revel in the novelty of a land and world of shade. The and revel in the novelty of a land and world of shade. The spring is a time for rejoicing and good cheer. And this spring we have much to rejoice for. In this part of Maine public sentiment regarding our game and fish laws is rapidly changing for the better. Many of those who once espoused the cause of the poacher admit with commendable frankness that they were in the wrong and are now our staunchest friends. One of the gubernatorial candidates of one of our leading political parties, and the one who will undoubtedly carry off the prize in the convention, is a well known and ardent sportsman, one whose name has long been familiar to the fraternity: The world moves and it is not at all improbable that the Pinc Tree State may yet have for her chief magistrate a true and genuine sportsman, a devoted follower of Izaak Walton.

J. F. S.

Monson, Me., May 26

Capt. Hiram Mansell.—Hartford, Conn., May 23.—Many of your readers who have visited the Moosehead Lake region will be pained to learn of the death of Capt. Hiram Mansell of the steamer Rebecca. He was instantly killed by a steam sawing-machine on the 4th inst. He leaves a wife and five small children. Capt. Mansell had been for many years one of the most popular guides in the Moosehead Lake regions, and had, until his promotion to the steamer Rebecca last season, piloted many of the exploring parties through the wilds of Maine. It was the writer's privilege in the autumn of 1880 to enjoy his society during a seven weeks' tour from Moosehead Lake to the Aroostook River. His ever polite manners and agreeable voice made his services always at a premium, while his knowledge of woodcraft was indispensable to the tourist.—T. Sedowick Steele.

Camp Hire Hlickerings.

MART loved to hunt; but ducks seemed to bear a charmed life before him, he never got any. One day one of the patrolmen on the marsh picked up three wounded ducks, "killed with a paddle." These he gave to Mart, telling him one was a buffalo-head, another a pintail and the third a bluebill. That evening, when we were all sitting around, some one asked Mart how many ducks he got. He replied with some pride, "Three." "What are they?" "Oh, I've got a button-lead, a pinback and a bluetail." Did we smile?—C.

Eleven P. M. We are about to turn in, when a flock of geese fly honking over the shanty, and Brunt, bouncing into his trousers, grabs his gun and rushes out for a shot. "That reminds me," says Billy, "of the two Irishmen rooming together in a tenement house. An alarm of fire is heard. They both pile out of bed and into their clothes, one of them in his haste getting his trousers on hind side before. After the fire his companion meets him in the street with a most curious expression on his face, having just discovered his predicament. "Are you hurted, Pat?" he asks. "No," says Pat, looking down, "O'm not hurted, but o'm badly strained."—Dick.

"Forest and Stream Bird Notes."—A book for sportsmen and naturalists. Price \$1.50.

Hatural Distory.

MOCKERS.

MOCKERS.

MISS Juliet Thorpe, of this place, has a wonderful mocking bird. Under the ladies' training it has learned to whistle a portion of three tunes. It initiates perfectly the crowing of a rooster, the mewing of a cat, and is well advanced on the bark of a dog. We hope Miss T. will not be annoyed by its falling into the habits of the average dog and barking at night. This bird appears to imitate for the pure fun of the thing. One of your correspondents said some time that mocking birds exercise considerable intelligence in their imitation of sounds. I am almost inclined to agree with him. Another mocker, a native of Australia, inhabiting the mountains, is called the lyre bird; the tail feathers when erect resemble in shape that ancient musical instrument the lyre. This beautiful bird in appearance resembles the pheasant family, and is a perfect mocking bird. It will not only imitate other birds in clear and unnistakable notes, but the human voice as well. Its natural note, with which it invariably makes a beginning, is a sharp, far-sounding cry of bullan, bullan. It is not known if this beautiful bird will live in confinement. I am not informed by books I have read if the experiment has been tried. What a magnificent pet he would make with his strange plumage and magnificent pet he would make with his strange plumage and magnificent this, gives a short sketch of this Australian mocker.

The nesting of the birds here is near completion—many of the young already hatched; but I fear this cool weather will kill them off. Quail are pairing off and getting to house-keeping. What a "merrie" whistle this merrie bird has; its cheerfulness is contagious. Bob White will do his duty and raise his family according to the highest quail ethics, and

keeping. What a "merrie" whistle this merrie bird has; its cheerfulness is contagious. Bob White will do his duty and raise his family according to the highest quail ethics, and thereby bring joy and gladness to the hearts of the aportsman, the pot-hunter, professional trapper and nigger at one and the same time, providing the sun and rain are propitious.

DICK SWIVELLER.

Graniteville, S. C.

So little is known of the habits of the lyre bird (Menura superba) that a few words concerning them may be of interest to our readers. The following remarks are from the pen of Mr. Gould, the great English ornithotogist. He says: "The great stronghold of the lyre bird is the colony of New South Wales, and from what I could learn, its range does not extend so far to the custward as Moreton Bay, neither have I been able to trace it to the westward of Port Philip on the southern coast; but further recearch can only determine these points. It inhabits equally the bushes on the coast and those that clothe the sides of the mountains in the interior. On the coast it is especially abundant at the Western Port and at Illawarra; in the interior the cedar brushes of the Liverpool range, and, according to Mr. G. Bennett, the mountains of the Sumat country, are among the places of which it is the denizen.

"Of all the birds I have ever met with the Menura is far the most shy and difficult to procure. While among the mountains I have been surrounded by these birds, pouring forth their loud liquid calls for days together, without being able to get a sight of them, and it was only by the most determined perseverance and extreme caution that I was enabled to effect this desirable object, which was rendered more difficult by their often frequenting the most inaccessible and precipitous sides of gullies and ravines, covered with tangled masses of creepers and umbrageous trees; the cracking of a stick, the rolling down of a small stone, or any other noise, however slight, is sufficient to alarm it; and none but those who have traversed those rugged, hot and suffocating bushes can fully understand the anxious labor attendant on the pursuit of the Menura.

"Independently of climbing over rocks and fallen trunks" So little is known of the habits of the lyre bird (Menura

however slight, is sufficient to alarm it; and none but those who have traversed those rugged, hot and suffocating bushes can fully understand the anxious labor attendant on the pursuit of the Menura.

"Independently of elimbing over rocks and fallen trunks of trees the sportsman has to creep and crawl beneath and among the branches with the utmost caution, taking care to advance only while the bird's attention is occupied in singing or in scratching up the leaves in search of food; to watch its action it is necessary to remain perfectly motionless, not venturing to move even in the slightest degree, or it vanishes from sight as if by magic. Although I have said so much on the cautiousness of the Menura, it is not always so alert; in some of the more accessible bushes, through which roads have been cut, it may frequently be seen, and on horse-back even closely approached, the bird evincing less fear of those animals than of man.

"At Illawarra it is sometimes successfully pursued by dogs trained to rush suddenly upon it, when it inmediately leaps upon the branch of a tree, and its attention being attracted by the dog below barking, it is easily approached and shot. Another successful mode of procuring specimens is by wenring the tail of a full plumaged male in the hat, keeping it constantly in motion, and concealing the person among the bushes, when the attention of the bird being arrested by the apparent intrusion of another of its own sex, it will be attracted within the range of the gun. If the bird be hidden from view by surrounding objects, any nunsual sound, such as a shrill whistle, will generally induce him to show himself for an instant, by causing him to leap with a gay and sprightly air upon some neighboring branch to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. Advantage must be taken of this circumstance inmediately, or the next moment it may be half way down the gully.

"The Menura seldom, if ever, attempts to escape by flight, but easily cludes pursuit by its extraordinary powers of running. None are

hand he rarely allows it to escape, and in many instances be will even kill it with his own weapons.

"The lyre bird is of a wandering disposition, and although it probably keeps to the same bush, it is constantly engaged in traversing it from one end to the other, from the mountain base to the top of the gullies, whose steep and rugged sides present no obstacle to its long legs and muscular thighs. It is also capable of performing extraordinary leaps, and I have heard it stated that it will spring ten feet perpendicularly from the ground. Among its many curious habits, the only one at all approaching to those of the Galliancies is that of forming small rounded hillocks, which are constantly visited during the day, and upon which the male is constantly tramping, at the same time creeting and spreading out its tail in the most graceful manner, and uttering its various crics, sometimes pouring forth its natural notes, at others initiating those of other birds, and even the howling of the native dog (Dingo). The early moraing and the evening are the periods when it is most animated and active.

"The food of the Menura appears to consist principally of

"The food of the Menura appears to consist principally of

insects, particularly of centipedes and coleoptera, found the remains of shelled snails in the gizzard, v

round the remains of shelled shalls in the gizzard, which is very strong and muscular."

Another species of lyre bird, known as Menura alberti is distinguished from the foregoing by the shortness of the lyre-shaped tail feathers and the absence of the dark bars or the web. This species, like superba, is a remarkable process.

DISPERSAL OF FRESH-WATER SHELLS.—Probably the last article from the pen of the late Charles Darwin, published during his lifetime, was an article on this subject, which appeared in Nature, April 6. In it he says: "Mr. F. Norgate, of Sparham, near Norwich, in a letter dated March, § 1881, informs me that the larger water-beetles and newts in his aquarium 'frequently have one foot caught by a small fresh-water bivalve (Cyclas cornaz), and this makes them swim about in a very restless state, day and night, for several days, until the foot or toe is completely severed. 'He addes that newts migrate at night from pond to pond, and can cross over obstacles which would be thought to be considerable. Lastly, my son Francis, while fishing in the sea off the shores of North Wales, noticed that mussels were several times brought up by the point of the hook; and though he did not particularly attend to the subject, he and his companion thought that the shells had not been mechanically torn from the bottom, but that they had selzed the point of the hook. A friend also of Mr. Crick's tells him that while fishing in rapid streams he has often thus caught small Unios. From the several cases now given there can, I think, be no doubt that living bivalve shells must often be carried from pond to pond, and by the aid of birds occasionally even to great distances. I have also suggested in the 'Origin of Species' means by which fresh-water univalve shells mist often be carried from pond to pond, and by the aid of birds occasionally even to great distances. I have also suggested in the 'Origin of Species' means by which fresh-water univalve shells mist often be carried from pond to pond, and by the aid of birds occasionally even to great distances. I have also suggested in the 'Origin of Species' means by which fresh-water univalve shells might be far transported. We may therefore demur to the belief doubtfully expressed by Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys in his 'British Conchology,' namely, that the diffusion of fresh-water shells 'had a different

THE EARLIEST SPRING FLOWER.—A correspondent who writes from Norwalk, Ohio, asks us. What is the first spring flower to be found in Connecticut? A friend says it is the trailing arbutus. I think it is the Hepatica americana or liverwort. I have found this plant in bloom, I think, in March. Is there not a little rockwort or sandwort that grows on rocky hills that blooms as early as March? I think such a little plant grows on East Rock or the mountains west of Meriden, Conn.—W. B. H. [We have never found the trailing arbutus (Epigea) blooming as early as Hepatica triloba, and believe the latter to be the earliest spring flower in Connecticut. Of course if a bed of Epigea were situated in an unusually favorable locality it might bloom as early as the liverwort, but we do not think that it usually does so. Sanguinaria or bloodroot is another early flower, usually in full bloom by the middle of April, when you may see its showy white blossoms along the edges of the meadows as you are beating them for snipe. There is an inconspicuous little white flower (not Saxifraga) which is early, but we have forgotten its name.]

Crow Blackbirds Destroy Birds' Nests.—Bay Ridge, L. I., May 25.—Permit me to say one word about crow blackbirds, which I understood fed on grubs, worms and seeds. One instance to the contrary. Last Thursday, 25th inst., I shot one of these birds, which was teasing some robins in a tree near by, and on dissection found its crop contained the eye and entrails of some bird. Suspecting that it had been at the robin's nest I instituted a search, and sure enough found one young, helpless bird torn to pieces, and the remains of eggs scattered about under the tree. Have any of your correspondents noticed the same?—A. L. TOWNEND. [Crow black birds are both graminivorous and carnivorous, and are given to destroying birds' nests, as are many other birds which are not ordinarily suspected of indulging in such practices. Several years ago (Vol. VIII., p. 129) a note was published in Forest And Streak announcing that in Florida this species catches and eats fish. We have often seen them on the shore feeding on molluses of various kinds.] Crow Blackbirds Destroy Birds' Nests.—Bay Ridge

SPRING NOTES.—New York, May 19, 1882.—The following is a list of some birds I noted had arrived at New York city: Robin (T. migratorius); wood thrush (T. mustelinus); brown thrush (L. rufus); chewink, red-headed woodpecker, Baltimore oriole, song sparrow, chipping sparrow, barn swallow, chimney swallow, house wren, crow blackbird, redwinged blackbird, catbird, powee, sharp-shinned hawk, redstart, sparrow hawk, and common crow.—A. T. GESNER.

BAY RIPER J. L. WAY 18, 1882, Appare the higher shigh.

Start, sparrow hawk, and common crow.—A. T. Gesner.

Bay Riddle and the short of th

How Does a Chameleon Change Colon?—How is it that a chameleon changes color? I have always heard that it took the color of the object on which it stood. Now, I have repeatedly seen them, on a whitewashed board for instance, change from a bright green to a chocolate brown, and then, without warning, again become green. I have seen the same thing happen on brown surfaces and on green; so I should think the change must be produced at will by the chameleon. Will you kindly publish an explanation of the change? Trum. It has been thought by some that the change? Trum. It has been thought by some that the change of color is due to the greater or less rapidity of the circulation, which might thus have the same effect as a violent emotion sometimes has on the human skin—sometimes flushing it or again making it pale. Milne-Edwards, howflushing it or again making it pale. Milne-Edwards, how-ever, believed that it arises from the presence of two layers of pigment cells in the skin, so arranged as to be movable one upon the other, thus producing varying effects of hght.]

DEER Horns.—Whitestone, L. I., May 16.—During a short visit to Charleston I went to see a collection of deer horns, valued at some four or five hundred dollars, containing twenty or thirty pairs of all sizes and kinds, and owned by an eminent professor of that city. There were six sets, locked two-and-two, that were inextricably caught. I tried my mightlest but could not part them. The Professor said that they had been found so in the swamps, and in each in-

stance the remains or skeletons were found with them, showing conclusively that the deer had fought, locked horns and being unable to part company, died. With this collection I also found a skull with only one horn attached, there being no marks whatever to show that another antler had grown on the opposite side; and this was claimed to be a doe's head!—Tim Berdoodle.—[We have occasionally seen deer heads, said to be those of does, which bore horns, and at least two have come under our observation on which there was but a single antler].

"Bright Feathers."—Part V. of Mr. Rathbun's work under the above title has just been received. It contains the concluding portion of his remarks on the summer yellowbird, and the plate and some pages of text on the next species which he takes up. This is the redstart (Setophaga raticilla), of which excellent figures are given of both male and female. The cuts are well drawn, and the coloring is true to life. In the text Mr. Rathbun draws largely on Dr. Coues's charming biographical sketch of the species, as well as from Mr. Grutry's remarks. "Bright Feathers" belongs to a class of books which presents attractions to a considerable class of the community, who, without feeling any special interest in the community, who, without feeling any special interest in, or love for birds, yet admire their beautiful colors and like to read about them.

The Wickersheimer Fluid.—New York, May 12.—Your correspondent "R. II. D., Canandaigua, N. Y.," asks for information regarding the receipt for a preserving fluid for natural history specimens. I have used the Wickersheimer fluid quite frequently, and have had very satisfactory results. I injected the fluid into the cavities and tissues of several redwing blackbirds and meadow-larks, eighteen months ago, and the specimens are still perfectly preserved. I have also successfully preserved small fish, two reptiles, as well as anatomical specimens. The arsenic is the most important ingredient, without it the fluid is almost worthless.—J. E. M. L.

A TOUGH OLD HEN.—Warrenton, Va., May 13.—Our county treasurer informs me that he had two hens missing some six weeks ago, and yesterday while moving some lumber has found them immed between the piles, where they bonne six weeksago, and yesterday while moving some lumber, he found them jammed between the piles, where they had gone to lay and were unable to return. One hen was dead, the other had sufficient vitality to eat and is still alive, though her legs and feet are drawn up as with rheumatism.—R. H. D.

"THE MUSIC OF NATURE."—The second cut in this article last week was accidentally inverted in the form.

Game Bag and Gun.

BRANT SHOOTING AT CAPE COD.

Spring, 1882,

BRANT SHOOTING AT CAPE COD.

Spring, 1882.

The earlier part of the past winter having been quite warm, the birds were not driven as far south as in some previous years, and by the end of February the advancing columns were winging their way northward and arriving at Cape Cod. When the winter is so cold as to force the birds in considerable numbers as far south as Pamlico Sound more time is required for them to work their way back, by easy stages; and they do not arrive on our coast before the middle or end of March. By the first of May so few are left here as to afford the sportsman little satisfaction; and although a few remain to regale themselves in the balmy breezes of the middle of the month, yet the season may be said virtually to end with the month of April.

This spring the brant did not seem to be in as much of a hurry to pass on further northward as usual, but dallied till vast numbers had accumulated in the Bay of Chatham, which, under ordinary circumstances, would insure good shooting throughout the season; but there were various enuses operating against such happy results. As a general rule the older and stronger birds come along first, with a slight sprinkling of young, while later in the season the proportion of young birds is much greater. Among the earlier arrivals this spring there were scarcely any of the birds bred last year, which we designate as young, but later in the season there was a goodly mixture of the tender age. They were not, however, in very good condition, whether from scarcity of food, or from having been harassed by gunners on their winter feeding grounds, or from some other cause, we are unable to determine. It has been reported that a great many brant have been shot during the past winter South, so much so that parties at certain points have resorted to canning in order to preserve them for future use.

Among the various interposed causes that reduced the number of birds killed this year below the average, we may mention two or three. About the 20th of March, when the busi game; but at the same time we desire to express the opinion that the use of these long cartridges in this kind of shooting is an error in judgment. Birds are excellent judges of dis-

tance, and generally keep out of harm's way, particularly where danger is apparent. For instance, if an ordinary gun

tance, and generally keep out of harm's way, particularly where danger is apparent. For instance, if an ordinary gun will kill at sixty yards, then the birds will put about a hundred and twenty yards of space between themselves and the suspicious object. Now, if a new projectile is introduced that will kill at one hundred and thirty yards, the birds very soon—astonishingly soon—learn to measure off two hundred and sixty yards; nor will they draw nearer when on the qui vive, as they always seem to be, so that an ordinary gun becomes a sort of useless implement. Neither do the two hundred and sixty yards give the birds immunity from these missiles, for the parties using these cartridges become so inspired with their efficiency that they are tempted to shoot at almost any distance, wherever a bird can be seen. The result is a great amount of scare and a small amount of game. A cartridge that will explode at one hundred and twenty yards is at sixty yards simply an elongated bullet.

We were on the branting ground from the 9th to the 15th of April, and shot alongside the party using the long-range cartridges, and the truth compels us to say that if we ever had a doubt about their utility, our observations on this occasion entirely convinced as that for this kind of shooting they should be rejected, however useful they may be for single birds, deer and large game. If a flock of brant were to pass within forty yards of a gun charged with one of these cartridges, in the hand of a most experienced and skill-dil gunner, very few birds could be killed, as the shell bursts ever so far beyond the flock. There is no time to slip in a common cartridge after the discovery that the flock is approaching within forty yards, and so armed the gunner must "let slip the dogs of war," and to his surprise see the flock, with undiminished numbers and increasing speed, making head for the "dim distance." We do not believe in "telling tales out of school," but as long as we have expressed an opinion of the long range as compared with comm

ing how soon these ordinarily shy birds will spring up from different parts of the bay in little "pods" (flocks) and assemble around the new comers and decoys. They are very social and gregarious among themselves, but cold and reserved toward all other fowl. We have seen them pile up on and around the bar by hundreds, so that when a shot was made it was mere slaughter, as many as forty-four being killed by a single discharge of two double-barreled guns, and as many as a thousand or fifteen hundred would be killed in a single season. All that is changed now. What few birds are killed have to be shot on the wing, singly or from very small flocks, and now, when the birds seen to be fully as numerous as they were then, with all the modern improvements in guns and implements, with four or five times as many gunners on the ground, a season's work foots up only five or six hundred brant for all the clubs together.

This shooting at birds on the wing, especially when near their feeding ground, is a pernicious plan. It makes them shy, and, in fact, is very likely, if persisted in, to ultimately drive them from their haunts altogether, and could we have our way about it, we would never use a wool decoy or shoot at a flock of brant on the wing. Were a single bird or a pair to come along with a moral certainty of none being left alive to tell the tale, the case would be somewhat modified.

The number of brant killed this season by the Monomoy Branting Club was two hundred and twenty-seven, the average number for the past eighteen years being three hundred and two. But the number of birds killed is not all the reward one gets for a week spent at the seaside in brant shooting. If no birds are killed to-day, one is buoyed up by the hope or expectation of better luck to-morrow, and is made happy by the thought of some splendid shots which he is destined never to realize. Still he gets the benefit of pure air, change of diet, pleasant companionship, a view of the ever changing sea, moderate expense and exemption from the ordina

Bosros, May 18, 1882.

MRS. SEALE CAPTURES A DEER.—Philadelphia, Miss.—I send inclosed a clipping from the Neshoba Democratof April 13, which gives an account of one way to capture a deer. Mrs. Seale lives near here, and this is a true story. "Some days ago, the wife of our recently married friend, Billie Seale, noticed a yearling deer come up the lot with the cattle one evening, and she concluded to have him. She went around the cattle and drove them in the lot and proceeded to put up the bars. The deer went near the stable door, and seeing Mrs. Seale, became frightened and jumped immediately into the stable, when Mrs. Seale lost no time in getting there and closing the door, thus capturing the deer. Her family and friends are disposed to laugh at her about her well-executed plans in making the capture, but we are bound well-executed plans in making the capture, but we are bound to say hurrnh for Mrs. Mollie, and have a strong mind to send her the Democrat one year for doing what no other woman can do—(nor man cither)." I suppose that the deer that Mrs. Scale captured had gone among the cattle to get rid of flies and gnats.—Forest Field.

Guns and Baseball Bats.—A game of baseball played on Saturday, May 27, between the Electrics, of Messrs. Hartley & Graham, and the Standards, of Messrs. Schover-ling, Daly & Gales, resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 16 to 15.

FIELD SPORTS IN NEBRASKA.

THE eighth annual convention of the Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association met at Omaha May 23d, in the rooms of the Omaha Sportsmen's Club, the President of the Association, Hon. B. E. B. Kennedy, presiding. The following clubs were represented by delegates:

Omaha Sportsmen's, Omaha Workingmen's, Lincoln, Charles Silver Grant Club.

Omaha Sportsmen's, Omaha Workingmen's, Lincoln, Oscoola, Silsby Gun Club of Syracuse, Nemaha County Club, Lancaster County.

The Lincoln Sportsmen's Club appointed the following delegates: B. H. Polk, T. P. Quick, C. E. Strausburger, S. F. Rouse, A. G. Kendall.

Geregaces: B. H. Polk, F. P. Quick, C. E. Strausburger, S. F. Rouse, A. G. Kendall.

Osceola Sportsmen's Club delegates: L. A. Beltzer, J. M. Woods, A. Seager, A. W. Smith, H. M. Sykes.

Lancaster County Club delegates: A. H. Mendenhall, James Kelley, James Peart, Robert Collins.

Silsby Gun Club, of Syracuse, delegates: G. Z. Page, D. D. Bray, W. N. Cook, W. T. Peet, F. E. Brown.

Omaha Workingmen's Club delegates: Wm. Robinson, John Hoye, Wm. Carnaby, John McDonald, George Jones.

Omaha Sportsmen's Club delegates: Wm. Krug, George B. Lake, J. H. Peabody, A. S. Patrick, R. N. Withnell.

Nemaha County Sportsmen's Club delegates: R. W. Furnas, W. T. Den, W. W. Browning, J. C. Eberly.

President Kennedy read his annual address, which was as follows:

President Kennedy read his annual address, which was as follows:

Gentlemen of the State Sportsmen's Association of Nebraska:
Custom has made it incumbent upon me to submit to your consideration a review of the past year's experences, with such suggestions for the future as may be appropriate to the interests of game protection and true sportsmanship.

Notwithstanding the misguided criticisms of certain over zealous but well meaning persons in their denunciations of sportsmen and sportsmen's association, the grand work of game and fish protection has been materially advanced in the State during the year just closed. These people do not investigate the causes of scarcity of game. They are told that prairie chickens and quails are scarce and becoming so nore and more every year. Thereupon they denounce all sportsmen, sportsmen's associations, and the "murderous schotgun" as the cause. They fail to co sider that the inclemencies of winter, the late burning of the prairies, and the farmer's trap destroy tenfold more of the birds named than all the sportsmen in the United States. Nor do they consider that the majority of men and boys who may be seen with a shotgun in their hands are not sportsmen, and do not belong to sp.rtsmen's associations, but are awbrenkers an. poachers. It is this class that sportsmen and sportsmen's associations seek to restrain in their wanton destruction of game out of season, by procuring and enforcing wholesome laws against their nefarious acts. But probably the most destructive of all these causes is the late burning of the prairies by farmers. There should be a law prohibiting and punishing the willful or careless setting of prairie free

the most destructive of all these causes is the late burning of the prairies by farmers. There should be a law prohibiting and punishing the willful or careless setting of prairie fires after March 1.

The good example of strict obedience to the law by sports-men (and all true sportsmen will obey the law), coupled with an earnest and persistent effort to compel the lawless to like obedience to the law, cannot fail to inspire a respect for the Game laws, as well as for those who aid in their administra-tion.

So far as it has come to my knowledge violations of the Game laws of the State have greatly decreased during the

Two prosecutions only have come to my knowledge. a wo prosecutions only have come to my knowledge. Those arose in Douglas county and were prosecuted by the Omaha Sportsmen's Club, for shooting prairie chickens before the 15th of August, 1881. In both cases the persons charged were fined, and the fine and costs were collected. One, I regret to say, was a member of the prosecuting club, and he was summarily expelled from its membership. The other person was not a member of any club.

regret to say, was a member of the prosecuting club, and he was summarily expelled from its membership. The other person was not a member of any club.

The dealers of game in Omaha are entitled to much credit for the respect they have shown to the law. The prompt action of the Omaha Sportsmen's Club in causing illicit traffic in game to be punished, the game to be sized, condemned, and distributed among the poor has had a very salutary effect. But I regret to be obliged to report that game in large quantities was openly exposed for sale in the city of Lincoln during the month of January last, and I am not aware of any effort being made to either prevent it or to punish the offenders. The law is plain and explicit on the subject of unlawful traffic in game, and it is only by a total disregard of such offenses by resident sportsmen that this unlawful practice has been permitted in the capital city of the State, not only this year, but in previous years also.

It is for the mutual interests of sportsmen and dealers in game that the game laws be strictly obeyed. For this reason, if for no other, they should act in concert in enforcing obedience to the laws for the protection of game. I earnestly recommend that an effort be made to form a more intimate relation between the sportsmen and game dealers in concerted organization similar to that had in Chicago last winter.

winter:

A field trial of pointers and setters on prairie chickens was held at Norfolk in September in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the association at its last meeting. The number adopted by the association at its last meeting. The number of entries was small, but as to quality and performances in the field the dogs that participated were a complete success. The same may also be said of the gentlemen sportsmen present. The races were well contested, and the decisions of the judges were so exectdingly judicious and correct as to give entire satisfaction to all purties. The judges, Hon. J. D., Brown, of Missouri Valley; Dr. I. Leas, of Neilgh, and Mr. Perine, o. Wisner, are entitled to the thanks of the association for the able and impartial manner in which they conducted the trials.

There i. little doubt that the result of these trials has had a great influence in establishing the feasibility of field trials on prairie chickens, and inducing the National Kennel Club to hold similar trials at Fairmount, Minn., in September next, which bids fair to be the largest field trial ever held in this country.

I am constrained to recommend the abolition of the practice of pigeon-shooting at the tournament held at the time of

I am constrained to recommend the abolition of the practice of pigeon-shooting at the tournament held at the time of our annual meeting, or, indeed, at any shooting tournament held by sportsmen or under the auspices of sportsmen's clubs. I am satisfied the best interests of our game clubs are antagonized by this practice. It is nevertheless true that the shooting tournament is to the association what horse-racing is to the agricultural fair; both are regarded by large portions of the community as justifiable vices to insure a paying attendance.

Pigeon-shooting is distasteful not only to a large majority of the community, but equally distasteful to a majority of

sportsmen, many of whom are also deterred from taking an active part in such tournaments, or even attending them.

There seems to be little necessity for continuing the practice, since glass balls and clay pigeons afford an admirable substitute and ample facilities for practice in the manly art

of handling the shotgun.

It is well known that I have been an advocate of the aboliof handling the shotgun.

'It is well known that I have been an advocate of the abolition of the practice of pigeon shooting at the time of, or in connection with, the State Association at all times since the unfortunate affair at Chicago, which shot the National Association out of existence. Moreover, its abolition will take from the narrow-minded disciples of the fanatical Mr. Bergh their main stock in trade, so far as the association and sportsmen are concerned. I will at all times second all rational efforts of these extreme people in the legitimate cause of prevention of cruelty to animals or human beings, but wherein it is more cruel to kill a pigeon or prairie chicken with a gun than to wring the neck of a spring chicken passes all rational comprehension. Until these very human people shall devise some method by which they get their loin of beef, cutlet of yeal and chicken salad, without killing the bullock, the calf or chicken in cold blood, or, like the chimerical king of Babylon, forsake the ways of men and subsist upon grass, consistency should bid them hold their peace in this regard.

The financial condition of the association is far from what it should be. There is a deficiency outstanding against the association of \$118.40. Steps should be immediately taken to liquidate this deficiency.

The financial condition of the association is far from what it should be. There is a deficiency outstanding against the association of \$118.40. Steps should be immediately taken to liquidate this deficiency.

From the best information I have on this subject, this has resulted mainly from the premiums awarded at the bench shows of the two preceding years. The entrance fees received were scarcely sufficient to pay the expenses of either, and to pay the premiums awarded recourse was had to the funds in the treasury, which exhausted those funds and left an insufficient sum to defray the legitimate and necessary expenses of the field trials of those years, notwithstanding the utmost economy was used in that behalf. For these reasons, the executive committee deemed it advisable to omit the bench show this year, or until the funds of the association shall be sufficient to meet all attendant expenses and premiums in that behalf.

Inasmuch as the National Kennel Ciub will hold field trials of pointers and setters on prairie chickens at Fairmout Minn., the first week in September, it may be advisable that the association omit its field trials this year. The Fairmout trials will be worth the while of every person interested in legitimate sport with the dog and gun to witness. Sportsmen possessing good-blooded dogs, behind whom they take so much pleasure in the field, should take them to Fairmont and run them. A little careful handling between the 15th of August and the 1st of September, with especial regard to backing and retrieving, will remove all fear of being displaced, while a V. H. C. at those trials will repay the effort. Arrangements will be effected for a reduction in fare and permit to carry dogs free of charge. I can conceive of nothing more pleasing than to witness a contest between those intelligent and faithful animals, and meet with brother sportsmen from all parts of the United States.

Some measure ought to be devised to prevent the wanton destruction of larger game, namely, buffalo, elk, deer, antelope a

It has been suggested that Congress should legislate on the subject. It is very questionable if Congress has the constitutional power to either license or prohibit the killing of game within the jurisdiction of a State. It has been repeatedly held by the courts that all animals that are by nature wild are subject to the legislative control of the States. But Congress may regulate or prohibit its commerce between the States, and may properly legislate to protect such animals in the Territories.

States, and may properly register by the Territories.

Appropriate legislation by Congress prohibiting persons from killing buffaloes, elk, deer, antelope, and mountain sheep between January 1st and October 1st, or killing for market, or for their skins at any time, making the traffic unlawful with proper penalties for violations of the law, would have salutary effect, and would aid the States in enforcing obedience to State laws on that subject. I therefore recommend that this association memorialize Congress upon the subject, and invite other associations to join in that behalf. Gentlemen: Thanking you for the high honor you have conferred upon me by electing me to preside over your deliberations during the past year, I have only to express the hope that my successor will experience the same degree of pleasure in his official relations with the sportsmen of the State it has been my fortune to receive.

B. E. B. KENNEDY.

California Sportsmen's Association.—Speaking of the convention of the California sportsmen at San Francisco, the Sacramento Bee suys: "Some fifteen clubs were represented in the convention, we believe, with a membership throughout the State of nearly 300. There are now few, if any, clubs outside of Sacramento that do not belong to the association, and for the credit of the sportsmen of the capital city we trust that ere long our local clubs will enter into the fold; otherwise the loss will be their own. The president of the association is Senator W. Taylor, of San Francisco; and the vice-president, John K. Orr, is one of the best known sportsmen on the coast. The board of directors is composed of such gentlemen as Crittenden Robinson (chairman), C. B. Smith, Ramon E. Wilson, D. M. Pyle and J. H. Burnett, all gentlemen of the highest standing and intelligence. The association has shown its good sense by retaining as secretary J. P. Spooner, of Stockton, who has done valuable service during the past year. We look for the best results to grow out of this meeting of representative sportsmen. Heretofore there has been no harmony of interests among lovers of the gun and rod, and as a result the game laws have been tinkered at by legislators ignorant of the habits of wild game, until all sorts of abuses have arisen under them. The slaughter of deer in years past for their hides has been shameful, but now we expect to see such action taken by the next Legislature as will, through the aid of local clubs, put a slop to the carnage. The late convention has outlined a splendid programme for the more perfect protection of game

and fishes, and if aided by the Legislature the work of deand usies, and if alored by the Legislature the work of destruction which has gone on comparatively unchecked for the last thirty years will be effectually stopped. The association may rest assured that in the future, as in the past, it will have the aid and counsel of the Bee in all good work to this end. This paper first denounced the action of the supervisors of several counties in giving permission to pothunters and scrub shooters to kill deer out of the lawful seahunters and scrub shooters to kill deer out of the lawful season, and we are glad to see that the convention took a most decided stand on the question and resolved to demand action by the Legislature in the premises. We congratulate the sportsmen's fraternity of California in having organized so faithful a body as the present association to represent and uphold their interests (which are those of all good citizens) as against a band of plundering pot-hunters and dealers in hides and feathered game."

BAKING A BIRD IN CLAY.

THE modus operandi is very simple. Given a bright camp-fire and a bird in condition, the process is as follows. Make a pliable cake or sheet of clay large enough to envelop the bird. Let it be about two inches thick. Smooth and straighten out the feathers, but do not pull a feather or "draw" the bird. Pack it tightly in the clay envelope and it takes the shape of, as it were, a smooth, oblong clay ball. Dig a hole in the earth under the center of the camp-fire, and have the bird with a covering of earth sakes and embers

Dig a hole in the earth under the center of the camp-fire, and bury the bird with a covering of earth, ashes, and embers, about three inches deep.

Do this about 10 P. M., just before you turn in for the night. If you are a genuine woodsman, you are supposed to keep a lively fire all night, and to turn out before daylight in the morning; stir up the fire, start your coffee or tea, and potatoes, if you have any; go down to the icy spring, give your face and hands a cold rinse, dig into your outer covering for that three-inch bit of broken horn comb, unsnarl your hair and whiskers some. Finish off by a concluding wipe with the limp towel that came in around a large loaf of bread and a supply of killikinnick, and then go back to camp and "haul" your bird. You will find him represented by a lump of cracked, hard-baked clay, which, pulled off piecemen), takes feathers and skin clean away, leaving the his gamy flavor and native arona held in and preserved. piecemenl, takes feathers and skin clean away, leaving the well-cooked body of the bird in its naked beauty, with all his gamy flavor and native aroma held in and preserved. Lay the body tenderly on the fragrant section of fresh-peeled bark which serves you for a plate, get out your potatoes, bread, butter, coffee, etc., and then settle down to a breakfast that you will remember long after you have left eampand gone back to the yoke and short-fug-harness of civilization. You eath him with your pocketknife and a birch fork as table implements, and fine salt, black, white, or cayenne pepper for seasoning. When you have finished, throw the "krang" to your dog. You have eaten, but have not drawn them bird. There may be "innards," but you have not seen them. You don't want them anyway. You have found the true flavor of grouse or duck, as you could find it in no other way; and you will come at last to cook all fish of over two pounds weight, and all game birds as large as a grouse or teal, in this same way—when you are not too lazy.

Usually, unless 1 have more than one bird, I get so blessed hungry that I can't want for the above process. Then I dress him, swing him before a lively fire with a piece of moosewood bark, a strip of fat pork between his legs, and roast him. Any bird is good that way—if any.

Leather-Stocking Club.—Oswego. N.Y., May 27, 1882.—At a special meeting of the Leather-Stocking Club last Friday evening there was a full attendance. Three new members were received. A committee of three was appointed, consisting of Hon. N. W. Nutting, Prof. I. B. Poucher and F. E. Hamilton, Esq., to draft resolutions of respect in regard to our president, Dr. McManus, who has moved to St. Louis. The club also voted to a have a glass ball shoot every Friday, to be in charge of the secretary, G. P. Matteson, and to be governed by State rules. The members all seem to be wide-awake this spring, and bound to have a pleasant and interesting season of it. The old club is, as usual, in a good financial condition.—Veterran.

A SIMULATION FATALLY PERFECT.—Jasper Smith of Wise A SIMULATION FATALLY PERFECT.—Jasper Smith, of Wise county, Texas, while out hunting was accidentally shot dead on the 21st ult. I present the substance of the case in the quaint language of the jury's inquest of six persons: "We, the jury before whom was presented the dead body of a man by the name of Jasper Smith, after hearing all the evidence accessible to us, and examining the body found, that his name is Jasper Smith, and that the deceased was secreted in the brush in Cattle Creek bottom yelping up a turkey, and was shot by A. J. Pillows, evidently being mistaken by said Pillows for a turkey."—H. W. MERGILL.

SUMMER EXCURSION BOOKS.—The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, better known as "The Fishing Line," publish a profusely illustrated guide-book to the summer resorts of Western Michigan. The book may be had free on application to A. B. Leet, General Passenger Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich. The Utica and Black River Railroad publish a similar book, descriptive of the Adirondacks, Thousand similar boo Islands, etc. book, descriptive of the Adirondacks, Thousand etc. It is furnished by Theo. Butterfield, Utica,

Gulf City Gun Club.—Mobile, Ala.—The following are the officers of the Gulf City Gun Club elected March 15, 1882, for the following year: Oliver J. Semmes, President; Wm. B. Holt, Vice-President; Jno. F. Summersell, Secretary; Jas. S. Alexander, Jr., Treasurer; Braxton Bragg, Attorney; Executive Committee, Col. Louis H. Kennerly, chairman, Robt. C. Kennedy, Alfred F. Taliaferio, Daniel H. Lay, Jno. J. Crowley, Wm. S. Anderson, Jno. G. Friend.

Spring Shooting.—Henderson, N. Y., May 22.—A few years ago, here on the shore of Lake Ontario, we had grand duck shooting, both spring and fall, but since the advent of the breech-loader and every man and hop has turned hunter, we have very poor shooting. Ducks used to nest here, but now there are only a few wounded ones that are unable to get away. Go on with the good work until spring shooting is abolished.—E. B.

FLORIDA.—Rock Ledge, May 17.—Game plenty in the way of deer and game birds of all kinds. Fishing grand.—G. O. L.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

FRESH

Brook trout, Salvelbus fortientals. Tellow perch, Perca flaviatilis. Grayling, Thymalius tricolor and Rathow trout, Salmo iridea. Clark's trout, Salmo clark's. Dolly Varient rout, Salvelbus, malling.

Brook base Merconterus 2species. Warmouth, Chaenobryttus gulosus, sus.

only varden from, Satztimus series, muthia, Chaenobrytti sukinonge, Esox nobilior, ke (N. Y. pickeveh, Esox luctus, decept, Esox reticulatus, kecpereti (Wall-eyed pike) Sti-coviethium, Chub, Semotilus bullaris, 2001ethium, Chub, Chu

SALT WATER.

Sea bass, Centropristes atravius.
Striped bass, Roccus lineatus.
White percis. Morone americana.
Scup or porgie, Stenotomus argyrops.

Tautog or blackfish, Tautogu onitis.
Bluefish or taylor, Pomatomus sallatria.
Wenkfish or squetague, Cynoscyon regalis.

sus. Crappie (Strawberry bass, etc.), Pomoxys nicromaculatus.

Because you prefer trout-fishing, but can't get away to stay a week, it is no reason why you should not enjoy half a day upon the ponds, or in the nearest stream with the perch. It need not be beneath your dignity if you love the sport. Suppose that Dires, Jr., did spont a fertnight among the Rangeleys and is going to Lake Superior next month, let him snear at your perch-fishing if he will, he probably won't enjoy it half as much as you will if you have not had a sniff of the pond lilies this season. My dear fellow! the man who does these things for snort need not care about the sixe of his who does these things for sport need not care about the size of his who does these things for sport need not care about the size of his game, and with light tackle the yellow perch of half a pound is gamier than a lake trout of four pounds. This question of meat reminds me that wild on the frontiers for six years I never went but once on a butfalo hunt. Such butchering! It was no better than riding up to a drove of tame cattle and blazing away until one dropped; and then the skinning! My companions, however, were as much disgusted with my shooting of prairie chickens, plover, etc., as I was with the buffaloos. For these small deer they had the greatest contempt. They wanted 'meat," and this feeling often extends to fishing. Call the percha third-class fish if you will! I repeat that contempt. They wanted "meat," and this feeling often extends to fishing. Call the perch a third-class fish if you will; I repeat, that with light tackle and proper angling it affords fair sport, and is accessible to those who can neither spare the time or money to go to the haunts of the trout, grayling, bass or maskinonge.—Fred

TROUTING AROUND LAKE MEGANTIC.

IIAD made excursions to various trout streams in different directions and everywhere found the number of trout

TROUTING AROUND LAKE MEGANTIC.

IIAD made excursions to various trout streams in different directions and everywhere found the number of trout volisproportionate to the swams of black flies that I was nearly discouraged and wholly disgusted, albeit my desire for a good day's fishing grow stronger at every failure. In this emergency I applied to "Old Paradis"—everybody knows Old Paradis, As a whisky-drinker, fiddler and trout-tisher he stands at the head. As a carpenter, upholsterer and plasterer he is above the average; his stories are inexhaustable, and his garrulity illimitable. Now, I grieve to say that a long and bitter experience has taught me to totally disregard all stories of wonderful trout-fishing in any and all places. I listen with real or feigned interest, expressing pleasure or wonder according to the size of the story, and then if I wish to go fishing I apply the test; Did he know of any good trout pond that could be reached that day? "Yes, indeed. Eight miles up the lake, on the west shore, a little brook comes in; follow that up for a mile and a half and you come to Grosbois Pond." He had visited it huit a dozen times, and never failed of a good catch, then came the test question: Would he go with me? Certainly, if I could furnish the tackle, as his was all at home. This I readily agreed to do.

The only boat obtainable was a light cedar skiff, owned by Major McAulay of the Prince of Wales Hotel, which had been bought the spring before for a regatta on the Queen's birthday, and, distancing all competitors, had been named Flash. We resurrected it from under a pile of rubbish in the boat house where it had lain all winter, and then found it to be just a wreck, with gaping seams, seats torn from their fastenings, and streaks sun-cracked through and through. However, it was still early morning, and as either of us were fully competent to build an entire boat, we went to work with a will, and by 3 elock had it ready to launch, than we houted up two frightfully deformed oars of entirely different pat

Arriving at the pond I was surprised to find a heavy dam at the foot, and then I learned that the name of the pond did not arise from the size of the timber with which it was surnot arise from the size of the timber with which it was surnounded, as I had supposed, but that a Frenchman of that name built the dam with the intention of building a sawmill, but his funds giving out after damming the brook, he done the same thing to the location and left. The pond is a third of a mile in length, and half that distance across, and is nothing in fact but a huge spring with scarcely any inlets, the water clear as crystal, nowhere more than four or five feet in depth, and the bottom a brown mud of unfathomable depth. Our first care was to build a raft, for which purpose we had brought the axe. Plenty of dry cedar logs were lying close to the bank, and while cutting them into suitable lengths, my ears were recalled with a poble song from a roselying close to the bank, and while cutting them into suitable lengths, my ears were regaled with a noble song from a rose-breasted crossleak hidden in the dense foliage of a huge sugar maple a few rods away. We soon had timber enough for our raft, and as I stooped to pick up the last log, a flood of melody from a cedar thicket, whose top was just illuminated by the red rays of the setting sun, caused me to suddenly pause, all my faculties engrossed in the one sense of hearing. It was the song of the hermit thrush, a song forever associated in my mind with troot fishing in my boyhood's happy days, when free from care I wandered burefoot among the dripping alders down the brook, and heard the swamp robin'a song on every hand liquid and clear, the melodious and flute-like notes floated out on the calm air of

that beautiful June evening, and as I listened, my surroundings faded from my view, and I stood in the deserts of Nevada and saw again the tears in the eyes of a fellow countryman, who told me there that one of the greatest desires of his life was to hear again the song of the hermit thrush. I pulled myself back into the present with a wrench, and saw Paradis looking at me half in amazement, half in contempt. I knew that the poor wretch thought I was afraid of bears. He had not even heard the song.

Launching our raft, we made our way slowly to the center of the pond. There was not a particle of vegetation to be seen, and the bottom could be discerned for rods in every direc-

Launching our raft the song.

Launching our raft, we made our way slowly to the center of the pond. There was not a particle of vegetation to be seen, and the bottom could be discerned for rods in every direction, and the outlook was far from promising. Paradis declared that the bottom was covered in many places, the previous summer, with eel-grass and lily pads, and its total disappearance confounded him. He insisted on fishing with a fly; but knowing that it was not according to the habits of trout to rise in shallow water unprotected by vegetation, and in clear weather, I baited carefully with worms, and being provided with a thirteen-foot rod, I unrecled as much line as I could conveniently handle and by dint of making long casts and letting my bait slowly settle, I succeeded in landing half a dozen nice trout in the very finest color and condition, their sides glistening like silver as they were taken from the water. Our stopping place for the night was to be

landing half a dozen 'nice' trout in the very finest color and condition, their sides glistening like silver as they were taken from the water. Our stopping place for the night was to be at Mycr's Mill, on the shore of the lake, half a mile above the mouth of our brook, so that we had to 'pull for the shore' in order to get to land before total darkness set in.

The next morning we were on the ground in good cason. The sun rose bright and cloudless and the prospect for a successful day's sishing looked dubious; but by adopting the tactics of the previous evening I got now and then a trout, the intervals growing longer and longer as the sun climbed higher in the heavens. Paradis still clung to his fly, although he had caught only two frout. I was about to propose an adjournment, when, happening to cast my eyes to the west, I saw a heavy bank of clouds rapidly climbing toward the zenith. In ten minutes the sun was hidden, the thermometer went down with a rush, and a hail-storm scemed imminent. I was about to flee for shelter, when I heard a musical splash and gargle behind me. Turning my head, I saw Paradis's rod in the form of an arc, and I stood with 'suspended rod, watching the struggle. He soon had him landed, and making another cast, his fly was again seized the instant it touched the water. Then I recled in my line, and with fingers that trembled with eagerness began to tie on a cast of flies. Before I could make a cast Paradis had landed five trout. Then the rain came down, so cold that it was almost searcely handle my flagers soon became so numb that I could trout. Then the rain came down, so cold that it was almost snow, and my fingers soon became so numb that I could scarcely handle my fish; but, for an hour, how the trout did rise! Then the clouds rolled away, the sun came out in cloudless splendor, the fish stopped rising, and we decided that we had enough.

Wet and chilly, we made our way to our boat. The rowing exercise soon warmed us up; but our pile of trout, so far from hindering us, scemed to help us along wonderfully. I reached the hotel tired and hungry, but well pleased with my trip to Grosbois Pond.

PENOSECT.

trip to Grosbois Pond.

IS THE FRESH WATER MUSSEL EDIBLE?

THE following letter from a professor in a Western college THE following letter from a professor in a Western college raises the question of the edibility of the Unio, or fresh water clam. We have eaten them among the Indians, but they were flat and insipid. No doubt they can be made palatable, certainly in the hands of a chef of the famous Ichthyophagous Club, but whether they can be so rendered in ordinary every day, or camp cooking, is a question. The professor writes: As the time approaches for the annual dinner of the Ichthyophagous Club, I wish to call the attention of its caterers to a possible article of food which, as far as I know, they have never tried, and which, if they can render palatable for people of ordinary stomachs and tastes, will permit a new and abundant supply of food to the people of the West. I refer to the fresh-water bivalve mollusks (Unionidae), the so-called "fresh-water clams." In the streams of the Western States these creatures live in vast numbers, and can the West, Free to the desired and the streams of the Western States these creatures live in vast numbers, and can be readily obtained with such simple instruments as a common garden ruke, and often by the hand alone. So numerous are they that I have often found pools or lagoons at the sides of the streams where I could gather a half bushel of them by rolling up my sleeve and plunging my arm in a foot of water or less, and with a small dredge that I use for collecting specimens of aquatic animals, I have scooped up. of water or less, and with a small dredge that I use for col-lecting specimens of aquatic animals, I have scooped up bushels of them. There is nothing in the appearance or smell of these mollusks more disagreeable than that of other creatures found in similar places. I have dissected hundreds of them and see no reason to suppose that they would not be

creatures found in similar places. I have dissected hundreds of them and see no reason to suppose that they would not be as wholesome food as an oyster or clam.

Some of the country people tell me they have tried cooking these "shell-fish" and find them very lough, but I have no doubt that the cooks of the Ichthyophagous Club could soon devise a method of rendering them tender and catable. Should they succeed in finding a way to make these creatures as much of a delicacy as the oyster is now, or any approximation to it, they would confer a lasting blessing upon the people of the West, as oysters can only be brought here now during a few of the coldest months of the year, and then, having been for a long time out of the water, they are far from having the flavor of the fresh "New York" or "Providence River" on the shell. If the club can give the people of this section of the country a recipe for cooking these native shell-fish in such a way as to make them take the place of the salt water ones, we shall have an abundant supply of "oysters" at our very doors, and those who ruin their digestion in the first experiments may console themselves with the reflection that they suffer for the good of their fellow men.

[We hope that the club will procure these mussels and try

[We hope that the club will procure these mussels and try em. If good, our columns are open for the recipe.]

The Opera Singer and the Shad—New York.—Since reading in your last issue, under head of "Information Wanted," the following: "We have been troubled to recall which of the famous opera singers who have visited this country it was that so resembled a shad. Our office boy suggests Matilda Heron, but she was not a singer. We thought at first that it might be Grisi, but there is little adjoese matter about the shad. It might be Alboni, but perhaps some reader can correct us if wrong." I have been much troubled. You don't mean Galassi, for he was a bass. Nor yet Patti, who cast all the others into shad-ow. Ah! here we have it. Marie Roze (roes) a fin-shed artist of the Italian school.—Dick. [You are a Lucca guesser, but have not properly caught on.]

A FISHY COINCIDENCE.

A FISHY COINCIDENCE.

CONSTANT reader as I am of your delightful and valuable journal, FOREST AND STREAM, I venture to avail myself of the invitation which you have extended to the public to furnish brief statements of any extraordinary or remarkable occurrence in the realms of nature, or on the subject of sport by flood or field of a nature suitable to your pages, and which, although it had chanced to come under the observation of the individual writer, was not otherwise likely to be generally known.

The occurrence, which took place here, that is at St. Johns, P. Q., Canada; on the 2d of this month, is at least remarkable, and, so far as I am aware, not to be accounted for by any theory based on natural causes; while to those who regarded the matter from a superstitious point of view, and now trace a connection between this freak of nature and a subsequent most deployable national calamity and tragedy,

for by any theory based on natural causes; while to those who regarded the matter from a supersitious point of view, and now trace a connection between this freak of nature and a subsequent most deplorable national calamity and tragedy, one is constrained to admit that the two events thus taken together, and regarded from the point of view already mentioned, do certainly form what is I believe generally termed "a remarkable coincidence."

On the morning of May 2, 1882, as some St. Johns fishermen were engaged in taking up their nets and night lines, the latter, I understand, stretching right across the Richelieu River in the immediate vicinity of the Barracks, they were filled with feelings of surprised delight, not, however, unmixed with a certain degree of supersitious awe and apprehension as to what dire calamity the omen might portend, at the discovery that they had taken for their prisoners during the past night on one single line no less than seven sturgeon, the largest of which measured six feet seven inches in length and weighed 125 pounds, while the smallest was four feet long and weighed 40 pounds. It is true that sturgeon have been taken singly in this neighborhood, but very rarely, and they have always been, comparatively speaking, small; but never within the memory of those who have been familiar with this river for the last fifty years has anything like the occurrence which I have just related taken place, nor has there, indeed, been more than one specimen of this kind of fish taken at a time, and that one not exceeding twenty-five or thirty pounds in weight. The situation of St. Johns, on the Richelieu, between Chambly and Rouse's Point, and the connection of the river with Lake Champlain in the one direction and with the St. Lawrence at Sorrel in the other, are easy to be seen on the map; and I shall be interested to see if either you, sir, yourself or any of your numerous readers can suggest an explanation based on natural causes which can in any way account for or throw light upon this extraor

To tell the whole trum (and as matters have intried out a feel almost in honor bound to do so) I, in the first instance, purposely refrained from sending this letter for awhile, in anticipation of the enjoyment of a jolly good laugh when I did send it, after the lapse of a reasonable time, at the bare notion of such incredible superstitious ignorance. Now, however, I feel bound to admit that the deplorable national colomity and bloody traredy which has since actually taken calamity and bloody tragedy which has since actually taken place in Ireland has completely taken the wind out of my sails. All I can say is, "Let those laugh who win,"

THE WIGWAM, St. Johns, Canada. E. WHITACRE DAVIES.

FISH FOR COLORADO ANGLERS.

FISH FOR COLORADO ANGLERS.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Sportsmen and others interested in the preservation of game and fish have just completed the organization of "The Colorado Game and Fish Protective Association". The call for a meeting for the purpose, which, by the way, I see copied in the last Forest and Straem, brought an unexpectedly large number of gentlemen together, representing all the more populous counties of the State. Much interest was manifested, and the organization starts out with enthusiasm and most encouraging prospects. Its membership will embrace the entire State, reinforced by local gun clubs in the various counties. Its first object is to enforce present game and fish laws and secure their improvement when the Legislative Assembly meets next winter.

game and fish laws and secure their improvement when the Legislative Assembly meets next winter. It is evident that our front streams are being fast depleted—a loss that is felt more than the destruction of game. It is done by market fishermen, who use dynamite and giant powder for the purpose, thereby killing all the fish within its reach. We did not exactly wait until the horse was stolen before attempting to lock the stable door, but that result was fast impending, and, in fact, actually exists to-day in many of our trout streams and lakes.

The 300,000 New England brook trout hatched out at the State hatchery in January last have nearly all been distributed in the streams on the eastern slope of the mountains and in San Luis Valley. A few are still held to be taken over

in San Luis Valley. A few are still held to be taken over the range. They have done remarkably well, and suffered hardly any loss. Some of those yet at the hatchery are said to be three inches long, though but four months old. Ten thousand rainbow trout from California, received recently, have hatched with a loss of less than two hundred. Com-missioner Sisty is making a fine success of his nursery. B.

missioner Sisty is making a fine success of his nursery. B. Denver, Colorado, May 20.

[The officers of the Colorado Game and Fish Protective Association are: President, W. B. Byers, Postmaster of Denver; First Vice-President, D. H. Dougan, Mayor of Leadville; Second Vice-President, Charles L. Hanna, of Greeley; Third Vice-President, T. Beaty, of Pueblo; Treasurer, J. Cook, Jr., of Denver; Secretary, J. S. Sedam, of Denver. For membership apply to J. S. Sedam, Secretary J. tarv.]

POTOMAC BLACK BASS ANGLING,—In reference to the angling ground resorted to by Chambersburg anglers, I would like to state the precise grounds. The place is about midway between Falling Waters and Williamsport, on the Potomae River, and it can be reached via Chambersburg to Falling Waters. At the latter place good bass fishing can be had and comfortable quarters procured at the hotel. But should the angler wish to try the larger fish, about midway between Falling Waters and Williamsport, no doubt board could be had at any of the farm houses on the shore. My informant, Dr. W. S. Hope, of Chambersburg, camps yearly at the place, but at a season when none but a thoroughly acclimated person could stand the malarial tendency of the region. Late June or early July would be the safest period for a stranger. The minnow is the best bait for a stand-by between Falling Waters and Williamsport, but the most taking lure, when obtainableis a small frog or toad.—Homo, ing lure, when obtainable is a small frog or toad.-Homo,

NOTES FROM THE RANGELEYS.

NOTES FROM THE RANGELEYS.

THE ice left the lakes yesterday, and sportsmen are arriving daily. The senson opens auspiciously. The proprietors of the various hotels and camps have renovated and enlarged their accommodations since last season, and inform me they will be crowded with those already booked. No doubt there will be the greatest rush here ever known. The son-to-be-completed telephone between this place and Phillips doubtless has given an impetus in this direction. May 1 found many of the residents cutting holes through the three feet of ice in the cove just at the landing, and soon commenced bauling out immense numbers of trout and land-locked salmon. This continued while the ice was firm. Of late, however, the fishing has been done from the landing and boom of logs adjacent. The writer has seen many fish thus taken exceeding three and one-half pounds weight. This is evidence that fishing here is not played out, nor anging a failure. Those securges of the waters, loons, are meeting with a warm reception, one person having shotfour. When it is considered that each loon consumes its own weight of fish daily, it will be readily seen that their destruction is a desideratum. Why not pay a bounty for their scalps as well as for foxes, bears, hawks and other deprodators on game? Capt. Yred. C. Barker made this place a flying visit three days since, footing it around on the east shore of the big lake to Indian Roet, something like twenty miles. He returned next day and launshed his steamers, and is already plying them. He states that he has never had so many applications at the opening as now. By the way, I learn that the versatile captain has lately writen a biography of John Danforth, of Parmachence. Of course it is a labor of David and Jonathan. I hope to secure a copy soon. The life of Danforth as a hunter and backwoodsman, as is well-known, has been eventful, and in many of his most interesting adventures the captain was his companion. Since my last communication, the Oquossoe has changed hands, art is no

STATISTICS OF MAINE FISHERIES.

CENSUS Bulletin No. 278 gives the statistics of the fisheries of Maine, prepared by Mr. R. E. Earll. From an examination of the tables it is found that, if the oyster industry be neglected, Maine ranks second only to Massachusetts in the extent and value of her sea fisheries. The following figures show the extent of the fishing interests of the State in so far as they relate to the sea fisheries:

Persons employed	
Vessels employed	
Tolliage of same	
Fishing boats 5,920	
Capital dependent on the fishery industries	
Pounds of sea products as they come from the water 2 2,048,419	
Value of sea products as they come from the water	
Enhancement of value in process of preparation	
Value of sea products in marketable condition 3,614,178	
0,014,175	

A similar summation for the river fisheries, as shown by Mr. Atkins, would be:

Persons employed	1.591
Capital dependent	S78 2 18
Pounds of fish as they come from the water Pounds of fish in marketable condition	4,730,244
Value of river products as sold	. 3,794,180
Table of the products as sold	. 2120,040

By combining the tables of the sea and river fisheries, we have the following totals for the fishery interests of the

Persons employed	62
Capital invested	100
Pounds of fishery products as they come from the water. 200 778 6	93
Pounds of fishery products in marketable condition	28
Value of fishery products in marketable condition \$3,739.2	21

Many valuable tables are given, but we can only select a few. The two following will be of interest:

Table XXXIII gives by species the quantities of each of the various kinds of fish and other products taken, and the value of the same as they are finally sold. If the weight of the products alone is considered, the six principal species, placed in the order of their importance, are as follows:

Pounds.

Cod (Gadus morrhua)	Pounds.
Cod (+adus morrhua),	56.004.325
Herring (Clupea harenous)	94 695 199
Mackerel (Scomber scombrus)	21 694 455
Hake (Phycis chuss and P. tenuis)	21,417,739
Haddock (Melanogrammus æglefinus)	17,728,735
Lobster (Homarus americanus)	14,231,180

If, however, the money value is considered, the relative importance of the species is somewhat different. The following arrangement represents the fisheries according to their

Herring fishery (including the sardine industry)	\$1,043,799
Mackerel fishery	659.3 ()
Col tishery	650,753
Lobster fishery.	412,076
Hoke fishery. Haddock fishery.	278,335 225,393
Amendoor Habity	20,015,

TROUTING IN MICHIGAN.

THE trout season has opened, and the speckled beauties

THE trout season has opened, and the speckled beauties are gamy, as I can assure you. Thursday night found me en route to their haunts, nine miles from here, and on a stream which, for brush and windfalls and trout holes, can't be beat in this part of the country, stopping over night at a friend's who lives half way.

Friday morning found A. M. Carr, our host and a genuine disciple of Izaak, and myself on the South Braach, and eager for sport. After fishing nearly half a day and catching a few fine ones, he concluded to go to the north and see if he could do better. He had hardly got out of sight before I struck a school coming up stream, and then sport began, and right royally, too, for the trout were hungry and bit their prettiest. I am not a pot-fisher, but I confess to a longing for a big catch, and I got it that time if I ever did in my life. I confess to having captured before we left there an even 98 splendid trout, while my friend bagged 101, which we found on returning home to pull down the scales at thirty pounds and a few ounces. We found sand flies as thick as any one can wish, but "dope" fixed them sure; 'twas fun for us, but death to the trout. I took seventeen nice trout out of one hole, something that I never have seen or heard of before, and I have trouted for nearly twenty-eight years, off and on.

Gravling are found about cighteen miles from here.

and on.

Grayling are found about eighteen miles from here. A
fisherman on the Ausable took in one day over 300 pounds.

He fishes for the market, shipping to Chicago.—W. E. M.

Furn Liste, Mich., April 21.

He Must Be Believed in Foture.—The regular meeting of the Toledo Fishing and Hunting Club was recently held in the parlor of the Burnett House. The question of the truthfulness of the treasurer, J. E. Gunckel, as to his fish stories, was the subject of a warm and animated discussion, the irresistible tendency of the treasurer to deviate from the facts on piscatorial matters being held by some to be true beyond controversy, while others as stremously contended for his entire truthfulness and reliability. It was unanimously agreed that a committee be appointed consisting of of three members in good standing, who are practically to test the character and truthfulness of Gunckel's lish stories. The chair appointed E. P. Moore, Fred. W. Baker, and Maj. W. R. Leilet, with instructions to meet the accused Gunckel at Ten Mile Creek, at the boat house of the club, the next Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. sharp. And it was further ordered, that, as a test of said Gunckel's ability to do all and several the divers and sundry exploits whereof he had boasted to the wonder and astonishment of several Chicago drummers, that if he do not, at the time appointed, catch and land more fish than any member of the committee, then the charges of gross and inexcusable exaggration shall be deemed to be proved, but if he shall make good his boast, the committee and all other members of the club shall hail him as the boss fisherman of the club, and under no circumstances in the future doubt any of his statements, however unsupported or marvelous. The result of the fishing excursion in testing the ability and truthfulness of J. E. Gunckel as a true fisherman was a complete success. He not only excelled one of the committee, but caught and anded more fish than the entire committee together. This was not only a test trial as to Mr. Gunckel's ability as a fisherman, because it is a recognized and an undisputed fact that any person trailing from Tulpekieden, where Bill Bickham lives, a man can eatch fish in any kind of water or weather. Mr. Moore

F. W. Baker, not one bite; Major Lent, one sheepshead, two bullheads, one pike.

The Big Shad Ner of the Delaware—The ferry loats sailing from South street wharf, Philadelphia, to the shad-fishing shore at Gloucester, N. J., every haft-hour in the day, are now carrying many of our citizens, among whom are not a few hades, to witness the hauling of the big mile seine, which takes place three times daily at these grounds. Your correspondent on last Wednesday afternoon visited Gloucester and saw the high-water haul made. Although the number of shad caught was small owing to the chilliness of the water, the catch of herring was large. The foreman of the land end of the net informed me the work of the Fish Commission was being felt all along the Delaware River at the different fisheries, and had it not been for the valuable work done by the Commission in the past few years, it would not have paid to fish either at Howell's Cove or the Gloucester shore, shad were becoming so scarce. The stopping of Sunday gill net fishing has also given the shad a chance to come up the river. Since the opening of the season at Gloucester, the big net has averaged from 4,000 to 6,000 shad per day, not counting the herrings which have been taken in the same seine to the number of 20,000 to 30,000. The sow from which the large net is laid out is manued by eighteen or twenty sable oursmen with their white captain, and before the end is brought to shore a scope of two miles is inclosed by them, and the ropes being secured to two capstans worked by horse power, the net is gradually drawn in. This work occupies fully two hours, and during the operation the shores where the landing is made are thronged with spectators anxious to see the result of the haul. In the twenty-four hours of the day, five fishings are made, three during daylight and two during the night. Thirty hands and two horses are employed to work the seine, and the work has been generally quite a profitable one. A mile orso south of the Gloucester fishing shore, is Howell's Co

the water.—Homo.

Poaching on the Potomac.—Washington, D. C.—I would call attention to the unlawful fishing in the Potomac at Weaverton, three miles below Harper's Ferry. I think if the Virginia authorities were more alert they might, to a great extent, suppress the catching of boss with dip nets at and near the Chain Bridge in that State. If it were in the District of Columbia that they did such a thing, they would soon be brought up with a round turn. It is a notorious fact to all who fish near the Chain Bridge, Little Falls or McQuade's that there are men living in the vicinity of those places who net biss at all seasons except when the river is frozen. Mr. Levi Woodbury, proprietor of the St. James Hotel, of this city, than whom there is no keener sportsman, either with rod or gun, was at McQuade's on Wednesday, and though the weather was very unpropitious, he succeeded in catching eight fine ones, the largest carrying down the scale to four and a half (44) pounds, which to save in that swift current was quite a feat.—Potomac.

Those Cape Cod Salmon.—Charlestown, N. H.—I notice a little paragraph in Forest and Streem just received relating to salmon taken in Massachusetts, off Cape Ann and Cape Cod, and supposing that they are either from Maine or the Connecticut River. The probability is that they are from neither locality, but are the fish with which Massachusetts

and New Hampshire have been so liberally stocking the Merrimae for the last few years, and which have made their appearance in that river for five years past about June 1. It is only a few miles from the mouth of the Merrimae to Cape Ann, and so round into Massachusetts Bay, and salmon have been taken all along the eastern coast of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, from Portsmouth, N. H., to the northward, down to Cape Cod, while it is 200 or 300 miles in either direction to the Connecticut or Penobscot rivers. The Merrimae is now very full from the late rains, and we are looking anxiously for the appearance of the salmon, which will have a good chance this year to get up the various falls and fishways. Tell the Ichthyophagi to "fight shy" of fresh water mussels. I experimented on them once to my subsequent grief.—Samuel Webber.

Tennessee Notes.—Nashville, May 26.—An angling club has been chartered here, with Gen. Ira P. Jones at the head. I have heard of but very little sport this spring, the weather having been too unfavorable, and the streams too high. The Cumberland Angling Glub gave a grand reception at their grounds a few days ago. The laddes were annused by catching several fine bass from the ponds, and after a handsome collation enjoyed themselves in the mazy dance. They expected your correspondent to write up the affair, but not to be present at the envertainment. Sectioned, etc.—J. D. H.

Gars.—Batavia, O.—The gars, Lepidosteus, are swarming up on their annual migration. I stood on a "riffle" the other day and watched, for over an hour, a solid mass of them, twenty feet wide, and piled up on each other three or four thick, trying to pass the rapids. Am devoting most of my time now in inducing the small boy to kill them, by the offer of a reward of \$.05 per head. Every old musket and fish-spear in town is pressed into the service, and I am afraid my pocket will soon be sadily deplated. Unless we can get rid of them, goodbye to salmon and bass!—If. P. U.

ADIRONDACK LAKE TROUTs—Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton County, N. Y.—Pifty-two pounds of lake trout were taken here in two days! if hing and trolling, by Mr. C. W. Durant, who is stopping at the Prospect House, the two largest weighing nine and a half and eight and a half pounds, Fishing has never been better in this vicinity than it is this

STRIPED BASS IN New Jersey.—Highland View, Oceanic, N. J.—I have just succeeded in taking the first bass (striped) of this season. Caught trolling, weight 3, 2 and 2 pounds respectively. Prospect good for bassing this season. The boys are catching a few soft crabs. The water is too cold for them to shed much as yet.—C. H. Wild.

More Dead Fish.—Capt. Thomas Simmons, of the brig Edward Hatton, which arrived on Monday, reports that he passed through sixty miles of dead fish between latitude 39 deg. and $37\frac{1}{2}$ deg.

Hishculture.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

[CONTINUED].

NOTES ON THE BREEDING, FOOD AND CAUSE OF THE GREEN COLOR OF THE OYSTER.—(Concluded.)

BY JOHN A. RYDER.

NOTES ON THE BIRELING. FOOD AND CAUSE OF THE GREEN COLOR OF THE OYSTER.—(Concluded.)

BY JOHN A. RYDER.

OF no less moment than the introduction of radically new and more certain methods of propagation, is the question, "Upon what does the oyster feed." and, what are the conditions of life which will most quickly bring the animal into a plump marketable state? The most contradictory and contusing statements are made by different persons in regard to the feeding habits of the animal, and anomalous as some of them may at first appear, many of them doubtless have some foundation in substantial fact.

Prof. Leidy, at a recent meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, stated it as his belief that oysters feed at times on the zoospores of certain alga, as those of *Crea latissium*, see cabbage which he knew from personal observation to be green, and which he thought might possibly be the cause of the green coloration of the soft parts of the animal as sometimes observed in certain localities. Very possibly this may be the case, but judging from what I have seen and heard from oysternen, as well as from what I have seen and heard from oysternen, as well as from what I have seen and heard from oysternen, as well as from what I have read in various publications relating to this matter, I am not inclined to regard this as the only source of the unusual green that of the flesh of the oyster. I hope to be able to show that it is probably of vegetable origin, and therefore quite harmless. That it is not copper we may be equally certain, as Prof. Lewis's tests have shown, for any such quantity of a copper sait as would produce the green last recently been investigated by two French savants, MM. Pursegar and Decasine, who found that when perfectly white-fleshed oysters were supplied with water containing an abundance of a green microscopic plant, the Natucula astreria of Kützing, their flesh acquired a corresponding green that. These investigators also found that if the oysters, which they had caused to be s

existence. This is not the place for the discussion of the purely scientific aspect of this question as already ably dealt purely scientific aspect of this question as already ably dealt was all the property of the control of the green color of the cyster.

But has discovered that he could cause colores infusoriat to become green by feeding with green palmellaceous cells, which, moreover, did not die after the death of their hosts, but continued to live, growing and developing within the lattice of the continued to live, growing and developing within the lattice of the continued to live, growing and developing within the lattice of the continued to live, growing and developing within the lattice of the continued to live, growing and developing within the lattice of the continued to live, growing and developing within the lattice of the continued to live, growing and developing within the lattice of the continued to live, growing and developing within the lattice of the continued to live, growing and developing within the lattice of the continued to live the continued the lattice of the continued to live the lattice of the continued to live the continued to live the continued to live the lattice of the continued to live the lattice of the continued to live the continued to live the lattice of the lattice of the lattice of the continued to live the lattice of th

were very deeply tinged in certain parts, so much so that I decided to make as critical an examination as my resources could command.

Spectroscopic investigations gave only negative results, as it was found impossible to discern any positive evidence of chiorophyll from the spectrum of light passed through thin preparations made from specimens of green-tinted oyster, some of which, like those made from the heart, are decidedly green to the maked eye. There was no absorption noticed at the red and blue ends of the spectrum, such as is observed when the light which enters the slit of the spectroscope first passes through an alcoholic solution of leaf-green or chlorophyll, indeed, the spectrum did not appear to be sensibly affected by the green substance which causes the coloration of the oyster. No attempt was made to test the matter with the use of alcoholic green solutions obtained from affected doysters, as the former are not casy to get with a sufficient depth of color, because of the relatively small amount of coloring matter present in the animals. Unstained preparations were used in all of these experiments.

Finally, in order to see if the color was due to the presence of some green compound of copper, Professor H. C. Lewis, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, kindly made some delicate tests for me, using small dried fragments of an ovstor very deeply tinged with green in various regions, especially in the livor, connective tissue and manule. The fragments were burned in a bead of microcosmic salt and chloride of sodium on a clean platinum wire in a gas fame; this test did not give the characteristic sky-blue flame which should have been developed had there been the minutest trace of copper present.

It is therefore clear that the substance, whatever it may be,

this test did not give the characteristic sky-blue flame which should have been developed had there been the minutest trace of copper present.

It is therefore clear that the substance, whatever it may be, is not a corrosive metallic poison derived from copper, which if present would almost undoubtedly be detected by a peculiar acrid metallic taste, which would be experienced when one ate such oysters. In making some practical tests as to the relative qualities of such oysters as compared with white-fleshed ones, opportunities for which were kindly furnished me by Mr. J. M. Carley of Fulton Market, I failed to detect the slighest difference of flavor. Such also is Professor Leidy's verdict, who informs me that he made a similar experiment, and a restauratour with whom I discussed the matter, declared that he was in the habit of selecting them for his own eating, preferring their flavor to that of the white oysters. It has been objected that the green color could not be derived from diatoms, because these organisms are, as a rule, apparantly brown rather than green. This objection I find to be based upon a misapprehension of the structure of the Diatomacce, as may be gathered from the following general statement taken from Sachs' "Pext Book of Botany," one of the latest and highest authorities. On page 233 he says:

"The dilatoms are the only algae except the Conjugadae in which the chlorophyla occurs in the form of discs and bands, which the chlorophyla occurs in the form of discs and bands, occording to the foreigning quotation, that it is not impossible for distomate to be the cause of the control o

often be noticed.

The most important glandular appendage of the alimentary tract of the oyster is the liver. It communicates by means of a number of wide ducts with a very irregularly formed cavity, which we may designate as the stomach proper, in which the food of the animal comes into contact with the digestive juices poured out by the ultimate follicles of the liver, to undergo solution preparatory to its absorption during its passage through the singularly formed intestine.

If thin slices of the animal are examined under the micro-

scope we find the walls of the stormach continuous with the walls of the great butted of the liver. These great duties divide walls of the great butted of the liver. These great duties divided butted of the liver of a lighter animal. Its divided the liver of a higher animal. Its function in the oyster is the same as that of three different glades in us, viz., the grantless arrowness the same as that of three different glades in us, viz. the grantless arrowness and liver, to which we may add that suppose the pancress and liver, to which we may add that a propresented by a single organ in the oyster. In fact, experiment has shown that the secretion of the liver of mollinks are represented by a single organ in the oyster. In fact, experiment has shown that the secretion of the liver of mollinks that appendings of the linestine of or the organic that the same and the

anner. As to the influence of brackish water in improving the con-

pition of oysters, let me observe here that those who hold to that opinion appear to forget to bear in mind that brackish water beds are often in the case just described; that being in shallow, relatively quiet water, an abundance of food is generated which is rapidly consumed by the animals, which quickly brines the latter into condition, the brackish state of the water getting the credit of the result.

In my report to Major Ferguson, I stated my belief in the practicability of establishing permanent oyster banks or ridges. Durine the last summer in the Cherrystone River, Virginia, I saw my idea practically realized. A heap of shells had been scattered so as to form a low solid elevation which was submerged twice a day by the tide; upon this spat had caucht and grown until the whole in two years was as completely and solidly covered by living natural-growth ovsters as any good natural bank. The desirability of using the poorly grown stock from natural and artificial banks as "seed" for planting appears reasonable, and could no doubt be made pro"table where banks of a sufficient extent could be ostablished, from which a supply of seed could be obtained.

REPORT OF THE MAINE COMMISSION

REPORT OF THE MAINE COMMISSION.

THE report of the Commission of Fisheries and Game of the State of Maine, for the year 1881, is at hand. The stringent fishery and game laws enacted in the Dominion of Canada, requiring permits for anching in most sections, while licenses for hunting, trapping and shooting in several of the provinces are required to be purchased at prices varying from thirty to twenty-five dollars, has precipitated upon the forests and streams of Maine an army of visitors. The protection of game has been added to the duties of the commission without adequate means to accomplish much in this direction, and new legislation is needed to enable them to properly fulfill the requirements of their onerous duties.

The run of salmon began unusually early the past year, and was remarkable for the size of the fish, although it was the smallest in numbers for the past three years, at the same time exceeding the catch for the previous ten or twelve years. Their spawning having been undisturbed a large run of smelts is expected this year. The State's share of salmon ova, added to contributious from Prof. Baird, enabled the commission to distribute over half a million of fry within the State in the waters of Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Presumpscot, Saco and the Machias rivers. In the fall of 1831 their dividend of salmon eggs from the joint establishment was 1,680,000, and these were to be hatched and distributed to the rivers named. These salmon works are owned by the United States and such individual States as contributed to their construction and arrancement. The whole is under the control of Mr. Charles G. Atkisns, assistant to the U. S. Fish Commission.

Each subscriber receives a dividend of eggs according to the amount of his subscription. The fish are purchased alive of the river itshermen at the market rate per pound, at the time when it is lawful to take sulmon, and all that the Atking purchases are just so many fish saved to the State, less the number which may die from bruises received in h

Connecticut, \$300, 102,000 eggs; United Silvers, \$1,001, 500,000 eggs of land-locked salmon were received. These were hatched and distributed in Cold Stream pond at Enfield, Maranocook at Readfield, Wilson's pond in Auburn, and Rangeloy lakes. The plantings of former years have been a success. Prof. Baird sent from Havre de Grace 2,000,000 shad fry, which were deposited in the tributaries of the Penobscot and Kennebecrivers. He also presented the State with 1,000,0000 whitefish eggs from the establishment of F. N. Clark, Northville, Mich., of which 15,000 were put in Rangeley and the remainder in Mooselucmeguntic Lake.

FISHCULTURE IN OHIO.

HEREWITH send you a brief summary of the work of the Ohlo Fish Commission for the year just ended. We have two hatcheries, one located at Toledo and the other at Sandusky. They are both supplied with all the latest improvements and devices for the successful working of spawn and the hatching and handling of the young fry. We have in use over four hundred of the Chase automatic jurs, which are certainly a great success, being very economical, simple and convenient, and are doing away entirely with the old process of trays.

taminy a great success, being very economical, simple and convenient, and are doing away entirely with the old process of trays.

Although last fall was the most unfavorable season since the organization of the commission for securing eggs, we succeeded in taking about sixty millions or over of the whitefish spawn, and at least fifty millions were hatched and successfully planted in the head waters of Lake Eric, beginning at Stony Point, near the mouth of the Detroit River, and following the north shore around to the south shore as far as Niagara Reef, below West Sistor Island. There was also planted around the islands and island fisheries and at Huron about thirty million young whitefish. They were deposited very carefully, from three to six miles from the shore in front of the fisheries from which the spawn was taken. We have also deposited through the interior of the State, in various public streams and private ponds and lakes, several hundred ferman carp, about 7,600 young black bass, and 20000, brook that decimal carp, about 7,600 young black bass, and 20000, brook that decimal carp, about 7,600 young black bass, and 20000, brook that the decimal carp, about 7,600 young black bass, and the decimal carp.

miblic streams and private ponds and lakes, several hundred German carp, about 7,600 young black bass, and 20000, brook trout.

It was the desire of the Board of Commissioners that I should do all that was possible for the interior of the State, so I conceived the idea of hatching our Lake Erie salmon, or, as some call them, pickerel, or wall-eyod-pike, although it was considered by some fishculturists as an impossibility. I am lappy to state, however, that I have successfully hatched this spring, at our Toledo hatchery, several millions of this species which we are now phanting through the interior waters of our State, and have also several millions more of eggs now in process of hatching at our Sandusky hatchery. The fry are very small when lirst hatched, and carry a large food sac, but are quite strong and healthy, losing the sac in about ten days. They then commence taking on the color of a fish up to that time they are colorless and as transparent as water itself. We find them a hardy fish to transport. They will live five days without change of water, we cannot at this date say how much longer, as that is the longest time we have tried the experiment. We will have them on hand for at least two or three weeks yet, as our eggs are not all hatched. Should they thrive, the time is not far distant when all the streams of Ohio will teem with the most delicious of food fish. While the spawn is hard to take, and difficult to fertilize and separate, still it can be successfully manipulated and hatched.

One thing more I would like to call the attention of your space. It is with regard to the passage of a law to increase the size of meshes in fishing nets for the protection of young fish. Is fact well understood by all fishermen, that there are no small or young fish caught he heated term. At that time the adult fish retire from the margins of our lakes to the deeper and cooler waters for rest. The young and old fish are seldom found together, as fact well understood by all fishermen, that there are no small ones,

rersa. Now a law that would prevent all fishing from the irst of Junc to the first of October, with all devices except he hook and line, would accomplish the desired end without yorking au injury to the present owners of small meshed

first of June to the first of October, with all devices except the hook and line, would accomplish the desired end without working an injury to the present owners of small meshed twine.

Then again, it is not claimed that there will be any less of the parent fish cancht, but only the young will be saved. Now twine that will let young whitefish escape will also let herring, perch, saugers, or sand pike, sunfish, etc., escape, thus taking from the market an immense amount of cheap food, which is chiefly used by the laboring classes. This would render the article of fish a luxury upon the market, and, to a great extent, would place it beyond the reach of the poorer class; and again, by allowing the perch, sunfish, saugers, etc., and in fact all the above-named lish to escape, we are turning loose millions upon millions of "pirates" to prey upon the young whitefish that we are hatching and planting yearly in the Great Lakes. Now, what I would recommend would be a convention called by the commissioners of the various States, and together recommend the passace of a law applicable to each State. A law that would work well on our most northern lakes would not apply to lakes Erie and Ontario. Now, if a convention could be called and the commissioners of the Province of Ontario invited to unite with us and agree upon a uniform law, that would be a benefit to all and an injury to none, it would be a grand good thing and put to rest forever this vexed question.

In conclusion permit me to say that, after a careful study of ten vears and an experience of twenty in catching, buving and selling fish, and that too in no small quantities, I have come to the conclusion that there should be some guant thrown around the enterprise or in time the lakes will be stripped of whitefish and trout and, after giving the subject throw and an applicable to the years of the summer, for a term of from five to ten years, would have the desired effect; it would at least make these two species of sha as plentiful as herring now are. We are all d

FISHCULTURE IN MICHIGAN.

HEREWITH send you a list of the plants of whitefish and land-locked salmon made by our State Fish Commissioners for the year ISS2. Please notice the date of the first plant of whitefish. You will see the great advantage we have over most of the other States by using the waters of the great lakes, which are of course the natural water to hatch them in. I dely any one to show as large and strong fish as we have planted this spring. We made the plants as follows:

March 16. Detroit River

March	16Detroit River	600,000
4.6	20 " "	500,000
66	20. Grand Haven	1,500,000
4.6	22. Detroit River	500,000
"	23St. Joseph	750,000
4.6	23. South Haven	750,000
4.4	25. Detroit River	600,000
6.6	28. Lake St. Clair	2,800,000
- ((29, .Huxley's dock, Detroit River	800,000
6.6	30. Bell Isle	600,000
4.6	31., Grasse Isle	600,000
April	1Detroit	500,000
111	1. Alpena, per Tug Grayling	400,000
4.6	1Bell Isle	500,000
44	3. Bell Isle	500,000
4.4	4Cheboygan	
6.6	5. Detroit River	400,000
44	7Petoskey	1,500,000
4.6	11Alpena	1,600,000
6.6	18. Grasse Isle	870,000
44	18. Whitefish Lake	300,000
	LAND-LOCKED SALMON.	,
	Lake	10,000
	ater	
Bear I	ake	5,000
In stre	eam above our hatchery	
Retair	ned at the hatchery	2,000
		Kee-Tash.

A BOOK ON THE CARP.

M.R. FINLEY has given the public a little book* to assist it in successfully breeding the carp. In the preface the author claims long experience in pond-making for other than fishcultural purposes, and that his only object is to instruct, without pretence of literary excellence, and that he has had twenty-eight years' experience in goldfish culture, a tish whose habits are similar to those of the carp, and three years with the carp itself.

In the chapter on varieties of carp, we determine the author is the same of the surplement of the carp.

habits are similar to those of the earp, and three years with the carp itself.

In the chapter on varieties of carp, we do not agree with the author in thinking that the scale carp is best, either in appearance or anything else, and that the mirror and leather carps "appear to be a kind of admixtures of some other fish, and are not the true carp." The fact is that the scale variety are the original, and the others the improved, the scales having having been bred off them by careful selection and cultivation. The book contains some information to the beginner, but he will look in vain for instructions as to size and shape of ponds, depth, slope of bottom, preparation of spawning beds, etc., although a chapter on ponds is given. Nor will he find any mention of the proper water plants to be grown as food for the fish, the author merely contenting himself with a statement that carp should be fed, and that he has used "stale bread, broken crackers and kitchen offal of all kinds."

*The | German or European | carp, | its wonderful growth and fecundity, with instructions for its propagation and culture as an article of food, for profit and as a | farm product. | Also | twenty-eight years' experience as a maker | and maintainer of artificial lakes | and ponds, with full instruct | does in all that pertains | thereto. | The food | Fish and its earn of the aquation | — | Extent of carp of the food | Fish and its earn of deep Filey, Pittsburgh, (East End), of the properties of the product of t

THE HUDSON SHAD.—In commenting upon the recent deposit of shad fry in the Hudson River, noticed by us elsewhere, the New York Times of May 26 says: "As no arrangements had been made so far by the New York Fish Commissioners to stock the Hudson with shad, the California trout having apparently occupied their attention, this shipment of young shad may be considered as most opportune. In fact, save for special purposes, it seems as if a portion, at least, of the labors of the New York Fish Commission could be dispensed with in the future, since the United States Fish Commission can, with its extensive organization, do the work cheaper, and has all necessary experience in the transportation of the young tish. This method is something like the repetition of the plan devised by Mr. Blackford for the hatching out of sea tish, which depends on procuring the eggs wherever the fish are the most plentiful. It becomes, then, practically easier to obtain the eggs of the cod in New York

than elsewhere. Once that the eggs are taken from the fish and fertilized, they can be hatched either at the point where they are derived or elsewhere, and can then be shipped to almost any place for distribution. The shad in the Potomac are very abundant, and, having been made so by the labors of the United States Commission, the advantages derived from fisheulture are made quite manifest in the present case. One million of young shad are perhaps barely sufficient for stocking the Hudson; therefore it is to be hoped that more may be sent. The work of the New York Fish Commissioners need not, however, cease. If they wish to keep abreast of the wants of the day, they must endeavor to carry out the newer plans of stocking the seas and sounds in the neighborhood of the city with salt-water fish. The brook trout or the California trout may serve the purposes of the sportsman, but they never will furnish food for the million, and it is to feed the people generally that the money appropriated by the State for fishcultures should be used. What is wanted is shad, striped bass, cod, even Spanish mackerel, not the luxuries of the rich, but the food of the people."

FISHCULTURE IN CANADA,—Magoro, Quebec.—The fish

FISHCULTURE IN CANADA.—Magog, Quebec.—The fish hatchery here at Magog is working successfully. They have already this season put out 50,000 whitefish and 50,000 lake trout into Lake Megantic, and the same number in Black Lake. Also 100,000 whitefish and 60,000 lake trout in Lake Massiwippe, 100,000 whitefish and 60,000 lake trout in Lake Massiwippe, 100,000 whitefish and 50,000 lake trout in He hatchery, and 30,000 whitefish and 25,000 lake trout in Brompton Lake, and 25,000 whitefish and 15,000 lake trout in Key Fond. There are in the troughs now at least 125,000 whitefish and 350,000 lake trout to distribute.—Stan-

FISHCULTURE IN OHIO.—Batavia, O.—A week or two ago I helped Mr. Douglass, of the Ohio State Fish Commission, to plant 900,100 pike-perch or "Ohio River salmon." Steestelhium salmoneum, in our little stream here, the east fork of the Miami, and am expecting every day 300,000 black bass, M. atolomice, to add to them.—H. P. U.

The Bennel.

FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

June 6, 7, 8 and 9.—Cleveland, O., First Annual Bench Show of the Cleveland Bench Show Association. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent; C. M. Munhall, Secretary.

FIELD TRIALS.

FIELD TRIALS.

September 4.—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens, Fairmont, Mim. Entries for the Derby close July 1, for the All-aged, Sept. 4. Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Tenn., Secretary. November 17—Eastern Field Trials Club Field Trials on Quall, near High Point, N. C. Entries for the Derby close July 1. For the All-Aged and Members' Stake, November 1. F. N. Hall, P. O. Box S84, New York, Secretary.

December 4—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quall, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

THE DOG.

His History and Qualities.-II.

BY SENEX.

THE DOG.

His History and Qualities.—II,

BY SENEX.

It is said of a dog belonging to Petrarch that he snatched a naked sword from the hand of a villain who attacked him, and thus saved the life of his master. Plutarch relates an interesting incident, attesting the remarkable memory of the dog wherein King Pyruhus commanded his whole army to march in single file before a dog, who for three days guarded a mul dered corpse without eating or drinking, and who sprang upon the culprit and seized him by the throat as he filed by him. It is related that a dog of Henry III. of France became perfectly furious toward the regicide monk Clement as he advanced to the audience in which he slew his sovereign, and could with difficulty be retained in an adjoining room. The sagacity and intelligence displayed by the dogs of the monks who inhabit the passes of the Alps in rescuing travelers from almost certain death is known and appreciated by all who visit these snow-clad mountains. In our large cities it is a frequent circumstance to see the terrier standing guard over his master's wagon with all the fatibitulness of a human employe. In la belle France the chimney-sweep bids his dog to "down" on his soot bag, and he will rather suffer death than leave his post for an instant; and the merry wagoner trusts the reins to his fatithal dog, while he loiters behind in the passes of the dog may be brought by careful education and attentive training; and when we consider how remarkable his exploits become, even under mediorer instruction, we are forced to the conclusion that if he was educated with all the assiduity and care that is bestowed upon the sons and daughters of our own race, he might prove an apter scholar in certain qualities than some who scarcely rise higher in the plane of intelligence than his canine companion.

The various feats performed and the wonderful sagacity displayed by the "learned" dogs that are exhibited throughout the country by show men and women, show to what a state of perfection they may be raised by a

of this wanton experiment, and the utter usclessness of the act almost overpowers our admiration of the maternal love, and we blush for humanity when we contrast the cruelty of the "person" with the invincible affection of the dog. Who would, while contemplating this piece of human barbarism, undignify man by the uncomplimentary epithet of a dog, when the truth is the attributes of the latter shine transcendently bright when held up in contrast with his lordly master. It is a true saying, and worthy to be believed, that a man is known by his treatment of his dog; and I venture the assertion that no really true man, no genuine type of God's image, can inflict unmerited punishment upon his faithful canine companion. It is only the shams that maltreat the poor, unoffending brute.

can indict unmerited punishment upon as author came companion. It is only the shams that maltreat the poor, un-offending brute.

Let us call to memory those expressive and sentimental lines of the poet, written to commemorate his attachment to his lost companion, as a tribute of affection to his dog whose death he lamented and whose name he honored, viz.:

"Lie here without a record of thy worth Beneath a covering of the woman earth! It is not from unwillingness to praise— More thou deserv'st; but this man gives to man, Brother to brother—this is all we can.

If no stone is raised, no shaft erected in these monumental days to commemorate his many and excellent qualities, his virtues will live in the many beautiful epitaphs written in monuments of deed—

Which shall forever last in strength sublime

Usakaken through the storms of time.

Of all these, none yet excel in depth of sentiment, in power of expression, and in sublimity of thought to the eulogy pronunced by Mr. Blaze, who knew whereof he wrote from long companionship and close familiarity. "The dox possesses, says he, "incontestably all the qualities of a sensible man, and of the dog. We make a virtue of gratitude which is hodding but a duty; this wirtue, this duty, is inderent in the dog. We brand linguitude, and yet all men are ungrateful. It is a vice which commences in the eradic and grows with our growth, and together with sellishness, becomes almost always the word virtue, that which we diguify by this idea and admire as a rare thing—and very rare it is in truth—constitutes his normal state. Where will you find a man always grateful, never ungrateful, always affectionate, never selfish, pushing the abnegation of self to the timost limits of possibility, with each and the control of the timost limits of possibility, with each of the control of

known to all sportsmen of experience and observation; with quickened pulse and satisfied looks he eagerly catches every word of praise and appreciates the caresese bestowed upon him with all the pride of a victorious chieftain. The gallsn-try, too, of the canine family, especially in the relation which the sexes have to each other, is full of incident and sentiment. How often have we seen the dog divide his ration with the unknown female, that growls and shows his teeth upon the approach of another of the male persuasion. I have frequently seen the dog drop from his mouth the half masticated bit and yield it up with all the gallantry of a Frenchman to a female who stood wistfully eying him for a portion of the mouthful. To such an extent does he possess gratitude that it may be rightfully termed the leading principle of his master, he is ever after reconciled with true magnaninity to bear culfs and scoldings from the hand which has given him kindness and caresses. But of all the good qualities possessed by the dog none exceeds that enduring faith, which is the most beautiful and affecting of all his inner attributes. We have seen him retrieve the whip for his master to be used for the purpose of flagellation, and looking into his master's face with all the deep trusting faith that grows out of forgiveness, show his confidence by licking the hand uplifted to strike.

One other noble attribute, which should raise him far up in the scale of companionship for man, is his entire emancipation from drunkenness. It is stated by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, in a work entitled "Our Dunb Companions," that a dog having once been made so drunk with nat! liquor that he was unable to walk upstairs, ever after positively refused to take the intoxicating daught. The barking of the dog is an acquired, hereditary instinct, for, says Princhard, "it has become natural to domesticated dogs and young whelps to learn to bark, even when separated at birth from their parents. If has been conjectured that barking originated in an attempt to

he attaches himself to anyone, all his actions indicate that the relation is one which has a foundation in the affections of the animal and does not vary with the degree of benefits conferred.

"The dog that shares the lot of the poor and miserable is no less faithful than another who enjoys all that can gratify the senses. The peasant boy who rears up his little favorite in his cabin of mud, and shares with him its seanty crust, has a friend as true as he who has ease and abundance to bestow. Release the dog from the cord of the blind beggar who wanders from door to door to beg a seanty subsistence, which he divides with his faithful companion, and will he follow you a step for all the edibles with which you can tempt his whetted appetite? Conline him in your mansion, and feed him with the waste of plenteous repasts, and let his forlorn master approach your door, to crave a scrap of food or ask a slender pittance of money, end his dog will fly to him with iddelity unshaken, and bound with joy to be permitted once more to share his miserable lot. Again and again has the dog of the humblest and poorest remained faithful to the last, and haid himself down to die on the grave of his earliest friend and benefactor."

Having thus cursorily pointed out those innate and really elevated characteristics of the dog that distinguish him preminently above all others of the brute creation as the companion and friend of man, there yet remains the classification of the various types of canineship that are and have been known since his earliest history, known as the sporting or field dog. From these various strains I shall attempt to point out the peculiar and distinguishing type of the spaniel, and secure, if possible, a fixed place for the active, intelligent and companionable cocker. I shall leave the other strains, their pedigrees and lineage, to the care of those who are more conversant with their history, culture and other qualities and attributes, have learned not only to admire their usefulness, but have so shaped and

sions and what is accomplished thereby.

It is generally admitted that for all the ordinary purposes of the sportsman the setter is the size qua non of hunting dogs, except perhaps for thick and impenetrable coverts and retrieving. This admitted, I can see no wisdom in the plan of breeding the larger type of field spaniels, except for the purposes of finding and retrieving dead or wounded game. The smaller, therefore, the spaniel is bred, for such uses as the setter cannot be employed, the better I judge is his adaptation to the work required of him. I think here is the true secret for breeders in perfecting the type of the cocker, and to make him a valuable aid for the sportsman in such conditions when the setter cannot profitably be employed.

[TO BE CONTINUED,]

Vennon's "Bulletiu" for June is ready and is noticed in another column. It is a spicy number and should be in the hands of every sportsman and traveler. In it the weather is outlined up to the close of 1883. This is a special edition, on pink paper (ten cents),— Adv_i

THE BIZMARK SETTER.

THE BIZMARK SETTER.

Editor Forest and Stream;
I have just read "Homo's" article, in your issue of the 4th instant, on Brooks's Bizmark. I have been interested in all the articles that ever appeared in Foiest and Stream of Brooks's Bizmark. I have been interested in all the articles that ever appeared in Foiest and Stream or Brooks's Bizmark. I have been interested in all the articles that ever appeared in Foiest and Stream or broth the dog and bitch referred to all the time they were bred together. Both of said dogs were imported. Bruch was born in mid-ocean between Liverpool and New York. I have hunted some forty years in England and this country, and I never did, nor do I ever expect to, see his like again.

Bruce was a large, powerful dog, and never seemed to get tired. When we commenced hunting him each chicken season he would at once settle down to business as though he had been hunted every day; would huns from the word go six days in the week, and when he started he seemed to say: "Lay on Machuff, and damned be he that first cries enough." He was in form, etc., as "Homo" describes Bizmark. He had a large, powerful head, a splendid nose, was broad and deep chested, and large boned. His cost was short and rather coarse, very little feathered. Hair on ears short but soft and fine as silk. He was a fine ranger and of medium speed. Hunted with his head well up and as staunch as a rock. It was a common saying with the boys that when Bruce found when done you would find Bruce with the birds. He hunted by whistle and motion of the hand. You could whistle and notion "down clarge," etc., and he would obey instantly, until again motioned to go on. He was an A No. I retriever; never mouthed his birds; and I never could decide, nor can I yet, on which kinds of game—chickens, quall, snipe, rail or waterfowl—he was the best at. In fact, he was as near perfection as a dog possibly can be. He was well known all over this city and the surrounding country, and was the pet of all who knew him. His pups, without exception,

of the old block.

Some time between '65 and '68 two young men were here from Philadelphia for a few days, hunting chickens; and if my memory serves me right one's name was Brooks, and if this is the same Brooks I should be pleased to correspond with him about those two grand old dogs. Well, these young men each brought a crack dog with them, one a setter, the other a pointer. One of these dogs was "the best hunter in the world, of the best blood, cost a large price," etc., etc. When a man came here to hunt who had "the best dog," etc., our boys always managed to pair me and Bruce off with the man and his crack dog. So, in this case, Bruce was paired off with this crack dog, and started on the prairie. In a very short time the crack dog was tied up to the wagon. Bruce was good enough for us both after that. They tried to buy him of me; dared me to fix a price; but Bruce was never for sale.

of the dated at Sale.

But to tell of his hunting lore, his peculiarities, etc., would take up more room than you would wish to publish in your paper, for I never yet saw the man or dog who seemed to understand the business as well as Bruce.

If any person will address me I will, if desired, give all the information about the dog and bitch I have.

I. N. WHITTAM,

THE PRAIRIE CHICKEN TRIALS.

THE PRAIRIE CHICKEN TRIALS.

THE chicken trials under the auspices of the N. A. K. C. will be held near Pairmont, Mion, commencing on Monday, Sept. 4. There will be two events. The Derby, open to all setters and pointers whelped on or after March 1, 1881, for a purse of \$401; \$200 to first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third, and \$50 to fourth. Entries will close July 1, with \$5 forfeit and \$10 additional to fill. The All Aged, for a purse of \$500, with \$250 to first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third, and \$50 to fourth, with \$250 to first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third, and \$50 to fourth, \$10 to fill. The All Aged, for a purse of \$500, with \$250 to first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third, and \$50 to fourth, with \$250 to first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third, and \$50 to fourth, with \$250 to first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third, and \$50 to fourth, with \$250 to first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third, and \$50 to fourth, with \$250 to first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third, and \$50 to fourth, with \$250 to first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third, and \$50 to fourth, with \$250 to first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third, and \$75 to whom all entries hould be addressed.

There is a widespread interest manifested by sportsmen from all parts of the country in these trials, and we have the assurance that many of the well-known Eastern cracks will be there, and the air is laden with mysterious whispers of wonderful surprises in store for the knowing ones when the "dark horses" are cut loose. Eatries for the Derby are already coming, in, and, judging from the inquiries for blanks, there will be a large number. Chickens are reported very pleuty in the vicinity, and we have the assurance of the gentlemen interested that the grounds will be strictly preserved. Fairmont is on the Southern Minnesota Radroad and easily accessible. The hotel and livery accommodations will be found sufficient, and without doubt the meeting will equal, if not surpass, anything of the kind that has been held in the country. Below will be found the entries received to date.

Columbia, T

country. Below will be found the entries received to date.

COLUMBIA, Tonn., May 25, 1882.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The following entries have been made in the American Field Derby on chickens, Sept. 4, 1882.

1. R. B. Morgan enters Frairie Wonder, Prairie Joe-Prairie Queen, Weleped April 23, 1881.

2. Sportsmen's kennel enters Prairie Molly, Prairie Joe-Prairie Queen, whelped April 2, 1881.

3. D. C. Sanborn enters Gus Bondhu, Dashing Bondhu-Novel, whelped May 11, 1881.

4. Same owner enters Blaze, Count Noble-Spark, whelped July, 1881.

5. Same owner enters Countess Magnet, Count Noble-Spark, whelped July, 1881.

6. D. McKinney Lloyd enters Count Dad, Count Noble-Nellic, whelped July, 1881.

7. J. A. Titcomb enters Old Walt, Lincoln-Daisy Dean, whelped April, 1881.

8. J. H. Dew enters American Dan, Lincoln-Daisy Dean, whelped April, 1881.

FLIRT,—Milton, Mass., May 20.—Editor Forest and Stream:
In the Porrest and Streem of May 18 your report of the
Boston dog show states that Flirt, I wish setter bitch, who was
awarded first prize in the open class for bitches, is not the
type that should win. Allow me to state that Flirt, when in
very poor condition, distemper coming on, was awarded a
prize at the Kennel Club show, bublin, Ireland, H. D. Jephson, a member of the Irish K. C., being the judge. According
to the Irish idea of an Irish setter, I was told by several Irish
gentlemen breeders that Flirt, barring her stern, was nearly
a perfect specimen of the Irish setter; and, moreover, I was
offered by several of them a handsome price for her. An
other dog near the ground, "as your correspondent calls
them," awarded a prize at the Boston show, was Berkley,
and, by the way, your correspondent praises him. It makes
very little difference what may be written or said about my
bitch after Mr. Jephson's, Dr. Niven's and the London Field
correspondent's opinion of her. The Field said "a grand
bitch, and likely to grow into something out of the compon."
I would suggest that in future, before you print in your paper
such a sweeping assertion as that a dog is not of the type that
should win, you should be sure that your reporter is well up
in what he is writing about.—ALEER MikeEDITH.—(Our correspondent begs the question. We have no doubt that Flirt,
"When in very poor condition," would come much nearer the
type of an Irish setter than she did at Boston. We wrote of
her as we saw her, and after a very curreful examination, and
believe that in the form in which she was shown she was not
a typical representative of the breed, I



MR. E. E. HARDY'S "ROLL,"

ROLL.

OUR illustration this week is of Mr. E. C. Hardy's liver and white English setter dog Roll, winner of third at both New York and Boston this year. Roll is a fine upstanding dog food size, by Dash III. out of Countess Ada. He is a capital fielder, and will run in the chicken trials next fall, and probably in both the National and Eastern Trials. He was trained by Mr. N. Nesbitt, of Storm Lake, fowa, who will handle him the coming season. The cut is from a sketch by Harry Tallman. probable trained handle Harry Tallman.

SOUTER JOHNNY'S DEATH.

SOUTER JOHNNY'S DEATH.

[From the Jacksonport, Mo., "Cash Book," May, 1882.]

A T his home in Jackson, on Saturday, May 13, 1882, of poison, dealt by some unknown person, died Souter John, a dog. In his death a young Rodman I rish setter of the finest blood and fairest promise has been tarken off. It would have been hard to thid anywhere a dog to match Souter John before the gun. His sight, his nose and his hearing were perfector; his action superb and his endurance wonderful. For these qualities, together with his obedience and segnety, his beauty of form and graceful movement, his master, Mr. Thos. McFarland, prized him as a jewel, and besides he was admired and carcesed by every sportsman who knew him. Souter John was whelped at Edgar, Nebraska, May 22, 1880, and was brought to Jackson when seven months old. He leaves behind him his brother Tam O'Shanter and his agod father Shidy to mourn his until med and his high of the summer of summer of the summe

Come, doggles all baith old an' nimble, Wha hunt the patrick in the bramble, Or cotton-tail, An' ilka puppy quit his gambol To weep an' wail.

Let ilka tail now drag the ground,

An' ilka doggie stand around Where Johnny's dead, An' how! an' how! wi' mournfu' sound Aboon his head.

All we who like the fields to scour All ye wan ake the fields to scour
Wi'gun an' dog for mony an hour
In chill October,
When frosts hac nipp'd the weed an' flow'r, Come an' look sober.

For John, the prince o' every Setter, Lies stiff an' cold down in the gutter, To hunt na mair:

Than him na kennel kept a better Onywhere.

Ah! Tam, your brother Souter John, Maybe you think's a hunting gone

Just for to-day; But, Tam, the trail puir Johnny's on Leads far away.

Vile wretch who dealt the poison! surely He canna go to Hell too early;
For him sac mean
Old Hornie's fires are blazing clearly, An' pretty keen.

Ye Fates wha fill the hazy breezes Wi' foul contagion an' diseases
To pester man,
An' lika ake an' cramp that squeezes,

Do all ye can,

To mix your ills in hellish jumble, An' mak' a curse an' let it tumble Upon his pate. Lord, hear this prayer, sincere an' humble, An' grant it straight.

Robin

Robb.

THE NEW YORK 'HERALD' says: "Mr. S. T. Hammond has chosen a very appropriate title for the series of ten chapters on 'Training vs. Breaking' dogs for field purposes. These originally appeared in Forbers and Stream and were so well received that their author has issued them in book form, together with several sporting sketches which have appeared over his signature of 'Shadow.' The author makes no attempt to fly at high game in his style of inculcating the principle he evidently so thoroughly believes in. The strong point he begins with and carries through to the end of his pupil's education is that the staviter in mode accomplishes more than the fortifier in re. At the same time he admirs that some dogs are not amenable to his system, but it will be very generally conceded that an animal that will do nothing except he is compelled by force and punishment is not only a rexation to the breaker, but that his time could be much

better employed in educating a dog that was capable and willing to learn. As a practical guide to the method of training without punishment Mr. Hammond's book is all that could be desired, and will doubtless be the means of 'man's best friend' being better treated than he has hitherto."

THE ENGLISH NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS.

best friend' being better treated than he has hitherto."

THE ENGLISH NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS.

THE special report of these trials, for which we had art ranged, not having come to hand, we give herewith a summary of the awards, taken from the Live Stock Journal. This important meeting commenced on April 26, under the presidency of Mr. A. F. Heywood Lonsdale. His Screne Highness Prince Albert Sohns, Bramfels, Prussia, was competitor. Birds were plentiful, and there was abundance of "lie," and nothing occurred to mar the proceedings. The first item in the programme was the Pointer Puppy Stakes for puppies born in 1881; stakes, 25 5s. each; 1st prize, 230 and £10 added; 24, 24; 3d, 240. There were 14 entries, and the result of the day's work was that the first prize was awarded to Mr. F. C. Lowe's Lemon and white Bang Bang, by Champion Bang-Princess Kate; 2d, Mr. Barclay Field's liver and white Young Dick, by Dick Fame; 3d, Mr. R. G. Mawson's liver and white-ticked Syke, by Drake-Blanche.

On Thursday the first event was a purse, value £20, to be run for by the winners of the Pointer and Setter Puppy Stakes. The pointer won, Mr. F. C. Lowe's Bang Bang, 15 months, beating Mr. C. J. Cote's Dick.

The Braces' Stakes, or Cloverly Stakes, for dogs and bitches (pointers and setters), all ages, followed. The winning braces received £30, and the second best £20; the absolute winning brace of oither breed had £10 added. Following were the braces entered:

POINTERS.—Viscount Bounce, by Bang H.-Biance II., and Jane, by Old Mars-3lit. Mr. R. T. Lovd Price's Little Ben, by Ben-Belle, and Tick Louse, by Drake-Nimble Ninepence. Mr. A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale's Dainty, by Pust-Bess, and Cassandra, by Birr-Fan. Mr. George Pilkington's Laurel, by Bang-Jessamine, and Moffat, by Bow-Greina. Mr. Barclay Field's Bicu, by Drake-Romp, and Sall, by Riot-Reine.

SETTERS.—Hr. A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale's Dainty, by Bannet-Fan. Mr. Barclay Field's Beau of the Ball by Bas ml-Silk. Mr. R. Li. Purcell Llewellin's Dashing Bondhu, by Dash II.-Silk, and San

mond II. and Sam II. taking the prize.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.—A meeting of the board of governors of the Eastern Field Trials Club was held at Delnonico's on Thursday evening, 25th ult., at 8:30 P. M. The report of the committee for selection of grounds and date of trials (as published in our issue of May 20) was accepted. Messrs, Donner, Goodsell and Greene, were appointed as a studing committee for the selection of permanent grounds for the future trials of the club. They are to report at the next meeting of the board, which will be held on Thursday, Oct. 12, to which date the meeting was adjourned. They will be pleased to receive communications from members, or from any others who may know of suitable grounds.

THE CLEVELAND BENCH SHOW .- The managers of the Cleveland Bench Show Association have been fortunate in securing the services of so good judges as Mr. B. F. Wilson, of Pittsburg, Fa., for English setters, and Mr. H. Malcom, of Battimore, for the black and tan setters and pointers Mr. J. K. Kirk, of Toronto, Can., will judge the spaniels and non-

DOG STOLEN.—Mr. H. F. Schellhass, of Brooklyn, informs us that his greyhound dog was stolen on the 22d. He is fawn-colored, with white breast, and has a scar on right fore shoulder. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received, and a liberal reward will be paid for the conviction of the thief.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.—Field trials on quail at High Point, N. C., November 17. Entries for the Derby close July 1; for the All-Aged and Members' Stakes November 1. F. N. Hall, secretary, P. O. Box 884, New York.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA Poultry Society's Bench Show Derby, Pittsburgh, Pa., for English setters whelped on or after March 1, 1882. Entries close December 1, 1882. I. R. Stayton, secretary, Allegheny City, Pa.

THE GREYHOUNDS.—Chicago, May 27.—Editor Forest and Elvam; I note the communication in issue of May 25, and in reply will say that I do not wish to do Mr. Dawson any injustice. I cheerfully accept his offer to have the dogs

judged by competent judges. I cannot go to London, Ont. Can he not send McGrath to Cleveland, where Doubleshot is entered, and let them be judged privately? Or, if I can arrange with some one in London, Ont., to send my dog to, by express, after the Cleveland show, who would receive him, take care of him and return him, I should be glad to do that, and ask Dr. Nivens to represent me and be one of the judges.—L. C. F. Lorz.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

L. V. D., Littleton, N. H.—The symptoms you mention indicate the loss of the pups, although it is not a foregone conclusion. Give her a tablespoonful of cod liver oil twice a day, and omit the aloes. Write result

resulf.

F. W. G., Hartford, Conn.—My dog, a very small black and tan terrier, two years old, has a good appetite, but grows poor, and his eyes run a thick substance and have to be washed quite often; his breath also smells very bad, and he is quite costive. Ans. Keep the eyes clear from discharge, using a wash containing 5grs, borax to ounce of water. Keep the bowles open and regular with an occasional dose of syrup of buckthorn, a teaspoonful more or less as required.

F. R. G. Toutet, Mule, a gradle beauth little beauth of the content of

eyes clear from discharge, using a wash containing 5grs. borax to ounce of water. Keep the bowels open and regular with an occasional dose of syrup of buckthorn, a teaspoonful more or less as required.

F. B. G., Detroit, Mich.—A small hound bitch six months old has a lump on her lower jaw about the size of a hickory nut, apparently use clargement of the bone. On her neek, in close proximity to this lump, is a sore which discharges a little at times. There is a slight swelling under the skin beneath this sore. I noticed these for the first time about two weeks ago. Her general health is good. Ans. Show the bitch to your family doctor; the lump is evidently an enlarged gland due to the continuous sore, and should disappear when the sore is healed, which it will probably doc! Kept clean.

CLAREXCE, Hartford, Coun.—My pointer has dry scabs on his legs and head; has just had the distemper; scems lively, but shakes his trouble with him? Ans. Rather of the distemper. What is the shaking of his head indicates trouble in his care. Excepts the carefully, and if you find no foreign substance, we should be inclined to think that he has canker. Should this be the case, take of brome chloraltum and laudanum equal parts, and dilute with six times their bulk of water; fill the ear and gently kneat the base a short time once a day. Two or three applications will effect a cure.

F. S. F., Lynn, Mass.—I have a young Newfoundland just eleven weeks old. His left ear for the last week has been discharging all the time, and he is constantly shaking his head. A week ago his left eye commenced to run, and now both are running, with a light cough. He has no life, and wants to lie in the sun all day. He is well bred, and think will make a large dog, and of course I should like to raise time, and he is constantly shaking his head. A week ago his left eye commenced to run, and now both are running, with a light cough. He has no life, and wants to lie in the sun all day. He is well bred, and think will make a large dog, and of course I sho

exercise.

H. J. F., Oak Hill, Florida.—A setter dog is afflicted with what the residents of this section of the globe call the "stagrens." The animal starts to walk, he seems to lose entire control of this legar, and almost fall. Coat healthy, nose moist and cool, eye bright and free from any inflammation, appetite good, Ans. Consult the issue of this paper for October 23, 1879, article entitled "Chorea." Have seen good results from 1-23 grain strychnine given three times a day, giving less if this causes the dog to "stiffen out;" i. e., have a sort of spasm, increasing gradually until 1-16 grain can be taken at a dose, the idea being to keep just short of the dose which causes this spasm or stiffening of the nurseles.

paper for October 23, 1870, árcibele entitled "Chorea." Have seen good paper for October 24, 1870, árcibele entitled "Chorea." Have seen good in this comparation of the control of the co

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

CREEDMOOR JUNE PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

Saturday, June 3.

This tempetition, the Educational match. To be shot June 3 and 11, and July 8 and 22, 1832.

This match is open to everybody, but particularly to beginners coached by veteran ridement, the object of the originator of the match and of the N. R. A., being to encourage and educate young ridemen. To the young beginners—You are cortially invited and urged to the state of the N. R. A., being to encourage and educate young ridemen. To the young beginners—You are cortially invited and urged to to act as your "coach" in this match.

To the experienced ridemen—In the interests of American marks-manship, the N. R. A. requests your assistance in inducing some young beginner of your acquaintance to enter into this match, and to shoot with you and under your supervision.

Open to teams of two mea, one of whom has never won a prize in any ride match, at any open-sir range, individuals may belong to any ride match, at any open-sir range, individuals may belong to man at 2007st, position standing. Any ride; military weapons to receive an allowance of one point on each five shorts fired. The members of one team may use the same rife. Entries (for the team) 31 each. Re-entries permitted. The three highest scores of each team, made on any day or days of the competitions, to be added together and counted as one score in determining winners of prizes.

N. K. A. end of any day of the competition, to be added together and counted as one score in determining winners of prizes.

N. K. A. and over presented by Gen, Edward L. Molineur, president N. K. A. and over the score of ment respectively. Total, 25 prizes; aggregate cash and value, \$185.

Also same day, June 3 first competition, first stage, June Interna-

of merit respectively. Total, 25 prizes; aggregate cash and value, \$135.
Also sum day, June 3, first competition, first stage, June International Military Practice Match. Arranged to furnish practice to those desiring to compute for places upon the American Team to shoot against the British Volunteers in the International Military Match to be shot during the second week in September, 1882, though any person may enter and shoot without competing for a place upon the team.

Open to everybody. Distances (this day, first stage), 200, 500 and

on may enter and shoot without competing for a place upon the team.

Open to everybody. Distances (this day, first stage), 290, 590 and 509 yards, seven shots at each distance. Standing at 200, prone (i. e., lying "head toward the target") or sitting at 500 and 600 yards. Any military breech loading rifle. Cleaning of rifles not allowed, excepting between distances.

Members of the National Guard entering this match will not be required to appear in uniform. Entrance fee for each stage, upon each day shot, Simple of the short of the short of the entry of the short of the

medal.
Note.—It has been incorrectly stated that none but native-born citizens are eligible on the team; the terms of the match do not discriminate against adopted citizens, provided they were enrolled in the National Guard on or before September 1, 1881.
Wednesday, June 7.
Second competition, first stage, June International Military Practice Match. Conditions as on Saturday, 34.

Medites A. June 7.

Second competition, first stage, June International Military Practice Match. Conditions as on Saturday, 34.

First competition at 11 A. M. June Off-hand Match. Open to everybody. 20) yards. Seven shots each entry. Entries unlimited, but only the three highest (made on any or all days of the competitions) added together to count. Fifty cents each. Any ritle; military s, pulling 6 lbs., to receive four points on aggregate of three Competitions prizes to be awarded on last day of the competitions in order of merit, value 575.

Third competition, the Duryoa Skirmishers' Match.—Open to all comers. Rifle, any except repeaters. Distances, 500 to 200yds. Shots not to exceed 20. Competitors assemble at 500yds, in squads opposite their respective targets. At the command of the officer the competition, thats and loads. At the signal he together with the rest of the sumes any position, fires, and conditines loading and firing in his discretion until the signal "Forward," which will be sounded twenty seconds after the signal "Halt," when he again advances in quick time. When the competitors arrive at about 200yds, the hits on each target are signaled by the markers, after which "in retreat" is sounded, when they face about and return, firing as before (carrying helir rifles on the right shoulder). Five halts are made in advancing about a signal of the signal from a competitor's arrive at a state 500ys, think or light of the arriving at the 500ys, firing point the firing ceases, and the remaining hits on each target are signaled. Five points will be deducted from a competitor's score:

1. For each shot fred after the signal "Forward."

2. For each shot fred after the signal "Forward."

3. For each shot fred after the signal "Forward."

3. For each shot fred after the signal "Forward."

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3. For each shot fo

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

Second competition, June Off-hand Match.—Conditions as on Saturday, 10th.

Wednesday, June 14.

Second competition, June Off-hand Match.—Conditions as on Saturday, 10th.

Saturday, June 17.

Second competition, the Educational Match.—Conditions as on Saturday, 34.

Also, second stage of first competition, June International Military Practice Match.—80, 90 and 1,000yds. Any position. Other conditions as on Saturday, 38.

Wednesday, June 21.

Second stage of second competition, June International Military Practice Match.—Conditions as on Saturday, 17th.

Saturday, June 21.

Saturday, June 24.

Third competition, June Off-hand Match.—Conditions as on Saturday, 19th, and Wednesday, 19th.

Wednesday, 19th.

Wednesday, 19th.—On-hand Match.—Conditions as on Saturday, 10th, Wednesday, 19th, and Saturday, 29th.

Also, fourth competition, Duryen Stirmishers' Match, conditions as on Saturday, 10th.

The No Cleaning Match, to be shot June 10, 14, 17 and 24, and three in July, arranged with the view of determining the best methods for military match shooting without cleaning, 80, 90 and 1,000yds, any position and any rifle; seven shots and two sighting shots at each shell \$6 of the condition of the competition competition, when the entrance fee will be \$2; winners of one or more competition, when the entrance fee will be \$2; winners of one or more competition, when the entrance fee will be \$2; winners of one or more competition, when the entrance fee will be \$2; winners of one or more competition to be admitted to the final competition. Competitors shall submit to the executive officer, for examination, their ammunities whenever required, and shall furnish full information in any requested particular as to its preparation, etc. To the competition making the highest score in the linal competition, \$25; second and third prizes, \$15 each; fourth and fifth prizes, \$10 each.

SOME RECENT GALLERY SCORES.

SOME RECENT CALLERY SCORES.

TEASER target, with pistol, at 12yds, in possible 50; H. W. Wick-ham 42, Frank H. Lord 41½, A. Breman 41½, E. T. T. Marsh 63; B. Miller 30½, C. C. L. Dumbe 30½, S. Somes 30½, E. T. Marsh 107 31½, C. A. Tucker 23, Samuel Straton 28. Revolver, 32 cal., at 25yds; W. W. Wickham 20 in possible 35, E. T. T. Marsh 21 in possible 35, E. T. T. Marsh 21 in possible 35, E. T. T. Marsh 21 in possible 30, J. G. de Forest 24 in possible 25, A. Davis 373 in possible 30, J. G. de Forest 24 in possible 25, A. Salvini 23 in Dossible 30, J. G. de Forest 24 in possible 25, A. Salvini 23 in Dossible 30, J. G. de Forest 24 in possible 25, E. T. T. Marsh 21 in possible 30, J. G. de Forest 24 in possible 25, E. T. T. Marsh 21 in possible 30, J. G. de Forest 24 in possible 25, E. T. T. Marsh 21 in possible 25 in pos

THAT LAST BADGE SHOOT.

THAT LAST BADGE SHOUT.

SELING in your issue of May 18 the score of the South Abington by Sportsman's Club, and knowing that the details of the shoot would be of interest to the readers of Forest AND STREAM, I will endeavor to give as correct a report of the affair as possible under the circumstances. The contest was to come off precisely at 1.39 P. M., and promptly at 8 P. M. the first man, David H., put in an appearance, and was hailed with cheers from the vast crowd assembled, viz.; two men and a small boy. He was followed by a promiscuous crowd, bearing guns, ammunition, boxes, etc. After some delay in choosing judges, etc., the Holden trap was putout and the trouble begun.

viz.: two men and a small boy. He was followed by a promiscuous crowd, bearing guns, ammunition, boxes, etc. After some delay in choosing judges, etc., the Holden trap was put out and the trouble begun.

The first man called was Matt Lincoh, and as he took his place at the score, followed by his celebrated beagles Corkscrew and Gimlet, the score, followed by his celebrated beagles Corkscrew and Gimlet, and the score followed by his celebrated beagles Corkscrew and Gimlet, so the score of the sc

"NORTON'S BREECH-LOADING ARMS."

"NORTON'S BREECH-LOADING ARMS."

MESSIS. R. OSGOOD & CO., of Boston, have given a most sumptuous setting to the second edition of Chas. B. Norton on American Small Arms. The cuts are gems of the engraver's art, while paper, binding and presswork have been attended to with a lavishmess rather surprising if the work is intended to ravel on its merits. Since the publication of the first edition in 1572, it then being in the since the publication of the first edition in 1572, it then being in the since the publication of the first edition in 1572, it then being in the since the publication of the first edition in 1572, it then being in the since the publication of the first edition in 1572, it then being in the since the publication of the first edition in 1572, it then being in the since the publication of the first expectation of of the soundary of the first expectation of the first expectation of the soundary of the first expectation of the soundary of the first expectation of the soundary of the first expectation of the first expectation of the soundary of the soundary of the firs

PISTOL AMMUNITION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been very much interested lately in your articles anent pistol shouling. In common with many others, I enjoy it very much as a shouling. In common with many others, I enjoy it very much as a shouling. In common with many others, I enjoy it very much as a shouling. In common with many others, I enjoy it very much as a few principles of the unpleasant recoil attending the use of factory-loaded cartridges, and consequently the desirability of ammunition containgless powder. I use a Smith & Wesson, 38-calibre, self-cocker, and when properly loaded and handled it certainly is not excelled in accuracy.

The cartridges as sent out by the manufacturers contain at least two grains powder where there should be but one, or too much by one half. The shells being centre fire. I have been loading them myself the aim is much more pleasant and satisfactory. I have, however, had one serious difficulty to contend with; the moulds furnished by the firm as part of the reloading outfit, cast a built so large as to require considerable force to drive it through the loader, and hence upsetting it to such a degree that when loaded the cartridge will not chamber. Several of my acquaintances here have experienced the same difficulty. I forwarded an order to S. & W. for a supply of their swaged builets, and had they are nearly 1-10 inch less in diameter, and drop distinctly through the loader, and they up to force as would feeling sure as I do that others besides us here who use Smith & Wesson can tell the same story. It has been suggested that the object in thus making the moulds large is to compel us to buy the manufactured cartridges. I have corresponded with Messrs. S. & W., and singularly enough they very stubbornly maintained that the wind standard their moulds, only to receive others of the same callbre, which they cannot use.

Viralliaver, Mc., May 16, 1882.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Adjutant-General of the State has recognized the international match in the following circular. It is probable that a number of Pennsylvania ridemen will present themselves at the competition for places in August next:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA, ADDITANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 6.

The attention of the Guard is called to the International Rifle Match, to be shot at Creedmoor, Long Island range, during the coming United States and the volunteer forces of Great Britain.

A circular of the National Rifle Association of America, dated March 16, 1882, which has been generally published, fully describes the particulars and conditions of the match. Those, however, not amiliar with its terms will be furnished with the requisite information upon application to the Adjutant-General's office.

It is not in ended to organize any competitions in this State under official direction, but those from Penns Ivania who may be successful in securing places upon the American team will each be presented with a suitable trophy, to be selected by the State Military Board.

HENNY M. HOYT.

Governor and Commander Chief.

JAMES M. HOYT.

Governor and Commander Chief.

KNICKERBOCKER RIFLE CLUB.—New York, May 24, 1882.—Practice score shot Wednesday, May 24: Mr. Cehl 50, Mr. Judsta 50, Mr. Fenning 49, Mr. Callary 48, Col. Litchfield 47, Dr. Tool 45, Mr. Langdon 44, Mr. Hawthorne 41.

MASSACHUSETTS GUN CLUB.—The Malden Gun Club held a shoot at its range May 27, a goodly number of riflemen being present. In the glass-ball shoot, affects only, cigitaten yards rise, the folkins 18; T. C. Fielding, 18; J. Baffum, 12; A. G. Willtmore, 11; J. Afwood, 10; R. Treboir, 10. Following is the result of the clay pigeon subscription matches, seven birds, fitteen yards' rise; D. H. Moore, first, Noble and Fielding divided second money; Hopkins third. Second match, same conditions—Fielding and Atwood divided first money; Hopkins, Hanford and Moore second; Noble third. Third match—Fielding and Moore took first money; Sawyer and Howard second; Hopkins and Dean third.
Fourth match—W. H. Treboir took first money; Howard and Fielding divided second; C. I. Lewis took third, and J. S. Sawyer fourth.

Fourth match—W. H. Treboir took first money; Howard and Fielding divided second; C. I. Lewis took third, and J. S. Sawyer fourth.

Fithin match—Moore took first, Sawyer and Howard second, Fielding and Lewis third, and Noble fourth.

In the last match, at five glass balls, eighteen yards 'rise, Fielding and Moore divided first money; Noble, Atwood and Lewis second, and Sawyer third.

And Sawyer third.

In the last match, at five glass balls, eighteen yards' rise, Fielding and Moore divided first money; Noble, Atwood and Lewis second, and Sawyer third.

In the last money is the last of the second and Lewis second, and Sawyer third.

In the last of third is the last of the

GREEDMOOR, May 27.—The shooting to-day closed the first monthly competition under the conditions of the international match, and be low are given the best sources at each range of the leading marks men. It should be noted that of those named several, as Captains Day, Mallory and Miller, are officers of the United States Army, and of course not eligible for places on the team. The others named are all National Guardemen.

ili National Guardsme						
200 y d	ls, 500yds.	600vds.	800 vds.	900vds.	1000vds	. Tota
「J Dolan	1 28	27	27	26	22	161
R Atkinson2	5 81	27	28	23	20	154
A Day	9 26	24	24	15	81	149
L Price	3 26	28	25	14	25	1.10
McNeviu2	9 31	33	24	10	14	141
red Alder2	7 23	29	27	17	15	133
V T Underwood, Jr.2	3 33	21	23	18	17	185
C Mallery2	7 3)	27	16	10	20	130
T Miller	27	26	22	14	24	129
S Shepherd27	7 26	14	20	16	8	111
NEW YORK STATE	E SHOOT	June	12 has	been d	ecided :	inon e

NEW YORK STATE SHOOT.—June 12 has been decided upon as the day for the opening of the New York State shoot, which will last through the week. A very large supply of pigeons has been obtained, and special arrangements have been made to insure the pleasure of attending delegates and the success of the tournament. The Niagara Falls Cith, under whose management the shoot is held this year, have, we understand, secured special railroad, hotel and hele fares for members of the association. A very large attendance is Mr. Wm. Pool, Niagara Falls.

	hack fares for members of the association. A very large attendance
	of combatants and spectators is anticipated. The secretary's address
	is Mr. Wm. Pool, Niagara Falls.
	BOSTON, May 27,-A fair attendance of riflemen was present at
	Walnut Hill to-day, and although the weather conditions were not as
	favorable as could be desired some good scores were made. The shoot-
	ing opened with the following result:
	Decimal Target—Rest. I B Thomas
	I B Thomas
	F J Rabbeth
	G W Whiteomb
	C B Frost
	S B Carter. 8 8 9 8 9 10 7 9 10 8 8 8 CS Stanley. 9 10 8 9 8 10 9 8 6 9 86
	John F Faulk 7 10 8 5 10 10 8 10 10 7—85
ì	W S Johnson
i	C B Hood 6 9 9 8 9 10 9 8 9 6-83
	B O Moses
	W.Fisher
	Creedmoor Match.
	F J Rabbeth 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—48
i	JB Fellows 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5-47
ı	R Davis 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 44
ı	S B Carter 4 5 5 5 4 8 5 4 5 4—14
ı	E Burleigh 5 4 4 5 4 3 4 5 4 4 4 4 1 H Withington 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5
ı	
	C S Stanley
	B O Moses
ı	WS Johnson 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 2-40
ı	Subscription Match.
	O M Jewell
۱	T Mormill

O M Jewell. 10 8 7 9 5 9 7 8 J Merrill 9 7 10 8 8 6 9 10 0 C B Hood. 9 10 7 6 5 10 5 10 5 C B Hood. Sharpshooters' Match. J M Foye. 9 9 5 5 10 9 10 10 J B Fellows. 9 9 10 10 8 7 9 10 M Jones. 6 7 9 8 10 4 7 6 S B Carter. 7 8 5 10 8 7 7 8

S B Carter. 7 8 5 10 8 7 7 8 5 8—23
BRINTON, N. J.—On May 18 the Brooklyn Amatour Club held their third competition—"Champions' Match," 200 yards offband. The wholl hew in perfect gale from 2 o'clock, and the air was child between the control of
target—lst, H. W. Coults.
LYNN CENTRAL SHOOTING CLUB, Lynn, Mass.
Match No. 9.—The scores made in the above match we
E W Webster.
H W George.
1 0 1 1
J F Randall 1 0 1 0 1
F A Johnson 1 1 1 0 0 1
H K Tourney Country Countr

Answers to Correspondents.

C, G. L.—"Highholds" are protected by law in New York State C. R., Pailadelphia,—Please inform me if mackerel have Ans. No.

A. B., Boston, Mass.—Would advise you to procure a St. Bernard. We know of no pupples for sale.

JERISEY CITY.—What is the date of the open season for black bass in New Jersey? Ans. The 1st of June.

R. K., New York.—What kind of fishing is there in Schroon Lake? P. V. S., New York.—We should advise you to go to the agents of the first gun mentioned, and examine the styles and prices.

the first gun mentioned, and examine the styles and prices.

J. C., Jr., Denver, Col.—For English blue-rock pigeons for breeding purposes apply to Chas. Reiche & Bro., Chatham street, New York.

F. G. B., Hoboken, N. J.—Cun you inform me if there is any brook trout fishing on Staten Island open to the public? Ans. There is none.

one.

O. C., Riverside, Cal.—1. The rifles are generally considered safe.

For pictures of hunting and fishing send to Currier & Ives, Nassautreet, New York.

O. C., Riverside, Cal.—1. The rifles are generally consucred same. 2. For pictures of hunting and fishing send to Currier & Ives, Nassau street, New York.

F. W. H.—See article on "Cheap Trip to Adirondacks," in our last Issue. Consult, also, "Wallace's Guide Book," which we can send you. Price, fifty cents.

C. H. L., Newport, N. Y.—1. We can supply Manton's "Taxiderus Without a Teacher," price 50 cents. 2. The scientific name of the highhold is Colaptes awards.

highhold is Colaptes awatus.
Q., Opelika, Ala.—The guns are bored both full, and modified choice.
You can get what you want, we presume, by giving instructions to
the dealer from whom you purchase.
G. L. B., Middleboro, Mass.—Can you inform me who owns the red
Irish setter bitch Kath, who won second prize at Pitisburg in 1879? I
wish her pedigree. Will some one send us the information?

F. P.—The member of your gun club who reached the grounds after the match had been decided had no claim to compete for the prize. It should have been awarded to the man who won the shoot-off.

G. L., Phelps, N. Y.—There is being sold upon our streets black bass. What could we do about it? Ans. You can complain and prosecute, the same as in case of any other offense against the laws of New York.

prosecute, the same as in case of any other offense against the laws of New York.

A. H. S., Catawissa, Pa.—What are the proper dimensions for kennel for a melium-sized setter? Ans. The larger and more roomy the better. If you are seant of room, three by three and one-half feet and thirty inches high will do very well.

G. M. C., St. Genevieve, Mo.—We do not know that the land has been explored. Would advise you to write to the Florida Commissioners of Agriculture, at Jacksonville. Althorp's map of Florida is a good one Sold by Drew, stationer, in Jacksonville.

A. B. D., New York.—Good sheep-rai-ing sections are in Nebraska, Southern Kansass and Missouri. For books on the subject write to the National Wool Growers' Association, Boston, Mass. The Nebraska Farmer, published-at Lincoln, Neb., has a department devoted to sheep rai-ing.

*GLINDALE, Mass.—It is not against the law to work your dogs on young woodcock, not shooting at nor attempting to kill the game. But we should not advise you to do it. It is not good for the dog, because the secret of the young brid sidferent from what it will be when they are mature.—Please inform me whether the rock-fish.

young woodcock, not shooting at hor attempting to kill the game, but we should not advise you to do it. It is not good for the dog, because the secut of the young bird is different from what it will be wheat the secut of the young bird is different from what it will be wheat the secut of the young bird is different from what it will be wheat the secution of the young bird is different from what it will be a security of the security of the secution of the young and the probability of the plantage and the plantag

Vennon's June Bulletin.—Mr. Vennor offers the public a special "Builetia" for June, in which he attempts a forecast of the general characters of the seasons for the next nineteen months. Singularly councy, his "long-range" predictions have in the past been remarkably councy, his "long-range" predictions have in the past been remarkably winter and autumn of 1833. Besides this "naneteen month" prediction, details are given for June and August weather, and the summer generally. An interesting chart of the comparative temperatures of a number of stations between Fort Garry, Man., and St. John, N. B., is given in black and white, and some singular facts are mentioned respecting "weather relationships," which Mr. Vennor claims to have discovered. Another cut represents the techerg inhabited by polar feet of the properties of the properties of the polar council sea, and the section for the properties issue. St. will be sent directly to all applicants for ten cents, and subscribers for the rest of the year for infer cents. Address, simply, Henry G. Vennor, Montreal, Canada. No more papers can be sent for a stamp.—Adv.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

MESSES. WRIGHT & DITSON, the well-known manufacturers a dealers in fishing tackle, camping outlits, etc., have a fine illustra-catalogue, giving a full discription of their goods, which they will pleased to mail on application. See their advertisement.

pleased to mail on application. See their adversisement.

Texts.—Mr. S. Henmenway, who has occupied the sail loft over the
Wall Street Ferry-house for more than a quarter of a century, has
well street Ferry-house for more than a quarter of a century, has
No. 60 South street, city.

No. 60 South street, city. Where he is prepare and is now located at
No. 60 South street, city. Where he is prepare and is now located at
No. 60 South street, city.

Messus J. 8. 6. W. Tolkey, of Birmingham, have recently opened a
branen establishment in London for the convenience of their customers. The address of the firm in London is No. 1 Conduit street, Regent stroot. W., some five minutes walk from the Regent Circus, and
very convenient to the Motel Laugham, which is a favorite hotel for
Americans in London. Sportsmen from this country visiting London should not fail to call at the folloy establishment to inspect the
fine display of these most excellent arms.

FLUSH DECK.—Mr. McCormick's new deep draft, flushdeck keel yacht, to be kaunched in Boston, is of the following dimensions: 80ft, long on deck, 33ft, on the line, 13ft. sin, beam, 7ft. Sin, draught. The timbers are whate oak, sided din., moulded 35fth, at the top, 25fm, at the botom, and spaced 10in. She has an iron shoe, weighing 6 tons, with iron floors to hold the same. The cabin has 5ft, 11kn, under the carlines, The mast 184ft, long, bowsprit outboard 15ft. 6in., boom 34ft, gar 27ft, holst 34ft, topmast 24ft.

Wachting and Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

, Pennant Matches, , Opening Cruise. C., Spring Matches. , Opening Match. C., Annual Matches. Opening Day.
C., Annual Man., adies' Day.
Sester Regatta. -Atlantic Y, C., Annual Matches.
-Quaker City Y. C., Chester Regatta,
-Atlantic Y. C., Annual Matches.
-Atlantic Y. C., Annual Matches.
-New York Y. C., Annual Matches.
-Borchester Y. C., Annual Matches.
-Boston Y. C., Drion Race, Dorchester Bay.
-Seawanhaka Y. C., Corinthian Races.
-Seawanhaka Y. C., Corinthian Races.
-Seawanhaka Y. C., Chub Match.
-Quaker City Y. C., Harbou Cruise.
-Merrimack Y. C., Chub Match.
-Quaker City Y. C., Harbou Cruise.
-Holl Y. C., Spring Matches.
-Seawanhaka Y. C., Spring Matches.
-Quincy Y. C., Second Club Match.
-Hull Y. C., Squadron Review.
-East River Y. C., Annual Matches.
-Southern Y. C., Annual Matches.
-New Jersey Y. C. Annual Matches.
-Hull Y. C., Challenge Fennant.
-Quaker City Y. C., Corinthian Cruise C. Aunual Matches, allenge Fennant.
7. C., Corinthian Cruise to Wilmington,
C., Annual Ornise.
C., Annual Match.
Annual Matches,
C., Annual Matches,
C., Annual Matches,
C., Annual Matches,
C., Open Races.
C., First Championship Match, Nahant.
C., First Championship Match,
C., Club Match.
Annual Matches,
Third Club Match.
Annual Matches,
C., Club Match.
C., C., Annual Cruise.

July 16-July 18-July 21-July 22-July 22-July 23-July 23-July 23-July 25-

—Atlantic —Quaker —Beverly —Hull Y. , Annual Cruise Second Champio

., Second Championship. Annual Sweepstakes. and Club Matches. C., Club Match. Open Regatta, Marblehead. a Races. open Regatta, mar Races. Courth Club Match Inter-State Regat

, Inter-State Regatta.
U. Chargionship Match.
C. Clarifonship Match.
C. Chargionship Match.
Third Campionship Match.
Third Campionship Match, Marblehead.
G. Fall Matches.

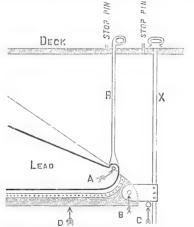
Aug.
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Seph. 2-Beve.
Seph. 2-Hull Y. C.,
Sept. 4-Quincy Y. C.,
Sept. 4-Quincy Y. C.,
Sept. 10-Quaker City Y. (
Sept. 2-Quaker City Y. (
Sept. 2-Quaker City Y. (
Sept. 3-Quaker City Y. (
Sept. 3-Qu G., Fall Matches.
b Championship Sail-off,
Fifth Club Match.
C., Open to All Match.
C., Harbor Cruise.
C., Harbor Cruise.
C., Cosing Cruise.

CENTERBOARDS FOR CANOES.

CENTERBOARDS FOR CANCEL.

Battis a first-class centerboard shown in your issue of May 4. In looking, and the class centerboard shown in your issue of May 4. In looking, and the construction, would the lifting-rod 0 J not straighten out when lead is being lifted out? V H looks as if it would stand better, being set at a better angle.

Would charcoal-iron rivets not have done as well as copper ones, and so have saved Mr. R. T. mental anxiety as to galvanic action? One little point looks as if it wanted explanation: When the board is lowered, what position does the part F P take? P looks as if it were fixed so as to allow point F to fall aft. Should F P not be hinged just at letter R, or, to explain better what I mean, should it not be constructed as sketch herewith inclosed? What does Mr. Tyson mr. When.



Hingepin to allow lead to come out in line vertical with rod R. Pin on which centerboard hinges.

Pin through keel supporting board.
Rod to lift board up through sl.t in deck

PEARLS.

PEARLS.

WHILE canoes representing a compromise between sailing and paddling have received much attention throughout the country, it has been left to New York to incroduce the heavy dragoons in the way of lead laden canoes adopted mainly for sailing and for regular windward work. With the great experience of our English cousins to draw upon, it was natural as well as sensible that the Pearl of Mr. and the sail of the sail

tiller for hand steering besides the usual foot gear. According to the new rules of the American Canoe Association now proposed for adoption, the Pearls would fall under Class 4, as "paddieanle sailing canoes." Length not over 18ft. with a maximum of xim. beam for that length. The beam may be increased 136in, for every 100 to length less than 28ft., showing that the A. C. A. is alive to the importance of size in classifying boats, regardless of hadr length. This beam along the size in classifying boats, regardless of shell length to be initially a much less intelligent comprehension of the subject of ineasurement. Depth, underside of deck to misde of garboard at forward end of wol not to exceed 16in. Keel, outside, limited to 2in. depth. Centerboards limited in size to 18in. drop pelow keel and in weight to 60bs. There is, however, no limit to total weight or ballast in class 4. As may be supposed, balancing beam against length will be productive of highly interesting and valuable experiments. In the subject of the control of

THE SWEEP OF REFORM.

That the bouleversement in faith from light drafts to deep and modgathered from with outside ballast is sweeping all before it may be gathered from the following quotations from a recent issue of the Herdd. The opinions therein given accord so closely with all forest AND STREAM has been seeking to impress upon the public mind, that we derive much consolation and pleasure to note the growing prevalence of the ideas and principles set forth in these columns. The Herdd says:

"Of the new ideas that have gained a recent

As Serman has been seeking to impress upon the public mind, that we derive much consolation and pleasure to note the growing prevalence of the ideas and principles sot forth in these columns. The Herald say:

"Of the new ideas that have gained a permanent foothold and been extensively put to practical use is the use of lead. A few years ago yachtsmen would have laughed at such ballast, but ridicule has been supplanted by words of commendation, and those who most strenu."

Many yachtsmen have taken out their iron ballast and put lead in place of it, while outside lead has been and is being put on large and small boats. And the new departure in outside ballast will work a revolution in the matter of models, as it will soon be ascertained that less beam must be needed to carry the same amount of sail. Accepting this, another step will be taken and the aid of the designer invoked, as the lead must be properly placed or the yacht will fail to prove the properly bear of the yacht will fail to go soon the same that the properly placed or the yacht will fail to go soon the same that the properly placed or the yacht will fail to go soon the same that the properly placed or the yacht will fail to go soon the same time to the yacht will fail to go soon the same time to go soon be sacertained that less beam must be needed to carry the same amount of sail. Accepting this, another step will be taken and the aid of the designer invoked, as the lead must be properly placed or the yacht will fail to go soon the same time and the sail of the designer invoked, as the lead must be properly placed or the yacht will fail to go soon the sail to sail to sail the sail to the place. The first large yacht in this yichinty to take out her iron ballast and substitute lead was the schooner yacht as on the sail yacht will be taken to sail lead inside and utside, but in her case it was put on last season. The schooner yacht appearance will be looked forward to will much a since and plan. This, it is toped, will increase her speed and make her

"OLSEN'S."

"OLSEN'S."

So now we at last have our "Hunt" and our "Lloyd's Register" com bined in one very acceptable publication. We refer the reader to an advertisement of Neils Olsen's "New American Yacht List for 1882."

a book that we may housely take pride in, that has real merit, read book that we may housely take pride in, that has real merit, reads that the state of the

SAILING REGULATIONS OF THE AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

R ULE 1.—Canoes to compete in the races of this associaton must come within the limits of one of the following classes, and must be sharp at both ends, with no counter, stern or transom, and must be capable of being efficiently paddled by one man.

Class I.—Paddling canoes:

Length not over 18t., beam not under \$\frac{2}{2}\text{lin}\$.

Birgle. \(\begin{align*} \begin{align*} A. \\ \begin{align*} \beg

(B. Birch bark and similar canoes, no limit.

Class 2.—Saliable—Paddling canoes;

Singlo.

Singlo.

Decked canoes. Length not over 15ft., beam not over 25in., keel as in Class 3.

B. Peterboro canoes (Note 2). Length not over 16ft., beam not less than 27in.

Double. Peterboro, not over 16ft. by 30in.

Class 3.—Saliing and paddling canoes:

Canoes in this class shall not exceed 18ft. in length, with a limit of seam for that length of 27 in., which beam may be increased in the proportion of 15fh. to every foot of length decreased. The greatest lepth at fore end of well, from under side of deck amidships to inner the control of the seam of the control of the co

ph.
Tr. 1.—Measurements. The length shall be taken between perliculars at fore side of stem and after side of stempost at deck,
bean at the widest part, not including heading.
Trig 2.—"Peterboro" canoes. This title includes the Canadian
sea built in the vicinity of Peterboro, Rice Lake, Herald, English,

canoes built in the vicinity of Peterboro, Rice Lake, Herald, English, Stephenson, etc.

Nore 3.—No limit has been fixed for double canoes in classes 3 and 4, but they, as well as larger canoes, will be classed as soon as they are present in sufficient numbers to make additional races.

In the present in sufficient numbers to make additional races. The control of the present in sufficient of the present of the fixed by the regard committed to a class on a time allowance to be fixed by the regard committed experience of the present, extra races may be added. (This rule is intended to give the regard committed effection in regard to boats not conforming exactly to the rules.)

Relie 2.—None but members of the American Canoe Association shall be permitted to enter its races; and no canoe shall enter that is not conformed to the association shall compute in any race or claim any prize while such arreers remain unpaid.

Relie 3.—All entries must be in writing on the blanks provided, and must be handed to the regard committee within such time as they direct.

direct.

RULM 4.—Every canoe entering, except for an upset race, shall carry a private signad, 10x15 inches, on a staff forward when paddling and at the peak of the mainsail when sailing; and no other lag shall be carried during a race.

RULE 5.—Plags of three patterns shall be given for first, second, and third prizes in these races, and no other prizes shall be given to the disording of the registration of the registration. No prize of money shall be given for first, second, at the discretion of the registra committee. No prize of money shall be given for the prize of the discretion of the registra committee. No prize of money shall be given for the prize of
at the discretion of the regatta committee. No prize of money shall be raced for.

Rule 6.—The mode of turning stakeboats, and all directions for each race, shall be posted by the regatta committee on a bulletin board one hour before the race is called; and, any competitor not knowing the course, or mistaking it, or not following those rules, does so at his own risk. Stakeboats and bnoys will be let on the port land, when not stated distinctly to the contrary.

Rule 7.—No pilotage or direction from any boat or from the shore multified. (See note.)

Rule 8.—Any cance fouling another shall be ruled out. It shall be considered a foul if, after the race has commenced, any competitor by his cance, paddle, or person, shall come in contact with the cance, paddle, or person, shall come in contact with the cance, the properties of the present of any other competitor, unless in the opinion of the judge such contact is so slight as not to influence the race. In order to claim the race. Every cance must stand by its own accidents.

order to claim the race. Every cance must stand by its own accidents.

RULE 9.—Should the owner of any cance duly entered for a race consider that he has fair ground for complaint against another cance, he must give notice of same before leaving his boat on the finish of the race to the judge, and must present the same in writing to the regatta committee within one hour of his arrival at the finish, if appealed from the decision of the judge.

The sum of one doller shall be deposited with each protest, to be forfeited to the association should the protest not be sustained. The regatta committee shall, after hearing such wridence as they may deem the stand by the shall be final; but if not unanimous, an appeal may be made to the executive committee, whose decision shall be final; No member of either committees shall take part in the decision of any question in which he is interested. In all cases where a protest is lodged on grounds of foul salling or paddling, evidences of actual contact shall be necessary to substantiate the protest. The regatta committee shall, without protest, disqualify any cance which, to their knowledge, has committeed a breach of the rules.

PADDLING RACES.

RULE 10.—Paddling races shall be started by the starter asking, "Are you ready?" On receiving no answer, he shall say, "Go." If he considers the start unfair, he may recall the boats, and any cance refusing to start again shall be distanced.

RULE 11.—A cance's own water is the straight course from the station assigned it at starting. Any cance leaving its own water shall do so at its peril at starting. Any cance leaving its own water shall do so at its peril at starting and the starting of the latter, which then becomes its own water, and it shall only leave it at its peril.

nen becomes its own water, and it shall only leave it at its per il.

SALLING BACES.

RULE 12.—The paddle shall not be used in sailing races, except for cering when no rudder is used, or when the rudder is disabled, for each strokes to beward in tacking, or for shoving off when aground, foul of anything, or in extreme danger, as from a passing steamer from a squall.

onch strokes to leeward in tacking, or for shoving off when aground, told of anything, or in extreme danger, as from a passing steamer of from a squall.

Rube 13.—Five minutes before the start a signal shall be given, and Rube 13.—Five minutes before the start a signal shall be given, and Rube 13.—Five minutes before the start a signal shall be given to shart kny cannoe which crosses to the course side of the starting line prior of the second signal must return above the line and recross it, keeping out of the way of all competing cances, using the paddle if necessary; but after the second signal the start shall be considered as made, and all cances on either side of the line shall be amenable to be sailing rule any position for starting, and prior to the second Cances may take any position for starting, and prior to the second cowell. Should circumstances require it, the regatla committee may vary the manner of starting.

RULE 14.—All shiftable ballists except centerboards shall be carried within the canoe, and no fixed ballast shall be carried below the keel shad. Bellast may be shifted, but no ballast shall be taken in or known out during a race.

In the shall have been considered to be a shall be taken in or known out during a race.

In the shall have been considered to be a shall be taken in or known out during a race.

In the shall be a shall be a shall be carried below the keel control of the shall be taken in or known out during a race.

In the shall be a shall be a shall be carried below the keel considered to the other of another, unless so much be course, if two canoes are not clear of each other when the leading canoe is close to and actually rounding the mark, the outside anone must give the other room to pass clear of it, whether is be the eor weather cance which is in danger of fouling the mark.

No canoe shall be considered clear of another, unless so much shead as to give free choice to the other on which slide she will pass, also the considered clear of another, unless so much shead as to give

An overtaking canoe shall not, however, be justified in attempting to establish an overlap, and thus force a passage between the leading canoe and the mark after the latter has altered her helm for rounding.

RTLE G-Canoes closechauled on the port lack shall gire way to those on the starboard tack. In the event of a collision being imministed in the starboard tack in the event of a collision being imministed the content of the port lack shall limber on the port tack shall never bear away. A canoe on the port tack compelling a canoe on the port tack compelling a canoe on the starboard tack shall limber of go about, but shall never bear away. A canoe on the port tack compelling a canoe on the starboard tack thus to give way, forfeits all claim to the prize.

RULLIT-Canoes going free shall always give way to those close-hauled on either tack.

RULLIS-Canoes going free shall always give way to those close-hauled on either tack.

RULLIS-When canoes closekauled are approaching a shore, him would be in danger of fouling the obstruction, the canoe to windward shall, on being requested, go about, and the canoe requesting her to would be in danger of fouling the obstruction, the canoe to windward shall, on being requested, go about, and the canoe requesting her to the canoe to the windward of her, and by so close to cach other windward of her, and by standing on would be in danger of running argound or of fouling the obstruction, then the canoe that is to leeward shall, on being requested, at once bear away until sufficient comis allowed to the weathermost canoe to clear the obstruction.

RULE 23.—A canoe may linf as she pleases to prevent another comise to prevent the other passing to leeward; the leestle to be come to prevent the other passing to leeward; the leestle to be come to the canoe to the canoe that it is a stached to or weighed on board the canoe during the regard to the association signal. Lutgs and gaffrigged sais are the only once which have an available masthead, but every right has dead of the regard to

SEAWANIIAKA CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.—Entries for the twelfth Corinthian race must be filed with the Secretary, Mr. M. Roosevett Schuyler, No. 5 Cortlands treet by 3 P. M. on June 15, and must be accompanied by the measurement of the yacht entered, according to Seawanniaka rules, certified to by the measurer of the club from which she enters, or by her owner, together with a list of the proposed crew, their several occupations and addresses. The

courses to be sailed are as follows: For schooners and first and second class sloops, from an imaginary line between the club steamer and Fort Walsworth to and around buoy No. 10 on the Southwest Spit, on the port hand, thence to and around sandy Hook Lightship, on the standard and hand and the same course to buoy No. 15 the same course to buoy No. 18 the same starting line to Bank and outside of buoy No. 55 to the point of Sandy Hook, going and returning. For third-class sloops, from the same starting line to and around buoy No. 10 on the Spit, on the port hand, thence to and around the Scotland Lightship, on the starboard hand, and return over the same course to buoy No. 15, keeping to the eastward of the West Bank buoys and buoy No. 15, as before mentioned. For fourth-class sloops, from the same starting line to and around buoy No. 10, on the Spit, thence to and around buoy No. 54, as before mentioned. For fourth-class sloops, from the same starting line to and around buoy No. 10, on the Spit, thence to and around buoy No. 54, and back over the same course, The finish of all the yachis will be made across an languary line between the club steamer, a station boat and buoy No. 18.

naginary line between the club steamer, a station boat and broy io. 16.

THE FISHING FLEET.—An interesting discussion has been carried in in the Cape Ann Atheritisar concerning the necessity of giving turnishing smacks more depth and less beam. The gengral sentiment seems to be that a little of the reform movement which is latitudent of the reformal reformal to the dangers and number of vessels employed, and that the introduction of a model and reform towards reinlicing the fearfully long list of missing, and the many alterests homes in Gloncester. We have in this journal published in towards reinlicing the fearfully long list of missing, and the many alterests homes in Gloncester. We have in this journal published estimated in the result of the results of the resul

neir introduction into our waters.

OSHKOSH VACHT CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Oshkosh acht Club for election of officers resulted as follows: Commodore, establishment of the Oshkosh acht Club for election of officers resulted as follows: Commodore, establishment of the Oshkosh acht Club for a lively season is pulse fattering. A fleshing step of the outbook for a lively season is quite flattering. A fleshing step of the outbook for a lively season is quite flattering. A fleshing step of the outbook for a lively season is quite flattering. A fleshing step of the outbook for a lively season is quite flattering. A fleshing step of the outbook for a lively season is quite flattering. A fleshing step of the outbook for a lively season, and is now one of the fixtures for this season. The mooring grounds if the O. Y. C. for the past sten days have presented a lively seen, he various craft that will be put into commission this week are arried Morgan, Niobe, Beatriec, Sapho, Bease, Otto, Vinaroy and respect. The yachting season opens rather late. A cold north-cite of fifteen to twenty days' duration has not tendency to excite uch cuthusiasm for sailing in open boats.—C. C. M.

nuch cuthusiasm for sailing in open boats.—C. C. M.

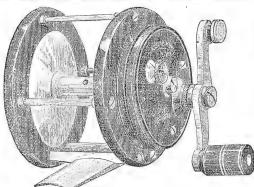
EASTERN YACHT CLUB.—The annual spring regatta will be sailed
une 2i. The classes for first and second class schooners and first
lass sloops are open to yachts of the New York, Atlantic, Seawanlass, New Bettlord, Boston, Durchester and Fortland yacht clubs.
And the state of the class of the class of the class of the class schooners and containing the clubs.
It is to the racing. The annual cruise will be to find dark mannual cruises to the racing. The annual cruise will be to find the clubs of the class schooners over 70th, water line. Second class schooners—
rest prize, 816; second prize, 875. 2 class schooners—inst prize, 196; second prize, 80. 1st class sloops—first prize, 810; second prize, 80. 1st class sloops—first prize, 810; second prize, 80. 1st class sloops—first prize, 910; second prize, 910; se

lace. Boston, as early as possible.

DIAMOND CANOE.—We have received from F. Joiner, Glens Falls, photo of the Diamond canoe, of which he makes a specialty. A photo of the Diamond canoe, of which he makes a specialty. A photo of the Diamond canoe, of which he makes a specialty. A specialty of the photo
escription and sectional lines, for fifty cents, CAPSIZED, Dr. Mcritt's gorgeous sharpie, recently launched upon alke Mcritt, Oakland, Cal., and of which great things were exsected, capsized upon her frial stall in spite of an ironterboard. The San Francisco Call intimates the disaster was due of ward of sufficient ballast, as none of the cast lead had been stored its a question whether that would have provented the accident. A realleman of Chiego, who has been experimenting with sharpies at falled maner, writes that his boat capsizes upon very slight provocation, all-hough ballasted all she can take to advantage, and that he will try

though ballasted all she can take to advantage, and that he will try an iron board as a cure.

VACHTING CAPS.—Now that gold lace is being abolished among yachtsmen, and simple saltor's tors are taking the place of uniforms with the exception of ceps, the latter, therefore, become even more important as insignia of the membership than heretfore. Warnock & Co. as prepared to be the consequent demand with eaps of regulations of the consequent of the consequent demand with eaps of regulations of the consequent of the consequent consequence of the consequence of th



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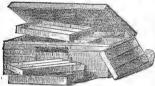
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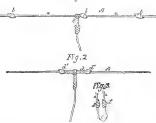
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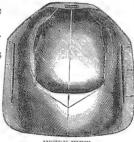
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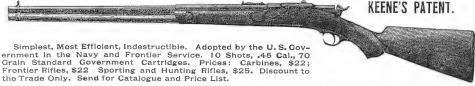
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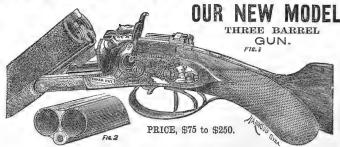
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FLY OR WORM?

A NGLERS are seriously divided on the question of taking a trout with bait or with the fly. Ever since the lamented Dr. Bethune wrote his famous footnote to his edition of Izaak Walton, at a line where Walton gives directions how to put on a worm, and requested the reader to look elsewhere for directions, saying, "our hands have long been washed of the nasty things," there have been differ-ences in the camp as to the true methods of a "true" angler. It is a fact that we have two rival sects who are inimical, and who theorize in widely different manners, and a class who do not theorize at all.

'The devoted worm fisher affects to sneer at the ritual of his brother of the fly, and is often heard to declare that he can take more trout on a worm, and have more fun in doing so, than half a dozen fly fishers can obtain of either in the Those who belong to this school hold up Walton as an example, and maintain that as he was the great father of angling, it is the duty of all the brethren to follow his precepts and hold to the faith as delivered by him and the Dame Juliana Berners.

The ultra fly-fishers, who may be called the Ritualists, insist that Bethune was right, and that there was no scientific angling in the time of Walton, whom they revere as a good enough saint for his day, and declare that the object of ang-ling is not the taking of the most trout, although they will not allow that the Wormists can take more; but they claim that the fly is the only legitimate mode of capturing the fish. They profess the deepest reverence for Cotton and Bethune, and declare that whosoever fisheth for a trout with a worm is grossly perverting the ends of angling, lowering the dignity of the profession and pandering to the baser instincts of the fish. The saints of the Ritualists' calendar are those who have fasted in camp when trout were plenty but were in no mood to rise, and who would have stayed there and died of starvation sooner than descend to the use of bait to entice a trout to their frying-pan. The worm, the minnow and the gang of hooks are all equally abhorred of the Ritualist, and he looks upon those who make use of them as heretics.

The Ritualist regards Cotton as the founder of scientific angling, and he rejects with his whole soul the theory that the Worm-fisher is in any sense a scientific angler. He be-lieves that he can take more trout with the fly than the Wormist can take with his gross bait, because he can fish

double hooks or gangs he is also consistent, for he denies that the truths of fly fishing are subject to development, or that such practices are a whit above the ethics of the poacher. He is willing to accept the reel on top or on the lower side of the rod, the ash, lancewood, hornbeam, bethabara or the split-bamboo rod; the reel in all its varieties, with or without the click or drag, but all things claimed to be new in the matter of double hooks are regarded as false doctrine. He strenuously claims that a delicate leader with not more than three flies, dressed upon single hooks, is essential to every true believer, but that a float, sinker, or a bait should not be tolerated. If he appears to be a trifle bigoted, to the noncomformists, or to be mistaken on some points, they cannot question his devotion.

Then there is the Broad school of anglers-a class whom the Ritualist avers to be mere rationalists. The Broad angler totally rejects the doctrine that science is the sole end of angling, and stoutly maintains that so long as a man uses a rod and reel it does not matter what he lures the trout with. He prefers the fly to the worm, but charges the Ritualist with idolizing the fly and bowing down to worship it. He denies the infallibility of Cotton and of Bethune, and openly says that these teachers are to be followed as long as the trout prefer the fly to the worm, and no longer. He shamelessly buts on a worm when the trout cease rising, and confesses that he regards it as a concession to the baser appetite of the fish, and openly mocks at the Ritualist who would leave the stream when the trout are not in the humor for the fly. The Broad angler, in turn, pities the fisher who never uses the fly as one who knows nothing of the true principles of the art, and he refuses to fraternize with him.

Widely as these schools differ, the followers of each claim to be the only "true" anglers, but agree in classing the purely Worm-fishers as heretics for whom there is little hope unless they become converted. Sinfulness such as theirs requires a long probation before they can be received into the ranks of either sect, for some of these bold, bad men scorn the fly, and with a cord on the end of a sapling, which has no place for a reel and is devoid of rings, are in the habit of "yanking" a trout from under a root and swinging him high in air in the presence of one of the sectarians.

It is a matter for rejoicing to know that the fishery statistics will show that the heretics are decreasing in numbers, and the Ritualists are increasing, while the Broad men are standing still. The Superintendent of the Census accounts for it in this way: The influence of Forest and Stream is constantly causing the number of the Broad men to be diminished, and is adding them to the Ritualists; while the gaps in the ranks of the former are filled as fast as they occur from the lower grade, or heretics, who are taking a step higher when they accept the fly as an occasional lure, instead of confining the trout to the Dict of Worms.

"THIS DIFFICULT MISTERY."

THE coptious critic may affirm that the rhymes of "the Honorable and Ingenious Robert Coote, Esq.," are not poetry, but doggerel. All such unfavorable comment, however just it may be, should be checked by our author's modest deprecation that "the utmost of my ambition in publishing this little room was only to oblige and instruct my fellow sportsmen; and to communicate to them the knowledge I have acquired and treasured up in this difficult mistery." That surely was no mean nor unworthy intent; and some of the commendatory letters written to the rhymster, and printed by him, as an apology for the publication of his verses, would seem to indicate that in return for his "wrestling with the muse" he had received "the thanks and admiration of all those gentlemen who are fond of that entertaining diversion."

"The Compleat Marksman" is a very old book-just how old we have not been able to determine. The publisher neglected to put a date on the title page, and the author was equally careless in writing his preface. But the antiquated type and style of the work, with the obsolete terms and the references to the antiquated sporting implements, all afford ample evidence of the great age of the book. The copy from which we have made the transcript on another page has been through many vicissitudes. Its carefully repaired pages give evidence that it has been an object of the book collector's loving care; and other marks not less positively indicate that it has descended in the scale of fortune even to the sidewalk old-book stand. For the loan of the book we are indebted to Mr. W. P. Stephens, of West New Brighton, Staten Island.

Although written probably a century ago, "The Compleat more water in the same time. In regard to flies tied on Marksman' is wonderfully fresh and timely even now. It is to call on him early.

only another illustration of the old saw that there is nothing new under the sun. Sporting appliances have changed, new and more perfect field equipments have been provided, but human nature does not change, and the sportsman of to-day is the sportsman of a hundred years ago. Take, for example, the long-waged and never-ending war of words about wing shooting and treeing grouse. It is rather curious to learn that the sentiments of the anti-treers were so long ago expressed in the rhymes of this old book. And there is the man who, with fatal blockheadedness, persists in dragging his gun after him muzzle foremost; he lived and died in Coote's time, too; and so did the unfortunate fellow who blows down the muzzle to learn if it's loaded—and finds out that it is. The persistency of these types is suggestive, and it is somewhat comforting to know, as this old book tells us, that the prevalence of the didn't-know-it-was-loaded idiocy to-day need not be taken as an indication that the race is degenerating, for there were just such hapless victims of folly in "the good old times."

BLUEFISHING.

ONE of the principal amusements of the salt water angler is the pursuit and capture of the bluefish, or taylor, as it is called on the Southern coast, and when the fish is taken on proper tackle it is sport of a high order. avage character of these fish renders them perfectly fearless, and if they are at all plenty they seldom hesitate to bite freely. The coming of the bluefish is watched for by fishermen and anglers of all kinds and degrees. Their plentiful numbers and ready sale makes them an object of interest to the market fisherman, and the ease of their capture causes them to be awaited by every small boy who can sail a boat.

They are mainly taken by trolling a line astern of a catrigged boat sailing from four to six knots an hour, with a leaden or ivory "squid," so called from its fancied resemblance, when rushing through the water, to the small decaped which bears that popular name. This squid is from three to six inches long, and is flat or round, according to taste or the material of which it is made. The bluefish in rushing for it takes the hook which is soldered to its lower end. The "squid" is also thrown from the beach and hauled rapidly through the surf. These modes require no skill, and the chief sport is in the sailing which is necessary, the fishing being mainly an excuse to get out on a yacht, for the fish once hooked it becomes merely a question of strength to bring it to the boat.

"Chumming" is much more sport, the fish then being captured with rod and reel, from a boat at anchor in a tideway or channel. The hook is baited with a large piece of menhaden, and particles of the same are chopped up by the boatman and thrown over to entice the school to the place. This finely chopped fish is technically called "chum."

The charm of this style of fishing is in the flerce fight of one of the most savage of fishes, compared to which the pike is a delicate feeder. The bluefish rushes, leaps, and makes frantic struggles to smash the tackle and escape. The insatiable appetite of the bluefish, which will bite a piece from a living fish in apparent wantonness when perfectly gorged, is a sure guarantee of sport if a school is near. They will take a bit of rag, a fly, or anything that appears to have life, but their saw-like teeth will cut any line which they come in contact with, and a fly is only good for one fish. A foot of steel wire is usually attached to the line above the hook, and their teeth will even mar this.

The fish have come in good numbers this week, and many of large size have been taken at Fire Island. Mr. Henry Havemeyer has captured several of eight pounds weight already, near his summer house at Fire Island. The Babylon (L. I.) papers have accounts of many good catches, and the season has opened earlier than many expected it would, judging from the weather we have had. The fish take the hook more freely when they first arrive, if there is any difference in the seasons, which some deny, and are usually large. The smaller ones come later, and the big fish often disappear until August or September. In July the schools in the bays are mainly fish of two or three pounds, and even outside there are often no large ones to be found.

Taking the bluefish all in all, they probably furnish as much sport as any one of our fishes. At least a greater number enjoy it, from the troller for ten-pounders to the fishers for the little "snappers" in Long Island Sound. We intend to have some of it ourselves very shortly, even if it is necessary to troll for them from a cat-boat. Our main object in writing this is merely to let *Temnodon* know that we are aware that he is registered at Fire Island, and that we intend

The Sportsman Tourist.

A BUNCH OF WILD CELERY.

A BUNCH OF WILD CELERY.

Iffe in Argentum was growing stale. The round of diurnal horse-racing and dog-flahting, and nocturnal poker and faro-playing, varied with an occasional shooting scrape, and its concomitant lynching, had begun to be monotonous, and it was with a feeling of relief that, one morning, I saw Ignotus stroll into the office, and heard him make the proposition of a week's hunt in Cimarron Park. The offer was closed with, almost before he had fluished speaking, and the rest of the day was spent in gathering together camp impediments, reloading cartridges, and making general preparations for a plunge into savagery.

I was born twins, and just then Essu, the hairy hunter, held the whip-hand over Jacob, the more pacific dweller in tents. In fact, I find, as a general thing, that Esau does rather predominate, and that the mecker Jacob very seldom finds an opportunity to enjoy his heirship, and when he does the elder brother usually finds that he has sold his birthright for a very watery mess of pottage.

The sun had just flung his first deflant lance at the head of El Rey, as our cavalcade started. "We were seven"—at least the unanointed eyes of common mortals would have only taken cognizance of Huz and Buz, Rob and Rena, Swipes, Ignotus, and myself—catalogued thus in the order of their relative importance. In fact, however, there were several more of us, whom only the initiate could see. Esau and Jacob rode double on Rena's back, while, perched on pommel and crupper of Ignotus's saddle, sat Fun and Laughter, and Song and Wood-craft. Even Swipes was tri-une—and, wrapped up in one yellow hide, there trotted or scampered on before us, the Frolicsome Puppy, the Stanch Bearfighter, and the Cynie Philosopher. No wonder, that before such a composite crew, the "camp-robbers" flew screaming away, and the chipmunk darted hurriedly into his hole.

The first half mile down the valvey was merry enough, but when we turned to the left, and began climbing the flank of El Rey, then "trouble began." Have you ever be

"As all things cease to be As no life lasts forever— As e'en the drearlest river Winds somewhere out to sea,"

Winds somewhere out to sea,"

so even this El Rey trail ended at last, and we found ourselves on Bone-break Mesa.

Seen from a distance, this portion of the range looks like a lazy giant, prone upon his back, one foot and leg drawn partially up, his clasped hands beneath his head, elbows projecting skyward, and face turned dreamily toward the wooling South. On the instep of the drawn-up foot lies Argentum—the leg up to the knee is El Rey, where Bone-break Mesa sweeps gontly up to Cimarron Park, which lies upon the breast, guarded on either side by the uplifted elbows of Dos Hermanos (the twins), and overlooked by the mighty face of El Conquistador. We had reached the knee, and here, by a spring, we stopped for lunch. Through hollow stalks of wild parsley, we sucked the clear, cold water, and revelled in the mild intoxication of unnumbered cockfails of genuine Mountain Dew. Under similar circumstances once The Rhymer's brain had been so affected by the potency of the draught, that he had effervesced in the following lines, which he called the A SONG OF A SPRING.

Born of the cloud and the dew, Daughter of Frost and Snow Nursed in the Ether blue, Where the cooling North-winds blow

Torn from the iceberg's crest, Sucked from the fens of the South, Out of the wastes of the West, Up from the harbor's mouth-

Gathered and swept along By the rush of a rolling world,
Where the planets hush their song,
And the lightning's wing is furled—

Caught on the mountain's peak, Held by the slippery crag, Kissing the rough rock's cheek. Cooling the scoria slag—

Threading the crevices dark Of the caverns underground, Where the Pixies' magic mark On the shining ore is found-

Away from the light of the sun. Freed from the upper heat, I crawl and fly and run With neither wings nor feet,

Till I leap from the mountains' side In a burst of riotous glee, And haste with a jubilant pride To join my Mother, the Sea.

Lancheon over, and while the horses were enjoying their Luncheon over, and while the horses were enjoying their dinner of native timothy and clover, we made our dessert npon the wild celery which grew in profusion around. What the Alpine strawberry is to the Triomphe de Gand—the sweet brier to the Marcelal Niel—crab cider to Virginia gple jack—is the mountain celery to its fat, pauppred, overgrown, civilized compeer. It has a tang peculiarly its ewn—a woodsy flavor that contains within itself all the possibilities of taste. To the eye it is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

The pure sea green of its deeply pinnatifid leaf contrasts well with the angelica white of its supporting stalk. It has an edor suggestive of the nutty flavor of the mushroom, the

faint aroma of upturned soil, the bouquet of long imprisoned Lachyma Christi, of everything that is dainty, sweet and wholesome. There is something elusive about it, as though it were too shy to yield itself directly. As some stars can only be seen when not directly looked at, so the fragrance of the wild celery can be caught only by a sidelong approach. Snuff it boldly and coarsely, as you would a bottle of cheap perfune, and you miss it entirely.

Coy as a wood nyarph, it flies the too bold wooer, and bestows itself only upon the modest suitor. Ethereal, delicate, penetrating, this fragrance appeals to and excites your appetite, even before you take the stalk into your mouth, and then the taste reenforces the smell. As the crisp white stalks crackle between your tecth, you absorb the glow of the sun upon the mountain-tops, the coolness of the snow under eaves of overhanging rocks, the virile strength of the rich loamy soil in which it grows, and the freshness of the reeze which kisses is feathery fronds. Like a trout, it must be eaten when first caught—while still cool and moist with the juices of the soil. Salt degrades it—we 'ried it once, then prayed for pardon, and promised to sin no more. The eater of it knows no surfeit—the appetite grows with what it feeds upon. It titillates the nerves of the palate, so that each crisp morsel tastes better than the last. No wonder the gods of old chose Mt. Olympus for their dwelling, if peradventure they found 1 tere the wild celery. A diet of groser stuff, and fill them with celestial ichor. One's thoughts, too, could but be sweeter and purer—for's it "ascends me into the brain, and purges me therefrom the crude vapors which do befog mine intellects."

Refreshed and strengthened by our meal of ambrosia and negtar, we grired up our loins and struck out across Bonebreak Mesa for Cimarron Park. Whence this mesa derives its name, I know not, for an easier route to travel lies not in these mountains. Picture to yourself an elevated table-land, from two to three thousands

bilities of fabulous mineral wealth concealed in yonder rocky fastnesses. Whip and spur, Ignotus, if haply a dash over these breezy downs may sweep away this dank fog of fore-boding!

A spurt of a mile or so, and we draw rein to wait the arrival of Huz and Buz, who, undisturbed by our vagarles, are quietly plodding along under their bulky packs. Too well trained are they to stray from the trail, or even to hurry their pace, although their foolish human masters may cavort hither and yon in senseless sport. "Business is business" with them, and they attend to it strictly, looking forward to the end of the route, when comes release from their burdens, and a temporary "surcease of sorrow."

While waiting for them to come up, something in the little grove of firs to our right attracts the attention of Swipes, who with starboard ear cocked gallantly forward, sails boldly off to reconnoiter. Under the butt of a fallen tree is crouched something which his well trained nose and eyes proclaim to be a stranger to him. "Bears I know, and rabbits I know; wolves and wild cats have not escaped me: even the fragrant Mephitis Americana has not been unknown to me, but, in the name of Canis Major, or of dog-headed Anubis, what are you?" So queries Swipes, with many significant "woof?" and much indecisive signalling of his remnant of a tail. Alasl with him, as with many of his wiser (?) two legged brethren, discretion proves the worser part of valor, and a plucky dash at the unknown foe is followed by a sudden retrograde movement, accompained by a wild pawing at mouth and nose, and whines of astonishment and pain.

"Porcupine?" quoth Ignotus, and his assertion is corroborated by the return of Swipes, wearing a false moustache of black and white quills, while he vents his feelings in suppressed canine profamity. "If it had bit, or clawed, or scratched, I wouldn't have minded it, but who ever saw a beast with a hide full of hornet stings?"

Nor are his wounded feelings healed till Ignotus, having relieved him as far as possible of t

propatory to turning in, I suddenly became aware of voices down the creek. The words were indistinguishable, but I clearly heard the mellow base of a man, interrupted now and then, by a sound that was startling in that wild neighborhood—the rippling laugh of a girl. I stared at Ignotus in amazement. He, smiling quietly—"What you hear is not the ozo humana, but simply the Spirit of the Tallula talking to Dos Hermanos."

"What do you mean? Have you gone clean daft?"

"No: but I tell you no human larynx makes those sounds. I have heard them often, and especially here. Echo plus imagination, that's all. Don't believe it? Then go and find the talkers," which I did, or rather tried to do; but the delusive voices retreated as I advanced, leading me further into the sombre darkness of the spruce woods, as Will o'the Wisp and Jack o' Lantern decoy the credulous rustic into bottom-less morasses. Returning baffled, Ignotus met me with gentle gibing, insisting that the dust of the town still stopped my ears, and that my mistress, Nature, would not believe in the fervency of my devotion so long as I mistook her mellow accents for the grosser voices of humanity.

Awaking early next morning, we started out, Ignotus to the peak for sheep, I to the edge of the park for deer. But the beauty of the dawn soon laid its spell upon me, and, laying my rifle aside, I stretched myself at the foot of a clump of spruces, singing, with the melancholy Jacques, in spirit at least, if not in words,

"Under the greenwood tree Who loves to lie with me

"Under the greenwood tree Who loves to lie with me And tune his throat To the wild bird's note, Come hither, come hither, come hither: Here shall he see No enemy But winter and rough weather.

Who doth ambition shup And loves to lie in the sur Seeking the food he eats, And pleased with what he gets, Come hither, come hither, come bither; Here shall be see No enemy But winter and rough weather."

No enemy
But winter and rough weather."

Looking across the grassy sea of the park to the buttressed peaks of Dos Hermanos, I was struck with the mingled wealth and poverty displayed by Nature in the selection of pigments for her mountain landscapes. Circumscribed in the number of distinct colors, she revels in the boundless variety of shades. In that peak that rises before me, she is limited to grays and browns, but what endless combinations and varying thits! Think of any shade of those two colors, that you will, wide apart, or varying by almost imperceptible differences, and there they are before you. All the names familiar to painters—drab, chocolate, umbers and siennas, burnt and raw, russet, bistre, madder, cassel, cappah, vandyke, ashes-of-rose, pearl or silver gray—find their carclative colors on those crags. And then the depth and the richness of her hues! Look at that sky! You never saw blue before! It is no pale, languid, pulseless, skim-milk color, but a deep and vivid ultra-marine, a blue which glows and shines with a scintillant lustre, the blue of the heaven that gleams in the eyes of the woman you love. To "have the blues," were they such as shine above us here, would be to be permeated with a wealth, a softness, a glory of mingled purity and passion that would transfigure one's whole being. Our Eastern skies in their best estate, give one the idea of an over-arching canopy, blue-washed by some cunning artificer, through which, if one had a stick long enough, he could punch a hole, and see what lay above; but here, one for the first time grasps the idea of infinite space, as he gazes upward into the blue immensity, and the effect of immeasurable distance slowly grows upon him. As the eye must gradually become accustomed to the obscurity of a darkened room, ere it can distinguish objects therein, so here, the mental, if not the physical iris dilates, as the vision penetrates further and further into the illimitable depths of zure. Lucky for me I am not a painter, or I would dash my color box to p

drous color with my paltry combinations of ground dirt and unsavory oils.

Not so delightsome to the eye are the greens—with the exception of that of the wild celery, of which I have before spoken. The spruces are dark and dingy—a melancholy, rusty hue that sets the teeth on edge like the filing of a saw. Early in the spring the quaking asp (Populus tremuloids) shows a delicate pea-green tint for a day or two, but it, too, soon becomes blotched and dirty. (Where Bierstadt and Moran get the wild emerald green of the foliage in their paintings of the Rockies, I am at a loss to conceive, unless they "evolve it out of the depths of their inner consciousness," At any rate, I never saw such tints in these ranges, and I know them pretty well from Flathead Pass to the Mogollon Sierra.)

ness." At any rate, I never saw such tints in these ranges, and I know them pretty well from Flathead Pass to the Mogollon Sierra.)

While noting the colors, I found myself the focus of attention of some "camp-robber" of an enquiring turn of mind. One, especially, was as fussily active as though he were a member of a Congressional Investigating Committed At first he contents himself with advising me to go home "qui-ick!"—"qui-ick!" in a sympathetico-monitory, and then in a more decided and didactic way. Finding that I receive his well-meant advice in silence, he becomes derisive—makes sport of me—points the feather of scorn at my outré appearanco—makes uncomplimentary allusions to my personnel, and even hints darkly that I am no better than I should be. Failing still to move me, he waxes indignant. pours out a flood of Billingsgate at me, scolds like a fishwife, rages like a Moenad, even, I am convinced, swears like a pirate, in whatsoever avian oaths he can "lay his tongue to." Exhausted by his own efforts, or perhaps, awed by the calm imperturbability with which I receive his demonstrations, his mood changes; he becomes silently contemplative—examines me from every point of view, with many a grave turning of the head, and a half-suppressed "lawk" of mingled wonder and dread—scratches his bill doubtfully, and seems disposed to give me up generally as a thing beyond his ken. At this moment, I lower the field glasses, through which I have been studying him, when he nearly falls off his perch in a spasm of terror—and then scurries panic-sticken away, filling the air with clamorous shricks of fear. If he ever no covers from the shock, and does not die a raving manlace, he will no doubt, in years to come, be halled as the champion liar of Cimarron Park, when he tells his wondrous yarn about the monster he once saw, which it could put on or take off at pleasure.

While still chuckling over his discomfiture, I heard a snoilling whine behind me, and turning, discovered two young bear cubs, each about the size of a Newfoundland age, regarding me with a most comical look of mingled fun and shyness upon their faces. "Here was richness!!" I hnew that Madame Ursus was too good a mother to be far dislant when her darlings were taking an airing, and as, under the best of circumstances, this amiable female is disposed to be rather short in temper, not to say huffy, and prone to take offence when none is meant, and especially so rable her darlings are still, as it were, in the cradle, the situation was one not wholly devoid of unpleasant features. The, this was a fine opportunity to capture a couple of playful pets, but several considerations restrained my rash andor. First, I hadn't lost any bears. Second, I remembered the historical character who once "caught a Tartar." Third, the Frenchman's experience occurred to me—"Ven you hunt zo bear, it is grand sport! But yen ze bear hunt you, by gar, ze foot is in the udder boot!" And lastly, I suddenly recollected that the morning was well advanced, and that Ignotus was probably growing uneasy at my absence. Now, if there is anything on which I pride myself, it is consideration for the feelings of others, an I as just at this moment, I heard a quertulous sniffling in the spruces just behind me, I deemed it my imperative duty to inasten back to camp, and relieve my companion's naxiety. Besides, he might be in absolute danger. We were in the country of the ferocious ground-hog and the fierce porcupine, to say mothing of the venomous rabbit, and deadity coney, and who knew at what moment he might be exposed to attack from the state of the second of the second of mere selfish pleasure.

knew at what moment he might be exposed to attack from these predatory foes.

"Shall I allow any considerations of mere selfish pleasure to detain me from the side of my faithful comrade, who even now may be in imminent peril? Perish the thought! A million bears shall not keep me from treading the path of duty, painful though it may be! and, stern in this determination, I would not even star to receive my distinguished visitor, but hastened back to camp, with auxious speed, and drew a deep breath of relief when I found Ignotus all safe, and calmly picking a rib of mountain sheep. When I told him, with tears in my eyes, what I had sacrificed for his sake.

sake,
"Hight you were," was his answer. "Unless you can
split a bullet on a knife-blade at a quarter of a mile, in a
dark night, with a Texas Norther blowing, and you shaking
with a Wabash chill, don't you tackle a she-grizzly when
the's got cubs. There ain't many things I'm afraid of, but
there's two I don't allow to buck against, as long as the Lord
leaves me my senses, and them's a woman and a she-grizzly,"
(I found out afterward, that once in his life, the old misogymist had encountered each of these enemies and in both st had encountered each of these enemies, and in both
uses had come out second best.)

H. P. U. eases had come out second best.)

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS.

UPPER AND LOWER WATERS OF INTERMEDIATE LAKE.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS.

UPFER AND LOWER WATERS OF INTERMEDIATE LAKE.

IN making up our minds where to build our camp-fire for this year, 1881, we remembered our longing the year before to visit the upper waters of Intermediate Lake, which, as mentioned in a previous letter to Foreist And Stieland, fow wer, strung together by a system of little, narrow, crooked intermediate Lake on the guide maps and by the inhabitants of the region. Why it is so called is not quite clear, unless it is because they want to invest Intermediate with a sounding "bigness" that it cannot in justice lay claim to; and as it will not rob Central Lake—the lower and largest one—of any of its beauty to give a word of praise to the upper ones compaing the chain, I shall, further on, have occasion to make a few "amphibious remarks" about them.

This year the Scribe and the Editor (Jim) started a couple of weeks ahead of the time set to go a-fishin' by the party, in order to make a long contemplated trip to St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis and Duluth by rail, and a steamer ride down Lake Superior. After a stop of a day or two at the Sault they were to come on around via Torch Lake, and join the party at Central Lake on Wednesday, July 27, in time to start together for a camp above.

This loft the writer to go it alone (of late years an occurrence of frequent regularity); but the camp stuff having been shipped to Central Lake ten days ahead I made the start on the aroning of July 26, in light marching order, burdened only with my rods, a supply of "plug terbacker," and a light heart, bubbling over with pleasant anticipations of two or three weeks of quiet sport and rest in the "bresh" of North Hichigan. At Fort Wayne, Ind., I was joined by Mr. R. and Dan T. Sloan, of Decatur, Ill.; the former a stranger to the ways of the angler, the latter a veteran bass disher of many years' experience, and a "charter member" of the old kingfisher Club.

Bach year, savo one, since the war, the write and old Dan lave broken bread together at the same rude tabl

me ways of the angler, the latter a veteran bass fisher of many years' experience, and a "charter member" of the old kingfisher Club.

Each year, savo one, since the war, the write and old Dan bave broken broad together at the same rude table, and told fish lies "till night waned into morning, bround the same amp-fire. We have slept under the same blanket in all weathers, fished from the same bucket of minnow, caught bass in the same snow storm, been wet by the same rain, warmed by the same fire, have divided the last "chaw to-backer," drank from the same b-b-brook, and, in short, have been, in the closest and best sense, brothers of the angle.

For many years he has had only the use of his left hand and arm, the right hanging limp and shrunken and utterly useless by paralysis. His right leg is a little better, enabling him to hobble around after a fashion; but put him in a boat, with a fishing-rod and some one to handle the cars, and he is at home—"life hath no lacking charm." And then he is wonderful handy with his left "im" for a naturally right-handed person. Holding the hook between his teeth, he will take a rog or minnow from a bucket, hook it on properly and make a twenty-yard cast from the reel with a precision that never fails to astonish a beginner. With a marked hook between his teeth he will take a half dozen half bitches around the shank that will not slip; attach a float or sinker to his line when necessary, and do a score of other things that are difficult of accomplishment to a person with two hands. And yet, laboring under so many disadvantages, the pure love of the sport has mastered a thousand difficulties; and to-day he to no of the beat bass fishers that "draw comfort from the witers." This is old Dan Bloan, a friend to all the brother-bod of anglers; and if the reader have the heart of an angler in him 1 know he will pardon this personal mention, and the his sympathies go out to him in his affliction.

Brother R., (we dubbed him brother from the start) a rela-

*An account of the Kingúshers' campaign of 1830 was given in the former AND STREAM of June 30, 1881, and the three succeeding issues.

tive of Dan, and a prominent merchant of Decatur, was a new quantity in the party. He had never camped out, had caught chubs and shiners with a bent pin in his early youth, and had yet his maiden hook to flesh in bass, but he was a keen and successful sportsman in the fold, and one who would take long chances on a double shot on grouse or quail, and rarely fail to bag both birds. These two made up the party.

and rarely fail to bag both birds. These and base at party.

Leaving Ft. Wayne we settled into our seats; and Dan and I took up the line of fish talk where it had been broken off nearly two years before. Recollections of old camp fires on the Tippecance, Wabash, Kankakce and streams and waters of lesser note beguiled the time; and between chapters, the scenery along the road was admired; overything had a rose color that day, for were we not boys again, and goin' a fishin'?

had a rose color that day, for were we not boys again, and goin' a fishin'?

As we crossed a stream or passed some of the many beautiful little lakes that dot the landscape along the upper line of this road, wagers were laid that behind yonder old log or just below that boulder a bass might be lured to his death by slipping up and easting in from the screen of that overhanging bush; or off yon point in the little lake to the left, just there by that patch of water lilies, was sure to be a hungry pickerel waiting to be skittered to his downfall.

Bro. R. sat by and took in all this stream of fish lore in silence, probably storing away in his mind a point here and there for future use, but more likely thinking he had got mixed up with a pair of escaped lunatics. Suddenly, however, the spirit of the sportsman in him blazed out as a pair of wild ducks rose from a small lake we were passing, and with a startled quack! circled a moment and wheeled away toward the further shore.

"What a splendid double shot!" and instinctively an imaginary breech-loader came to his shoulder. "If I had been behind that clump of willows I would have got them both," and he craned his neck out of the open window and watched them till a curve in the road hid both ducks and lake from view.

The long summer day slipped away before yer were aware.

them till a curve in the road hid both ducks and lake from view.

The long summer day slipped away before we were aware of it, and 9 o'clock found us at Grand Rapids, where the train considerately waited an hour and a half for a connection, which gave us a chance to stretch our legs and limber up the stiffened joints in our backs. We had intended going in by Traverse City and Torch Lake on Wednesdays, and not caring to lose a day and night at Traverse or Elk Rapids, we decided to go on to Mancelona and take wagon across the country via Bellaire to Central Lake, a distance of twenty-one miles; so at 6 o'clock next morning the genial phiz of Charley Persons greeted us at the Mancelona House, looking mayhap a shade or two sweeter, but not a day older than a year before. The morning was quite chilly, and a cup of hot coffee, a regulation beefsteak and a score or two of biscuits that looked as if their growth had been suddenly stopped when quite young, braced us up for the long ride. While waiting for the wagon that Persons had sent for to take us across country we interviewed the pet bear, who a year before was a little fellow of a few weeks old, now a great clumy lubber, full of quaint tricks, and "sasya and fat as a 'possum in 'simmon time." As we approached, he stood up on end and reached out a big, awkward paw for a friendly shake, but as our limited acquaintance did not seem to warrant the familiarity, the profered civility was declined with thanks, Dan remarking that "insamuch as they had never been even introduced, the bear-faced impudence of the follow was rather refreshing."

"That bear," said a hanger-on, "is the knowinest critter you were seed; fuller o' tricks than a pleece court lawyer is o' meanness. Ought to see 'in pull the cork out of a bottle

of the follow was rather refreshing."

"That bear," said a hanger-on, "is the knowinest critter you ever seed; fuller o' tricks than a pleece court lawyer is o' meanness. Ought to see 'im pull the cork out of a bottle o' sweetened water and lay on his back and drink it. Tuk to it from a cub, nateral as a Jerseyman to applejack; drink a bar'l of it every day of I'd give it to 'im. And them tricks o' his'n, guess he's not a hull circus with four clowns; oh! no; I guess not! See that deer in that pen?" pointing to a mild-eyed young deer in a board inclosure near by—a poor, lean thing that looked like a skeleton, "that deer hes jest laffed hisself to a shadder—nuthin' left but the runnin' gears, ye mout say—at the antics o' that bear. An' the chickens around here, most on 'em haint got no more'n a half a crap o' fethers on 'em—shuk 'em off laffin' at that bear—tact. Why, that bear—"

of fethers on 'em—shuk 'em off laftin' at that bear—fact. Why, that bear—"why, that bear—"ieth forbear!" growled Dan, "the wagon will be ready in a fow minutes;" and we left him "waggin'" his jaw and gazing after us with an expression that said plainly, "Mean skunks, them fellers; no drinks out o' that party."

We stowed our traps in a two-horse wagon, and mounting into a couple of seats with good springs under them, were soon out of sight of the sleepy little hamlet and into the shadows and sweet odors of the silent woods.

into a couple of seats with good springs under them, were soon out of sight of the sleepy little hamlet and into the shadows and sweet odors of the silent woods.

The drive to Bellaire was an improvement over that of the year before, many of the roots having been cut out of the road, which reduced the jolts very materially and enabled us to jog along at a good "hickory," as Smith, the driver, expressed it. On reaching the first little stream after leaving the high, sandy plateau, we were, however, tired enough of the wagon to get out and rest a few minutes and take a long draught of its clear, cold water as it went laughing and gurgling through the shadows on its way to Grass Lake. Cance Creek, I think Smith called it, but if it were ever nav, gated by a cance it must have been one modeled for the fairies, as it was choked up with old logs and fallen cedars, and overlapped by drooping branches much after the manner of Cedar River and most other streams in this region. Smith said there were some fair-sized trout in it further down, and he had frequently seen them at this point as he crossed the little low bridge on his trips to and from Bollaire. Bro. R. and I crept stealthily through the bushes along the banks for some distance, hoping to see the flash af a spotted side, but were disappointed, and clambering back into the wagon Smith resumed his "persuader" and busied himself in a laudable endeavor to keep his "off hoss" from pulling through the harness—backwards. This was the only drawback we experienced during the drive. A mile or more out from Bellaire we got a passing view through the woods of the east end of Grass Lake, and a little further on Smith pointed out the bir at the mouth of Intermediate River, around which is said to be famous bass fishing. The sight of the lake put new life into us; we forgot the joits and backaches, and drove into the village feeling nearly as good as new. We stopped at Bellaire only a few minutes, as we wanted to get to Central Lake in time, if possible, to get into camp that

the swamp we could see the eagle's nest framed in the dead top of a cedar, and further up, past Pickerel Point, I could point out to the boys the mouth of our little stream near where I took the "bull bass" the year before. As we climbed a sand hill and entered the woods; we got a glimpse of the upper end of Lewis's Island, the scene of our first camp on Internediate. Passing Johnson's Nursery (Snowflake P. O.) we had a glorious view of the lake, which is here perhaps a mile and a half wide, and down shore in the blue distance we could see Deep Water Point, behind which the Editor, the Scribe and the Writer sought shelter once up on a time during a smart "blow." All this picture of green shore and lovely water, softened by a veil of blue, snoley haze that hung over it all, was a revelation to Dan and Bro. R., and only for the aches in Dan's old bones, caused by the rough joiting over the last few miles of road, he would no doubt have jumped out of the wagon and rolled in the grass by the roadside in pure delight.

From here up to Central the road was excellent, and by timely applications of the persuader to the right spot on the off horse Smith shook us up at a rattling pace, pulling up at Wadsworth & Thurston's store door a few minutes past 2 P. M., when, after a shake with friend Thurston, we at once set about getting ready for a start to camp at the head of St. Clair's.

We had arranged for the little steamer Wahwataysee

timely applications of the persunder to the right-spot on the off hores Smith shook us up at a rattling pace, pulling up at Wadsworth & Thurston's store door a few minutes past 3 P. M., when, after a shake with friend Thurston, we at once set about getting ready for a start to camp at the head of St. Clair's.

We had arranged for the little steamer Wahwataysee (firefly) to tow us, trays and all, up to eamp, but the water in the upper rivers connecting the lakes was so low that this was out of the question, as she drew twenty two inches light on an even keel, while on some of the bars the water was barely more than a foot deep, so we had to fall back on the shall be a party more than a foot deep, so we had to fall back on the shall be a party more than a foot deep, so we had to fall back on the shall be a party more than a foot deep, so we had to fall back on the shall be a party more than a foot deep, so we had to fall back on the shall be a party more than a foot deep, so we had to fall back on the shall be a party more than a foot deep, so we had to fall back on the shall be a party more than a foot deep, so we had to fall back on the shall be a party more than a foot deep, so we had to fall back on the shall be a party more than a foot deep, so we had to fall back on the shall be a party of the packing boxes, and hired "Sallor Jack" to furnish the motive power.

We laid in a supply of butter, eggs, potatoes, etc., at the store, and when the boats were loaded our little fleet of four boats left the landing shortly after 4 P. M., with Frank Fran

We went early to bed that night, thoroughly tired out with our long railroad ride, twenty-one miles of jolting, and the hard work done after we left Central, and if our beds the hard work done after we left Central, and if our beds were lacking in any of the essentials of a first-class couch we failed to take note of it, for I believe we could have slept soundly that night roosting in the crotch of a tree. But just here a word to any of the brethren who may go up in that region to camp; don't go with a scant supply of covering for your bed, even if it be in July or August. At 8 o'clock in the morning we were all awake shivering with cold and chilled to the marrow. Frank and I could hear a stream of grunts and growls, mixed with hair-raising imprecations issuing from the tent where Bro. R. and Dan were trying to sleep. Getting out we pressed into service and divided between the two tents the bed clothing of Jim and the scribe. This brought relief and quiet for a short time, but we had became tog cold to sleep and crawling out we real. divided between the two tents the bed clothing of Jim and the scribe. This brought relief and quiet for a short time, but we had became too cold to sleep, and crawling out again Frank and I built a roaring fire and brewed a pot of red-hot coffee. By the time we had thawed out, the sun was lighting up the tree tops over the lake, and while the boys were getting ready for breakfast, I took a bucket of frogand a boat and slipped around to the sandbar at the mouth of the stream to try and get a fish to start a flavor in the frying pans. frying pans.

In a quarter of an hour I had a three pound pickerel and a

In a quarter or an hour I had a three points picketel but of large-mouthed bass of near two pounds, and in twenty minutes more Frank had them sizzling in the pana. It is scarcely worth while to speak of the superior flavor and sweetness of the first flash ryou camp. All the other flash you may catch, if you stay a month and cook them as you may, will not compare with it in toothsomeness and savory smalls.

Ye who have been there know how it is; and I ween can call to mind the "first odors" sniffed in many an old camp of

years ago.

After breakfast we got some lumber from our next door neighbor, young Benway, eighty rods above, and fixed up the kitchen. A substantial table, ten feet long, was constructed, on each end of which was placed one of the packing boxes to serve as a cupboard. The twelve by sixteen feet fly was stretched over this; and just outside, the little camp stove was set up, and within reach of it we contrived another table for the especial comfort of Frank and his pans and dishes. The spreading branches of half a dozen or more low cedars cast their cool shadows over our dining room the whole day, and standing in the shade of one of these after it was all finished, old Dun pronounced it "a fine blending of nature and art, with nature a good length in the lead" (Dan's a lover of the horse); and Frank ventured the opinion that it was "the boss" of all the summer kitchens in Michigan. A huze bundle of feathers from Benway's haystack made fragrant beds for the tents, and we only waited for Jim and the Scribe to take their places at our festive (pine) hoard to have the family complete. Last of all, we cut a cedar sapling, trimmed it, and planting it in the hollow of an old stump near the water, ran up the American flag, and not until then were we ready to turn the camp over to Frank and go affishin'.

Taking a boat, our rois and a bucket of frozs. Dan and I After breakfast we got some lumber from our next door

fishin.' Taking a boat, our rois and a bucket of frogs, Dan and I fished carefully along down the east shore to the outlet, and took only two large-mouthed bass and a small pickerel, which we thought rather a slim showing for a lake that was "as good as any of 'em and a leetle better." The outlet is at the left side of the lake, looking south, and treading down and around to the west, the shore forms a little bay—the extreme foot of the lake—where Sisson said we would find the best bass fishing in that whole body of water.

We fished it carefully, and conscientiously, and understandingly, clear around and back and acro-s, and never got a sign or a symptom of a nibble, not even from a sneaking pickerel.

Sisson's Lake stock went down, and we went up the west

Sisson's Lake stock went down, and we went up the west side, fishing quictly and studying the water clear around to the mouth of the river, at the head of the lake.

the mouth of the river, at the head of the lake.

We got back to camp at sundown, with a half dozen medium-sized bass and three or four small pickerel, and a very poor opinion of the fishing in that particular sheet of water. Bro. R. and Frank h.id stayed in camp and finished up a number of little things that had been forgotten after we thought everything was done. (Mem.—There is always something to be done in a fishing camp. This is for the eye of the young fry, not for the old "mossbacks" of the brother-hood.)

After supper we looked the camp over carefully, and find After supper we looked the camp over carefully, and finding no trace of Jim and the Scribe, we held a consultation of four to determine on what to do next day, the result being that Dan and I were to start early on a prospecting trip to the head of Six-mile Lake, and Frank and R. to fish around camp, in order to be there and do the honors if the boys should happen to arrive.

[Treenwist Oble.]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

JUNE.

THROUGH dim arcades the pallid, trembling spires Of camp fires float up straight among the tr In listless mood the wind that never tires Drops to the whisper of a spirit breeze— And the June days came!

Days when through green leaves the sunlight stealing Weaves a fairy pattern on the grass;

Days when the glad soul hushes angry feeling— Days that are steps of angels as they pass. BOSTON, 1882.

JOHN PRESTON TRUE.

Hatural History.

BIRDS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I observe that some of your correspondents note with surprise the fact that the common redbird is seen in the winter in Northern States. When i was a boy, in Central Ohio, and caught quails in a pyramidal trap of laths or correstalks, the redbird was a common and plentiful inhabitant of that region. He sprung my traps much more frequently than did the quals, and I thought he maliciously imprisoned himself day after day in order to defraud me. I think the redbird winters always in Ohio, but it is more plentiful further so th.

But the redbird question was not the chief object of this note. Denver is largely lighted by electricity. Out toward

recond winters always in Ohio, but it is more plentiful further so th.

But the redbird question was not the chief object of this note. Denver is largely lighted by electricity. Out toward the suburbs are several lofty towers, upon the tops of which are powerful electric lights. They are visible twenty or thirty miles distant, and for a circuit of half a mile or more in every direction they give a light almost like day. These towers are an open framework of squared timbers and iron rods, built like an oil well derrick, but rising to a height of two hundred feet. About ten days ago one of the evening papers stated that a great number of birds were being killed about one of these towers, speaking of the destruction as "hundreds," and demanding that the electric light tosome extent, and am of opinion that the very bright light was unjustly attacked. I have since invest gated the facts to some extent, and am of opinion that the very bright light was the cause of destruction. The shughter occurred mainly on one night, to some extent the succeeding night, and none is reported since. It is stated by persons living in the vicinity, that on the night in question the light was excessively bright. Birds were filting about, twittening and singing all night. They flew against windows that were lighted. In the morning dead ones were found in the neighborhood of the tower to the estimated number of three hundred. Others were cruppled, with broken wings or otherwise disabled. The dead were bruised and lacerated, with many bones broken. A wild duck was found to have its breast mashed to a pulp. In some the breast was laid open as though split by a knife.

The cause of destruction was a source of much speculation. The prevalent opinion was that the brds flew against the telegraph, telephone and other wires that are quite numerous, but wires would not make such bruises or wounds. A more probable theory is that they dashed themselves to deeth against the framework of the tower. Immediately under the lamps there is no light, the to

column of darkness, the blacker because of the surrounding brightness. The birds were attracted by the light, approached the lamps and their eyes were so dazzled that they failed to see the framework against which they were dashed by the momentum of their flight. Hence the wounds, bruises and death. The neighbors say that since the fatal night the light has not been so bright, and they think no birds have been killed. One man said "perhaps they tumbled to the realist".

racket."

I visited another tower and learned that a few birds had been killed about it within the last week or ten days, the last observed were yesterday morning—two. A boy said the first he noticed was one evening just after the lamps were lighted, when he saw two birds fall from near the top of the tower. The birds killed were of all the varieties common to the town and vicinity—robins, orioles, blackbirds, kingbirds and many others.

W. N. B.

birds and many others.

Denver, Col., May 34.

[The case recorded by our correspondent appears to be in all respects analagous to what takes place each spring and fall all along our Atlantic coast. Migrating birds which to a great extent perform their journeys during the night-time, fly against the lights on the tower of the light houses and are thus destroyed in great numbers. While for the practical purposes of night migration most birds can see well enough; the introduction of such a disturbing element as a brilliant light, would undoubtedly tend to confuse and blind them. Any one who is accustomed to driving at night knows how difficult it is to see the road shead of him just before passing a street lamp or a brilliantly lighted window. If now, in their swift flight, when thus unable to distinguish objects, they strike against anything, the consequences are fatal. If a tower stands directly in the path which a species follows in its migrations, it is evident that during certain nights in each spring and fall when the birds are passing in greatest numbers, there will be very many more killed than in the earlier and later days of the flight. We imagine that this was the case in regard to the tower mentioned by "W. N. B."

The tower about which the greatest number of birds were found probably stood directly in the track of certain species, and the time at which they were found in greatest numbers was during the night of the flight.]

THE DIVINING ROD.

THE DIVINING ROD.

I SEE, from Fourst and Stream of May 4, that the "divining rod" matter will not rest. A writer in that number of the paper says in effect that the "foolkiller" should take in hand all those who profess to believe in it. That is right. Let's stir the divining rod men up, and make them speak for themselves. I, for one, cannot say that I velect in the divining rod business, nor can I say that I reject it. There are some things in the world that I do not understand, and this seems to be one of those things. When Franklin first broached his ideas in regard to electricity, there were no doubt a great many people who thought him a fit subject for the "fookliller," so with regard to Watts and Fulion; so with regard to Morse. I have observed so many strange things connected with the subtle forces of nature that I am very slow to cry "fool," "fool" about any new thing that I see or hear of. It has often happened that millions cried "fool," "fool" when the only wise man in the crowd was the solitary one against whom the "fool," "fool" was cried. Thus Copernicus, thus Gallico, taus Columbus, thus even Jesus Christ. There is one sin from which I wish to be saved, and that is, "stoning the prophets." I don't want to be one of that crowd, and if I know myself, I won't be.

In a letter to Forker and Stream on this subject, sometime ago, I mentioned certain remarkable things said to have been performed by a "water witch" living in this city. Today I was fortunate cought to meet him and have a good talk with him. He is an old gentleman, kind and gentle in manner, who has lived in Austin some thirty years. He is a shrewd man of business, irch, and personally highly esteemed, though regarded as somewhat crotchetty at times, and eccentric. He vehemently denied that he was a water witch, but claimed that, by means of a forked switch, he could find subterranean waters, and had often done so to the great joy of his friends, for whom he had performed the service. He related a great many instances of this sort, giving

he had gone five feet deeper, and that the water was now pouring into the well so strongly that he couldn't work in it any more. I found it all so, and the result is, that since then I have had no more trouble on the water question. I have abundance of it, not only for all uses about the house and stables, but also for irrigation when needed. Mr. Smith, with his forked twig, has certainly done me an invaluable service. I would not have dug that well had it not been for him and his forked twig. As for the divining rod business it looks very absurd, but I feel very thankful to it. I will not say that I believe in it, nor will I say that I reject it. Judge Hancock was for several years a prominent member of Congress, and no man ranks higher in Texas that he doss I asked Mr. Smith to let me see with my own eyes soul of his performances with the rod. He took a forked twig, marched down the livery stable in which we were chatther

of Congress, and no man ranks nigher in Texas that he does I asked Mr. Smith to let me see with my own eyes some of his performances with the rod. He took a forked twig, marched down the livery stable in which we were chattley, and when he came to a certain spot the twig bent down was held in his hands. This he did repeatedly, and though I watched him very closely, I could detect nothing that looked like fraud. While the twig was bending downward in Mr. Smith's hands, I took hold of it and felt its downward tendency very strongly.

But in one thing Mr. Smith failed. He said he could find buried treasure with his twig. To test this we buried a few silver dollars in a pile of sand, and asked the old gentlemanto find them. He searched in vain, though he passed several times within a foot or two of the money. But against this failure he had many successes to report, one of which seemed quite remurkable, confirmed by many.

There were several others present when Mr. Smith was experimenting with his rod, and all of us tested it in our own hands, but it would not work for any of us. Thee "witches" seem to be rare birds on the earth. N. A. T. Austin, Texas.

hands, but it would not work for any of us. Thee, "witches" seem to be rare birds on the earth. N. A. T. Austri, Texas.

Nesting of Owls.—East Warcham, Mass., May 20.—12 the Forest and Stream of May 4 "Hawkeye" give usominteresting information about a horned owl's nest sad it contents. While looking for nests in the Northern Nock of Virginia, May 16, "77, my brother and I found one of the horned owl. It was in the top of a very large white-capture, and the limbs included; the trunk broke off about when the owls entered the cavity. This accident left their nest uncovered. It contained two fully-fledged young, which could be seen from the foot of the tree. How to get at they was the question. They were up some twenty feet from the ground and the stub was three feet through. A follen pix solved the problem and formed a ladder, by which my brother climbed to the nest. Gun in hand I mounted the fallen log to protect him from the old birds, which were sweeping about with ommous hoots. Just as he reached the top one of them swooped at him with an angry whoop. Its and will be supported the fallen log to protect him from the old birds, which were sweeping about with ommous hoots. Just as he reached the top one of them swooped at him with an angry whoop. Its and will present a lively controversy, during which my skil as a wing shot and his courage were tool for the fallen log that the problem of the dependent of the defensive—back down, feet presented and bill presented in an unpleasant manner. The cavity contained an accumulation of rotten wood, leave most and other debris which together made up the sea There were two legs of a rabbit and one of a woodcock in it. Hawkeye' asks, "Do not owns usually eat up the bodi of their prey?" A tame one that we had did, and ate ging bread too. He was a small one (Seops asio), and when cauge could fly but a few yards. We kept him at a house by the sort of the province of the was anchored. He was a household pet as long as he lived. Once he was lost, as two days after, hearing a great

Index escribed to years, and this spring security in horned owl's eggs.

Inter Hoop Snake.—New York.—I find in your last issue mong the Answers to Correspondents that you say there in o such thing as a "hoop snake which can take its tall interesting the properties of the superstition before the same in the says." The hoop snake is a figment of the inagination dwelling only in the innermost recesses and unfattoward abysess of the superstition-beforged minds of granules as simpletons," This sentence staggers me somewhat, and or reading it I pinched my arm to see if I was fully awale reading it I pinched my arm to see if I was fully awale feel certain that I am not a "granny," but am not so suce the "simpleton" charge. Persons cannot well judge of the superstition before the same than the same in the same than the same posses, for all simpletons, lunatics and creaks the may posses, for all simpletons, lunatics and creaks the themselves perfectly sane. But to the snake. When selson has a thing in possession, and a great authority of Forest and Stream tells them that it does not exist, her is but one course left to pursue, and that is to bring by proof. Therefore if the snake editor of your great judged will do me the honor to call at the address inclosed I we take great pleasure in exhibiting the serp int to him. That of course, Forest and Stream will, like all entiplements on the source of the santy for the snake is not living—texast P, S.—I forgot to mention that it holds its tail permanent in its mouth, from which it is, however, easily removed.

Reffed on Ruffled?—Seneca Falls, N. Y., May 1882.—Editor Forest and Stream: Is the name "infigrouse" derived from its habit of raising the neek tests (or Elizabethan "ruff"), or from its unique sound of an ory challenge? Chambers' Enclyclopedia defines "ruff as "a low vibrating sound less loud than the roll produces by drummers." The nomencluture prolably arises from the proculiarity, but, to say the least, there is certainly singular etymological coincidence.—E. R. Witcox, "If ame undoubtedly comes from the ruff-like neck restaction the coincidence suggested by our correspondent is a tainly curious and interesting.]

AY ALBINO SURF DUCK.—A white duck of one of the three species of sea ducks known along the New England coast as "coots," was recently seen at Scarboro, and sought for by-the guiners. It was finally shot May 6 by George E. Cishman, of Cape Elizabeth. The bird proved to be a "patch-lead coot" or surf duck (Ellzama psrspicillata of modern authors). The bill, feet and eyes were of normal color; the plumage pure white, excepting patches of black under the wings, upon each cheek, and some black feathers upon the lower parts.—EVERETT SMITH (Portland, Me., May 9).

The Wild Turkey.—We understand that Audubon's large oil painting of "The Wild Turkey" is now for sale. This superb work represents a male, female and brood, and was regarded by the naturalist as one of his best paintings. The companion piece to this painting, "The Scotch Grouse," was sold some years since to Mr. Frederick De Peyster. The picture can be seen at 32 West Fortieth street, New York.

Brown Thrushes on Broadway.—New York, May 22.

—A day or so ago, as I was walking on Broadway, I saw a nown thrush (**Larporhynchus rufus**) fall fluttering to the pavement exhausted. I am quite certain it was wild, as I examined it in the hands of the man that caught it.—A. T. Gessner.

Game Bag and Gun.

TIT

Compleat Marksman:

O R

The TRUE ART

OF

SHOOTING - FLYING:

A

POEM.

By the Hon. Robert Coote, Efq;

Ye rural Sportsmen lend an ear, Atlend my Song, my Precepts hear; Such ample Rules I here impart, You'll learn with Ease the Shooting-Art.

LONDON.

ТНЕ

Compleat Marksman.

YE rural Sportsmen lend an ear,
Attend my Song, my Precepts hear;
When Love, and Sleep, have crown'd the Night,
Arife from Slumber with the Light;
When Eaftern Streaks their Beams display,
Arife, be clad, and hafte away.

A fporting ne'er prefume to come, Without a little Cordial Rum; A proper Wicker-Bottle fill, That will contain about a Gill. If fick a Gulp will make you well; Twill keep out Air, the Wind expel; And, fhould the Gripes, or Cholic feize ye, A little Dram will quickly eafe ye; Or, if your Spirits fail, a Dram Adds Vigour to purfue the Game.

But, let your prudent Care be fuch, As not to drink a Gulp too much:
A Sup is good to keep you warm,
A Sup too much will do you Harm:
For, if a Dram too much you take,
It will your Sight unfleady make;
Twill blunt your Eyes, and fpoil your Aim,
And then, my Friend, farewell the Game!
A Morning-Sot, without Difpute,
Can never aim, though he may thoot.

The Markiman should the Bottle spare, At least, of all Excess beware; If you a Dram unwifely take, Some statl Step perhaps you'll make: The Turkies slay, the Goese destroy; In Mischief all the Day employ.

Procure your Tackle, Gun, and all,
And then your cheerful Pointers call;
But, prithee, don't forget to bring
Into the Field, a Partridge-Wing;
And having cleans'd with utmoft Care,
The Touch-Hole from the Duft and Smear,
Proceed to charge, and Prime the Gun;
(This muft not Over-Night be done,
For, if 'tis loaded Over-Night,
The Prime will hifs, and not be right.)
Prime not too full, 'twill merit Blame;

The hanging Fire will spoil your Aim: The Reason is, if I must tell, The Pressure does the Flame repel.

In Charging, those who most excell,
Take care to ram the Powder well;
But then, it must not be forgot,
To ram, with Tenderness, the Shot:
One Third of Nitrous Dust will do,
And take of Shot the other Two:
Then search for Tow, the Whole to close,
The fittest Thing that can be chose.

Be careful to observe my Hints, Provide a Turn-screw, Worm, and Flints; For though no Accidents arise, To guard against them, must be wise.

For who would venture o'er a Den Of Rogues, and Thieves, and Highwaymen, Without a Weapon of Defence? The Answer's plain,—No Man of Sense.

Perhaps the Reader may object, And fay, he might not be attack'd; I grant it true; but if he fhould, The Weapons then might do him good; And if you thus for Chance prepare, You may your Accidents repair.

When thus equipp'd, your Sport purfue, Regardlefs of the Dirt or Dew:
The loit'ring fool fhould keep in Bed, And there repofe his drowfy Head:
Let pamper'd Mortals flay at Home,
Such Wretches are unfit to come.
Whoever fails in any Part,
Can ne'er be Mafter of the Art.

Not eager, or without Concern; A Medium in your Actions learn: A Medium in your Actions learn: Be fure Take Time,—the chiefeft Rule, That's practic'd in the Markfman's School; Moft giddly Youths the Sport confound, By firing on improper Ground.

True Sportsmen Stoic-like should be Quite easy, unconcern'd, and free, Not eager firing off at Random, Or let a tim'rous Fear command 'em.

Suppofe me going with a Friend,
In rural Sports, the Day to fpend;
Suppofe we faw a Feafant (prung,
His flutt'ring Wings the Vaileys rung!
Behold he mounts!—take Aim and Fire!—
Well done!—You've granted my Defire!—
He's down!—Well done! I do declare,
You've done your Business to a Hair.—
Quick, quick!—Recharge! don't let it reft!
And to your Dogs repose the reft,
Recharge! before the Air gets in!
To loiter is a Shame and Sin;
The Barrel will the Powder heat,
And make the Charge the more complete;
The Touch-hole too, if Hoste you make,
More freely will the Powder take.

Some, unacquainted with the Art, Will fall to cleanfing every Part, Until the Piece has loft its Heat, And there fucceeds a clammy Sweat.

And if the Bird be flightly touch'd,
And down the fits most flily couch'd,
When you the Victim go to take,
She may a fecond Effort make,
And foar with broken Flight away,
While you lament th' escaping Prey:
For Feafants very often rife,
And mount, with waddling Flight, the Skies.
A Bird, that I've concluded flain,
I've often feen to rife again,
And to fome diftant cover fly,
To droop, and agonizing die.

Woodcocks, and Snites escape but rare, When in the Wing they wounded are; But Feasants very seldom lie, With mortal Wounds they often fly.

A Partridge sprung, Sir, IIa!—she's gone!
You'd Time enough!—you shot too soon!
Not Twenty Yards in Sight—for Shame!
You don't deserve a Marksman's Name!—
You'd maul'd her with a proper Aim!
Permit her Forty Yards to go,
The Gun will furer Mischief sow:
But when too near, the Case is this;
You either mangle her, or mis.
And if too sar you slightly wound,
Nor make the Game descend to Ground:
In shooting all Extremes resuse;
Take my Advice, a Medium choose.

But when the Trees confound the Scene, You cannot keep the Golden Mean; When Woodcocks dodge, we know no Laws, Necessity admits no Pause.

In Erfh of Barley, Oats or Wheat, Where charming Quail, and Partridge fit, Or in the Springs, where lovely Snite, Will bore, to pleafe their Appetite; Or where the Polt in Open Heath, Moves in an even Line from Death; There, if the p'ece be fully prov'd, Purfue the Mark when far remov'd; Raife up the Mouth above the Game, And fire away, with carreful Aim. But judge before you execute; Take Aim, and not at Random shoot,

The Cock is indirect in flight, Like rapid Lightning flies the Snite, 'Till diftance overcomes her Fright, Then firaight along they gently fly,
And flightly wounded, fall, and lie.
By Length and Motion of their Wings,
(Which are fuch long, fuch cumb'rous Things)
So eafy maim'd, when Twenty fall,
Perhaps none dead amongft them all,

When Snites receive a mortal Wound, With steady Wings they skim around; Expanded open like a Kite, They smoothly swim 'till spent in Flight; And where there sall fans Motion lie, And seldom move, but silent die.

The gen'ral flying Marks are Five, By those who to Perfection dive: Observe, of Lneals, Two there are; A Traverse and a Circular; The Fish Oblique, which none can teach, But Practice, Persectness can reach.

When Birds fly onward to your Face, Stand ftill awhile, and let them pass; Unless some Trees behind you stand; Then manage with a careful Hand; Advance the Mouth above her Head, And Ten to One you strike her dead.

When Birds fly from you in a Line, With Care, I may pronounce them thine; Obferve with Skill, to raife your Piece, 'Till there's no open under Space, Betwixt the Obj 'ct and the Sight, Then fire away, and ftop her Flight.

Now I've the Lineal Mark display'd, You stand in Need of surther Aid; The Travesse next employs my Pen, Not understood by many Men.

The Traverfe Crofs-Mark Skill requires:—
I've often heard your Country 'Squires,
I've often heard your Country 'Squires,
Suftain a very high Difpute.
Before the Bird, fome always fire,
But that will niceft time require;
For fhould you too much Space admit,
The Shot will fly too quick to hit;
And if you give too ittle Space,
That's full as hazardous a Cafe.

The Partridge, flying fwift as Wind, Will dart, and bilk her Death behind, Which makes it difficult to guefs;— Your Time muft be exact, or mifs.

If you will my Instructions take, You need not such strict Measures make, Or take such wond rous Pains, and Care; And stand a surer Chance by sar.

Observe, that ev'ry skilful Spark, Will strive to gain a Lineal Mark; Which better will Eight Feet allow, Than will the Cross-Mark, Inches two.

When Forty Yards to Left, or Fight, The rapid Partridge steers her Flight; Have at her with a fideling Line, I make no doubt that she'll be thine: But just behind, the Shot will glance, And, if you kill, 'tis all a Chance.

The Mark which Circular is term'd, With fleady Care muft be perform'd. Attend the Motion of the Bird, 'Till fhe a proper Mark afford; Obtain with Skill, and cautious Scan, The furtheft Lineal Point you can; With Patience, move your Piece around, 'Till you a proper Aim have found, Then fire! and bring her to the Ground.

See Jewel stands!—a Covey!—stay!
And have Regard to what I fay:
When featt'ring Birds in Numbers rife,
And various Marks confound the Eyes,
Be sure confine your Aim to One,
Regarding none but That alone,
Experienc'd Men of One make sure,
And rest content with One secure:
The scatter'd Covey, if you wait,
May yet be your's by suture Fate,

Young giddy Fools, who vainly hope, By Chance, to pick a Number up, Do often find themfelves deceiv'd, And wifth the random Fire retriev'd; Tho' many they may flightly wound, They'll fee none bounding on the Ground.

Come on, my Friend, the fultry Morn, Draws forth the Coveys from the Corn; Or elfe fome Numbers may be found, In fertile Fields, the Wheat around, Sitting ftill to tafte the Sun, Or, clucking to fome Coppice run, To fpurn the Duft, and wafte the Noon; Some let us kill, and fome difperfe, And eat our Gains, while Setters curfe.

When what the golden Harveft yields, Is carried from the fertil Fields, The Farmer's roomy Barn to crack, And lufty Roger, Tom, and Jack, With furdy Blows are heard to heat, Their Oats and Barley, Peafe and Wheat. When Leazers give their Gleaning o'er, And pauper'd Earth affords no more; When Birds are all become to fly, At ev'ry little Noife to fly; At Eve, foon after Phœbus' Fall, You'll hear the Partridge fereaking Call, The (o eys fe-k their Place of Reft, And fly towards their humble Neft: The old Ones call their Young, to come, And with their careful Dams go home:

Look sharply at the Close of Day, You'll see these Kinssolk skim away: Observe their Flight, with steady Care; Mark well the Place where they repair; Which in the Morning will assort, A Bauquet for the next Day's Board.

But in the Brightnefs of the Day, They basking in the Hedges lay; The glorious Sun's Meridian Heat, Makes that a charming fweet Retreat Securely there, they basking fit, Nor will they such dear Mansions quit, Unless some Noite, or Voice they hear, And then with Speed away they steer.

Be careful; let your Steps be light. For ev'ry trifling Noife will fright: Except the Quail which lies fo clofe, She'll near endure the Lurcher's Nofe. With Patience hunt; the charming Prey, Will amply your Attendance pay: Her Flights are floort, observe her Fall, You'll fpring her Twice, no Doubt at all.

When stiffen'd Earth by Frost is bound And slocking Larks bestrew the Ground, The Cold assorber mysterious Meat, Best nours'in'd when they little eat. The ambient Air their Pores constrains, And friendly Cold shuts up the Veins; From hence the Nutriment proceeds, And ev'ry Grain some Fatness breeds.

But when bright Sol difplays his Heat, They poorer grow, tho' more they eat; For in one melting, fultry Day, Their fatness all perspires away.

To fire at Flocks, take proper Care, And thus your well-prov'd Gun prepare; Obferving to difpofe your Charge, As may difpenfe the Shot at large. Of Powder take an equal Lot, As you allow of circling Shot; Defruction then will featt'ring take, And many bleeding Victims make.

When thus prepar'd, begin to ftorm, And fire amidft the rifing Swarm, And treble Slaughter you'll perform. When Birds expansive rife in Air, The Mark lies open, raif'd and fair, And Ten Times more will dead be found, Than if you shoot them on the Ground.

If you a Mallard chance to fee, Attend, and be advif'd by me: If you're before him, hold your Arm, His guarded Breaft no Shot can harm; And fire behind, where, lefs fecure, He can the piercing Shot endure.

When rattling Winds do brifkly blow, Snites move against the Wind but slow; And they're so thinly clad behind, They seldom travel with the Wind, To guard against inclement Air, The Part which is so very bare.

The Woodcocks then fhort Flights will take, And Feafants to the Trees will make: Then fright them from their Boughs away, And foorn to fhoot the gazing Prey: Poachers alone that Crime commit, 'Tis fcorn'd by Men of Senfe and Wit.

When stormy Winds offend the Skies, You cannot hear the Partridge rife; It drives the Powder in your Face, And really that's a dang rous Cafe.

And if, my Friend, it chance to rain, Take my Advice, go home again, That Day no farther Sport affords; Farewell the Fields! Adieu the Birds! The Powder gives, and Damp will grow, Take my Advice then; prithee go: For should you stay, I'm fure your Gains, Will never pay for Half your Pains!—The Sport is o'er! Away! Away! For now 'tis all in vain to stay.

Then o'er a Bowl or Tub of Ale, Relate a merry ufeful Tale; But ne'er without a jovial Soul, That loves the Sucking of a Bowl. And bid the Youths around, beware, To ufe the dang rous Gun with Care: And let your Sons the

A blooming Youth, or rather Boy, The Father's only Child and Joy, Intent to make the Larks his Prey, Himfelf as innocent as they; The Powder, in the Porch of Death, In vain difeharg'd its Flash of Breath. The curious Youth defir'd to know, Whether the Piece was charg'd, or no, And at the Mouth began to blow; A dreadful Kifel for now the Bane, Had bor'd a Paffage thro' the Train; It shot his Skull, and dash'd his Brains, With Fury, all about the Plains.

Once more, let me entreat the Youth, To liften to an ufeful Truth.

As through fome Brambles mix'd with Brake, Young Colin did his Paffage make, Againft a Sprig, the Cock he drew; It fir'd, and thus himfelf he flew.

Unguarded Swains, remember this, And to your Shoulders keep your Piece; Nor on Uncertainties rely,

The Gun remov'd may after fly: When having but a fmall Command, The Piece will fly from out your Hand; And you perhaps may Pains endure, Which Doctor's Arts can never cure.

Forgive me if I yet detain, And tire you with this Tragic Strain; For mine's the Labour, your's the Gain.

Next Hammer'd Flints, tho' much in Use Do various Accidents produce;
The Sparks into the Pan may fall,
And make the fatal Piece recoil:
The Muzzle, pointed at a Friend,
May foon unthought Destruction fend;
The Cock may at Half Bent go down;
True Sportsmen therefore mount the Gun:
And walk with Flint reftrain'd by Thumb,
Lest fome unthought Misfortunes come;
But this unheeded is by some. Next Hammer'd Flints, tho' much in Ufe,

Such fad and dire Events have been, Such fatal Strokes in ev'ry Scene, That really I could not forberr, To caution and alarm your Care.

Sportsmen adieu! my Words observe. And I, at least, your Thanks deserve.

MAJOR JOSEPH VERITY.

SOME OF HIS SPORTING ADVENTURES, AS MODESTLY SET FORTH BY HIS OWN PEN.

CHAP. IV.

THERE are certain elevated districts of Adironda, where in midwinter the cold is so intense that it is only equalled by that of the Arctic regions. It was once my bad fortune to be caught there at that season, through the too arduous and foolhardy pursuit of a band of moose, which my companion and I followed into the upper fastnesses of the mountains. We first realized the severity of the cold when we found that the food which we carried had become so frozen that we could not gnaw off enough of it to at all satisfy our hunger. Having each taken a draw from our flasks, in which the strong liquor was almost frozen, we presently heard a musical jingling proceeding apparently from our inner selves. It was the ice crystals of the congealing spirits tinkling in our stomachs. We succeeded in building a fire, and tried to cook, or at least thaw, some of our provisions. It seems incredible, but the blaze actually froze to the bottom of our camp kettle, so that when we tried to take it off, kettle, blaze and firewood all came off in a lump, and we had to chop the kettle free from the blaze, which I well remember noticing, although I was in such peril, was one of the most beautiful objects I ever beheld. In this strait of suffering I bethought me of a bottle of the oil of the furry bear, which I had taken with me to oil my gun barrels, and at once rubbed some of it on my own and my companion's bodies. It was not long before the fur began to sprout all over our skins, and in a few hours we had a better protection from cold than any artificial covering could afford. Then putting some generous pieces of the congealed fire (which ceased not to give forth heat) in our pockets, we were enabled to make our way to a less rigorous region. The coating of hair which the bear's grease had produced was for a long time very vexatious, till at last we were relieved by the use of Prof. Blank's Hair Eradicator, which I understand is distilled from the hairless tails of rats and opossums. I know a man who tasted this bear's grease, as some

CHAP. V.

grease, as some people must always be tasting everything, and was obliged for years to shave his tongue.

CHAP. V.

In a certain place where I used to hunt in Adironda, I was told that monkeys had been seen, but never believed it till one day I actually beheld one swinging himself from tree to tree, and following him stealthily I saw him disappear in a great chasm. Coming to the edge of this and looking down it, I saw the dark blue sky of the other side of the world through the bottom of it, with the stars shiming in it, it then being the night of our antipodes. Then I knew how the monkeys had been able to appear in so unusual a place.

But of all the strange things which I ever discovered in this wonderful region, which has furnished so many miraculous takes of tourists and hunters, nothing exceeds a certain spring which I once found there. I was still-hunting, and my course lay up a stream which came down from the mountains. When I struck it it was quite large, indeed almost a river, but as I followed it up it grew unaccountably smaller, though it had no tributary brooks anywhere. At last I reached the fountain head, where in a slow trickle a small stream came occaing out of the rocks, something as molasses comes from a tap in cold weather. I tasted it and found it delicious, and then being thirsty with my long tramp, took my fill of it and filled my flask with it. I then went on my way, but had not gone far before I began to feel an overpowering fullness so that it seemed as if I must burst. When it had become almost insupportable, the water began to spurt from every prore in my body in little jets, as well as in torrents from my mouth, nose and ears. I must have resembled one of the new-fangled lawn sprinklers now in fashion. I was very much alarmed, but soon began to feel relieved, and the strange exudation at last ceased. Knowing that it was the water of the spring which had caused my painful experience, I said to myself I would have no more of the vile stuff, and taking out my flask emptied it upon the g

suddenly brought within my grasp by this strange discovery of which I was determined to make the most. Next mora ing as soon as I had eaten my breakfast, and washed it dow, with a copious drop of the wonderful essence of water I started for the spring with a couple of jugs, intending in fill them and take them down to the settlement for exhibition. All that day and all the next, and for many another is searched for that wondrous fountain, but in vain. I neva found it, and to-day, except in memory, it is as unknown to me as if it had never existed.

[Editor Forest and Stream: A desire to have my narrations as accurate as they are truthful, impels me to call your attention to an error in your issue of the 25th ult., which makes me say that "I was somewhat compensated for the loss of the first" (the great salmon) "by finding find there so gorged upon his carcass that I captured them a easily as one would pick up a nest of young field mice." It should read "five otters." As it stands, it might appear to some that I had made an untruthful, or at least a ridius lous statement, as it is well known that the salmon, though devouring the spawn and fry of its kind, never, as man does preys upon its grown-up brethren. With highest esteem a ma sever, yours truthfully, Joseph Vernty.]

THE ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION.

THE ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION.

THE ninth annual meeting of the Illinois Association convened at Chicago Tuesday of last week, the clubs represented being the Audubon Club, Chicago; Shooting Club, Chicago; Cumberland Gun Club, Chicago; Audubon Club, Chicago; Cumberland Gun Club, Chicago; Audubon Club, Cago; Blue Island Gun Club, Blue Island; Geneseo Sportsmen's Club, Geneseo; First Lee County Club, Franklin Grove Lake George Sportsmen's Lub, Chicago; Maks-saw-Ba Club, Chicago; Maple City Club, Geneseo; South Bend Shooting Club, Chicago; Sportsmen's Association, Wyoming, Club, Chicago; Sportsmen's Association, Wyoming, Club, Chicago; Wyoming Sportsmen's Association, Wyoming, Delavan Prairie Club, Delavan; Sportsmen's Club, Evanston, Glencoe Gun Club, Glencoe; Northwestern Gun Club, Evanston; Rock Island Gun Club, Rock Island; Galesburg; Peoria Shooting Club, Peor.a.

The president, Dr. F. B. Norsom, presided; and in his address congratulated the association upon its prosperous condition and progress. He deprecated the attempt of Mr. Henry Bergh to suppress pigeon shooting on the score of its cruelty; and hoped that Illinois might not be troubled by any such vexatious laws on the subject as had been proposed for New-York.

Mr. C. E. Felton offered the following resolution, which

cruelty; and hoped that Illinois might not be troubled by any such vexatious laws on the subject as had been proposed for New York.

Mr. C. E. Felton offered the following resolution, which was passed by a unanimous vote:

"Resolved, That the president appoint a committee of five members of the association to confer with a like committee from the game dealers of this city with a view of ascertaining what other legislation, if any, is required for the purpose of harmonizing all interests to further the protection of game. Said committee shall have full power in the premises; and if, in their opinion, they deem it best that any changes be made in the present law, on the recommendation of a majority of this committee the Law Committee of this association shall adopt a new game law, or such amendments to the present law as may be recommended, and present the same at the next meeting of the General Assembly of this State and secure the passage of the same."

A resolution was introduced by Mr. J. A. Sexton, endorsing the Post bill now before Congress for the protection of large game, and this resolution was adopted.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Chicago. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Charles E. Felton, of Chicago; first vice-president, D. G. Cunningham, of Delavan; second vice-president, A. W. Bruner, of Rock Island; secretary, G. T. Farmer, of Chicago; treasurer, Col. E. S. Bond, of Chicago.

The convention then adjourned **me die*.

RAIL, NOT "QUAIL."—Philadelphia, June 4.—Editor Forest and Stream: In one of your late issues "Mos-Ambique" very properly expresses surprise and indignation that a citizen of Ohio, Mr. A. McC. Wilson, should kill (his share of) ninety quail in May, and then print in the Field and Stream department of the Cincinnati Commercial the fact (?) that he had done so. "Mos-Ambique" read the article all right, but the article was all wrong; for Mr. Wilson killed no quail, nor did he say that he had done so. I saw his letter before it went to the Commercial, and his remark was that "he and two others had killed ninety rail." His writing was quite legible too. It is simply one of those unaccountable typographical errors that will occur sometimes, and thereby annoy innocent parties. In this case the printer and the profereder will probably desire to share the blame for the substitution of "quail" when Mr. W. said "rail."—W. McK. Heath.

"The Charmed White Deer,"—Escanaba, Mich.—I see in your issue of May 11, under the head of "Charmed White Deer," the writer makes Mr. Westfall say that all white deer are does. Mr. Henry Lush killed a white buck on the Whitefish River in the winter of 1876. He sold is in Chicago soon after. The Indian says, "No kill any more white deer king."—F. A. Y.

Оню.—Sunday, May 21st, we moored some twelve of fifteen woodcocks. Young birds seemed to be fully as large as the old ones.—С.

LOCKED HORNS.—We have received from Mr. B. M. Campbell, of Summit, Mississippi, two pairs of antlers of the Virginia deer, firmly locked together. The horns have been lying out in the weather for a long time, and are bleached and whitened, and the points gnawed by rodents. The anterior portion of each skull has crumbled away, and in a few years more there would have been nothing left to tell the story of the combat that ended so tragically for both of the participants. The horns are a most interesting relic, and we shall value them highly.

Transferring fish.—Persons interested in transferring fish from one pond to another will be interested in the account of how the Texas Fish Commissioner did it by means of syphons, as reported in our fisheultural department. Our informant tells us that this was his first experiment in transferring fish in this manner, and adds: "it worked like a charm."

New York GAME LAW,—The Newman bill to amend the New York game law was passed, and is now in the hands of the Governor. We have already given an outline of its provisions

Sea and Biver Mishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

PRIER

Brook trout, Salvelinus fortinalis.
Grayling, Thymallus tricolor and
T. montanus.
Rainbow trout, Salmo iridea.
Clark's trout, Salmo clarkis.
Dolly Varden trout, Salvelinus
malina.

madma, Micropterus, Especies.
Black bass, Micropterus, Especies.
Maskinonge, Esox nobilior.
Pike (N. Y. pickerel), Esox lucius.
Pikesperch (Wall-eyed pike) SMxostethium.

BALT WATER

Yellow perch, Perca fluviatilis.
Striped bass (Rockfish), Roccus
lineatus.
White bass, Roccus chrysops.
Rock bass, Ambioplites, two spe

cies. War-mouth, Chanobryttus gulo-

crappie (Strawberry bass, etc.), Pomoxys nicromaculatus. Bachelor, Pomoxys annularis. Chub, Semotilus bullaris.

Sea bass, Centropristes atrarius.
Striped bass, Roccus tineatus.
White perch, Moroneamericana.
Soup or porgie, Stenotomus arsyrops.

Kealdah or squetague, CynosWealdah or squetague, Cynostis,
Bluefish or taylor, Pomatomus
saltatrix.
Weakfish or squetague, Cynoscyon regalis.

O, sir, doubt not but that angling is an art; is it not an art to deceive a front with an artificial fly? a front; that is more sharp-sighted than any hawk you have named, and more watchful and timorus than your high-mettled merlin is bold? and vet I doubt not to catch a brace or two to-morrow for a friend's breakfast. Doubt not, therefore, sir, but that angling is an art, and an art worth your learning; the question is rather, whether you be capable of learning if? for angling is somewhat like poetry, men are to be born so: I mean, with inclinations to it, though both may be heightened by discourse and practice; but he that hopes to be a good angler must not only bring an inquiring, searching, observing wit, but he must bring a large measure of hope and patience, and a love and propensity to the art itself; but having once got and practiced it, then doubt not but angling will prove to be so pleasant, that it will prove to be like ard to itself .- IZAAR WALTON,

VIVIPAROUS FISHES.

VIVIPAROUS FISHES.

THAT there are certain fishes, Embiotocides, on the Pacific const which bring forth their young alive, and are popularly known as "viviparous perch," is well known. It is not so well known, outside of the students of ichthyology, that there are certain fishes on the Atlantic coast which have this habit. Nevertheless it is true that many of the members of the family Cyprinodontides are viviparous.

The cyprinodonts are, as the name implies, a sort of cyprinoid, or soft-finned carp-like fish, which have teeth, and their small size prevents their becoming very well known to the angler. The little fishes whereof we write are from an inch to four inches in length, and are common along the Atlantic scaboard, and in the streams flowing into the sea. They are fond of brackish water, and are sometimes found in water entirely fresh. They are divided into about twenty genera and over a hundred species. They are popularly known about New York as "killyfish," from the Dutch name of "kill," meaning creek; in Connecticut and East they are called "mummichogs," probably an Indian name, which is often shortened into "mummies." Some of the genera are called in other localities, according to Jordan, "Mayfishes," "stud fishes," "stop-minnows," from their habit of feeding near the surface, and they doubtless have other local names.

Only a few members of this family are viviparous, the remainder having the habit of laying the eggs before they are hatched, but the larger portion bring forth their young alive. They may be distinguished by their soft fins, a single dorsal usually placed far back, head covered with scales, and teeth noth jaws. The males of those which are viviparous have the anal fin modified into a sort of sword-shaped intromittent organ. The fact that these members of the family copulate was first called to our attention in 1875, while hatching shad

iney may be distinguished by their soft fins, a single dorsal usually placed far back, head covered with scales, and teeth in both jaws. The males of those which are viviparous have the anal fin modified into a sort of sword-shaped intromittent organ. The fact that these members of the family copulate was first called to our attention in 1875, while hatching shad upon the Pamunky River, Virginia. We saw the fish come in with the tide and approach the shore so closely that they lay upon their sides and plainly saw the operation. Upon going to Washington and relating the fact to Professor Gill he told us that this had long been known, and brought down a dusty volume wherein it was described. Last month we received a few specimens (all females), which were in a gravid condition, from Hon. Thomas Y. Aby, of Louisiana, and from one of which we took 101 young ones and about a dozen undeveloped eggs. Mr. Aby was not aware that the fish had received attention from naturalists or other persons. We wrote him for the name which is applied to them in his district by the people, and were informed that the only one he knew was "pot-guts," and that they inhabited indifferently stagnant pools and running streams, and were often seen on the surface of the water.

A friend of Mr. Aby's, Dr. John Calderwood, who writes us from the Ouachita River, Louisiana, says:

Your letter acknowledging receipt of a certain viviparous fish sent you by my friend Dr. Aby, has been referred to me to answer. I regret that my knowledge is so very limited. Such as I could get, after dilligent inquiry from all whom I knew would be best able to supply the information you desire, I herewith give you, first, as to the various names by which it is known among the natives: The most common are "potgut minnows," "top-water minnows," The first name evidently is due to the great prominence of the addomen when in the gravid state. The other two from the fact that it is a surface swimmer. I have also known it to be called the "bullhead minnow," by reason of the

When they are found in stagnant overflows or ponds it is the result of accident, having been left there by retiring of accident, having been

To my inquiries as to whether it had a particular breeding To my inquiries as to whether it had a particular breeding time, the answer was that it had been and could be seen in the gravid state at all seasons of the year. I could not learn how many young they generally brought forth at a litter, nor how many litters they produced in a year. It is, however, easy to be seen that it is a very prolific fish, and the fact that they are seen in gravid state at all times of the year would lead to the belief that they drop successive litters throughout the year.

SALMON FISHING.

J HAD lived more than sixty years before I ever saw a salmon, except in a fish market. Much I had read about this noble fish in the writings of Scott, Wilson, Scrope, Davy and others, who estimate the killing of a salmon with the fly as the greatest exploit of the angler. Most of the other game fishes of the United States I had taken, but in my younger days it was generally believed that the salmen of American rivers would not take a fly, and those anglers who had the time and money used to go to Scotland for their sport.

In 1872 I was invited to join a party who were going to fish the upper peopls of the firest.

their sport.

In 1872 I was invited to join a party who were going to fish the upper pools of the Restigouche, one of the finest salmon rivers in the Dominion of Canada. It forms the boundary between New Brunswick and Quebec, and flows into the head of the Bay of Chulheurs. Here we camped in the wilderness. Three days I spent in a bark canoe with two Indians—one in the stern with a paddle, the other in the bow with a setting pole—without bringing home a fish. This is a much easier way of fishing for salmon than that practised in Scotland and Norway, where the angler casts from the shore, and is obliged to follow his fish along the bank wherever it may lead him, often to wade waist deep in a heavy current, sometimes to swim. In a canoe, when your fish makes long runs, the canoe follows him, when he goes to the bottom and stops—"salks" is the name for this trick of the salmon—the Indians start it with a pole or throw stones at it. Keeping the fish always on the move, even a salmon will tire itself out in time, although apparently made of India rubber and mounted on steel springs. For the novice, however, it is not an easy matter to sit upon the thwart of a bark canoe, nuch less to handle a sixteen-foot rod on that eminence, which seems as unsubstantial as an egg-shell, and he feels much like a person who is for the first time on horseback. I fortunately had served my apprenticeship in this vessel during many excursions in the Northweet efter trunt and black bass and could eit my

rod on that eminence, which seems as unsubstantial as an egg-shell, and he feels much like a person who is for the first time on horseback. I fortunately had served my apprenticeship in this vessel during many excursions in the Northwest after trout and black bass, and could sit my cance with the ease of an old rider.

Three days I passed upon the river, casting the fly, not wholly without success, as I could often raise my fish, and sometimes hook them; but they always escaped, either by unhooking themselves in their frantic leaps, or taking away hook, with more or less of my line. I found the salmon only in the pools, where they were resting from their laborious journey up the river to the spawning beds. They usually took the fly beneath the surface: as I cast down stream, the current took the line away, and the strike came generally as I withdrew the fly preparatory to another cast. When hooked, the fish made a swift run down stream of thirty or forty yards, and then leaped clear of the water four or five feet; then off again for a longer run unless they got clear in the first jump, as often happened with a novice, who had not as strong fish run out my whole line of 100 yards, and break loose with the hook. So I found that 150 yards of line was none too much for a salmon fresh run from the sea.

There were four in our party, and we took in turn the four

none too much for a salmon fresh run from the sea.

There were four in our party, and we took in turn the four pools nearest to the camp. On my fourth day the nearest pool and the best, belonged to me, and I was on it at 7 A. M. I soon hooked a large and vigorous fish, which, after some long runs and lofty leaps, sought the foot of the pool and sulked at bottom in deep water. We could not reach it with

pool and the best, belonged to me, and I was on it at 7 A. M. I soon hooked a large and vigorous fish, which, after some long runs and lofty leaps, sought the foot of the pool and sulked at bottom in deep water. We could not reach it with the pole, and stones did not start it; at the bottom it remained, sawing at the line as if to cut it on the rocks. I used as much force as I dared to start the fish, but he hung to the bottom, and there we sat for half an hour or more. The cook came down from camp to see the contest, and I began to think I should pass the day there, as an old salmon fisher of our party told us he had done. He hooked his fish at 7 A. M., and at 7 P. M. he broke loose, fairly beaten by the fish, if fish it was.

Suddenly up from the bottom came my salmon and off down the river, the reel whizzing as we followed as best we could. Just at the foot of the island where our tents were pitched a heavy rapid extended for a quarter of a mile; down this rushed the salmon, the cance sometimes following, sometimes alongside of him. All control of the fish was lost, and until we reached the foot of the rapid I did not know whether he was still on the hook, but we came through together and the fish started on another run of some hundred yards to the next pool below, where one of our party was then playing a salmon from a cance. My fish then turned and went up stream on the other side of the island, but soon stopped. Said my Indian, "He most done now," and I was glad, for I also was most done; it seemed as if I could not hold the rod much longer. The salmon was now visible through the clear water about thirty or forty feet away on our broadside, three feet long, at least, of burnished silver. His strength was failing, and with difficulty could he keep himself upright. Such was his vitality, however, that for nearly another half hour he resisted my efforts to bring him to gaff. Finally my Indian paddled up to him, I recling in the hounder him and lifted him into the cance, but his last struggle nearly took the

weigh twenty-four pounds, and I retired to my bed to rest my weary limbs.

That evening I went out again and killed a salmon weighing twenty-two pounds in thirty minutes. Such is the difference between two salmon of about the same size. My first fish, however, was an exceptionally strong one, and of about the right size to make a long right. The next day I killed one of twelve pounds and another of three pounds called a grilse; then, having satisfied my ambition in salmon killing, I went of to the river Novelle after large trout, a kind of sport involving less fatigue than these contests with big salmon.

Mr. Francis Francis, the English writer on angling, gives it as his opinion that trout fishing requires more skill than salmon fishing, and I am inclined to agree with him. When salmon are abundant and feeding, it is easy to roise and hook them, the difficulty is to bring them to gaff. There is more excitement, of course, in a contest with a big fish than with a small one, and the sport is much more expensive; so much so that only millionaires, such as railroad officials and mining kings, can follow it habitually. The control of a salmon river, liker the ownership of a yacht, is the sign of wealth, and the investment is often made on that account by become who do not care for fishing or sailing. S. O. O. people who do not care for fishing or sailing. S. O. O.

THE TROUTS OF CALIFORNIA.

BROOKFIELD, W. T., May 12, 1889. '

Editor Forest and Stream : In nearly every number of Forest and Stream I find something about the trout of the Pacific Coast; and as they seem to be but little understood by Eastern sportsmen, per-haps a few words in regard to them may be acceptable. For haps a few words in regard to them may be acceptable. For convenience of description the trout of the coast may be divided into two classes: the red spotted and the black spotted. I think it is now generally admitted by the best authorities that there is only one species of red spotted trout native to the coast, the *Sulvetinus spectabilis or S. malma. It ranges from the Sierra Mountains to Alaska. Of its dozen or more popular names that by which it is known in California, "Dolly Varden," seems the most beautiful and appropriate, and should be generally adopted. Like fontinalls, its near relative, it is fond of cold, swift streams; and in California lendy of the cold of conly found in those that are fed by glaciers. It resembles in Eastern relative in habits and character; the important differences being its greater size, it reaching a weight of fifteen pounds or more; its longer, more cylindrical figure; the back and head being spotted as well as the sides; and the absence upon the head and back of the irregular mottled lines of fontinalia.

upon the head and back of the irregular mottled lines of fontinalis.

How many species of black spotted trout there are is yet an open question. Prof. Jordan says two or three, which he names as follows: First—Salwo clarkii, the most widely distributed of all; found nearly everywhere west of the Rocky Mountains. This is quite a variable species, but there is one constant character by which it can be easily distinguished from the others: that is the fineness of its scales. Counted in a longitudinal series, it has from 160 to 180. Second—Salmo irideus, found in California and Oregon, west of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges. This is a coarse scaled species, having only about 130 rows. Third—Salmo gardnerii, the common "steelhead" of the Columbia. This does not differ in any respect from the preceding except in size, and may be the adult of that species. Although all black-spotted trout are rainbow trout, whenever I see rainbow mentioned in Eastern papers I suppose that S. clarkii is the species meant; and that it is of this species that Eastern sportsmen and fish culturists wish to learn. To begin then: this is a partly migratory species; but the number that migrate to the sea, and the size at which they go, seems to depend upon the size of the stream and its distance from the ocean. Here, thirty miles from salt water, nearly all fish worth catching will be absent from the least of May to the first of August. I say nearly all, for a few will remain, their number and size depending upon the size of the stream; the larger streams being sometimes fairly stocked, while the small ones are absolutely emoty of fish.

remain, ther immore and size depending upon the size of the stream; the larger streams being sometimes fairly stocked, while the small ones are absolutely empty of fish. As you recede from the coset this habit is less marked, though it exists to a less degree as much as two or three hundred miles inland. Its spawning time is greatly extended, being from December to the following June; the largest fish spawning latest. They spawn in the mountain streams.

largest fish spawning latest. They spawn in the mountain streams.

Those that have passed the summer in the streams are called mountain trout; those that return from the sea from August to November, being bright and silvery from contact with salt water, are called salmon trout, providing they do not weigh over three or four pounds, for people here insist upon calling the very large oues (from five to twenty-five or thirty pounds) steelheads, though the true steelhead is quite a different fish. In this locality the mountain trout seldom weighs more than a pound, being at that weight from twelve to fourteen inches long; its fish is while in most cases, sometimes pink, rarely as red as salmon. I have never observed a tendency in the fisch it ogrow soft, but we do not have much very hot weather here. The fisch of salmon trout is always pink, and in the very large ones red as salmon, but they do not hold the color so well in cooking.

The clarkit is not so fond of swift water as the Dolly Varden, but lays at the bottoms of deep, dark pools, at the end of long rifiles, or under piles of drift wood; and in such places you will often take a dozen or twenty as fast as you can land them. The most taking bat it is salmon roe; occasionally angle worms are in order, and sometimes when all heat is rejected they will rise agently to the fly. I have had

end of long riffles, or under piles of drift wood; and in such places you will often take a dozen or twenty as fast as you can land them. The most taking bait is salmon roc; occasionally angle worms are in order, and sometimes when all bait is rejected they will rise eagerly to the fig. I have had more success with the coachman than with all other flies, but the tinseled red and brown hackles sometimes give excellent sport. It is possible that the mountain fish may have less endurance, when hooked, than the brook trout, but I will back a sea-run fish against anything of his ounces for the first rush or the twentieth.

Great account has been made, and with good reason, of the docility of these trout. When well fed they are as peaceable in a pond as sheep in a pasture. They may sometimes eat small fish, but certainly they do not to anything near the extent that the brook trout and the Dolly Varden do. The large ones eat many shellfish, shrimps in salt water and crayfish in fresh; these, with various flies and worms, and salmon roc when salmon are spawning, and water grasses and weeds, for they are considerable vegetable feeders, constitute their food. If they ever succeed in driving the brook trout from his native streams it will be by eating his food and not by eating him. I suppose the weight I have given for the largest of them will surprise Eastern readers, but it is a fact that I have often weighed them in May and June, when they were exceedingly thin from recent spawning, at twenty pounds, and I think the same fishes in Novomber, if they had lived, would have weighed at least thirty pounds. If winter fishing is ever practiced on the lower Columbia it will not

pounds, and I think the same fishes in Novamber, if they had lived, would have weighed at least thirty pounds. If winter tishing is ever practiced on the lower Columbia it will not surprise me to see a "rainbow" trout of forty pounds. If Mr. Mather's suggestion should prove true, and like German carp they should grow much larger in Eastern rivers than in their native waters, there will be a surprise for him one of these days. I doubt if even Mr. Stone, knowing them only by what he sees in far inland waters, suspects the size to which they grow at the mouth of this great tidal river. But the clarkli is not our largest trout, and I will close by mentioning that I have within a month measured a

Salmo gardnerii, another kind of rainbow trout, forty-two inches long; not guessed, but measured it with a two-foot rule.

Chas. J. Smith.

[We think our correspondent errs in assuming that Clark's trout is the one which has been sent East so freely. All that we have seen, or heard of, have been the coarse-scaled species. Sulmo iridica. It may be possible that some of those that Mr. Stone has sent East have been the clarkii, as Mr. Smith says that he has seen that species in the Government ponds in California, but those disseminated by Mr. Frank Clark, of Michigan, and by the New York Fish Commission, are the other species, at least as far as our observation has gone.]

MINNOW PAIL.

T is an old saying, "That every day brings something new;" and to-day I was shown "something" which was "new" to me, and which I will endeavor to describe. For the capture of various kinds of fish live shrimps or minnows are a necessity; and I have found it difficult to transport and keep them alive, as well as to remove them from the pail by landing net or hand without injuring them, or with sufficient facility when fish are bitting.

keep them afive, as well as to remove them from the pail by landing net or hand without injuring them, or with sufficient facility when fish are biting.

To-day my friend, Col. D. H. Elliott, agent of the Florida Dispatch Line, entered my sanctum, and placed a large pail-like "contraption" on the floor, and remarked, "What do you think of that?" Inquiring what it was he stated that it was the "Al Fresco Minnow Pail." I examined it carefully, and pronounced it an "admirable invention," and inquired "who designed it." He replied "Myself." As I deem it useful I will endeavor to describe it.

Material, copper; inside planished; height 14 inches; diameter 12 inches; near the top two rows of holes one-cighth of an inch in diameter and one inch apart; fixed convex top, with a five-inch hole in the center; elevation of convexity of top one inch above edge of rim; to outside of pail are attached two copper ears, and to these a stout copper handle like that of a common pail.

Inside and fitting closely is what may be termed a false bottom, side of same three inches high, side and bottom perforated with holes one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and one inch apart.

A copper rod about the size of a lead pencil is bent at right

inch apart.

inch apart. A copper rod about the size of a lead pencil is bent at right angles, like an inverted letter $\underline{\eta}$: each arm being $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; the arms pass through holes in the fixed lid, and are soldered to the inside of the false bottom. A movable lid closes the opening in the fixed top, and the center of the horizontal portion of the U-like rod is soldered to the top of the movable lid; attached to the central portion of the lid is a copper handle like that of an ordinary coffee-pot

fee-pot
The pail is filled with water by immersing it, or by filling
it at the aperture in top of fixed lid. The minnow or shrimp
are introduced, and the false bottom lowered to its place, and
the opening in the fixed lid closed by the movable lid. When
not in use the pail can be tied to a stake or dock or lowered
to the bottom, a line and buoy being attached. When in use
it can be placed in the boat, or suspended from a row-lock by
a piece of cord. When traveling, if fresh water cannot be
obtained, that contained in the pail can be aerated by the use
of a tin cup, or simply by raising and lowering the false bottom a few times.

obtained, that contained in the pail can be aerated by the use of a tin cup, or simply by raising and lowering the false bottom a few times.

When the fisherman requires a fresh bait he simply takes hold of the handle on the lid, and raises the false bottom until it comes in contact with the top, when the minnows or shrimp will be out of their element and laying on the perforated false bottom. When hooks are baited the false bottom is lowered to its place, and the pail allowed to remain in or suspended in the water by the side of the boat.

In my humble opinion the "Al Fresco Minnow Pail" supplies a much needed want. It can be made of copper, zinc or tin by any tinsmith; or it can be ordered from the maker in this city, whose name will be furnished, if desired, to any of the readers of the Forest and Stream.

Al Fresco.

Jacesonville, Fla., May 20, 1882.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 20, 1882.

THE WEIGHT OF RODS.

Editor Forest and Stream:
I have just been reading Dr. Henshall's "Book of the Black Bass."

Elikior Fibrest and Stream:

I have just been reading Dr. Henshall's "Book of the Black Bass."

How amusing are his supercilious remarks (at page 229) upon the proper weight, or rather lightness of trout rods. The doctor has written an excellent work on black bass, and he says: "I would here enter my protest against the lightest and "withiest' trout fly rods, weighing from six to seven ounces, being used or recommended for black bass fishing." So far so good. But then he goes on with this absurdity: "Such rods are but toys at the best, and only admissible for finger-lings or trout weighing from a half pound downward. I know that some anglers make a boast of using such rods, but it is on a pur with some gunners who rush to the extreme in light shytguns, and claim that a sixteen or twenty bore is capable of as good general execution as the larger gauges. Now these are borh palpable fallacies, as great as that of 'sending a boy to mill' in the 'History of the Four Ki :gs,' as many have found to their cost."

Poor Doctor! I don't know about the guns—perhaps he's right, there—but I'll leave it for some master gunner to speak for them; but as to a light rod, the poor man evidently has not had experience enough (with trout) to know what he is talking about. To judge from the dark, penetrating eye and great energy shown in the Doctor's portrait that adorns his interesting book, he has lacked the patience to become skillful in the use of a light rout rod, or else he has never seen or handled one (I mean a light one of four or five ounces). The Doctor actually expresses his preference for thrashing around (after black bass, though, in this case) with a tenounce rod, and enduring "the extra straining of the brachial muscles." doing that all day, to the time consumed in the operation; and to "the general demoralization and used-up condition of the flexors and extensors of his arms," in simply playing and landing a big black bass in open water!

If the Doctor plays billiarids, he doubtless prefers a twenty-ounce cue, and ge

to fourteen ounces.

The Doctor is entirely too diffident about his flexors and extensors, and too confident in the endurance of his brachial muscles. [Doctors do like to use half a dozen technical physiological terms for the same part of the system—it sounds learned—and once in a while, but not always, they befog a lawyer with them.]

The Doctor has yet to learn the delight and sweet reward

of controlling oneself, and delicately handling and killing with a five-ounce rod a three-pound trout. There are a dozen gentlemen in the Willewemoc Club who can do it; and all good fly fishermon (for trout) know that the lighter the rod and the heavier the fish, the greater the pleasure (provided you have the skill). I wish the Doctor more practice with a lighter rod, and more faith in his extensors, and more delicacy of manipulation. Geo. W. VAN SICLEN. NEW YORK.

THE FLY-CASTING AT NIAGARA FALLS

WE have just received proof sheets of the programme of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. We have had many inquiries about the prospect of their having a fly-casting tournament at the meeting, and we find there is to be one. Whoever is managing it has seen fit to make but one class, open to all, and not to follow out the excellent arrangement of last year, whereby the amateurs had a chance. To remedy this Mr. B. F. Nichols steps in any offers, in addition to his free-for-all sweepstakes, a sweepstakes for amateurs, from any State—a new departure; thus making three contests in all. We highly approve the plan of Mr. Nichols, which will bring some new men into the casting. We regard the fly-casting as the most important, useful and beautiful of all the contests arranged by the association, and it is usually given a very humble place.

The following is the programme:

FLY CASTING.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

WEDNSBOAY, JUNE 14.
THOUT AND BLACE BASS.
At 1 o'clock A. M.; single hand casting, open to all members; entrance fee, \$5.
First prize—Conroy & Bissett, New York city, donate one German silver mounted split bamboo fly rod; value.

We add cash.
Second prize—Loomis & Plumb, Syracuse, N. Y., donate one elegant gold bronze automatic reel.

Second prize—Cash.
Third prize—cash.
Two Climat gun cleaners.

8 00—23 00

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR TROUT AND BLACK BASS FLF-CASTIFG.

THE B. F. NIGHOLS SWEEPSTARES.

Open to members of Fish and Game Protective Associations from my State. Rules of New York State Association to govern as far as supplicable.

Open to memoers of rish and Game Projective Associations from any State. Rules of New York State Association to govern as far as applicable.

Donated by F. Nichols, manufacturer of split bamboo fishing rods, 153 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

First prize—One split bamboo salmon rod. 15 feet long, 3 pieces, 2 tips, in grooved wood case, and seek; value.

Second prize—One split bamboo fly rod. 10 feet long, 3 pieces, 2 tips, in grooved wood case, and sack, value.

Third prize—One split bamboo minnow or trolling rod, 5½ feet long, 3 pieces, 2 tips, in grooved wood case, and sack, value.

16 00

ANOTHER FISHY COINCIDENCE.

CONSTANT reader as I am of your delightful and valuable journal, Forest and Stream, I often note some queer things from your correspondents; few "queerer," however, than the "Fishy Coincidence" in your last. It was very strange, and I am tempted to relate a companion to it. In Omaha lived a venerable Dutchman and his good vrouw. He was called Hans, and was somewhat superstitions, while she was named Katrina, and was skeptical. He tells the story:

vious, while she was named Katrina, and was skeptical. He tells the story:

'One night, while Katrina and I vas sleeping, I vas awake mit my eyes all de vile by a leedle tog who howled by himself in de pack yart. I vake oop Katrina, und I say to her, 'Katrina, sometings vas goin' to happen, the tog he howl

so.' 'Katrina she say, 'Co to schleep, you olt fool! to tog he

"Rattina sie say, to to sameep, you to room to wa look by te moon."
"I try to schleep, but I vas sure dot someding happen, und my eye vas fast awake. The tog he howl und howl, und Katrina she snore und snore for maybe helf an hour, und I dond can stand him no longer. I give Katrina a digi nde ribs by mine cipow, und say 'Katrina, Katrina, aufstehen und make a lite, te tog howl so I know someding must happen!"

that make a met, to tog active the pen!"

"Katrina yust kick like a mule, und holler, 'Get up oof you want to, I won't leave de ped if de tog howl till de ewigkeit!"

"So ven Katrina said dot she yust turned und snored again till I tink de clock must stop or de shingles get loose; but I coodn't sleep, cos I vas sure somedings vas goin' to happen. Und ven I come down py mine shop in de mornin' und pick ub a newspaper, vat you tink? Dere vas a man dead in Viladelfy."

Co, INCIDENCE.

delfy."

Fisheres of Virginia.—Census Bulletin No. 281 contains the statistics of the fisheries of Virginia, as gathered by Col. McDonald, special agent. It comprises a series of seven tables, embodying the figures for the year ending June 1, 1880. Table I. shows the number of men engaged in the thirty counties in the shore and river fisheries as 3,682 and the capital invested \$340,855. Table II. gives the quantities and values of the products of the shore and river fisheries, as follows: Shad 3,171,953 lbs., worth \$134,496; alewife or river herring 6,925,413 lbs., worth \$76,800; sturgeon 411,558 lbs., worth \$6,973; Spanish mackerel 1,609,663 lbs., worth \$12,699; bluefish 1,540,417 lbs., worth \$80,023; gray and salmon trout (weakfish or squitague) 1,476,000 lbs., worth \$29,790; sheepshead 503,666 lbs., worth \$26,645; miscellaneous fish 4,480,279 lbs., worth \$110,117. Of crabs we have 1,069,600 lbs., worth \$38,088; clams (hard) 363,820 lbs., worth \$18,555; terrapin (estimating each at 3 lbs.) 165,600 lbs. worth \$18,550; making a total of all kinds, including clams, crabs, and terrapin of 21,729,969 lbs., valued at \$602,239. Tables III. and IV. give the number of men in the oyster industry as 16,315, their capital invested as \$1,351,100, and their product as \$2,37,537 bushels, valued at \$2,340,588. Table V. gives the number of men in the cyster industry as 16,315, their capital invested as \$1,351,100, and their product as \$2,37,537 bushels, valued at \$2,340,588. Table V. gives the number of men in the menhaden fisheries as 708 and the value of their vessels, apparatus and the factory plant as \$222,164. Table VI. gives the number of menhaden as 143,353,600, from which was derived 203,769 gallons of oil worth \$81,505, flose, flose, making at total value of \$303,829. Table VII. gives a statistical summary of the above facts arranged in a different manner, showing the sub-divisions of the men and their catch into the different fisheries.

TROUTING IN CONNECTICUT.—Putnam, Conn., May 29.—Some of the largest strings of trout that have been taken for years, in this and adjoining towns, have been caught within the last two weeks, the continued rainy weather has raised the water just right for successful fishing. Some of our noted anglers have brought in baskets of trout that created quite a sensation. One party caught thirty-five, one forty-two, and another old veteran angler fifty-seven trout. We have a brook running through the northern part of this village that used to be considered a very good trout stream, but had been fished so much, that we supposed but few if any fish remained, but an old angler thought he would give it a trial, and to his great surprise, he not only filled his creel but his coat pockets also, with trout ranging from ½ to ½ pounds each. The news from Rangeley Lakes of 7½ pounds atrout being taken at the Middle Dam, and a 100 pound catch at Upper Dam, stirs up the fraternity here considerably, we had not expected to go up until September, but the fever is coming on strong, and rods, fly books, and tackle are being examined closely and some bright morning about the middle of June, may find some of Putnam's old veterans up at the lakes. If so, Forest AND Strikent will have to report large catches of trout, as we have "been there" and know how it is done. Most all of the parties that go to the Maine woods from this place are merchants and manufacturers, and it is hard to get away at this season of the year, so I suppose we will have to be content with brook fishing for trout, and black bass fishing in its season.—W.

Bass in New Jersey.—The Newark Sunday Call says:

"Among the best bassing localities easily accessible to Newark
ers the following may be mentioned and rated nearly in the order
named: Delaware River, in Warren, Sussex and Hunterdon
counties; Greenwood Lake, Hopatcong Lake, Culvers, Long
and Swartswood ponds, in Sussex county; Green and Splitrock
ponds, in Morris county; the Raritan River, the Passalc
River above Little Falls, and the Pompton River, above Two
Bridges. Special permission can often be obtained for fishing in many small but well-stocked private ponds in the
northern counties, and immense sport secured. The Delaware River is named first because it is reputed to be the best
bass ground in the Middle States. It is certainly the largest,
most popular, and probably the most visited by anglers. The
Raritan, above tide-water, is said to abound in bass. The
Passaic is steadily improving, and although three-pounders
are rare, the prospects are that the fish will increase in both
size and numbers every year. The fishing at the lakes is well
known to all anglers, and but little can be said of it that has
not appeared in these columns. Black bass have almost extinguished the pickerel from all waters in which they have
been placed, as there is nothing more to the tasts of a fullgrown bass than a half-grown pickerel, and the quiet habits
of the latter make him easy game for the prowling bass.
Other fish more easily avoid the destroyer, and multiply after
his advent as before.

his advent as before.

Habits of the Gar.—Indianola, Tex., May 25.—While a friend and myself were out for a little hunt last Tuesday morning, 28d ult., and while walking in the marsh surrounding a lake in the vicinity of this town, the marsh being about ankle deep with water fresh from a late heavy rain, we found the marsh full of gar fish, from three to five feet long, as thick in places as they could lay together. They were so thickly piled in places that when they wanted to move they just slid over one another. They were about half to two-livings covered with water; no small ones among them. They took no notice of us at all, although we stood almost among them. There must have been thousands, they being in the same condition, so far as we could see, and we walked a mile or more in the marsh. The lake is about three miles in length and about two in breadth, and is fed from the bay. I have hunted and fished in this State for thirty years and never have seen the like before. What were they doing fine rains, and look forward to having fine plover shooting this fall. Some ducks still here. Geo. Armstrong.

THE WA-WA-YANDA FISHING CLUE.—The Wa-Wa-Yanda Fishing Club, of Long Island, opened its club house for the season of 1882 on Monday, May 29. The club boat connected at Babylon with the 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains from New York During the season it will connect with the morning and afternoon trains to and from New York except on Sundays, and then the morning train only. A large number of members attended the opening and a very enjoyable time was had between singing, feasting and the like. Many of those who went to the opening remained over Decoration Day. They spent their time in fishing, sailing and other diversions. The officers of the club are Shepherd F. Knapp, President; James A. Flack, Edward Kearney and Charles Banks, Vice-Presidents; Ambrose Monelle, Treasurer, and Robert A. Van Wyck and R. M. Jordan, Secretaries.

Robert A. Van wyck and R. B., Jordan, Secretaries.

Carp in Morkhes Bay.—A few weeks ago we recorded the capture of a carp in Moriches Bay, which is the eastern end of Great South Bay, L. I., and remarked upon the freshness of the water there. It was thought to be merely a stray fish which had escaped from some pond and had got into the bay and was kept there by the increasing saltness of the waters to the west. Last week Mr. Blackford received another carp of three pounds' weight from Da idel B. Cook, of West Hampton, L. I., a little further east than the place where the former one was captured. Mr. Cook writes to know what kind of a fish it is, and rightly suspects it may be a German carp. He says that the fishermen report small carp plentiful in the bay.

THE "R. W." FLY.—Syracuse, N. Y.—I have been trying the fly known as the "R. W." (which, as you may know, is short for Reuben Wood, the champion fly-caster), and I regard it as the most killing fly for either trout or black bass which I ever used. I went to a place on the Oswego River, about four miles south of Oswego City, last week, and took ten bass, nine of which struck the "R. W." Mr. John Balbook recently went out on Seneca Lake and took eight bass, all with this fly. He also regards it as the most killing of flies.—Central City.

Extraction of Lobsters.—The Belfast, Me., Journal says: The canning business is rapidly killing out the lobster fisheries on the coast of Maine. Good judges say that in three years more the factories will have to close for want of fish. Over fourteen million pounds were caught in 1879-80, of which nearly nine and a half million pounds were canned. Some of the packers are already moving to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, from whence lobsters will soon have to be imported, according to present appearances.

Hishculture.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

[CONTINUED]

[continued].

M.R. PHILLIPS—This most interesting paper by Prof. Ryder will be read with much interest. The changes of color in the oyster has long attracted the attention of oystermen, but no valid causes have heretofore been given for them. Here in this vial is an oyster opened by Mr. Carley, in Fulton Market, and it is black. In the South they have a dark oyster which they call the mulatto oyster. Prof. Ryder has thoroughly investigated the subject of color, and has exploded the idea that the green color is caused by copper. There is no metal more easily found than copper, where it exists, and a dozen different tests are in the hands of overy housekeeper, which would show its presence in an instant. Prof. Leidy took what was supposed to be distomacca, which was said to give the green color, and proved that it was of vegetable origin. Ryder has found that it is a vegetable organism which enters the oyster. In regard to their artificial culture Prof. Ryder believes that if the water is kept pure by flowing currents over the young they can be reared. In his experiments they only survived six days, but his arrangements were incomplete.

pleasure.

Mr. Hewlert—Some oysters that are planted in the fall are white. Some are green when we get them, but if they do well the color comes right. It depends greatly on what the

seds on. oyater feeus on.

Mr. Phillips—The question of breening is the most included that one. It is now reduced nearly to the point that the fish-culturists have reached. Prof. Ryder has distinguished the male from the female, has taken the ova and fertilized it and developed it until the unfortunate sixth day. He has not yet agrired them beyond that, but no doubt will accomplish it ansarried them beyond that, but no doubt will accomplish it ansarried them beyond that, but no doubt will accomplish it ansarried them beyond that, but no doubt will accomplish it ansarries.

carried them beyond that, out the desired them beyond that casson,

The President—We would like to hear from Col. McDonald on the breeding of shad, and their relations to water tem-

The President—We would like to hear from Col. McDonald on the breeding of shad, and their relations to water temperatures.

Col. McDonald—The reasons why fishes return to the waters where they are bred are not well established. We have had many theories on the subject, some claiming that they are guided by memory and others by scent. It is more likely that they are governed by temperatures, and the question of the relation of temperature to the migrations of shes is so important that several European governments, particularly England and Sweden, are engaged in investigating it and its particular relations to the migration of the herring. A difference of three degrees is often very important and may exclude a fish from our coast. The duration of the river life of shad is determined by temperature. The young leave the rivers on the arrival of a certain temperature and not at a certain time. Adult shad enter rivers at a temperature of botween sixty and seventy degrees. On the St. John's River, Fla., the height of the season is in December, by to observations at Jacksonville show that the shad do not enter the rivers until the temperature reaches 70 deg., and what is an anomoly, they enter when the temperature is falling, while on all other rivers with which we are familiar they enter when it is risin. Shad do not run out of Chesapeake Bay on 51 deg., and let the temperature of Long Island Sound he 55 and the shad will probably remain there. I have a table of the temperatures at Old Point which gives the temperature of the bay on the land side between the guilf and the shad will probably remain there. I have a table of the temperatures at Old Point which gives the temperature of the bay on the land side between the guilf and the shad will probably remain there. I have a table of the temperature are similar until the latter reaches 50 deg., when the eafter reaches 10 degrees the season is marked than the above the presence of the standard of the standard side of the temperature of reaches. Tood follows temperature a

attached tags to them in order to identify them on their return. This has also been done in Scotland, with interesting results.

Mr. Wilmon—I feel it a duty to except to Col. McDonald's theory of the migration of salmon because the salmon is the highest migratory fish of the world, and by highest I mean the most intelligent. I have never heard this theory before, but it does not seem to be a correct one. Shad do not breed in New Brunswick, and I have not had as much experience with them as with salmon, but believe that they are moved merely by instinct, while the salmon are intelligent, or at least have stronger instincts. There is much difference in the strength of instinct. The horse has a stronger instinct than the ass. I am not prepared to enter into an extended argument on this subject, but will call attention to the fact that Mr. Livingston Stone says that the temperature is lower in California than in the rivers of the East, at the time when he eggs are gathered. He kept a daily record of the temperature and found it lower than our Canada rivers, because of the melting snows in midsummer. I do not think that the temperature has much to do with the movements of salmon. Col. McDonald—I don't think that we disagree. If a salmon can choose between a temperature of sixty-five and seventy, no doubt it will do it and avoid the warmer one.

Mr. WILMOR—Not if its a native of it.

Col. McDonald—It is a well-known and established fact that the movements of ood are regulated by temperature. If you go on the coast of Maine when the water is at a low temperature you will find no cod, not because they are cosmopolitan in their habits and move from place to place by caprice, but because of the temperature. When cod are there, a fall in the thermometer of two or three degrees will send them off. The California salmon spawns when our waters are warm. Its own waters are warm. It sown waters are warm. It was no a temperature of sixty, and when its cells to our coast it lives in a temperature of sixty, and when its cells to

spawn in on our coast.

DR. HUDSON—We have put 300,000 California salmon fry in the Merrimac River. They were ready for distribution in January. We afterward found hundreds of them three inches in length. They went down, and we have not seen them since. This shows that they found food and grew, but whether they fail to find food at sea or not, or if they do not find suita-

ble waters for spawning I don't know, but incline to think that Col. McDonald is correct.

MR. WILMOT—I may be laughed at for the statement, but will say that the Californian salmon may possibly become Atlantic salmon, and that I have always thought so, and that the Eastern salmon taken West would become the Californian

lance samon, and taken West would become the Californian salmon.

Mr. Evarts—I agree with Mr. Wilmot. The salmon will change its color and the color of its flesh.

Mr. MATHER—It is impossible. Of course food and water will change color, but the quinnat or Californian salmon is a different ship, has a different structure, the most marked of which is more rays in the anal fin, at least six or seven more. And food and water would not change this in fifty generations of them unless hybridized. They are as different as our brook and lake trouts, which retain their distinct peculiarities in the same lake for years. The differences are not merely in color but in structure, as shown in the skeletons. Any one can see it in the teeth of the two trouts. Color counts for but they little in ichthyology, and a quinnat salmon differs from the S. salar as much as the horse and the ass.

MR. BLACKFORD—There is no doubt of that. A Californian salmon could not change so as to be mistaken for an Atlantic one by an expert.

MR. WLMOT then read extracts from his forthcoming report on the decrease of salmon in the maritime Provinces of the

c. Wilmor then read extracts from his forthcoming repor-ic decrease of salmon in the maritime Provinces of the linion, but as it had not been published he took the paper

im. SECRETARY then read a paper from Prof. G. Brown on "The Swordfish," which will be begun in our next.

FISHCULTURE IN TEXAS.

FISHCULTURE IN TEXAS.

PREVIOUS to any efforts at fishculture by the State of Texas, Professor Baird, the United States Commissioner of Fisheries, sent several shipments of both shad and California salmon into the State. We have been at some pains to gather the following facts concerning subsequent operations, and place them on record.

On March 81, 1881, the regular session of the seventeenth Logislature of Texas passed an act appropriating five thousand dollars annually (for two years) "for the propagation, preservation and distribution of fish," and aut orizing the Governor to appoint a Fish Commissioner. Under this act Mr. J. H. Dinkins was appointed. In June, 1881, Mr. Dinkins sent to Washington and received from the U. S. Fish Commissioner three hundred thousand shad fry. One hundred and fitty thousand were taken through to Austin. Eighty thousand of these were deposited in the Colorado R. ver at Austin, and the remainder (70,000) were deposited in the San Marcus, Guadapipe, and San Antonio rivers; in what proportion is not known. One hundred and lifty thousand were deposited in the Sabine River: these fish were in a dying condition when turned into the Sabine.

In December, 1881, Mr. Dinkins was accidentally killed by being run over by a sleeping car at Walker's station, on the G. H. & S. A. R. R.

Governor Roberts appointed Mr. R. R. Robertson Fish Commissioner on Dec. 27, 1881. In January, 1882, some two thousand carp were distributed by the State Commissioner.

Mr. Robertson has constructed on Barton's Creek, near Austin, three carp ponds, covering three and a half acress. One pond of one-half acre was started with fifty scale carp on April 5, 1882. Some of these carp were twenty-seven inches long when put in the pond. The fish spawned soon after they were run into another pond by means of siphons. Although all the breeding fish were scale carp, fully one-third of the small fry are mirror carp.

were placed in the latening point, and on may o one small rry were run into another point by means of siphons. Although all the breeding fish were scale carp, fully one-third of the small fry are mirror carp.

In April Mr. Robertson received from the U. S. Fish Commission four thousand California rainbow trout. Three thousand of these were placed in the Comal Springs, near New Braunfels; temperature of water in the springs, 70 deg. F. One thousand were placed in Earton Springs, near Austin. Though these fish were not more than five-eighths of an inch long when turned loose, they soon appeared to be at home, and on January 1 were very lively and growing well.

On May 16 Mr. Ellis, of the U. S. Fish Commission, deposited in the Colorado River, at Austin, one million shad and three million herring fry. On the 17th Mr. Ellis started back to Washington, carrying with him a motley lot of fish, as samples, from the Colorado River—catfish, suckers, buffelo, perch, "gaspergoo," trout (bass), alligator and needle gars, furtles, etc.—as a contribution from the Fish Commissioner of Texas to Prof. Baird. Mr. Ellis also carried with him to Washington about a dozen young carp of this spring's spawning, some of which were two inches long, and were not a month old.

THE NEW TRANSPORTATION CAR.—The new railroad car of the United States Fish Commission, built for transporting fry, or for hatching them on the way, is partially completed, and left. Washington for the Nanticoke River, Delaware, on the 1st inst, with one million shad fry. The arrangements for circulating the water are not yet completed. When all is thished we will give a description of it. The season for shad eggs has been the worst ever known.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES.

June 6, 7, 8 and 9.—Cleveland, O., First Annual Bench Show of the Cleveland Bench Show Association. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent; Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society's Bench Show Deby Pittsburgh, Pa., for English setters whelped on or after March 1, 1882. Entries close December 1, 1882. I. R. Stayton, Secretary, Allegheny City. Pa.

FIELD TRIALS.

FIELD TRIALS.

September 4.—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie lickens, Fairmont, Minn. Entries for the Derby close July 1, for the llaged, Sept. 4. Jos. H. Dew. Columbia, Tenn., Secretary.

November 17.—Eastern Field Trials Club Field Trials on Quail, near igh Point, N. C. Entries for the Derby close July 1. For the Allged and Members' Stake, November 1. F. N. Hall, P. O. Box 584, ow York, Secretary.

December 4—Mation American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quail, rand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

ENGLISH SHOWS AND CLUBS.

ENGLISH SHOWS AND CLUBS.

THERE are some spicy letters by "Sprint" in the Live Stock Journal, from which we take the following, which is "mostly about the Kennel Club."

Many a time of late have I blushed to be thought one of you. Yes! and "my hair has stood on end with horror" on the bare recollection of the fact that for well into the teens of years have I mixed freely amongst dog shows and their habitude, and never, until recently, was I aware the danger incurred in so doing, because of the general moral rottenness and actual dishonesty by which our canine exhibitions, their promoters, committees, and judges, and exhibitors too, are surrounded. At least the ordinary observer would think such actually the case, were he to form his opinion from certain articles which have, within the past few months, appeared in the columns of the various newspapers devoted to the "fancy." That I have moved in such a circle for so long, and at the same time kept my innocence and honesty intact, cannot for a moment be supposed, especially when one has not forgotten that "copy head" we were wont to write in small hand at school, which was something to the

effect that "evil communications corrupt good manners."
Well, ist us nops I may prove that exception which is under
I shall write of dog shows and their recent movements
with a full conviction that I have received no contaminations
from them, and that it is very hard their surrounding
have been, merely because of the presence of one
have been, merely because of the presence of one
have been, merely because of the presence of one
have been, merely because of the presence of one
have been, and the presence of the control of the control, and associated with and become
longen to a large majority of exhibitors. This was before the
establishment of the kernel club, and had been certain my
standard to the control, and associated the become
longen to a large majority of exhibitors. This was before the
establishment of the kernel club, and had been certain my
standard to the benefit of the control of the control
have been one of the original members of that body. But
they would no one tool the better fool, or over any bumble
into consideration the sum required to be expended in subscriptions, no inconsiderable one, up to the present time. Per
have beenfeld the nution at large. There is nothing like
"turning money over," not in your pocket, as is the custom in
some parts of the country when you hear' enckool cuckool"

Some two or three years ago it was the custom to find fault
with and willy certain of our dog show judges, but they,
happy and contented enough in their tunocenee, could afford
butter growings and false demunications of disappointed exhibitors, than does the moon at its noctarmal nowings of
some wakeful dog. Ding, dong for a time did these grains,
was very much like "kicking against pricks." This was not
well and the sum of the present the province of disappointed exhibitors, than does the moon at the noctarmal nowings of
some wakeful dog. Ding, dong for a time did these grain,
was been and the sum of the presence of considerable in province the present of the presence of the presence of the presence

variety of dog. The Fox-terrier Club offers prizes at many of the leading shows, but the majority and most valuable of these are open only to competition by its own members (The Challeage Cup goes for nought, as it cannot be won outright). It seems to me that were the desire to benefit the cause of the fox-terier generally, and not those of the members of the club in particular, these prizes should be open to all. Then again, the club offers prizes only when the name of the judge of terriers is submitted for its approbation. The judge's name is given; perhaps—most likely—he is a member of the F. T. C.; he is approved of, and, honestly as he undoubtedly acts, he gives the principal prizes to who? Why, to members of the club which has sanctioned his appointment! To the outsider this looks bad, though doubtless it is straightforward and as conscientiously done as possible. Similar objection has been taken to the Kennel Club members exhibiting under judges of their own appointment; but if this looks or is bad in a big club like that, it looks or is a hundred times worse in a smaller club like that to which I have drawn attention.

PETREL II.

PETREL II.

WE give this week a capital likeness of Mr. J. H. Goodenampion prize in the English setter class at the last New York Show. She won first in the imported English setter class at the last New York Show. She won first in the imported English setter class at the same show in 1831, also the special with her brother Pontiac for the best brace at the same show. Petrel II. is an exceedingly well-formed animal of rather small size, blue belton in color and very handsome, with lots of quality. She is by Pride of the Border out of old Petrel, and is undoubtedly the best Laverack bitch in this country. She is now in whelp to Mr. Goodself's Don Juan. The cut is from a sketch by Harry Tallman. Petrel II. won first at Cleveland, Tuesday.

(Special Dispatch to Forest and Stream.)

THE CLEVELAND BENCH SHOW.

The first annual bench show of the Cleveland Bench Show Association was opened this morning. The first day has been a success; fine weather, good attendance, and promise that Cleveland may be ranked among the dog-show-supporting cities. The hall is well adapted for a bench show, and the arrangement of the stalls all that could be desired. The able superintendence of Mr. Chas. Lincoln has assured the best of care for the dogs exhibited.

The judging began at 11.15 this morning, the awards made to-day being as follows:

to-day being as follows:

AWARDS.

Champion English setter dogs—1st, A. H. Moore's Thunder (Pride of the Border-Periary II.)
Special for English setters that have won one first prize—1st, J. H. Gloodsell's Plantagenet (Dashing Monarch-Petrel).
Champion English setter bitcher—1st, J. H. Goodsell's Petrel II. (Pride of the Border-Petrel).
Special class for English setter that have won one first prize—1st, John Davidson's Abbest, Prize II. (Pride of the Border-Petrel).
Special class for English setter that have won one first prize—1st, John Davidson's Abbest, Prize II. (Pride of the State of the Prize of Crange Doll); 3d, W. C. Berniger's Monte Christo (Thunder-Bess); vhc. John Davidson's Prince of Orange (Blue Prince II.-Plamer) Detroit Kennel Club's Royal Saltau (Racket-Kelp); hc. J. Palmer O'Neil's Acme (Thunder-Bess).
English setter bitches (except pure Laveracks),—1st. John Davidson's Doll (Prince-Dora); 2d, William McConway's Dolly Day (Belion-Rosa); 3d, T. G. Davey's Glendinss (tob Roy-Doll); Detroit Konnel Club's Prizees Alice (Racket-Kelp), H. Hartley's Kuby (Raket-Juno).
English setter dogs (pure Laverack pedigree)—1st, J. H. Goodself's Petrel III. (Carlowitz-Petrel).
English setter bitches (pure Laverack pedigree)—1st, J. H. Goodself's Petrel III. (Carlowitz-Petrel).
English setter bitches (pure Laverack pedigree)—1st, J. H. Goodself's Petrel III. (Carlowitz-Petrel).
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English setter bitches (pure Laverack pedigree)—1st, J. H. Goodself's Petrel III. (Carlowitz-Petrel).
English setter bitches (pure Laverack Petrel Ply); ic., Forest Kennel Club's Prices Daisy (Dick Laverack-Forest Fly).
Champion black and tan setter dogs—1st, D. J. T. Niven's Argus (Blosson, Black and Laverack-Forest Fly).

Format Dasy of Advertage Frowth Fig. 18. A. H. Moore's Bob (Lang-Flossophien black and tan setter dogs—1st, Dr. J. T. Niven's Argus (Blossom-Black and tan setter dogs—1st, Dr. J. T. Niven's Argus (Blossom-Black and tan setter dogs—1st, Dr. J. T. Niven's Argus (Blossom-Black and tan setter bitches—1st, Willard Bros.' Dream II. (Duke of Gordon-Dream); 2d, H. R. Parker's Gip; vhc, Jacob King's Belle (Ned-Fan); he, J. E. Teal's Nell (Sama-Pora).
Black and tan setter pupples—1st, Franklin Kennel Club's Fannic Rupert-Sue); 2d, C. H. Potter's Pet (Victor Hugo-Madge); vhc, same owner's Lady Flo. (Victor Hugo-Madge); he, A. Strange's Ponio'; c. Chamrion pointer diches over 50 bls.—1st, H. W. Fawcett's Marguerite II. (Faust-Devonshire Lass).
Champion pointer dogs, under 55 bls.—1st, A. H. Moore's Donald (Bob-Sappho).
Pointer dogs, bls. and over.—1st, J. Grasser's Dolly (Ponto-Dot); 2d, F. Billings's Devonshire Lass (Don-Lady); vhc, J. H. Kraft's Flight (Bow-Radge); he, A. M. Root's Princess Bow (King Bow-Dot).
Pointer dogs, mider 55 bls.—1st, W. R. Huntington's Jet (Frank-Index); vhc, J. B. Chardt's J. Grasser's Dick (Shot-Bess).
Pointer bitches, under 55 bls.—1st, Detroit Kennel Club's Yam
Pointer bitches, under 55 bls.—1st, Detroit Kennel Club's Yam
Pointer bitches, under 55 bls.—1st, Detroit Kennel Club's Yam
Pointer bitches, under 55 bls.—1st, Detroit Kennel Club's Yam
Pointer bitches, under 55 bls.—1st, Detroit Kennel Club's Yam
Pointer bitches, under 50 bls.—1st, Detroit Kennel Club's Yam

(Slor-Bess).

Fointer bliches, under 59 lbs.—1st, Detroit Kennel Club's Yam Pointer bliches, under 59 lbs.—1st, Detroit Kennel Club's Yam (King Bow-Dol); 2d, Joseph Lewis's Fan (Duke-Nell), and same owner's Nell II. (Joe-Nell); nc, Willard Bros. Marie (Sefton-Kate).

Champion Irish water spaniels—1st, J. D. Olecti's Barney (Sham-rock-Shannon); 2d, T. Donoghue's Count Bendigo (Bob-Brilget).

Irish water spaniels—1st, A. J. Cooper's Storm (Barney-Lady); 2d, E. L. Sargent's Aleck; 3d, James McKay's Royal Barney (Shady-Lottie).

Champion cocker spaniels, under 28lbs—1st, Geo. Macbeth's Zulu (Rollo-Louie).

ENTRIES.

ENTRIES.

Champion English setter dogs—A. H. Moore's Thunder,
Special class for English setter deges that have won one first prize—
J. H. Goodsell's Don Juan and Plantagenet.
Champion English setter bitches—J. H. Goodsell's Petrel H. and
Fairy II.
Special class for Proglet.

rII.

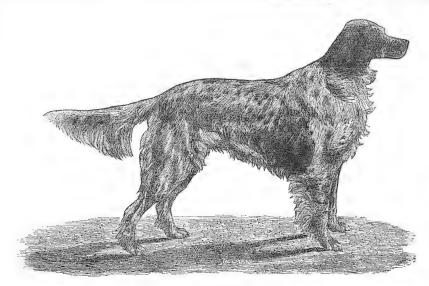
cital class for English setter bitches that have won one first—John Davidson's Abbess.

OPEN CLASSES.

prize—John Davidson's Abbess.

Offen Chasses.

English estuer dogs (except) pure Laveracle)—J. H. Goodsell's Racket, Forest Kennel Chuls. Prince Royal, Albert G. Davis's Dash, Thos. 4t, Forest Kennel Chuls. Prince Royal, Albert G. Davis's Dash, Thos. 5t, Forest Kennel Chuls. Prince Royal, Albert G. Davis's Dash, Thos. 5t, Free, Junes Wood's Range, J. C. Meyers' Jake and Dandle, L. Palmer O'Neil's Acene, W. C. Berringer's Monte Christo, J. T. Wamelink's Brant, John Davidson's Prince of Grange and Scottish. Chief. T. G. Davey's Carlage, Detroit Konnel Club's Royal Sultan, Royal Lothair and St. Julien, William Vie's Blue King, G. W. Ballantiné's Felon, L. G. Hanna's Captian, Miss Josephine Mundhall's Sam Tilden, Geo. W. Moore's Smoke, A. H. Moore's Davisio, John Thompill, Markey, G. L. Gardershot J. Royal, Rocketeller's Dan, St. Lawer, G. L. Gardershot J. Royal, Rocketeller's Dan, St. Lawer, G. L. Gardershot, J. G. Gertrude, J. C. Meyers's Nettle, Chas. Stalley's Lady, John Davidson's Doll and Glengile, Detroit Kennel Club's Princess Alice, Queen Mand and Kelp, William Wie Sjenny Lad, William McConvay's Dolly Day, Howard Harfley's Ruyal Haw. A. H. Moore's Lama May, John Thompson's Dalsy, W. A. Mcholson's Mr. Bell. Het dogs (of pure Laverack pedigree)—J. H. Goodsell's Prince, T. G. Davey's Lava Rock Howard Harfley's Royal Hue. English setter biches (of pure Laverack pedigree)—J. H. Goodsell's Petrol H. and Carlina, Jos. J. Snellenburg's Geone Laverack. English setter bich puppies, under 12 months—Jos. J. Snellenburg's Done English setter bich puppies, under 12 months—Jos. J. Snellenburg's Done Laverack policy Forest Daisy, Jacob King's Dalsy, Done Heng's Royal Hue.



MR. J. H. GOODSELL'S LAVERACK SETTER BITCH "PETREL II."

Special class for Irish setter dogs that have won one first prize— John S. McIntosh's Biz, Wim. H. Pierce's Larry, Champion Irish setter bitches—Wim. H. Pierce's Gussie, A. H.

Champion Iri.h setter bitches.—Wm. H. Fierce's Gussie, A. H. Moore's Duck.
Special class for Irish setter bitches that have won one first prize—
John S. McIntosi's Flora, W. N. Callender's Nora O'More, Edward
Gregg's Nellie.

Gregg's Neille.

OPEN CLASSES.

Irish setter dogs—Sidney D. Ripley's Spy, A. E. Sterling's Conn, James Chub's Red Rarus, J. E. Schwartz's Ned, F. L. Chamberlain's Sancho, A. R. Wilbur's Duncan, Emporia Konnei Club's Karl, Irish Sancho, A. R. Wilbur's Duncan, Emporia Konnei Club's Karl, Irish Ranger, Irish Kork and Irish Van, Reginald H. Bulley's Ned, L. Lee's Prince Elcho, Harvey H. Brown's Red Hugh.

Irish setter pitches—James Chub's Red Maud and Mollie G., H. E. Hill's Maggie H., J. R. Goodsell's Red Maud and Mollie G., L. Lei's Deporta Konnei Club's Irish Countess and Irish Duck, Chas.

Sally's Cal.

Irish setter puppies, under 12 months—Warren E. Smith's Triumph, John S. Medinosh's Veni, Thos, J. Budington's Sang, Emporia Kennel Club's Irish Count, Irish Duck and Irish Erin, Chas. K. Van Vleck's Guess.

Clue's Irsh Councy and tan setter dogs—A. H. Moore's Bob. Willard Brothers' Grouse and Chang, Franklin Kennel Club's Shad, Charles H. Potter's Rupert II. Champion black and tan setter bitches—Willard Brothers' Toot, A. H. Moore's Lady Rapid.

II., Detroit Kennel Club's Chess.

Champion pother does, under 55lbs—Willard Brothers' Sefton, A. H. Moore's Donald and Lo Guy.

Pointer dogs, 55lbs. and over—Jas. Dieter's Shot, J. C. Meyers's Jack, Joseph H. Kraft's Hindoo, A. W. Hitch's Colonel, Fred. A. Lamblyn's Bob. J. H. Munn's Jacko, Clint. B. Wilson's Frank, C. S. Brown's Don, E. L. Sargant's Brownel and Shot.

Brown's Don, E. L. Sargant's Brownel and Shot.

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Brown's Don, E. L. Sargant's Brownel and Shot.

Pointer dogs, under 55lbs—Willard Brothers' Bownett and Selim, E. H. Bourne's Don, Thos. Neal's Shot. W. R. Huntington's Jet, Jas. Dieter's Dick, Joseph Lowis's Rush, A. M. Weinhard's Joe Johnstone, Jho. W. Munson's Tim, Henry L. Cross's Range.

Printer bliches, under 56lbs—Skiney Dillon Rubley's Prudence. Heinfer bliches, under 66lbs—Skiney Dillon Rubley's Prudence. Heinfer bliches, under 66lbs—Skiney Dillon Rubley's Prudence. Heinfer bliches, under 66lbs—Skiney Dillon Rubley's Prudence. Heinfer bliches, under 12 months.—Joseph Lewis's Doon, G. W. Ballantine's Black Sheep, Emporia Kennel Club's John Allendorph Pointer bliche puppies, under 12 months.—Joney S. Gover's Nelle-Champion Irish water spaniels.—John D. Olcott's Misc, Jr., J. S. Ridde's Mickey, A. J. Cooper's Storm, G. W. Lefwenhagen's Ring, Chas. Skally's Fan, E. L. Sargent's Aleck, James McKap's Royal Barney. Champion field spaniels, 28 pounds or over—J. H. Winslow's Success, Hornell Spaniel Club's Benedict and Bob III. Champion field spaniels, 28 pounds or over—J. H. Winslow's Success, Hornell Spaniel Club's Benedict and Bob III. Champion field spaniels, 28 bo, or over, dogs or bitches—Hornell Spaniel Club's Flirt II.

Spaniels other than black, under 28 lbs., dogs or bitches—Hornell Spaniel Club's Flirt II.

Spaniels other than black, under 28 lbs., dog

Hand's Max.
Rough-coated St. Bernard dogs—Fred. W. Rothera's Priam.
Rough-coated St. Bernard dogs—Fred. W. Rothera's Priam.
St. Bernard pupples, dogs or bitches—Mrs. W. L. Hayes's Czar.
Newfoundland dogs—A. Ravenscraft's Wallace, Henry Shanks's
York, Fred. A. Hudson's Don. Chas. Frichard's Rover.
Champion collies, dogs—Allen S. Apgar's Marcus, J. Lindsay's
Ayrshire Laddile.

Ayrshire Laddie.
Champiou collies, bitches—John W. Burgess's Flora, Thos. H.
Terry's Meg.
Collies, dogs—N. H. Merwin's Wadie.
Collies, dogs—N. H. Merwin's Wadie.
Collies, bitches—John W. Burgess's Flyaway, N. H. Metwin's Janet,
Fred W. Rothera's Lassie.
Collies—John W. Burgess's Jock, Jacob B. Perkins's Danville.
Champion buildogs, dogs or bitches—John P. Barnard's Judy.
Bulldogs, dogs or bitches—W. B. Storling's Jack,

Champion bull-terriers, over 25lbs., dogs or bitches—James Page Stinson's Silk II., John P. Barnard, Jr.'s Brandy. Bull-terriers, dogs or bitches, over 25lbs.—George W. Moore's White Sup. Champion bull-terriers, under 25lbs., dogs or bitches—W. E. Living-m's Nelly.

Schampion bull-terriers, under 25lbs., dogs or bitches—W. E. Livingston's Nelly.

Bull-terriers, dogs or bitches, under 26lbs.—Wm. Veale's Billy, John P. Barnard, Jr.'s Halifax Joe, A. M. Weinhardt's Patch.

Bull-terrier pups, under 12 months, dogs or bitches—C. Van W. Fish's Gladiator.

Rough-haired terriers, dogs or bitches—John H. Naylor's Queen.

Lilly and Prince Charlie, T. H. Goodeal's Dick, W. H. Todd's Boss and Rose, D. O. Shea's Lady, Fred. W. Rothera's Dandy, A. M. Weinhardt's Fete, Miss Stager's Jeff, Mrs. Charles Gablent's Dick.

Black and tan terriers, dogs or bitches—Geo. A. Nott's Prince, A. Weinhardt's Fete, Miss Stager's Jeff, Bripel, S. H. Wilson's Fannie and May, Lawred Lever's portigen, Thos. Cundell's Frank and May, Dandte Dimont terriers, dogs or bitches—Chas. Fielder's Dandy, Robert Hume's Kepiel.

Irish terriers, dogs or bitches—Dr. J. S. Niven's Norah and Fan. Champion Skye-terriers, dogs or bitches—Gilbert Rafferty's Bruce.

King-terriers, drop-eared, dogs or bitches—L. G. Hanna's Judge, Zip and Flora, A. M. Weinhardt's Fanny.

Champion pugs, dogs—Mrs. Edwin A. Pue's George, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Roderick.

Zip and Flora, A. M. Weinhardt's Fanny.
Champion pugs, dogs—Mrs. Edwin A. Pue's George, Dr. M. H.
Cryer's Roderick.
Champion pugs, bitches—A. H. Moore's May.
Pugs, dogs—Miss Lucia R. Edwards's Zip, S. H. Wilson's Punch,
Pugs, dogs—Miss Lucia R. Edwards's Zip, S. H. Wilson's Punch,
Pugs, pupples, dogs or bitches—H. Beecher's Dalsy and Floss, Geo.
Pugs, pupples, dogs or bitches—H. Beecher's Dalsy and Floss, Geo.
Pugs, pupples, dogs or bitches—H. Beecher's Dalsy and Floss, Geo.
Pugs, pupples, dogs or bitches—H. Beecher's Dalsy and Floss, Geo.
Pugs, pupples, dogs or bitches—H. Beecher's Dalsy and Floss, Geo.
Dogs of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company
Lloyd's Queen Louise, F. M. Lyon's Tip, P. F. McGue's Dick and
June, Geo. C. Nott's Gypsie.
Toy terriers other than Yorkshires, under fibs., dog or bitches—C.
R. Moeller's Tina, Miss Laura Dieboldt's Topsy.
King tharles or Elenheim spaniels, dogs or bitches—Mrs. A. R.
Lynn's Royal Bob.
Jogs or bitches—S. H. Wilson's Chang.
Italian greyhounds, dogs or bitches—Henry V. Zimmerman's Betty
and pupples, S. H. Wilson's Jim.
Miscolaneous or foreign class, dogs or bitches not specified in the
above classification—Miss Gracie B. Hannu's Fanny. W. Lloyd's
Mollie, T. H. Goodsell's Gypsie, A. Van Tuyl's Wag, Hiran R. Terris's
Mollie, T. H. Goodsell's Gypsie, A. Van Tuyl's Wag, Hiran R. Terris's
Mollie, T. H. Goodsell's Gypsie, A. Van Tuyl's Wag, Hiran R. Terris's
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Mollie, T. H. Goodsell's Gypsie, A. Van Tuyl's Wag, Hiran R. Terris's
Mollie, T. H. Goodsell's Gypsie, A. Van Tuyl's Wag, Hiran R. Terris's
Mollie, T. H. Goodsell's Gypsie, A. Van Tuyl's W

PUTTING IT INTO PRACTICE.—White's Kennel, Bridgeport, Conn., May 10.—Editor Forest and Stream. Your articles entitled, "Training vs. Breaking," cannot be spoken of too highly, I have always found that a mild but strict course, is the best to follow in training a dog of good intellectual abilities, and I pursued my own ideas, governed by this belief in training Sen Jr. with success. But in training my little bitch Lalla Rookh, I followed the directions given in your articles, which I always believed in on general principles, but never before carried out systematically. I don't know how to describe the pleasure it gives me to work this little creature. Her grentest delight is to obey, cheerfully and intelligently, her sole object seems to be to watch for my commands and obey them. How much more pleasing this is than to see a dog obey through fear. To anyone who should try this system, and fail, I would say, unhesitatingly, Your dog is a "duffer."—L. W. Whitte.

THE BOSTON "GLOBE" says of "Training vs. Breaking." "The author, Mr. S. T. Hammond, displays an extensive knowledge of the habits of those useful and at present fashionable animals, and treats the subject of their training with a skillful hand. The writer in his first paragraph takes a stand differing from most trainers when he states emphatically that it is not necessary to beat knowledge into a dog's head. He favors training by kindness rather than fear, and asserts that the results are far more satisfactory. The book is one which should find its way to the table of every dog fancier, if for no other reason than the sake of humanity."

THREE MEN AND A DOG were in a boat on the St. Lawrence. The boat capsized, and the dog, instead of saving the men, sagaciously swam ashore and let them drown. This is one of the little dog stories that will not be related in that touching publication, "Our Dumb Animals."—Loutsville Courier-Journal.

A PORM BY PART. PASTNOR.—"LORB" is the title of a generall poem in pentameter verse by Paul. Pastnor, one of our younger American poets. The incidents suggesting the poem are very simple and commonplace, and it is only the grace and ease of description and the clear-cut sentences and musical system that mark the merit of the writing as far above ordinary. The author shows a keemess of observation and a felicity of epithet which give signs of promise for the future. John E, Potter & Co., Philadelphia. Price 75 cents.

BOB.—Dedham, Mass., May 21.—Editor Forest and Stream: I was much surprised at your report of small pointers. You say that "with the exception of Peter Black there was not a good one in the class." It seems to me that your reporter must have forgotten the high praise he gave to me of Bob, entered by G. W. Alnory) who was placed second. If so please right it.—FRED. A TAFF. [We cheerfully make the correction, and assure our correspondent that the omission was accidental, and owing to the fact that Bob was absent from his stall at the time we examined the class, and we did not see him until the next day when we found him to be a capital one and so wrote of him, but the memorandum somehow escaped notice when writing our report, and was not seen until we looked for it upon receipt of the above letter.]

KENNEL NOTES.

We wish to impress upon the minds of those who send us items for our Kennel Notes, that to avoid mistakes all names should be written in PRDYLETERS, as we find it very casy to make unstakes where this is not done. We also would like to be informed whether the animal is male or female, and to know the date of birth and the breed to which it belongs, whether pointer, setter or other. A careful study of the notes in this number of the paper will show just what is wanted.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Mailes Chaimed.

Mai. By Mr. C. V. V. Sewell, Tarrytown, N. Y., for black and white cooker spaniel bitch, whelped March 3, 1832, by Bob III. out of Lady Bath.

Bath.

Tom II. By Mr. G. A. Colman, Charlestown, Mass., for Gordon setter dog, whelped Jan. 6, 1882, by Tom out of owner's Flora (Fom—Chloe).

Setter dog, whelped Jan. 6, 1882, by Tom out of owner's Flora & ComChice).

Dora Elgin. By Mr. J. H. Dwyer. New York, for lemon and white Llewellin setter bitch puppy by Zanzibar (Gladstone—Mersey) out of Dot Elgin (Zanzibar—Ladv Elgin).

Sachem & Rip. By Mr. H. Louis Shortemeier, New York, for setter dog, whelped March 23, 1882, by Stelges's Sport out of Phelan S Belle.

Mogel. By Mr. R. Louis Shortemeier, New York, for setter dog, whelped March 23, 1882, by Stelges's Sport out of Phelan S Belle.

Mogel. By Mis M. W. Cassar out of his imported Jumbo.

Mogel. By Mis M. W. Cassar out of his imported Jumbo.

Mogel. By Mis M. W. Cassar out of his imported Jumbo.

Mogel. By Mis M. B. Mongomery, Portland, Oregon, for red Irish setter dog puppy by Dube out of Kink.

Kajhr H. By Mr. Geo. Schofield. Toronto, Can., for black spaniel dog puppy by Toronto Beau (Knffir—Squaw) out of Toronto Jef (Nigger—Belle).

Tecumsek Rap. By Mr. H. Louis Shortemeler, New York, for setter

Kaffr H. By Mr. Geo. Schofield. Toronto, Can., for black spaniel dog puppy by Toronto Beau (Kaffrr—Squaw) out of Toronto Jei (Nigger—Bedle).

Tecumsch Rap. By Mr. H. Louis Shortemeler, New York, for setter dog, whelped March 25, 1832, by Stelges's Sport out of Phelan's Belle. Prog. By Mr. John Lynch, Sc. Paul, Minn., for liver and white palmer blich puppy by Rivai, Jr., out of Queen Hamilton, for liver and white palmer blich puppy by Rivai, Jr., out of Queen Hamilton Belle. Prog. By Mr. John Lynch, Sc. Paul, Minn., for liver and white palmer blich puppy by Rivai, Jr., out of Queen Hamilton blich puppy by Rivai, Jr., out of Queen Hamilton By Boton, Mr. C., for black and white Byron foxhound blich puppy by Trailer (Antic—Mischief) out of Bett (Watchman—Hannah).

Breenty. By Col. Thos. Goode Tucker, Gaston, N. C., for brown and white Byron foxhound dog puppy by Trailer (Antic—Mischief) out of Bett (Watchman—Hannah).

Babler. By Col. Thos. Goode Tucker, Gaston, N. C., for lemon and white Byron foxhound dog puppy by Trailer (Antic—Mischief) out of Bett (Watchman—Hannah).

Babler. By Col. Thos. Goode Tucker, Gaston, N. C., for lemon and white Byron foxhound dog puppy by Trailer (Antic—Mischief) out of Bett (Watchman—Hannah).

Bounce. By Col. Thos. Goode Tucker, Gaston, N. C., for brown and white Byron foxhound blich puppy by Trailer (Antic—Mischief) out of Bett (Watchman—Hannah).

Bounce. By Col. Thos. Goode Tucker, Gaston, N. C., for brown and white Byron foxhound blich puppy by Trailer (Antic—Mischief) out of Bett (Watchman—Hannah).

By Col. Thos. Goode Tucker, Gaston, N. C., for lemon and white Byron foxhound blich puppy by Trailer (Antic—Mischief) out of Bett (Watchman—Hannah).

By Col. Thos. Goode Tucker, Gaston, N. C., for lemon and white Byron foxhound blich puppy by Trailer (Antic—Mischief) out of Bett (Watchman—Hannah).

By Col. Thos. Goode Tucker, Gaston, N. C., for lemon and white Byron foxhound blich puppy by Trailer (Antic—Mischief) out of Bett (Watchman—Hannah).

WHELPS.

Bett (Watchman—Hannah).

WHELPS.

Red Lassie. Mr. Thos. D. Husted's (Peekskill, N. Y.) imported red irish setter bitch Red Lassie whelped May 17, eight (four dogs), by Pierce's Larry (Elcho—Rose).

Juno. Mr. R. Lehmann's (Brooldyn, N. Y.) imported mestin bitch Juno whelped May 34, ten (six dogs), by Casar.

Bette II. Mr. Fred. H. Loudon's (Rock Hill, S. C.) black and tan setter bitch Bothe II. (Dr. Aten's Glen—Belle) whelped May 16, eight (The Law) of the Company of

wood.

Kit. Mr. T. T. Phlegar's (Pearisburg, Va.) foxhound bitch Kiz (Old Virginia stock), whelped Mny 24, five (one dog), by owner's Main.

Frost. Col. W. A. Strother's (Lynchburg, Va.) English setter bitch Frost (Leicoster-Evictress) whelped seven (five dogs), by champion Gladstono.

Bett. Col. Thes. Goode Tucker's (Gaston, N. C.) Byron foxhound bitch Bett (Watchman—Hannah) whelped seven (three dogs), by Traller (Antic—Mischief).

BEED

BRED.

Roxy-Ringwood, Mr. N. Elmore's (Granty, Conn.) beagle bitch
Roxy (Rattler—True) to owner's imported Ringwood (Ranter—Beauty),
May 17.

Ludy Dufferin, II—Rush, Mr. J. G. Hackenbar's Okaw York) pointed

Roxy (Rattler—True) to owner's imported Ringwood (Ranter—Beauty), May 17.

Ludy Dufferin II.—Rush. Mr. J. G. Heckscher's (New York) pointer bleth Lady Dufferin II. to Orgill's champion Rush, May 22.

Madda—Don. The Westminster Kennel Cub's liver and white Madda—Don. The Westminster Kennel's Don (Sensation—Psyche II.), May 7.

Queen May—Sensation. The Westminster Kennel Cub's black and white ticked pointer bitch Queen May (Native—champion Fan) to their champion Sonsation, May 30.

Lady Bute—Rusy. Mr. N. Elmor's (Granby, Conn.) foxbound bitch Lady Bute (Sport—Topsy) to owner's Ring, May 20.

Oktou—Brish II. Mr. E. Polkarit's cocker spaniel bitch Ollvia. to Cummings's Cocker Spaniel Kennel's (South Acworth, N. H.) imported Brish II.

Bright II. W. E. Dellarit's Cocker Spaniel bitch Ollvia. to Cummings's Cocker Spaniel Kennel's (South Acworth, N. H.) imported Brish II.

Bright III. W. C. H. H. Evrendil.

Brush II.

Topsy C.—Brush II. Mr. C. H. Harwood's cocker spaniel bitch

Topsy C. to Cummings's Cocker Spaniel Kennel's Brush II.

Nell—Turk. Mr. Wm. H. Lee's (Boston, Mass.) mastiff bitch Nell

(Max.—Fawn) to owner's Turk (Rajah—Brinda).

Rabella II.—Dashing Monarch. Mr. Vm. H. Thayer's (Bristol, R.
I.) English setter bitch Isabella II. (Schuyler—Isabella) to Mr. J. C.

Higgins's Dashing Monarch, May 16.

Li Enguis is setter bitch Isabella H. (Schuyler—Isabella) to Mr. J. C. Higgins's Dashing Monarch, May 19.

Ringwood—Collette tehelp. SALES.

Ringwood—Collette tehelp. While, black and tan ticked beagle bitch, whelped March 17, 1853 (Ringwood—Collette) by Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Com., to Mr. Frank Phillips, Milrord, Mass.

Thos. Blyr, McLebs, Setter dog (Jod—Nellie Hatternick), by Mr. Thos. Blyr, McLebs, Setter dog (Jod—Nellie Hatternick), by Mr. Thos. Blyr, McLebs, Letter of Mr. Frank Phillips, Milrord, Mass.

Zamellor—Dot. Elgin whelps. Letternical Watsontown Parker, McLebs, D. L. Letternical Mr. Sales and College and Disch, by Zanzbar—Mersey) cuit of Dot Elgin (Zanzbar—Lady Elgin), by Mr. H. B. Vondersmith, Lancaster, Pa., to Mr. T. H. Dwyer, New York.

Hope. White and tax foxhound bitch, whelped March 27, 1853, by Mx. I. Misse—Nellie) out of Rinctum, by Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., to Mr. Norris Bacon, Simsbury, Conn.

Pet Laverack: Black and white ticked Laverack setter bitch, 27rs. cld (Thunder—Pecross), by Mr. J. J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, Pa., to Mr. P. G. Simpson, Winnepeg, Manitoba.

May Dama. English setter bitch, whelped Feb. 19, 1882 (Count Noble—May Laverack) by Mr. J. J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, Pa., May Rose. English setter bitch, whelped Feb. 19, 1882 (Count Noble—May Laverack) by Mr. J. J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, Pa., to Mr. Mr. H. Elverson, same place.

May Morn. English setter bitch, whelped Feb. 19, 1882 (Count Noble—May Laverack) by Mr. J. J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, Pa., to Mr. W. H. Elverson, same place.

PRESENTATIONS.

Duke. Red Irish setter dog puppy (Puke—Kate), by Mr. Basil Duke, St. Louis, Mo., to Mr. J. B. Montgomery, Portland, Oregon. Notel. Liver and white cooker spaniel dog, whelped March 18, 1889 (Gluess—Lou), by Mr. O. V. V. Sewell, New York, to Miss Mai Mendon, Brattleboro, Vt. DEATHS

Colleen. Mr. Lawrence Simpson's (Red Hook, N. Y.) red Irish ter-rier bitch Colleen (Spilinter—Norah), May 20, from distemper. Lightwing. Mr. Wm. H. Elverson's (New Brighton, Pa.) black and white English setter dog, 3yrs. old (Thunder—Sport), from distemper,

Bifle and Tray Shooting.

NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

THE twenty-fourth annual convention of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game will be held at Miagara Falis, N. Y., June 12, 1882, under the auspices of the Niagara Falis, N. W., June 12, 1882, under the auspices of the Niagara Falis, N. W., June 12, 1882, under the convention will be governed by the New York State Association rules appended hereto, except otherwise noted. Express tents and bulky buggage to the Niagara Falis Shooting Club, Niagara Falis, N. Y., care of Andrew Murray, Chairman Board of Directors.

Monday, June 12, the reception committee will attend at the Niagara Falis Shooting Club rooms in "Frontier Mart" to meet delegates and friends. The grounds upon which the tournament will be held are located on the margin of the Niagara Falis and the half at mile distant from any of our hotels. Conveyances will run to and from all the lottels and grounds at a nominal charge. A telephone on the grounds are convention will convene in Frospect Park Pavillon, when the credentials of the delegates will be received and the convention organized. A telephone in Frospect Park Pavillon, when the credentials of the delegates will be received and the convention.

It is desirable to finish the business of the Association Monday evening.

Tuesday, June 13, 8 A. M., Contest No. 1, class shooting, 10 single

It is desirable to finish the business of the Association atomacy evening.

Tuesdax, June 13, 8 A. M., Contest No. 1, class shooting, 10 single birds. First prize, oil painting of Niagara Falls, value \$300; second, cash, \$75; third, stove, value \$12; fourth, cash, \$25; total, \$342.

At 2 P. M., contest No. 2, class shooting, 10 single birds. First prize, cash, \$100; second, sewing machine, \$75; third, cash, \$30; courth, photographs of Niagara Falls, \$30; total, \$225.

Wedlarglay, June 14, 8 A. M., third contest, 10 singles, class shooting, First prize, cash, \$100; second, Howe scale \$35 and cash \$35; third, cash, \$35; fourth, Hazard's powder \$16 and Card trap \$10—\$30; total, \$211.

Wednessia, "The Medical State of the Medical State

Figure with 25s and cash 30—355; fourth, cash, 825; total, \$220.

For heat average score in contests 1, 2, 3 and 4, solid gold badge, value 556.

For heat average score in contests 1, 2, 3 and 4, solid gold badge, value 556.

Solid property of the second third, clock, Su, & Chinias guirest states \$4. total, \$62. Ely-Casting.—For fly-casting contests see our Sea and River Fishing columns.

olumns.

Special Prize.—The Forest and Stream offers a cash prize to the seedation of \$50, to be given to that club belonging to the association which shall show the best record for the past year in the work of ame protection:

tion which shall show the best record for the past year in the work o game protection:

FIRE—The promotion of a better observance of the Game Laws.

Second—Fostering and increasing the supply of fish and game; the Second—Fostering and increasing the supply of fish and game; the product of the determined by a committee of three, to consist of the product of the competing clubs to be made on or before August 1892.

32. The secretary's address is, Mr. Wm. Paul, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

THE CHICAGO TOURNAMENT.

The secretary's address is, Mr. Wm. Paul, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

THE CHICAGO TOURNAMENT.

MAY 30.—Match for Board of Trade medal; 15 birds, plunge traps, M. A. March and G. H. P. Blastell 8, J. C. Jona 13, F. W. J. Bich 14, A. Kleinman 12, F. Canfield 10, J. Gilleepie 12, J. H. Hall 18, C. E. Williard 14, R. B. Organ 12, E. E. Bird 10, George Wells 10, J. Gilleepie 12, J. H. Hall 18, C. E. Williard 14, R. B. Organ 12, E. E. Bird 10, George Wells 10, J. F. H. MeArthur 11, John Whitling 9, Geo. Réaumont 6, J. R. Stice 13, F. W. Taylor 8, C. D. Gammon 9, John Watson 1, H. F. Porter 10, L. Weckley 12, L. A. Cankins 9, J. M. Sargeant 9, D. L. Hall 7, W. B. Hauword 11, J. J. Murphy 6, F. Kunbadl 12, J. W. Hanson 13, F. G. Stitut, C. L. Felton 11, F. Clark 13, Dr. C. Horney 7, Charles E. Morris 15, John Mara 11, E. Kunbadl 12, J. W. Hanson 13, F. G. Stitut, C. L. Schull 11, J. J. M. Hutchinson 12, A. J. Lee 11, J. A. Sayders, A. B. Brown 12, H. Schnous 11, C. D. Walle 11, Henry 510an 9, W. T. Deway 9, L. Ladin 11, J. M. Hutchinson 12, A. J. Lee 11, J. A. Sayders, R. W. Loveday 9, Abner Price 11, W. H. Haskell 9, H. L. Sallsbury 8, B. Sands 14, J. Miller 13, R. W. Cool 14, J. Russell 9, Charles F. Stock 14, T. N. Haskell 10, C. F. Young 9, W. Harbauph 8, J. A. J. Lee 11, J. A. Septers, R. S. C. Maraballa, J. M. Hutchinson 12, A. J. Lee 11, J. A. Sayders, R. J. S. Gambell 13, George C. Marsh 3, J. J. L. Kleinman, J. P. Warer 14, J. S. Cambell 13, George C. Marsh 3, J. J. L. Kleinman, J. P. Warer 14, J. S. Cambell 13, George C. Marsh 3, J. J. L. Kleinman, J. W. W. Fors 16, Henry Young 7, H. H. Gage 13, Coorge T. Farmer 11, A. W. Bruner 10, D. F. Read 8, R. A. Turde 11, Charles Beck 11, G. F. Brittan 14, F. C. McGrowan 9, Henry Ellers 9, J. C. Spray 7, L. H. Bruner 10, J. R. Mayberry 11, F. Wates 12, A. Y. Fuller 110, J. M. Thomas, Jr. 12, J. A. Allen 7, G. Stephens 11, Ed. Price 12, G. C. Mester 13, W. W. McFarland 11, M. Dovey 13, Erl Bates 11, Dr. J. Rukhurst 7, G. D. Organ 2, F. F. Henry 12, J. C. Spray 7, L. H. Bruner

Quinay Shooting Club, Quinay—W. D. Hanworth 18, J. A. Steinback 19, D. F. Deadrick 17, J. Miller 16. Total 50.
Andubon Club, Jacksonville—A. J. Lee 19, J. Sargeant 11, J. Z. Soot 18, J. R. Elli 16. Total 57.
Glencoe Gun Club, Glencoe—H. H. Gege 15, G. C. Howard 14, E. Pelton 18, W. W. Foss 16, Total 71.
Glencoe Gun Club, Glencoe—H. H. Gege 15, G. C. Howard 14, E. P. Law 19, N. Taylor 11. Total 50.
South End Club, Chicago—H. L. Porter 9, H. L. Salisburry 16, G. N. Lydston 12, M. J. Eich 19. Total 65.
Delevan Prairie Club, Delevan—P. Clark 16, L. Watts 16, Dr. O. F. Brittain 17, D. G. Cunningham 10. Total 55.
Mak-Raw-Ba Club, Chicago—H. Sloan 13, C. Mears 13, W. Haskell 18. Brotlyn Gun Club, Jacksonville—M. Randall 19, G. Lindbarger 17, Dr. H. C. Henry 12, Charles Strawn 8. Total 56.
Mercer County Gun Club, Jacksonville—M. Randall 19, G. Lindbarger 17, Dr. H. C. Henry 12, Charles Strawn 8. Total 56.
Mercer County Gun Club, Viola-E. T. Crosby 18, T. W. Taylor 14, Fred Allen 11, L. A. Cawkins 11. Total 54.
Chicago Shooting Club, Chicago—B. B. Organ 17, A. Kleinman 19, C. E. Willard 18, John Kleinman 14. Total 53.
Alsin Club, Austh—F. Canfield 12, G. M. Davis 19, F. Kellogg 16, W. South Sido Gun Club, Gulney—H. Schnous 14, L. D. Dewey 15, F. D. Gardner 6, C. D. Waller 8. Total 56.
Alsin Club, Austh—F. Canfield 12, G. M. Davis 19, F. Kellogg 16, W. South Sido Gun Club, Gulney—H. Schnous 14, L. D. Dewey 15, F. D. Gardner 6, C. D. Waller 8. Total 39.
The Audubon Club, of Chicago, won the championship by a score of 71 birds out of a possible 80; the Foresters Club, of Chicago, Shooting Club, of Chicago, fift; the First Lee County. Wooming, Rock Island and Geneseo Sportsmen's Clubs tied on 62 birds each for sixth. The Wyoming ream wan shoot off with score of 15. Resides those prizes the am courts. Sage, Parkhurst, Sisby, Eich, Randall and Kleinman tied on 19. Shoot off at 31vds., won by H. Silsby with 5 straight. Second special prize, Proves Club making the best individual score in the team courts. Sage, Parkhurst, Sisby

Chicago.
Clay pigeon match—10 birds to each contostant; 18 yards rise; one band:
Clay pigeon match—10 birds to each contostant; 18 yards rise; one band:
W.H. Skinner 9, D. G. Cunningham 9, C. F. Stock 9, Fred Kimble 7,
J. R. Stice 9, J. M. Sargont, 7, J. A. Perry 6, W. Barlow 8, G. Wadsworth
4, A. Meaders 9, G. Windsor 4, H. W. Love 8, J. J. Sleinman 7, C. W.
Sheldon 9, C. Strawn 5, W. B. Hemworth 8, J. H. Palm 3, R. A. Turtle
9, W. Stors 8, J. Crossman 1, W. G. Payson 10, John Marshall 10, J. H.
Erford 6, J. H. Kemping 4, D. Beers 8, Bob White 4, J. M. Barbiour 2,
H. Miller 7, H. F. Neidhardt 4, G. H. Waller 4, John Watson 4. H. F.
Corvis S, B. Gage 4, G. Nolson 5, Rie Partington 8, B. White 5, C. P.
Pond 8, H. P. Blaisdell 9, Eric Bates 5, J. W. Hanson 8, F. Watts 8, Dr.
N. C. Roe 4, D. H. Turrill 7, A. J. Lee 10, T. Canfield 9, Ed. C. Howard
7, H. Dunnell 8, W. Mudgett 7, W. Fisk 6, William Ackerman 9, J. F.
Brady 3, George Hessies 6, Steve Rymel 8, S. P. Warner 6, G. C. GrossBrady 5, George Hessies 6, Steve Rymel 8, S. P. Warner 6, G. C. GrossBrady 5, George Hessies 6, Steve Rymel 8, S. P. Warner 6, G. C. GrossBrady 5, George Hessies 6, Steve Rymel 8, S. P. Warner 6, G. C. GrossBrady 5, George Hessies 6, Steve Rymel 8, S. P. Warner 6, G. C. GrossBrady 5, George Hessies 7, E. Barnard 8, R. W. Coal 8, P. O'Flaberty 6,
Dr. H. Henry 5, D. L. 7, C. G. Gammon 10.
Ties on 10 birds: In the shoot of W. G. Payson, of Chicago, won.
On 9 birds there were 13 ties, and W. H. Skinner, of Chicago, won.
Ties on eight birds: H. F. Ovis, of Chicago; Re Partington, of
Campaign, and J. F. Brady, of Kankakee, tied and divided.
In the 7-bird tie Fred. Kimble, of Peoria, and H. Miller, of Chicago,
divided.

NEBRASKA STATE TOURNAMENT.

THE Nebraska State Shooting Tournament began here May 24 and was concluded to-day. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Omaha sportemen. Rain fell Wednesday and prevented a large attendance. The shooting was as follows:

of the Sachdance. The shooting was not follows:

FIRST DAY.

The first match was class shooting, open 'to residents of the State, pures \$300: 10 birds, 21yds, rise; ites, 3 birds. Four prizes—\$50, \$50, \$40, \$30. 10 birds, 21yds, rise; ites, 3 birds. Four prizes—\$50, \$50, \$40, \$30. 10 birds, 21yds, rise; ites, 3 birds. Four prizes—\$50, \$50, \$40, \$30. 10 birds, 21yds, rise; ites, 3 birds. Four prizes—\$50, \$50, \$40, \$30. 10 birds, 21yds, rise; ites, 3 birds. Four prizes—\$50, \$50, \$40, \$30. 10 birds, 21yds, rise; ites, 4 birds, rise; ites, 2 birds, rise

Nemaha Club.	
Summers 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1-8	
Browning 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 8	
Den	
Eherly	5
Silsby Club,	
Page	
Bray 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 8	
Stall	

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vkes		1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0-7
Vood ykes. effreys eager		1	0	1	1	1	ī	1	1	1	1-9
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_		Lincoln	Ch	1b.							
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aum			1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—7 1—8
IcBride		1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1-7
uick		1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0-8-30
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Iilis		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	í)	0-4
etts		1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1-8
burnet and		4	-1	Ď.	43	-		-14		75	4 77 00

inson fourth and L. Leeder t.or. Into prize, a settler pup, prosented by Mr. Wm. Presson.

The last contest was for the gold badge for glass balls presented by the Fremont Sportsment's Club in May, 1878. Conditions, 35 glass balls, the Fremont Sportsment's Club in May, 1878. Conditions, 35 glass balls, proceedings of the Fremont Sportsment
ALABAMA TOURNAMENT.

The second annual tournament of the Alabama State Sportsren's Association was held here May 24, 25, and 26. The tournament was made the very capable unharacement of the Mobile during the Mobile of the Convention reducts great credit upon the Mobile bors.

ander the very capable management of the Mobile Sun Club; and the success of the convention reducts great credit upon the Mobile boys. The regular meeting held on Thursday night, at the rooms of the Gulf City Club, the Lalowing officers were elected for the year: Charles spear, of the Molntzomery Gun Club, President, P. P. Davis, of the Gulf City Gun Club, First Vice-President; George Rives, of the Snowdown Snooting Club, Second Vice-President; G. M. Marks, of the Gundy
With meeting, we sample of the meeting of the meeting day was clear, cool and blessed with a delightful blessed to principle of the meeting o

about six hundren persons, gave an present only to members of the association.

First Mitch, 5 singles, 23yds.—F. Holt 5, H. P. Vass 5, W. Hutchings 5, W. K. Jones 5, A. C. Hamilton 4, G. M. Marks 4, E. Smith 4, J. C. K. Jones 5, A. C. Hamilton 4, G. M. Marks 4, E. Smith 4, J. C. R. Toller, P. L. Marks 1, E. Smith 4, J. C. R. Toller, P. L. Marks 1, F. C. Randoljub 3, W. T. Vass, 4, P. E. Mashin 3, T. S. Westcott 3, T. W. Oliver 3, F. C. Randoljub 3, W. N. Ledler 3, F. P. Davis 3, T. McDonald 3, C. T. Tollard 2, Alston 2, Ties on 5, 31yds.—W. K. Jones 9, H. P. Vass 1, F. Licit 6, W. Hutchings 0, Ties on 3, 33yds.—W. K. T. Vass 3, G. W. Tunstall 3, F. A. Hall 3, W. Bolling 2, C. L. Harwell 1, F. Smith 1, A. C. Hamilton 1, Ties on 3, 30yds.—W. T. Vass 2, G. W. Tunstall 1, F. A. Hall 6, W. T. Vass von second. Ties on 3, 31yds.—T. W. Oliver 3, F. P. Davis 3, S. T. Westcott 2, W. H. Sheffled 2, F. C. T. W. Oliver 3, F. P. Davis 3, S. T. Westcott 2, W. H. Sheffled 2, F. C. Davis divided third.

E. Smith I, A. C. Hamilton I. Ties on 3, 39/ds.—W. T. Vass 2, G. W. T. Vass won second. Ties on 3, 31/ds.—T. W. Oliver 3, F. P. Davis 3, S. T. Westcott 2, W. H. Sheffled 2, F. C. Randolph I, W. N. Leffler I, T. McDonnell I. T. W. Oliver and F. P. Davis divided third.

Second march.—Team shoot.—Seven singles; ground traps—25 Yards; one barrel. Teams of two, each club to enter as many teams as they like. Entrance 510. Birds extra.

H. P. Vass 7 and W. T. Vass 6, 13; G.W. Tunstall 7 and F. P. Davis 6, 13; W. K. Jones 6 and F. C. Randolph 6, 12; W. H. Sheffled 5 and John Alston 6, 11; T. McDounell 4 and G. Boltz 6, 10; F. A. Holtz 5 and W. R. Holt-1, 10. C. T. Pollard 4 and W. Hutchings 8, 9. The first two dams dridded.

teams divided.

Third match.—Team shoot for Association Badge—Teams of 4 from each club; 30 birds to team; each shooter to shoot at 15 birds—7 single at 21 yards, and 4 double at 18 yards.

Gulf City Gun Club.						
	Single.	Double,				
W T Vass	1111-7	11 11 11 11-8-15				
HP Vass 101	1 1 1 1-6	10 11 11 11-7-13				
J C Bush	1011-6	11 11 00 10-5-11				
G W Tunstall	1 1 0 1-6	00 11 10 01-4-10-40				
Montgomer	v Shooting Club					
W K Jones 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 1 - 6	10 11 10 11-6-12				
C T Pollird	1 1 1 1 1-6	10 11 11 10-6-12				
F C Randolph 1 0 1	1111-6	11 00 11 10-5-11				
W Hutchings	1100-4	10 10 11 10 5 9 44				
-						

Lowndesboro Gun Club.	
A C Hamilton	10 11 01 00-4-11
W T Edmondson	10 01 10 11-5- 9
E Smith	10 01 00 10-3- 9
W N Lefflor	10 11 11 10-6-11-10
Saowdown Gun Club.	
P B Mastin	10 11 10 10-5-11
F A Hall	10 10 11 11-6-11
T W Oliver	10 11 10 11-6-9
ST Westcott	10 10 10 11-5-8-39
Mobile Gun Club.	
T McDonnell	11 00 10 11-5-11
Geo Boltz 1 1 0 1 1 0 0-4	10 10 10 11-5-9
G Stewart	10 10 00 10-3-7
M Duor 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1	10 00 01 10 3 7 91

barrels. The three highest scores t	
W T Vass	Carre21yds
C Prichard23 "10	H P Vass
T W Oliver 9	Stewart
Randolph	Do Nothing
Dr Flat 9	L Maud
C A Holt 9	Pollard 3) "
LC Fry	Sheffield
Hamilton 21 " 8	Guimon
Tuustall 7	McDonnell 28 "
F S Holt 7	Motley18 "
John Smith 21 " 7	Bolling
Westcott 18 " 7	Marks
Alston 6	Edmonson

The next was a sweepstakes match, 5 birds at 28yds., In which W. T. Vass won first on 5 straight, Alsion second on 4, and Boltz third on 3 birds.

The final match was for prizes donated by cilizens of Mobile. Eight birds, 21yds. Stewart 8, Do Less 7, W. T. Vass 7, Westcott 7, Gordon 7, J. Smith 7, Motley 7, H. P. Vass 7, J. M. Ladd 7, Jones 7, Ward 6, G. Boltz 6, G. Whirfy 6, Prichard 6, L. Maud 6, Dabbs 9, J. M. Ladd 6, C. L. Harwell 5, J. Alston 5, Gimon 5, Nicholas 8, Do Nothing, 6, Modos 4, G. W. Tuustall 4, Sheffield 3, Parley 2, Wagner 2, Gayfer 1, The ties on 7; Do Less 7, Jones 6, H. P. Vass 5, W. T. Vass 5, J. Smith 6, Westcott 5, Gordon 3, Modos 9, G. W. Tuustall 4, Sheffield 3, Parley 2, Wagner 2, Gayfer 1, The ties on 7; Do Less 7, Jones 6, H. P. Vass 5, W. T. Vass 5, J. Smith 6, Westcott 5, Gordon 3, Modos 9, G. W. Tuustall 4, Sheffield 3, Parley 2, Wagner 2, Gayfer 1, The Jung 19, Jung

THE TRAP AT BALTIMORE, MD.

THE TRAP AT BALTIMORE, MD.

THE following pigeon and glass ball matches were shot at Halstend's Three Mills House, near this city, on Decoration Day, under the management of Art. S. Mills and the stend's Three Mills House, near this city, on Decoration Day, under the management of Art. S. Mills and the Mills and the state of Baltimore, who for an adverted the management of Art. S. Mills and the Mills and the state of Baltimore, who for an adverted the manner of conducting these events, and his gontlemanly and liberal treatment of the sportsmen who attend them, entitles him to this public acknowledgment of his services. Among the visiting sportsmen present were Messrs, Todd, Williams and Mauklin, noted trap and duck shots, from Fort Deposit, Maryland, and Messrs, Wagner and duck shots, from Fort Deposit, Maryland, and Messrs, Wagner and duck shots, from Fort Deposit, Maryland, and Messrs, Wagner duck shots, from Fort Deposit, Maryland, and Messrs, Wagner and duck shots, from Fort Deposit, Maryland, and Messrs, Wagner Mills, and Mills 42 out of 48 birds and breaking 55 balls straight and winning all the glass ball matches which were shot. Following are the scores; First Match, —Prize, silver cake basket, value, S15; 10 balls, Card's rotary trap; 18yds; tes, 21; Werstener 4, Mills 20, Wagner 10, Maul 2, William 7, Werstener 14, Firze won by Mr. Mills.
Third match—Prize, Silver ice pitcher, valued at \$15, 10 balls, rotary trap 18yds, ties 21. Mills 15, Wertsner 14, Kell 4, Halstead 3, Webb 0, Todd 0, Aul 4. Prize won by Mr. Mills.
Fourth match deplecens)—Si entrance, 5 birds, plunge traps, 21yds, itses 30, divide 60 and 30 per cent. Wagner 6, Mills 4, Slaul 6, Todd 4, Barritz 6, H. Sell 8, Prize won by Mr. Mills.
Fourth match—Prize, see pitcher, valued 235, 5 birds, 21yds, rise, plunge traps, 19yds, the side of and 30 per cent. Wagner 8, Mills 4, Slaul 6, Todd 4, Barritz 6, H. Sell 2, Prize won by Mr. Mills.
Fourth match—Si freeze out, 3pds, plunge traps, 21yds, finance was conditions. Todd 1, Mills 4, Maul 5, Will

in boards. C. W. Fields 4. R. T. Sabin 5. Banks 1, J. F. Sabin 5. Ryan 3. Lockwood 6, Hawkes 3, Kimball 2, Post 2, Tarrant 5, L. Field 2. The fourth contest was for a fishing rod, a box of eigars, and "History of the N. Y. S. A.," bound in boards; Collins 6. Herman 9, Banks 4, J. F. Sabin 4, Hawkes 5, Von Lengerkes 6, Kimball 4, Heritage 5, Short 3, R. T. Sabin 4, Post 2, Field 6, Lockwood 7, Tarrant 5, The next antich was for a lady's school 1, Tarrant 5, The next antich was for a lady's school 1, Tarrant 5, The next antich was for a lady's school 1, Tarrant 5, The next antich was for the control of the control o

10. Herman 9. Collins 7. Banks 2, Von Lengerke 10. Hawkes 1, 14. Saoin 3. Field 5. Lockwood 6, kimbola 11, Carrick 6, J. F. Sabin 3. The sixth and last contest was for a Smith & Wesson rowlver, and a handsome sporling picture. Score was as follows: Collins, 21; des., 6; Banks, 21; Ms., 8; Heritago, 20; dis., 6, Von Lengerke, 33; dis., 9; Horsen 20; dis., 10; dis.,

WALNUT HILL, Saturday, June 3 .- Match at the "Decimal" tar-

	E F Richardson	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	8	1008
	B C Crocker	10	10	10	- 8	10	- 9	60	10	9-86
Į	B F Black 8	10	10	9	10	9	9	10		10 - 95
	J B Fellows10	9	9	10	8	9	10	10		10-98
	F L Bates 8	10	10	8	10	9	10	9	10	8-92
	A C Adams	n	tO	8	10	- 8		10		9-91
	C D Sturgis 8	10	10	8	10	Ř	9	10	8	10 - 91
	B Brown10	10	n		10	7		10		9-91
	F L Crook	7		8	10	10		9		980
	B F Burgess	7	- 9	Ö	-8	B	10		10	
	E A Borel ?	to.		8	9	ő		8		10-88
	E A DOTCI	10	9		10	0	g	ñ		10-56
	II Withington 9	10		4	10	0	D	D	U	10-00
	Sharpshooters' Ma	a, i.i.	ш.							
į	E F Richardson 7	8	- 8	8		9	7	8	10	მ—8ŏ
	A C Adams 9	7	9	7	9	Ω	9		10	8 -83
	D F Boyden 8	9	5	6	Б	9	7	6	9	
	R Davis10	5	9	7	10	- 8	4	7	8	9-77
	C D Sturgis	9	Ω	4	ŏ	10	6	8	6	10-77
	F L Bates	5	6	8	7	10	6	10	9	7-76
	F L Crook	8	o.	ă	5	6	6	В	6	5-66
	Creedmoor Mat				~	•	-	_	-	
				- 5	.5	5	Б	- 5	5	4-43
	F J Rabbeth4	- 0		ņ	5					
	O M Jewell 5	4	5	- 4					4	5-40
1	E Burleigh	-1	5	5	5	-4	5	5	5	4-46

t	JB Fellows 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4-46
1	
1	
1	W Fisher 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5-43
l	F L Bates
ı	Subscription Match.
П	B Anson 9 10 10 10 10 0 10 8 8 10-91
1	
1	Ohl Jewell. 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
1	8 6 7 9 10 8 9 5 7 8 77
1	
	The long range matches will hereafter be held on Wednesdays, in-
1	stead of Thursdays.
н	Stead of Indianajo

stead of Thursdays.

(ARDNER, Mass., May 3). — At the last meeting of the Gardner Club, at Hackmatack Range, the attendance was unusually large. The Creedmor and inch ring targets combined were used, two scores of ten shots to each man, distance 30 yds. Tae following score tells

the story:	C	72	C	Totals.
G F Ellsworth	46	95	47	100 93
C Hinds89	45	96	48	185 93
F E Nichols88	4ō	91	46	179 91
J N Dodge85	46	93	48	178 94
A Mathews85	46	88 88	48	167 93
G R Pratt	46	77	43	160 83
H C Knowlton	44	75	45	158 83
F H Knowlton74	43	63	44	142 87
W Sires	39	87	46	141 85
F Underwood	40	68	42	127 82
C Merritt62	43	64	43	126 80
C Shumway50	41	64	43	107 85
B Williams	42	56 55	40	91 80

Geo Hayward... 39 33 55 42 91 85
ALBANY, June 1.—Though the heavy rain of yesterday morning had dampened the ground, the riflemen, with their trusty zuns were on hand at Rensselaenwyck when the matches were called, their ardor not dampened, and as enthusiastic as ever, determined to hit the bullseye and roll up a roof score if such a thing were possible. A strong wind had to be contended with, and the passing clouds, throwing alternative light and shadow on the targets required constant care, and delicate manipulation of sights to keep by Johnson of the contended with the cont

BENTON, N. J., May 3., 1882.—The Brooklyu Amateur Rillie Club hold the fourth composition in their "Champions Match," offiand 200 yards. Weather warm and bright, with a very troublesome "fish-tail" wind blowing towards targets. The following were the leading scores: tall" wind blowing towards targets. Institution in the second of the sec

Bachting and Canoeing.

June 10—Atlantic Y. C., Ladies' Day.

June 11—Harlem River Challenge Cup, Yachts under 22ft.

June 12—Quaker City Y. C., Chester Regatts.

June 18—Atlantic Y. C., Annual Matches.

June 16—New York Y. C., Annual Matches.

June 16—New York Y. C., Annual Matches.

June 16—New York Y. C., Annual Matches.

June 17—Boston Y. C., Annual Matches.

June 17—Boston Y. C., Unlon Race, Dorchester Bay.

June 17—Boston Y. C., Unlon Race, Dorchester Bay.

June 17—Saewanhaka Y. C., Corbathan Races.

June 17—Saewanhaka Y. C., Corbathan Races.

June 17—Merrimach Y. C., Cheb Match.

June 18—Merrimach Y. C., Spring Matches,

June 19—Hall Y. C., Spring Matches.

June 19—Hall Y. C., Spring Matches.

June 21—New Haven Y. C., Annual Matches.

June 21—Cloingo Y. C., Second Club Match.

June 23—Cloingo Y. C., Spring Matches.

June 24—Hall Y. C., Squadron Review.

June 25—Cloingo Y. C., Squadron Review.

June 26—East Rev Y. C., Squadron Review.

June 28—East Rev Y. C., Squadron Review.

June 28—East Rev Y. C., Squadron Review.

June 28—East Rev Y. C., Annual Matches.

July 1—Hull Y. C., Challenge Fennan.

July 12—Larchmont Y. C., Annual Match.

July 2—East River Y. C., Annual Match.

July 4—Chalero Y. C., Annual Regatta.

July 5—Boval Y. Y. C., First Championship Match, Nahant.

July 8—Boval Y. Y. C., First Championship Match, Nahant.

July 8—Boval Y. Y. C., First Championship Match, Swampscott, 104 Selection of the Company of the

Diff. 1.—Quaker City Y. C., Closing Cruise.

SMALL YACHTS.

Wiff don't you take to yachting? Well, you say, small loads are such dangerous affairs, and large ones cost so much. This is the opinion prysuling among nian hundred and ninety-rine out of every thousand persons you meet, and this is the untal reason, why to use few. Blang and the two significant control of the programme of the two significant control of the programme of the two significant controls and the programme of the two significant controls and the programme of
then the pastime will become widely popular, and every household near the water will be a use cruizer within sight at its marriage on

then the pastime will become widely popular, and every household near the water will have its cruiser within sight at its moorings, an appendage to the family establishment quite as much as the clock on the manufe, the plane in the parlow or the mag in the stable. Its moorings, an appendage to the family establishment quite as much as the clock on the manufe, the plane in the parlow or the mag in the stable. As the clock on the manufer promition will pack off this progeny for a cruise whenever opportunity offers, teach them the ropes, and by dint of the active lift, the foresight and nimble wise cultivated and herdships imposed, further in them the aspirations of men, and develop the nobler side of their character. Yacht clubs have done next to nothing as yet to lift into prominence a commendable type of small beat, but in permitting ballast to be shifted and racing under length rules, are to be held responsible for the perpetuation of the dangerous lift reason, lusted as parlowed by the provided of the control of the dangerous lift reason, lusted of pandering to the vested interests of a few. The efforts of Forker And Strikan have steadily been directed to the introduction of a style of boat suitable to the masses; safe, roomy, cheap, handy, able, weatherly and sightly. To that end we have recommended moderate losen, berge displacement, good depth and draft, keels with outside ballast and the yawling. The rapid multiplication of new boats more or less closely approaching to the lines offered by small yachts, and oring to the sailing community many who have heretored elemed the capabilable trap the only thing attainable without resort to great tonnage. Ament this subject we quote from an article by J. T. Rothrock, entitled "Sailing for leath," which appeared with illustrations in Our Continent for May 31:

"Divore yachting from the earlier disreputable associations which humbed it, and you make it a moral agent; furnish facilities for the summer regatts. Though these are not of necessity demonalizing, they are

a regatta.

What are the special advantages of sailing from a sanitary point of

where the special edvantages of sailing from a sanitary point of view?

First—It is a complete change in mode of life.

Second—It therefore brings rest in directions where mind and body were previously chiefly taxed.

Thirl—If property conducted it enforces simple living, muscular exercise, early rising and in emergencies prompt decision and speedy action, thus bringing interease of physical vigor.

Fourth—It is encaper than an ordinary seaside resort, having beside all of the hygienic advantages with but few of the peculiar disagranges.

extence sarly rising and in emergencies prompt decision and speedy action, thus bringing increases of physical vigor.

Fourth—It is encaper than an ordinary seasidor resort, having beside all of the hygienic advantages with but few of the peculiar disadvantages.

Fifth—It gives rest to the eyes which continuous work at near distances has taxed, injured and often almost ruined.

These are not advantages deduced from physiological reading, or the produced provided and the produced of the produced from physiological reading, or from some or advantages and the produced from the produced produced produced from physiological reading, or from some or advantages specified from physiological reading, or from some or advantages specified above; this too is no doubtful or equivocal measure.

Size in a yacht is no criterion whatever of comfortor of safety. A large, costly vessel may be (nay, often is) more uncomfortable and dangerous than a small one. Even extended cruises may be undertaken by experienced men in ridicously small yachtis. Without going may serve a useful purpose to remember that the larger vessel, and the produced from the face of wind and current, from England into the Arcte strait, which will for ever commenorate his exploit.

Figure 3 shows the Eivira (taken by permission from Fonds and additional from the produced from the face of wind and current, from England into the Arcte strait, which will for ever commenorate his exploit.

Figure 3 shows the Eivira (taken by permission from Fonds and additional from the face of wind and current, from England into the Arcteria from the face of wind and current, from England into the Arcteria fr

The Jersey City Y. C. was also out in force for a run to Coley Island Point and return.

The Knickerbocker Y. C. sailed their spring regatta over a course from Port Morris Club House to Stepping Stones Light and return for first class, the smaller boats turning College Point buoy, thence around stake boat in Flushing Bay and home; to be sailed over twice. Twenty-one started; wind fresh from southwest; tide ebb. Lilian wins in first class, Cotinne in second, Thetis in third, Bon Ton it will be a sailed by a club membar. Times as below:

sailed by a club member. T	imes as be	elow:		
FIRST (IN YACHTS.		
St	art.	Finish.	Elapsed. Co	
Sara11	:27:12	2:63:35	2:36:23	2:36:28
Lilian 11	:28:10	2:03:49	2:35:39	2:32:48
Superior,11	:21:50	2:14:33	2:49:40	2:44:46
SECOND	01.483-02	EN SLOOPS.		
Whisper11	:35:00	1:38:12	2:03:12	2:03:12
Alico11	:82:21	1:41:10	2:08:49	2:04:54
Nellie W11	:35:00	2:01:11	2:26:11	2:20:11
Corinne K 11	:31:18	1:38:30	2:07:17	2:21:53
Musidora11	:33:34	1:58:00	2:24:20	2:15:86
THIRD CLASS	-CATBOAT	S OVER 20 F	EET.	
Gilt Edge 11	:38:44	2:12:35	2:33:51	2:83:51
Melania11	:37:12	2:03:83	2:25:21	2:22:20
Sharpie11	:38:24	2:00:00	2:21:86	2:18:31
Thetis		1:58:32	2:21:07	2:17:10
FOURTH CLASS-			O FEET.	
Magie11	:48:15	2:12:11	2:28:56	2:28:58
Rex11	:42:08		. 2:27:53	2:27:50
Eon Ton11	:42:18	2:09:08	2:20:50	2:25:00
Susie B	:48:08	2:13:15	2:3):12	2:28:02
Li tle Dean11		2:09:34	2:25:55	2:28:56
Alert11		2:10:00	2:83:00	2:80:18
Vaddio11	:43:40	2:15:53	2:83:18	2:80:00
FIFTH CLASS-			FEET.	
Nettie	:46:35	2:21:25	2:37:50	2:37:37
Tonollo11	:46:33	2:30:07	2:43:84	2:42:10

THE "GRAPHIC" ON TRAPS.

THE "GRAPHIC" ON TRAPS.

"THE pleasure boat capsizing and drowning season commences' with unusual vivacity this year. On sail and fresh water during the last ten days nearly a score of lives have thus been lost. The le is no recreation more perilous than that of boat sailing by in the last of the property of the prop

mg machine does not itourish, her place being supplied with deep, roomy, cheap little boats of the lichen and Southampton type instead.

Every good interest lies in favor of such boats in preference to the machines, and nothing but an inexplicable cringing to prejudice still permit to the control of the property of t

LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB.

LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB.

THE first club pennant matches were sailed Saturday last, and brought out a good list of cracks. The only thing to spoil the racing was the fickle nature of the wind, something likely to bother the club throughout the year, as we have known it to blow sift from one quarter on the Long Esland shore with a calm in the channel and one of the club cannot be lield accountable. Moreover, the club cannot have been considered as the club cannot be lield accountable. Moreover, as we have known it to blow sift from one quarter on the Long Esland shore with a calm in the channel and the 57th the club cannot be lield accountable. Moreover, as the considered a very satisfactory way of competition. In strong winds the big ones would receive an under advantage. But the club is not to blame, and have it all to themselves, and in light airs the little fellows would receive an under advantage. But the club is not to blame, hope out of the difficulty is that societ their divisions. The only hope out of the difficulty is that societ their divisions. The only hope out of the difficulty is that societ their divisions, that we may learn to build up to class and bring yachts nearer the same tonnage to the mark in the same lot. That involves a consideration of what the standard of measurement shall be, and as the principle clubs are still at loggerheads on this point, the day for uniform classification, "by authority," seems yet very far off. With this and of the fourth class, Inding Wnerty all of its interest, and rearly all with a streak of luck, while they lay almost becalined, give up in disgust and did not finish. Starters and courses as under:

Third Class—Cabin Sloops.—Facile, 74ft, 1lin.; Eclipse, 51ft, and Fanita, 48ft, Sin.

Fourth Class—Cabin Sloops.—Facile, 74ft, 1lin.; Eclipse, 51ft, and Fanita, 48ft

among the big ones, and dropped Fanita and Eclipse, the latter, by the way, sailing in improved form since the rounding off of her fore-foot and the lead plaster on her keel—another instance showing that lead down below does not interfere with speed, as the old school loves to tell us. Gracie and Eclipse, after rounding the Captain's Bland mark, worked the Long Island shore and got the better of Fanita, who essayed boards down the northern coast.

The small classes of open boats, which, we regret to say, indulged freely in the doubtful expedient of tossing bags, which the rules of the club still permit for some occult reason, had a lively time keeping right side up with care when they struck the sharp puffs coming much tight sistend beach. They managed to work through with narrow squeezes and "letting out." Tonnage counted, as it always does upon such occasions, and Zoe specifly disposed of her sisters. The finish was made as under, Gracie and Wave winning among the yachts, and the honors among the machines falling to Cornell, Zoe and Truant:

	THIRD	CLASS.		
Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected
Gracie	11:59:00	4:27:22	4:28:23	4:28:22
Fanita	11:54:40	5:11:13	5:16:33	4:55:53
Eclipse	12:00:00	4:05:20		4:49:27
	FOURTH			-,,
Wave	11:56:20	4:52:30		4:57:10
Isabel	12:07:30	Withdra	WIL	
Genia	11:54:15	Withdra	wn	
Gael	12:01:33	Withdra	WIL	
Falcon	11:57:00	Withdra	wn	
Helena	11:59:15	Withdra		
Vivien	12;00;15	Withdra		
	FIFTH	CLASS.		
Cornell	11:55:85	4:32:22	4:36:52	4:86:52
	SIXTH	CLASS.		
Cruiser	11:54:40	4:13:45	4:19:05	4:17:19
Maud Hazel	11:53:05	4:10:30	4:17:25	4:13:41
Zoe,	11:56:05	4:07:27	4:11:22	4:11:22
Oypsy withdrawn.				
	BEVENT	H CLASS.		

BFUNTH CLASS.

11:58:00 4:10:18 4:19:18 4:19:18 4:19:18

At a necting of the club hold in the evening, in the handsome new club house at Larchmont, the following members were elected; H. W. Perkins, C. A. Minton, S. Van Wyck Jenes, F. W. J. Hurst, W. L. Breeze, Frederick W. Adee, Goo. P. Douglass, Cyrus L. W. Eldiliz, E. Du Vivier, H. C. Sturges, Augustus Brown, Alphonse H. Alker, J. Woodhull Adams, Harold B. Wallack, A. H. Baldwin, Charles P. Roberts, M. D., Arthur T. Hendricks, W. H. Bogart, Philip Henry Adee, A. Seymour Fitch, David Crocker, H. F. Kerr, H. J. Park, Francis Burritt, Alphonse Montaut, F. D. Ives, H. W. Catlin, Rudolph Allen.

DORCHESTER YACHT CLUB.

THE matches sailed Decoration Day wore an entire success, and this may be said more especially of the one-gun start. All the prognostications of the barnnels eshool came to nought, for the start went off without a hitch though quite a large fleet had to get away. The contestants found no fault but enjoyed the new rest the wide awake bit of seamanship called for. No collisions happened and nobody complained. The judges did their business in excellent style and the public for once saw a bit of real match sailing from the smoke of the gun. The start has been received with such favor that the Dorchester Y. C. will adhere to the plan of sending the fleet away simultaneously in the future, and other clubs are expected to follow suit. A protest assalt of the content of the plan of sending the fleet away simultaneously a start was been found to be considered by Rebio against Thorn for crossing before fire, but was a start of the content of the summary as taken from the Eoston Herald:

FIRST CL.	ASS.		
Name and owner. Magic, E. C. Neal	Length.	Elapsed.	Correct'd
Magic, E. C. Neal	86,08	3:50:20	8:57:35
Lillie, P. M. Bond	36.08	3:42:31	2:58:05
Lena, J. H. Ware		8:54:16	withd.
SECOND CLASS (CRY	TERBOARDS)		
Rebie, J. P. Phinney	22.177	4:22:35	8:28:43
Thorn, F. M. Randall	22,05	2:20:35	8:37:25
SECOND CLASS	(KEELS).		
Emily, C. A. McManus.	26.05	3:41:42	2:58:53
Zulu, A. L. Jackson	27.04	3:59:52	8:18:20
Banneret, F. A. Daniels.	24.07	4:06:55	3:21:22
Kitty, N. N. Thayer	23.08	4:19:10	8:82:09
Kitty, N. N. Thayer.	ASS.		
Amy, E. W. Baxter	21.00	1:49:17	1:17:51
Joker, G. Coffin	20.02	1:51:39	1:19:13
Gisela, S. G. King	20.08	1:52:30	1:20:30
Herald, W. B. Smith	20.02	1:54:30	1:22:04
Scamp, H. Gray	18.07	1:58:04	1:23:34
David Crocket, H. Putnam	21.00	1:56:00	1:24:40
Janet, W. L. Phluney	18.10	2:02:26	1:28:16
Topsy, C. Barnard	19.00	2:14:20	1:40:24
Wanderer, J. Colter	19.02	2:14:02	1:40:20
Flora Lee, S. J. Freeman	16.09	1:53:12	1:15:58
Flirt, J. P. Bullard	16.01	1:56:42	1:18:23
Dandeloin, G. C. Adams	17.02	2:00:33	1:23:58
Zip, G. W. Morton,	16.03	2:13:19	1:35:17
Sylvan, J. Bertram	14.09	2:22:47	1:42:06
SPRCIAL CI	ASS.		
Fearless, A. Kidd	21.03	1:53:28	1:22:09
Charlotte, G. G. Ganaway	17.09	2:15:05	1:39:24

CUTTERS ON THE DELAWARE.

Ritor Forest and Stream:

More than 100 miles from the sea, our yacht men have caught the cutter fever. Mr. Wirandl, of Kensington, has finished a small cutter, and has in course of construction a larger one—both modeled by Hillman, M., Samuel M., Fox, of Toresdale, has ordered a cutter from Join Driscol, Greenpoint, designed by A. Cary Smith. She will be 401t. load line; draft, oft. Now, arm't you, Mr. Editor, just a little best of the state
COST OF YACHTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

It may interest many of your readers to know just what living on board a yacht costs. Some people think anyone owning a boat, be she ever so small, is an extravagant, worthless fellow, rapidly going to perdition. But a more economical method of living has never yet been proposed. I refer now more particularly to small yachts, which are my nobily above all others. Of course you can apend any amount of money alloat just as you can ashore, but a reasonable life, hoarding house, or in family or bachelor's quarters. Let an give you my mean during a three days' cruise, so that your readers can see for themselves. If my apread seems limited and modest, it should be remembered that after a hard day beating up against a sheavy wind and sea, a ravenous appetite lends sauce to the most frugal meal which I would not exchange for a royal banquet at Delmonico's and dyspepsia thrown in. For preatise, hot meat piess warmed up, bread tresh or loasted, coffee and spices of lib., bordens condensed milk, butter, salad and fruit. This was varied with boiled eggs and bacon. For lunch, sandwiches, coffee or beer, salad and fruit. This was varied with boiled eggs and bacon. For lunch, sandwiches, coffee or beer, salad and fruit. Supper or late diumer, after coming to, similar to breakfast, with sundry variations. Upon turning in, after a last glance out in the cold at the cable, and a final poke to the riding light, a nightcap of medicinal concation, consisting of hot water, leanon, sugar and distate. Some people may turn up their nose at such fare, but just let me catch them out for a hard day's sail, and I warrant they will lefal to? With a desperate energy they never knew while at the feetive board ashore with a menu half a mile long and four hours left with a desperate energy they never knew while at the feetive board ashore with a menu half a mile long and four hours with a desperate energy to the rose of the cold of the cold of the wood of the cold of the

\$308 a year. Allow for clothing \$100, for books, papers, incidentals, etc., \$100 more, then ninety-eight dollars for the keep of the boat, renewals and sundries, and the tally for the year nicks just \$500. On top of this spend what you choose for visiting ashore and inland vacations, and you have the cost of living a life the gods might envy. The yacht, if built and rigged as recommended in your columns, should be perfectly safe and sound, easily handled as a yakl, and converted going anywhere, with comfort limited only by the circumstance going anywhere, with comfort limited only by the circumstance of going anywhere, with confort limited only by the circumstance of going anywhere, with confort limited only by the circumstance of going anywhere, with confort limited from two to three fons, or 23 to 23t, long, color, with cost balliast, rigged, fully fitted and supplied; ready for sea, will cost about 500 to \$550. With a little judicious selection in the model, and a few hints from some experienced friends, yachting in small oraft becomes the cheapest and by far the most "soul-filling" of all sports. You are at it is wanty-four hours every day, for an outray less than half of what similiar living would stand you in ashore, and all the mental pleasures and physical advantages of the sport thrown in.

An Old Hano.

YACHT STOVES.

WACHT STOVES.

Having just returned from a cruise, during which I was shipmates with a stove anknown to most, let me give you some facts concerning it. With all other owners of small boats, I had long been looking for something really satisfactory, and I flatter myself it has been found at last. The yacht we cruised in is 25ft, deck and has a confortable cabin for two. Our stove is known to the trade as a No. 1 local feet Blazt. It measures about it inches across the droudar base, local point at last. They acht we cruised in is 25ft, deck and has a confortable cabin for two. Our stove is known to the trade as a No. 1 local feet Blazt. It measures about it inches across the droudar base, local point of the store in the bottom reservoir closed. Burns "Practic that the grown with the bottom reservoir closed. Burns "Practic that the grown with the bottom reservoir closed. Burns "Practic that the grown with the oction reservoir closed. Burns "Practic that the grown with the occopied of the mean of the store several times, not a trace of smell could we detect. There was not ever smoke or smell of any kind, while the wicks were lit, excepting at the very start, when the varnish or polish on the fron got of the stove teamor asy. In the practic the store has two casings, through which the air rises to the flame, so that wind will not blow it out. Having been more than pleased both with the results and the naske of the stove, I think it ought to be recommended to yachismee through your paper. The stove cost, I think, \$3.50. Mine was obtained from a dealer on the south side of Beckman street, two doors are self-seaf street, though presumably all stores keep them in stock.

A little care, keeping the oil from spilling and of many particles of the store the cabin.

THE AMERICA CUP.

THE AMERICA CUP.

Editor Forest and Stream:

One of our city papers has copied, apparently from Wilke's Spirit.

One of our city papers has copied, apparently from Wilke's Spirit.

Nova Scotia Yacht Squad the pleasure, as Scorctary of the Koyal

Nova Scotia Yacht Squad the pleasure, as Scorctary of the Koyal

York Yacht Club, in schowledgement of the very courteous invitation of that club to our organization to compete for the American

Cup under the new conditions. It has also appended the following

note:

"Wilkes' Spirit, in referring to the letter, says: 'It will be observed
that there is not a word of complaint as to the terms of the new

that there is not a word of complaint as to the terms of the new

is unaportennallie.

"Wilkes' Spirit, in referring to the letter, says: 'It will be observed that there is not a word of complaint as to the terms of the new deed of gift, or any insinuation that there is anything about it which is unsportenable."

There is a reason for this—and I write now, not officially as secretaring the private character as a yachtsman—and this is it, when the private the state of the private that the private the private that the private the private that the private the private the private the private that the private the pri

TOO HASTY.

TOO HASTY.

THE Herald reviews the Decoration Day's sail, and says: "One Aday's sail has dashed fond debusions to the ground," and all because the few keel boats in a large fleet of crack yuchts did not lead all through the day. The Herald is a trife toe hasty in its verdict, it is hardly a wonder to find the Montauk beat the Norseman. It was to have been expected. The Norseman does not rank as a very feat where are in this world who can hope to cope with his clean cut Montauk with the case in this world who can hope to cope with his clean cut Montauk with becauses as beaten not because site is a keel, nor did not be the says and the latter white. It was boat against boat and former is black and the latter white. It was boat against boat and former is black and the latter white. It was boat against boat and former is black and the latter white. It was boat against boat and Montauk want a board in Norseman, and the chances are the latter would have been beaten even worse, certainly to the extent she was. For the rest we find Valkyr slipping by Oriva, as was to be expected. For the rest we find Valkyr slipping by Oriva, as was to be expected, and we think with six inches are montand appendage morely, and we think with six inches are montand appendage morely, and we think with six inches are montand appendage morely, and we think with six inches are montand appendage morely, and we think with six inches are montand appendage morely, and we think with six inches are montand appendage morely, and we think with six inches are montand appendage morely, and we think with six inches are montand appendage morely and we think with six inches are montand appendage morely and we think with six inches and inches the same in point of principle, Valkyr is a outter. She has the depth, draft, moderate beam and rig of a cutter, and if not a close copy of the modern English racing craft, she is, in point of dimensions, form and sail much nearer the cutter than the orthodox sloop. What she add is hould go to the score of the modern

boat of medium proportions, and varsy counter pretty heat to those ideas.

Whether you allt her through for a little board, just enough to swear by, or whether you take it out in a few inches more keel, is a matter of no moment for speed in smooth water, though for a dash in the open and for accommodations below, the keel is certain to supersede the fin, if it has not already practically done so. The Montauk is the only large yacht recently built with a board, quite an exception to the rule, and pilots have not yet lost their heads, nor do they seem likely to forego their long grip in the sea for a bob-shout jumps and leewardly chopping which are invariable accompaniments to centerboards in rough water. What we should like to see, and what might be semesthing like conclusive, is a year's active racing with

Valkyr in her present condition, and next year trials with the same let of boats after the board has been removed and more lead boited up underneath. Should the job be properly done, and Valkyr fall short of this year's performance, then indeed would the Heruld have something like just grounds for an opinion. For the present the orner of Valkyr is probably congratulating himself upon the aquinous of the property of the propert

her stylish form.

ANTIQUATED.—An ancient turf contemporary, having vented a column of badly-entangled wrath upon the Dorchester Y. O. for a kind of start never proposed, has received the following pithy rebuke from the secretary, Mr. Louis M. Clark: "Dear Sir—The method of from the secretary of the Louis M. Clark: "Dear Sir—The method of start never proposed, has received the following pithy rebuke of the true of the color of the rule of the rule of the property of the rule of the

out rivers with a cat-boati Ha'ha!
HUDSON RIVER YACHT (LUB.—The spring matches were salled
last Monday over the Centennial course in the upper and lower bay.
We are glad to find small yachts giving up were work and coming journel of the spring more like business. It will do the work and coming journel of the cabic classes Lillle, 32t., John Drew and Clara S. 2tf. that, as were cabic classes Lillle, 32t., John Drew and Clara S. 2tf. that, as we ger, were the winners. Among the open boats Sophia Emma, 2lft.
fin, A. Kemp, Jr., and Gussie, 17tf. John. A. Batner, carried off the
prizes. The Goodwin, 19tt. Sin., had a sall over, but did not ge the
oourse.

Sim., A. Kemp, Jr., and Gussie, 17ft. 19in. A. Banor, carried off the prizes. The Goodwin, 19ft. Sin., had a sail over, but did not ge the course.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.—The original draft of the new constitution, as published in this journal, was sent to all mombers of the committee, and as now presented to each member, contained a suggestions of certifications which recognize all the criticisms and suggestions of certifications which recognize all the criticisms are constituted in the postal cards forwarded them by the secretary, so that a final result may be announced.

MAGGES SPEED.—An inquirer wishes to know whether Maggie really could average 13g miles under the most favorable circumsances, as cited in a communication by "Rouge Croix," recently printed in these columns. The speed certainly seems high, being a little over 11 knots, and though the time and course are official, allowance of some sort for tide may have to be made. Possibly our correspondent "Rouge Croix" has the particulars.

HEEDLESS.—Mr. Edward Warren's stylish little 7-ton cutter has been successfully launched from Driscoll's yard, Greenpoint. Length over all, Sift.; too one tood on keel; mark, 3ift.; tooms, 1 card, 1

Livonia by Mr. Jas. Ashbury.

GUTTERS.—Lawlor, of Chelsea, is finishing two small cutters, and Lawley & Son, of City Point, have planked the new 'ton cutter Laywing, building for Mr. Malcomb Forbes and others. Her spars and sails arrived from London recently. The cutter and yawl fleet is growing apace in Boston.

MAGGE.—This 15-ton cutter arrived on board the steamship Kansas, at Boston, June 4, and will be launched and fitted for sea at once. Her owner does not propose to race her professionally, but will join the Hull Y. C. and may sail in local regattas.

HEART'S EASE.—This new sharpie schooner has been delivered by Mr. Clapham to her owner, Hon. Robt. B. Roossvelt, who reports himself well pleased with her, and that on her first trip to Great South Bay she beat "everything" that was met.

NEW YAWL.—Another cabin yawl has made her appearance in New York Bay, concerning whom several inquiries have reached us. New York Bay, concerning whom several inquiries have reached us. New York Bay, concerning whom several inquiries have reached us. Mall Mr. All Mr

FIXTURES. FIXTURES.—Our list of fixtures is by far the most complete pub-lished. Contemporaries would do well to copy, so that they may help as far as their circulation permits, to avoid the clashing of dates selected by the clubs.

TORONTO YACHT CLUB.—Out of fifteen cabin yachte in the club

Answers to Correspondents.

J. B. W.—Brentano, Union Square, New York.

J. B. W.—Brentano, Union Square, New York.

F. F. F., Newark.—See notice at head of this column.

S. S.—The open season for woodcock on Long island begins Aug. 1.

W. G. Georgetown, D. C.—We presume the gentleman to be a resident of Washington.

B. H., Davis, Mich.—We understand that the action of the gun will be changed, but are not informed as to the probable time.

S. D. W. St. Catharines, Ont.—The address of Secretary of Kitty Hawk Bay Chib is John B. Lawrence, 172 Fearl street, New York.

York. 2. No builders of a Bead and Brentano, Union Square, New York.

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York. 2. No builders of a Bead and Brentano, Union Square, New York.

H. W. H., Thomasyille, Ga.—Please identify the bird whose wing, tail, foot and head I send. Ans. The bird is a king rail, or freshwater minest hen, Raliks clegans.

H. W. H., Thomasyille, Ga.—Please identify the bird whose wing, tail, foot and head I send. Ans. The bird is a king rail, or freshwater minest hen, Raliks clegans.

H. J. H., Botton, Mass.—The cyclids of one of my forknounds curla water minest hen, Raliks clegans.

Ans. Consult an oculist.

F. P.—Can you tell me if there is any perch fishing in Croton Lake, and if there are any guides who have boats and bait, and if a rod or drop line is needed and what kind of bait is necessary? Ans. There are perch in the lake. Go to Flewellin's farm house and you will find boats there. A rod is beet. Use worms, sbrimps or small minnows.

The consultant of the second prize would go to the second socre or olass of scores.

"Your Sussecuture," San Francisco.—Is a race of dogs called after the well-known (ferman Channellor' If fee, why should the name be grize, and the one gets beaten loose his claim for may prize? Ans. If there was only one prize, yes. If two prizes, and you were shooting, "the second prize would go to the second score or olass of scores.

"Y



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Same, extra fine Large Trout	1.00	Same, extra fine. 3.00	
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Mr. W. W. Vosburgh, of Allegan, Mich., March 29, 1882, says: "The reel received, and to say I am in love with it does not half express it. I think it a beauty, and almost a fisherman itself. Will let you hear from me again soon."

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[Extract from Forest and Stream, July 7, 1881, p. 444.]

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Trap.

Trap.

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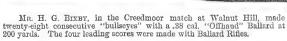
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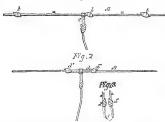
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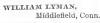
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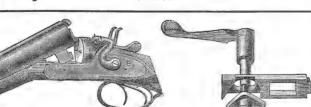
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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.

New York Fish Commission. '7'
Several Doors Closed. Several Doors Closed. Pluck. New Jersey Fish Commission. 2 Fable: The Foolish Fish. Fable: The Foolish Fish.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Rambles through Newfoundland
Camps of the Kingfishers.

Rambles through Newfoundland Camps of the Kingfishers.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Philadelphia Zoological Garden.
Filight of Warblers.
CAMP Fine Flickerings.
GAME BAG AND GIVE.
Camp Life in Whith Carolina.
Camp Life in Whith Carolina.
Memphians Afield.
The Boy of 30 Years Ago.
Large Game in the Southwest.
The Saginaw Marsh.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Camp Flotsam.
Down by the Dam.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
The Ichthyophagous Dines.
Rainbow and other Pacific Trout
Frishcutture.
The Cleveland Bench Show.
History of the Dog.
Mr. Leach's Brock.
Mr. Donner's Bessie.
The Chicken Trials.
RIVLE AND TRAF SHOOTING.
New York State Association.
The Chinadian Wimbledon.
The Chinadian Wimbledon.
AND CANOBING.
Lloyd's Register for 'RE.
Gem and a Lesson.
Quaker City Yacht Club.
Length Measurement Misleads.
Outside Ballast.
Outside Ballast.
Outside Ballast.
Outside Ballast.

THE NEW YORK FISH COMMISSION.

IN another column will be found the views of Commissioner Blackford on trout culture by the State. have long thought that this matter should be left in private hands, for the brook trout is essentially a sporting fish, and, though eaten in small quantities, does not take rank among the sources of food for the people to any extent. Perhaps it was well to try to increase them for a few years, but now, when there is only a small amount of money left to work with, it seems suicidal to neglect the shad fisheries and continue the trout distribution. We are glad to see that Mr. Blackford takes this stand, for there are too many private trout breeders in the State who will supply all the young stock needed.

If it be asked why such a state of affairs exists when one of the Commissioners speaks so plainly against it, the explanation is easy. Mr. Blackford is one of four Commissioners and is in a minority. It has been the habit of the New York Fish Commission to accept the decisions of the superintendent, instead of giving to the superintendent orders which he was to carry out. Thus the Commission appears to have been run by the superintendent, and not the superintendent by the Commission. The Hudson River would have been badly off for a crop of shad three years hence if the United States Fish Commission had not yielded to the request of several State Senators, and sent the million of fry recorded by us a few weeks ago. Mr. Blackford a second lot on the 10th, which were forwarded to Albany and deposited below Greenbush.

It is certainly time that the State stopped the brook trout business and expended the people's money for the purposes of increasing the food supply of the people, which is the ostensible object of the Commission, and the one that they go before the Legislature with when they want an appro-

The present Governor so entirely disapproved of the methods of the Commission as to veto the appropriation last year, and the bill for this year is now in his hands for consideration. The Governor's veto, we speak now by the card, was not on the ground of a want of faith in the utility of fishenture, but solely on the ground that the appropriation was not as fully utilized for the public good as seemed to

WANTED .- More celectric light on the cel question. Adfiress Gym Notus,

SEVERAL DOORS CLOSED

HE Newman bill, to amend the game law of New York, has been killed. The old law will remain in force The back door of that hotel at Otsego Lake will remain closed; several other doors of much the same character have been shut as well, and we should exceedingly regret ever to see them opened.

Now that the Newman bill is dead, there is no call to discuss further its merits and demerits. We took some pains, at the proper time, to explain what some of its ob-noxious clauses meant. The bill was the Newman bill of 1881, amended by the Albany convention of last March, and subsequently by a committee appointed at that meeting. The revisers did not succeed in eliminating from it all of its objectionable features; and they incorporated in it certain provisions which provoked opposition so soon as their true nature was exposed. As sent to Albany, the Newman bill was complex-in parts obscure-and in some essential points unintelligible. It was disgraced by clauses which served the interests of individual greed, while being wholly inimical to the spirit of right game legislation, and grossly unjust to the community and to sportsmen.

The reason for this appears to have been that while the great majority of the gentlemen present at the Albany convention were honest enough themselves, they failed to perceive that some other "delegates" were there to manipulate the convention for their own mercenary ends. Each man was presumed to represent the best interests of his own section, and there was manifested a general willingness to grant the wishes of individual delegates without scrutinizing carefully enough the wisdom of their demands or their own honesty of purpose in making them. The convention presumed too much upon the potency of that esprit de corps which is more or less rightly fancied to exist among sports men, but which in this particular instance did not prove to be very strong.

The plain truth is that some of the prominent workers in this annual game law tinkering are not inspired by any great desire to have the provisions for the protection of game and fish made more perfect. Their motives are wholly selfish. Their rant about protecting the game interests of the State is all humbug. They simply want to put money into their own pockets at the expense of the public, and they care not a rap about anything else. The only imperfection in the game law for them is where it interferes with their own business, or that of men whom they are paid to serve. The present law is much better than any substitute they would pro They will bear watching, and when it comes to game legislation in this State again, as it probably will next spring, we caution the shooting and angling public to examine carefully the amendments proposed and to inquire into the motives and aims of those who propose them. And it is well enough to remember that it is sometimes much easier to keep a door shut than to shut it again after it has been opened.

PLUCK

THE annals of outdoor sports furnish many notable instances of extraordinary pluck on the part of individuals whose physical infirmity would appear to wholly debar them from such pastimes. In our issue of September 1, 1881, was given an account of some famous English fox Among them was the Rev. Edward Stokes blind man. He rode with the best of them, being attended by a groom, who rang a bell whenever they approached a fence or hedge, and the two went over together. not the only instance given of blind huntsmen. An equally remarkable case was that of an extraordinary character, one Thomas Roberts. This personage was born without arms below his elbows, and without legs below his knees in spite of this fragmentary character of his limbs, Roberts, with the aid of a vast amount of pluck and a small protuberance on one arm which enabled him to hold the bridlerein, was a skillful rider, and followed the chase all his life. What may or may not be thought still more remarkable about this individual is the fact that he thrice entered into the holy bonds of matrimony.

In our own country there are many examples of crippled men whose penchant for sporting or fishing has encouraged them to persevere in the pursuit of these sports. It is possible for a one-armed man to acquire great skill with the We have in mind a Western sportsman, known to many of the readers of this journal, who has but one arm, the right one. He uses a light gun, which he "breaks" over his left shoulder, letting it rest there while he slips in the Then by a dexterous jerk the gun is closed, brought to position, discharged and the game killed-all in quicker time than his two-armed shooting companion can accomplish the same thing,

Occasionally there comes to the Forest and Stream office a gentleman, who is an expert with rod, gun, paddle and pen. Some years ago he lost a leg, but this did not deter him from indulging his taste for shooting. Equipped with a crutch, which has been fitted with a broad flat base, and carrying a light gun, our friend makes his way over the snipe marshes, and bags his birds, too. Naturally he finds canoeing the most enjoyable recreation, and has cruised on many of the American and Canadian waters. In another column our entertaining correspondent, "Kingfisher," gives an account of the angling methods of one of his camp companions, who practices the gentle art under what would appear to be serious disqualifications.

Instances of pluck similar to those mentioned may have come within the notice of most readers of this journal.

THE NEW JERSEY FISH COMMISSION.

TOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the Legislature of New Jersey has made no appropriation for fishculture. the Commissioners keep up their interest in it. They recently made their annual excursion down the Delaware River with a few invited guests on a steamer, at the personal expense of Major E. J. Anderson, of the Commission. It is very evident that this gentleman does not mean to abandon the cause as the Legislature has done, and his public spirit ought to shame them into doing something for fishculture next year. They have never voted much money in New Jersey for fishculture, and yet much has been accomplished through the activity of her Commissioners, who have given their time and attention to the wants of the people.

New Jersey is so situated that it has but one good shad river, or, rather, half of one, for it shares the Delaware with Pennsylvania; but the amount of food which comes into the State from this river alone, if we take into account all kinds of fish, is enormous, and its loss would be severely felt. other rivers produce considerable food, especially the Raritan, Passaic and Hackensack; and might be made to produce more. It seems a late day to argue the question of fishculture, and if the members of the New Jersey Legislature do not know that whatever produces any one item of food, tends to cheapen all others, they are probably too old to learn, and the best thing for the State would be to put some new men in their places. We imagine that the per-We imagine that the pernicious idea of personal legislation lies at the bottom of this question, and if a member happens to live in a county having no streams to stock, he possibly takes no interest in it because he supposes that his constituents do not care about it. and his re-election depends upon their approval of his course Instead of entertaining broad views of the welfare of his State, he looks only to his own county.

New Jersey has a large interest in the sea fisheries, and under an enlightened system of fishculture could, with the assistance of the United States Fish Commission, profitably expend \$20,000 per year in increasing the supply of food which, whether consumed at home or sent to New York, returns its full value to the fishermen of the State. The gentlemen who are serving as Fish Commissioners, do so without pecuniary reward, being actuated merely by a desire to do good, and for all this they receive occasional abuse. One of them is the State Comptroller, Major Anderson, another Dr. Benjamin Howell, who owns, as his ancestors since the time of William Penn have owned, the fisheries just below Philadelphia on the Jersey shore, and the third is Mr. Theodore Morford, of Sussex county. There are also fish wardens in various localities, generally unpaid enthusiasts like the Commissioners, and in the hands of these several gentlemen with a few assistants the New Jersey tishing inteests have been fostered for a decade or more.

The inspection of the Delaware River shad fisheries included a trip from Trenton down to Gloucester, stopping at the principal nets and shad grounds, and interviewing the fishermen. The day was rainy, but this did not dampen the ardor of the Commissioners or their guests. They learned that the yield was not as good this year as usual, on account of the cold backward spring, but the fishermen all predict a big run as soon as the temperature rise; and they attributed the good catches of the last few years to the hatching operations of the Commission. As a consequence of the scarcity of fish, prices have ruled high, and the fishermen are making as much money as if they were taking more fish, except at the fisheries at Howell's Cove, where they have contracted their catch to the freezing company at Philadelphia at \$14 per hundred for the season,

After seeing the big net at Gloucester hauled, and listen-

ing to the cheerful songs of the colored men who were tugging at the oars to bring its half mile of knotted twine to shore, the party went ashore to Thompson's hotel and feasted on shad served on a plank of New Jersey oak, a feast not to be had in the vicinity of New York, more's the pity. The party consisted of the Commissioners, Fish Wardon Ore, Joseph Becker, and John Y. Foster, of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Mr. W. I. Hunt, of the Newark Advertiser, and others.

SPRING MOUNTAIN LAMB.—To kill mountain sheep is a laudable ambition that has fired the heart of many a "tenderfoot," who desires not only the glory of capturing the wary rock-climbers, but also looks forward to feasting on their tender flesh when the capture has been made. There is the best reason in the world why those who love the delicate flesh of this game should spare it in spring and early summer, in fact until the lambs are well grown and able to travel. In the mountains where the sheep live, one of the finest green things to appear in the spring is the wild onion or leek, and this is eagerly eaten and enjoyed by them, so that for a while the flesh tastes so strongly of this plant as to be quite uneatable. The flesh of the bighorn is, perhaps, the most delicious meat of the mountains, but those who wish to enjoy it at its best should not eat it before the autumn months.

MAJOR B. H. Schley .- We learn with regret of the death of Major B. H. Schley, at Frederick City, Md., June 6. Major Schley was an intrepid soldier, a true sportsman, and a gallant gentleman. He was one of the best shots in Maryland. The sound of his gun from boyhood has echoed death in all the mountain sides, hilltops, ravines, rivers, streams, rivulets, swamps and gulches in the fields of Western Maryland. Major Schley was a Union soldier, participated with honor and distinction in almost all the engagements of the war, from the firing on Sumter until the surrender of Lee. He was a brother of Prof. Frank Schley, author of "American Partridge and Pheasant Shooting," and his death has caused great sorrow.

THE GASTON CLUB.—We regret to learn from our corre spondent, Col. Thos. Goode Tucker, of Gaston, N. C., that the plan of the proposed Gaston hunting club has not proved feasible. It was the intention of the promoters of the club to form a society of twenty members, ten from the South and ten from the North. The ten from the former section were secured, but the requisite number from the North did not come forward. The plan of the club was such as seemed to promise much enjoyment to those who should join in it, and we hope that the project has not yet been wholly aban-

THE ADIRONDACK SURVEY,-Mr. Verplanck Colvin, Superintendent of the Adirondack Survey, has appointed Mr. Fred Mather, of the Forest and Stream, naturalist of the Survey, with instructions to collect and report upon the fishes of that region, their species, food, habits, life, etc. party will enter the woods at the Blue Mountain lake tomorrow. Some letters from Mr. Mather may be looked for in our columns.

YE ANCIENT ANGLERS .- Philadelphia boasts an angling club which is over seventy years old. The Tammany Peashore Fishing Club of that city was organized January 18, 1809. Of the original sixty members but two are now living. The club has a well-appointed club house on the Delaware River, at a point which is noted for its excellent white perch fishing.

"PADDLE AND PORTAGE."-Mr. Steele's new Maine book is just from the press. It is a handsome work, and will be noticed at length in our next issue.

FOREST AND STREAM FABLES. V .- THE FOOLISH FISH.

N a certain river there once lived a great Bass, who, after a I time, found the little fish upon which he mostly fed be-coming scarce and wild, so that he had to search far and wide, and use all his speed and skill to catch enough to satisfy the cravings of his stomach. Being one day upon such quest, and so far with no great luck, he noticed, as he swam past a tall growth of rushes, a slight current issuing therefrom; and pushing against it through the water weeds, he presently found himself in the broad pool of a little brook which was swarming with minnows. He had no trouble to fill himself with them in a few minutes, and went home happy, rejoicing that he had at his command such a bountiful supply of .food.

Being in no way selfish he told his brethren, of whom there were half a dozen, of his discovery; and every day he and they got as many minnows from the pool as they could eat, without any apparent thinning of the numbers. But one day without any apparent thinning of the numbers. But one day as our Bass lay comfortably in the shade of the lily-pads be-fore the door of his house, his neighbor Pike came along, and to him he told his lucky finding of the minnow brook, and even led him to it. The Pike went home full of joy and news, and imparted the latter to all his family, of which there were at least a hundred, all greedy fellows with capacious maws. In a month the brook was as barren of minnows as a cistern; and the foolish Bass went hungrier than ever.

MORAL.

If thou knowest a well-stocked game cover, it is no kindness to thyself, thy friends nor the game to make it known to all

The Sportsman Tourist.

RAMBLES THROUGH NEWFOUNDLAND.

RAMBLES THROUGH 'NEWFOUNDLAND. In the gray dawn of an autumn morning I set out with two companions for a week's hunting in the wild region stretching inland from the placentiæ, in the Peninsula of Avalon. It is customary in Newfoundland when you set out for a few days' hunting, or "going into the country," as the people say, to provide yourself with provisions for a week. Once you leave the coast you are in a savage wilderness, for in Newfoundland the chief employment is catching cod, and the larger proportion of the population live in their whitewashed cottages, among the rocks overlooking the ocean waters, like seabirds. On the journey in question our party was provided with a row boat, in which we put three guns, a hatchet and our provisions. We sailed several miles up through an arm of the sea, known as the South East Arm, a strip of water averaging not more than half a mile in width, and at rising water rushing with the fury of an avalanche up the reaches and between wild hills, clad in evergreens From where we left our boat we had to travel about twelve miles to the point at which we were to make our first halt.

up the reaches and between wild hills, clad in evergreens From where we left our boat we had to travel about twelve miles to the point at which we were to make our first halt. In the late autumn in Newfoundland the interior of many portions of the island, particularly that of the Peninsula of Avalon, is literally crawling with game. The cariboo, a variety of the reindeer (*Oerous tarandras*), breeds in actual swarms in various localities, and may be found in the autumn at favored points—the valleys of streams winding down to the bays—in large herds. Then the willow grouse (*Lagopus albus*), erroneously called "partrudge" all over the island, is found in abundance near about and in the woods, while the rock parmigan (*Lagopus rupestris*), or mountain partridge, as it is called in the island, in the autumn, especially on foggy days, is found sentinelling the very highest and bleakest ridges on the island. The saughter among these birds by the fishermen, living down in the coves and crevices, of a foggy day, is inconceivable. The birds will stand upon the bare ridge in flocks, looking in the fog as large in turkeys, and when they hear the huntsmen they close together in bunches, thus exposed to the raking fire from the long-barreled shot-guns.

large in turkeys, and when they hear the huntsmen they close together in bunches, thus exposed to the raking fire from the long-barreled shot-guns.

No one, unless he be too lazy, need be without game for the greater part of the year. In Newfoundland, and, as a matter of fact, go into the houses of the people living in the coves and crevices, and nine months out of the year you will find their tables supplied with game—with the cariboo, the red duck, the curlew, or plover, or snipe, or "beech bird," the "mur," the wild goose, and last, but not least, with the "partridge," After the cod-fishing season is over, during which there is no time for gunning, and little game to be had, the mother will say to the husband or to one of her sons, "The duck or the partridge are all gone; I wish you would go out in the norning and get me some more." And straightway with the next morning's light he climbs over the gray hills, where he finds abundance of game, kills a dozen birds or so, and then returns. I have sat in the gray dawn of a foggy morning upon one of these high, bleak hills, a mile in from the sea, awaiting sturrise to get a shot at the birds; and heard the crowing of many hundred plarmigan in the air all around me at once; and the sound of innumerable wings in the early light whuring around me on every hand. After two hours' shooting I have frequently returned with twenty or thirty birds slung on my gun and across my shoulder.

Go into any one of the fishermen's cottages and that which

on every mant. After two hours shooting I have frequently returned with twenty or thirty birds slung on my gun and across my shoulder.

Go into any one of the fishermen's cottages and that which you first notice is the porch, bristling with rows of spikes, upon which to hang the game. Never, "or hardly ever," are these spikes all empty. From the 1st of September till the last of October you find them ranged with fresh water ducks, wild geese, and willow grouse, rock ptarmigan, plover, curlew, snipe and small game; from November till the 1st of April you find the rock ptarmigan, willow grouse and the various kinds of sea ducks there. Then from the 1st of April till the heat of summer they are lined with sea pigeons (black guillemot), the common guillemot, and thick-billed guillemot, the two latter known among the inhabitants as "murs" and "turrs," from the cry they make exactly resembling these words. And often happening in you find a haunch of venison hanging upon the "venison pin," or two or three pairs of Arctic hares or, in later years, the American hare, a few pairs of which were imported from Nova Scotia some years ago, and have now swarmed over a large portion of the island.

I have made this digression from my subject that the

American hare, a few pairs of which were imported from Nova Scotia some years ugo, and have now swarmed over a large portion of the island.

I have made this digression from my subject that the reader may be the more fully able to understand what I have to tell of my further "Ramilles" through the country.

As I have said, after leaving the boat a tramp of twelve miles through soft marshes and scrubby woods, up hills and down valleys, lay before us. But a bracing wind blew over the hills and refreshed us when we began to weary of our tramping and our loads. The interior of Newfoundland differs widely from the scenery of the inland portions of the continent. Forest for the greater part is only found lining the banks of the streams; if you find it elsewhere it exists in clumps or "drokes," as the people say, about swampy regions. The clear spaces between these clumps are generally soft marsh, through which in crossing the traveler will sometimes sink to the middle. Frequently large ponds, the waters looking black as ebony, are found in such districts, and it is here the Newfoundland beaver (Castor fiber) plies the trade of tree cutting, damming streams and building houses all his life, without interruption.

As I have said, you may wander for weeks through the interior of the island and not meet a human being; unless now and again you happen upon a hunting party. The hunting parties, therefore, frequently build shanties or "tilts," as they are called by the people, in the densest patch of forest that can be found. The tilt is built of logs laid horizontally upon each other, and a hole is lett in the top of the building for the escape of the smoke. After the hut is up the hunters proceed to strip the bark off a number of whitness growing round about it. In a year these trees decome what are known as "whitings"; that is they are dry, and ring again when you strike them with an axe. Thus the party coming to the tilt subsequently finds a number of whitnings growing about the camp, and, cutting some of them, he has ma

wild, secluded haunts but sportsmen.

We struck out for the Sawyer's Hills, and decided to put up in a camp located in the heart of "Black Droke." On the way out to the hills we found numbers of "partridge"

upou the ridges and bill-tops, and whirring up out of the marshes and brushwood at every few steps. We had no dogs with us, for, except on clear, windy days in districts much shot over, where the game lies close, a dog is not necessary. We shot about a score of "partridge" each, hiding our game in the brushwood as we went along. We might have killed many more, but we would be unable to carry them home; and more than this, we expected a load of venison or of beaver. We brought a dozen of the willow grouse on with us to the camp to rosst, should we fail to obtain venison or lack duck. Towards sunset we reached the "Sawyer's Hill," a region whose wild beauty was indescribable. The nilltops were bathed in the glory of sunset, presenting a grand contrast to the black turns here and there, and the gloomy forests stretching down to the dells below. As far as the eye could see the scene alternated with hill and dale, marsh and forest patch, lake and stream.

atternated with fill and cane, marsh and forest patch, macand stream.

On some of the many streams in view grew strips of
forest, fringing out upon the plains; along the banks of
others stretched wide ranges of wild meadows covered with
long grass, which earlier in the season had been bespangled
with wild flowers, filling the air with perfume. Several
detached portions of forest, too, standing like gloomy
islands, were within the view. One of these stood upon
the banks of a stream, winding like a silver riband out
among the many hills, and through long, wild meadow
regions toward the sea. Into this last-mentioned forest
patch, just in the deepening twilight we went, for in it was
the "tilt" in which we were to pass the night. A few
minutes' walk brought us to a small space, in the centre of
which, in the deep shadow, we saw the camp. The door
was securely fastened, and on entering we found the inside
dry and the air wholesome. On making a light we found it
stocked with cooking utensils, knives, forks, spoons, etc., and which, in the deep shadow, we saw the camp. The door was securely fastened, and on entering we found the inside dry and the air wholesome. On making a light we found it stocked with cooking utensils, knives, forks, spoons, etc., and the ubiquitous bag of salt and tin of pepper. One of the party taking an axe sallied out to cut a "whiting," and was followed by the writer with a lantern. After we had roasted upon a spit, before a roaring camp fire four of our willow grouse, which were as plump and fat as if fed on corn, we held a council to decide the hunting programme for the week. It was known that on the outer edge of the woods in which we were camped there was a large, deep, black lake, and that there was in one corner of it a beaver town. Indeed some hunters who had visited this place related the most extraordinary stories about the cunning of the beaver in this lake. It was said they resembled old men, and more in reality approached that mystic link which the late deceased scientist said connected the genus biped with the quadruman than did the monkey himself. They told that the beaver had carried off their kettle and their axes, and in one night so dammed up a stream leading from the lake as to overflow a large tract of marsh land, and make it impossible for the hunters to get out to Deer Valley, without either fording the angry stream, or taking a circuit of many miles. We decided the next morning to commence operations,

We decided the next morning to commence We decided the next morning to commence operations, with a view to capturing at least one family of these notorious beavers, and leave the deer shooting project till later in the week. Then we began to repeat the stories which for a hundred years had been told, and believed by many, of won-drous things seen and hear, in the still night in this remote wilderness. We sat till our camp fire burned low, then replenishing it we lay down upon a couch of fresh evergreens lolded in our blankets, lulled to sleep by the gentle complaining of the night wind in the thick branched trees around our cann.

ing of the night wind in the thick branched trees around our camp.

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With the early dawn we were astir. Having partaken of the morning repast we sallied out to the "Enchanted Lake," as the superstitious hunters had named it. An hour's tramp through the dense dark wood revealed to us the spot we sought. It was a large pond, almost surrounded by lorest. Its waters were deep, black and glossy, and the trees which gree wown to its edge, were reflected in it as in a mirror. At its further end from where we stood was a marsh, through which a small brook, evidently the outlet of the lake, found its way. Around the edge of the lake were a number of mounds, which to the carcless glance would appear a mer inequality of the bank. In some parts these mounds were in groups, and beside some of them fay a number of dead trees, or branches, which on being examined showed that they had been gnawed off at the root. These, then, were the beaver houses, and that group of mounds, among which one of our party stood with his axe, was a beaver town. And looking across the lake we espied several black heads appearing here and there on the smooth pond surface, making only the slightest milk-like ripple, then disappearing; and we saw two of these black heads, each bearing a small tree along, leaving the same upon the bank, then disappearing somewhere in the subternnean abodes so numenous around the lake. Now we knew it had been the bitter experience of many a hunter, who had visited even this very pond, to begin with his axe at the top of the beaver house, and on reaching the interior of the same to find the apartments warm but unpty. We had known, too, of hunters who had sat from dawn till evening on the bank watching for the beaver to go out of his house in the morning, or to return to it in the evening, or to engage in building during the evening, and to have been disappointed. We adopted a plan that was new and original with ourselves. Indeed, I must claim the credit of originating the modus operandi.

It is well known that the be

down about sixty small stakes, which we pointed.

Proceeding quietly out to the pond edge, we drove these stakes down about four inches apart, along in front of the houses, for a distance of about ten yards. We were tolerably certain, when we had performed this much, that the beaver in these three houses had not gone out that morning, and that they were our prisoners, unless their means of supterranean outlet were very extensive. Then we set to work with our axes, beginning first at one house. We soon came to the frame work, which consisted of small sized birch trees laid horizontally and crossed at the ends. Where the width exceeded an inch between the sticks, branches were placed there, and upon the outside of this a considerable coating of mud was closely packed.

When the first axe broke through the rafters we knew our

prey had not remained in the house, and a minute revealed to us the inside of the much-talked of beaver's home. The outer portion was clammy and wet, but the inner portion was dry. In the latter place the beaver sleeps. In the sleeping apartment, too, were the family provisions, consisting of bark gnawed from the trees, and willow and birch branches. We likewise found a large quantity of berries, from all of which it was plain that the ramily had begun to lay in their winter supply of food. But we were less inclined to take pleasure in looking upon the works of the "old men of the ponds" than we were to murder their authors.

I stood ready with my double burred while my companions

pleasure in looking upon the works of the "old men of the ponds" than we were to murder their authors.

I stood ready with my double barrel, while my companions vigorously plied the spade and axe upon the longest of the passageways. They dug and chopped away eagerly, and found in the extremity of the passage, close to the stakes driven against the bank, the unfortunate family. They lay huddled together, confused and terrified. Strange to say, we were not so brave before our cringing victims as might be supposed. "Whatever you do, mind their teeth," said one; and verily, when I thought of those teeth, which are capable of cutting down large forest trees, I was none the bravest. bravest.

bravest. There lay the five animals twisting and rolling and darting at the too narrow interstices of the imprisoning stakes, and we knew not how to dispatch them. Then the two made an onslaught with a pair of heavy cudgels, I all the while waiting with my gm. The cudgel method succeeded, and in a few minutes two old beaver and three younger ones lay trophics at our feet. We stripped off the skins, took a few pounds of steak off the fattest of the number, and repaired back again to our camp, for we were too tired to commence the attack on a second house.

Late in the afternoon we set out from the compagning to

trophies at our feet. We stripped off the skins, took a few pounds of steak off the fattest of the number, and repaired back again to our camp, for we were too tired to commence the attack on a second house.

Late in the afternoon we set out from the camp again to examine the outlet to the lake. We found that the stream was on a level with the lake for nearly a quarter of a mile from its beginning, and that the marsh through which it ran had the same level also. At about 400 yards from the pond we found that the beaver had dammed up the stream by means of trees, stones and mud; the whole mass, compactly put together, presenting an irresistible front to the current. The effect of this dam was to bring the waters of the stream between the dam and the pond on a level with the marsh, completely flooding the latter, and making the abodes of the beaver in around the rim of the pond practically unapproachable. The "old men" did not look for invasion through the dark forest which grew behind their lake.

We set at work, cut away the dam, and created a deluge over the marshes for nearly a mile below, and consternation in all the beaver houses around the bank of the pond. It being now sunset we retraced our steps back to the wood to seek out some convenient point from which to watch the strange operations which we had heard the beaver carries on through the night. It was near the full of the moon, and from our chosen place we could see objects pretty distinctly round about us for several hundred yards.

We had not waited more than half an hour when almost simultaneously we saw a number of dark objects enter the pond out of the woods by the mouth of the stream to which have alluded. We at once knew that these objects were beavers, and from their great numbers that they were engaged in some special enterprise; added to this each one had grasped a small tree in its mouth, half pushing half towing the same out toward the stream's mouth. But what we could not account for was that all the beaver—and there could mot be less tha

and a strange sight it was to see him, not unlike a queer old man, peering toward us through the gloomy light of the moon. But he resumed his work soon and toiled on. After every stick or two was hid down he would take up a handful of earth, that is he would gather as much as he could in his flippers, pressing it up against his throat. He would gather a number of such handsful, and put the whole between the woodwork.

Sometimes he would get the alay from the hand and once

between the woodwork.

Sometimes be would get the clay from the bank, and sometimes he would dive into the pond with it. We had not observed him, as the popular belief has it, using his tail as a trowel; the only use he made of his tail was to apparently express emotions of satisfaction now and again at the progress of his work by tiapping the said caudal appendage smartly on the ground or upon the surface of the pond as he dived. We watched the operations till late in the night, fascinated on the one hand by the almost human intelligence of this solitary creature building a house for himself in the still night, by

the moonlight, and the general operations carried on in con-cert by the rest of the community. That night we sleph soundly, and set out the next morning marveling much at the object of the community of enterprise we had night before.

night before.

Going down the stream the mystery was soon explained, for there we found that the dam which we had cut away the afternoon before had, during the night, been replaced by the industrious old men of the pond. Of the other two houses which during the day we raided, one was deserted, but in the other we found four beaver, all seeming of about the same age.

came age.

In the two days we had thus captured nine beaver, so we decided to strike out on the morrow for a "flock of deer," which, from certain signs we had seen, we knew had recently passed down the valley to the south of the work of the wewere camped.

T. E. COLLINS.

TORONTO, Canada,

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS.

IN SEVERAL PARTS-PART II.

BEFORE the first gray streak of dawn the veteran and I were cutting our way through a heavy bank of white fog that had settled around the head of the lake, in search of the meuth of the river connecting with White's Lake above. Where it entered the lake there was quite a strong current flowing through the long, trailing grasses and lily pads, and only for this current we would have missed the entrance, as the shore line had the same swampy appearance as far as we could see in the fog and morning darkness. Once in the channel, a few rods took us out of the swamp to where the banks were well defined and which could almost be touched with the oar on either side, so narrow was the stream.

A little further up the stream made a sharp turn to the left, and a few rods further an abrupt kink to the right headed the boat nearly in the opposite direction, and we had made

and a rew rods in the an abrupt kink to the right headed the boat nearly in the opposite direction, and we had made the passage of "Fiddler's Elbow," as it is called by the lumbermen, without the boat once trying to climb the bank. This passage was no easy feat on a dark, foggy morning. From here up to White's Lake, a quarter of a mile, perhaps, the canks are lined with trees and bushes lapping the water and the stream continues narrow and shallow, the average

and the stream continues narrow and shallow, the average depth being not more than twenty inches.

Just before entering the lake we passed under a stout wooden bridge spanning the stream where the section line road crosses it, and a few yards above this we took a drink out of a clear, cold little stream coming in from the left, which is said to have trout in a mile or so above, but this is a particular forms doubt.

which is said to have trout in a mile or so above, but this is a matter of some doubt.

We learned afterward that a short distance up this stream is the first grist mill that was built in that region. As there were no roads and few trails through that country in the early dys, the first settlers packed their grists on their backs for miles to this mill to be ground, or brought their grain in dugouts and cances from far up and down the lakes. Horses and oxen could not be used for lack of roads, and the few grocenes and luxuries that graced the pioneer's table were backed in the same way from the nearest settlement, often a packed in the same way from the nearest settlement, often a distance of twenty miles. Verily the by-ways of the early settler of Northern Michigan were rough, and well calculated to develop the brawn and muscle and brains of a new coun-

try.

Passing out into the lake the veteran tied on a troller and rout a hundred feet of line, to see, as he said, "if some hungry pickerel or maskalonge that had gone to bed supportess would not be hanging around the belt of rushes looking for an early breakfast." If, however, any of hed supperless would not be hanging around the bett of rushes looking for an early breakfast." If, however, any of the tribe of Esox were in the vicinity, they were still in bed or too smart to be fooled by the glittering sham; and after skirting along the west shore for half a mile, he reeled up and laid his rod in the boat, as we did not care to waste time in a pace slow enough to beit-fish.

and laid his rod in the boat, as we did not care to waste time in a pace slow enough to bait-fish.

Daylight was abroad now, and soon the glint of the sun rays showed through the treetops, and after a time lifted the mists from the water and gave us a view of the dark green shores on either side.

This lake is about two miles long and not much over a quarter of a mile wide at any point, and the general course straight. It is a very pretty sheet of water, and along the belt of bulrushes and lines that line both shores may be had good bass and pickerel fishing, with an occasional chance at a maskalonge near the head. Near the upper end, on the right as you go up, is Wilson's saw mill, run by a natural spring of water that heads back in the hills near half a mile. This is a remarkable spring, not only for its large volume, but for the clearness and coldness of its waters, and it will not be time wasted for the tourist or angler passing through those lakes to pay it a visit. The stream is of quite good size, with a uniform flow of water the year round, and the variation of temperature is very slight. Across the ravine through which it flows, and near the lake, a dam sixteen feet high has been built, which gives a fine head of water for the little turbine wheel that runs the machinery.

The mill pond, of several across in extent, would be a famous place for trout, and we were pleased to learn that.

The initi pond, of several acres in extent, would be a famous place for trout, and we were pleased to learn that Mr. Wilson had decided on the very sensible move of stocking it with a few dozen from Cedar River before the season closed. [The writer hereby notifies friend W. that he will take kindly to an invitation to cast a modest fly into the pellucid waters of his pond as soon as it may be in working

order.1

Keeping straight on we entered the mouth of the river Keeping straight on we entered the mouth of the river at the head of the lake, and after a sharp pull of half a mile pushed our way through a narrow channel almost closed with grass and lilies, into the pocket at the foot of Bower's (or Bauer's) Lake, another lovely sheet of water that looked charming in its setting of evergreens and drooping bushes that grow nearly all around it to the water's edge. This is a feature of all these upper lakes. A comfortable landing can scarcely be found anywhere, for the swamp cedars and bushes that overhang the water and the shore lines, save at rare intervals, are matted with broad lily leaves or bordered with rushes that grow in places many yards out into the water.

After a short breathing spell, necessary to the writer after the sharp pull up the river, we hooked on a speckled frog and prepared to fish this lake to see what was in it in the way of sport.

and prepared to fish this lake to see what was in it in the way of sport.

For the first half mile of slow trolling we could only show two large-mouthed bass of about five pounds for the pair. This could scarcely be called good sport, but we had often fished a whole day together when the total score would not foot up half as well as this, so we were not discouraged. The murmur of a little spring brook promised a cool drink, and pulling the bow of the boat up on a sunken log under the shade of a swamp cedar, we stood up to stretch our legs, leaving our lines to trail out astern. Scarcely had I dipped up a tin-cup of water from the stream when Dan cried, "Look out Hickory! there she goes," and by the time I had drank my cup of water, and snatched up the rod, which I had left lying across the seat, the fish was twenty yards away. Stopping the reel, the line tightened, and the trouble began. It was a good square fight until I worked him in near the rushes and grass that here grew out into the lake a couple of yards beyond the stern of the boat; then the scale turned in favor of the bass (we could see him plinily), for with a rush he went into the grass, and was out of sight in an instant. A dull tug-tug advised us that the hook still held, and it was only a question of how much grass the line would pull up by the roots, or—break. Reeling up short, a steady, careful pull soon brought to the surface a bunch of grass nearly the size of a bushel basket, and on bringing it alongside and picking it from around the line, a base of about 33 pounds was uncovered, with the fight as completely

knocked out of him as though he had never belonged to the

family.

While I was stringing this one Dan struck another, larger than mine, and after a gallant fight he took his place on the stringer with the other three. We took tive here in a short time and then pushed on up the lake, not, however, without jotting down the place in our mental notebooks for future

Not caring to drag a lot of fish to Six-mile Lake and back

Jotting down the place in our mental notebooks for future reference.

Not caring to drag a lot of fish to Six-mile Lake and back, we turned them loose, believing we could take ail we wanted for camp going back. From the little brook up to the head of the lake we took half a dozen more and three or four pickerel, but put them all back in the water—the long faces with their necks broken. This lake is about the same size as White's and the general features are much the same.

At a sharp elbow in the stream connecting with St. Clair's Lake above we passed over a little pool four or five feet deep, and as Davis's dead frog came trailing along on top of the water twenty or thirty feet astern, a large bass struck it and, after a furious surge or two, leaped straight into air and shook loose.

This started the blood in the old pelican's veins, and he wanted to stop and teach that bass a lesson; but, without slacking the sharp speed at which we were going, I promised to stop as we came buck and let them have it out.

With this patched up truce, we pursued our way, and in a few mnutes were forcing our boat through a dense mat of lily pads, dotted all over with white, fragrant flowers, out into a quiet little basin of several hundred yards in circumference that looked like a beautiful gem encircled with a band of emerald. As our eyes swept around the line of shore, every branch and twig was reflected in its placid waters with startling distinctness. It was a perfect picture of quiet and solitude, and as we sat in the oppressive silence a feeling of lonesomeness came over us that we were glad to have dispelled by the discordant 'quar-ck' of a blue crane that rose down shore to our left, and winged his heavy flight to the head of the basin and disappeared into what seemed to us a dense wall of woods.

to us a dense wall of woods.

We could see no way out of the basin, but on pulling a few yards away from the outlet, a narrow strait opened up to the right (the exit of the crane) that led us out into the main body of St. Clair's Lake. This lake is a mile and a half long by about a quarter of a mile wide, with an east and west course. It is a beautiful body of water, and is said to afford good fishing, but we were disappointed in it, as going up and back only added four bass to our score. We stopped at St. Clair's landing, near the head of the lake, to look at the camping ground we had first intended going to, and to get a drink out of the famous St. Clair spring we had heard so much about. so much about

so much about.

After stretching our legs on the strip of beach I took the tin cup and went in search of the spring, but after looking up and down the slore for some distance, and "thrashing" around through the swamp and "bresh" for fifty yards along the bise of the point, I was forced to abandon the search around through the swamp and "bresh" for fifty yards along the bise of the point, I was forced to abandon the search and \$\varepsilon\$ to the house back on the side hild for directions. I was disappointed in not finding Mr. St. Clair at home, as we would have been pleased to make his acquaintance. Telling the gude wife of my fruitless efforts to find the spring, she bade a bright little girl of five or six summers act as guide, and under a running fire of questions and pleasant chatter from the little one, we passed out into the road that ran along the side hill near the spring. The present of a bright new dime (the only symptom of money I had with me) and a "thank you, sir," made us friends at once, and the conversation was carried on with renewed vigor. Passing the little barn and outhouses, she pointed out a famous speckled

versation was carried on with renewed vigor. Passing the little barn and outhouses, she pointed out a famous speckled hen, her own, that 'laid eggs every day,' and a favorite cow was duly praised for the "lots of milk" she gave.

As we thought then of moving our camp up there, a question brought the answer in a very matter of fact maner, "Oh, yes! we can let you have some eggs and all the milk you want," and learning I had left a companion in the boat as the landing, she asked eagerly: "Are you the gentlemen my paps says are coming here from Cincinnatit to camp?" On assuring her we were of the party, she said: "I'm so glad! Campers is so much company for us, and I have been looking for you ever so long." This was said with an artlessness that fully atoned for the flaw in the granman.

graininar.

All this may appear out of place in "a tale of the camp," but the writer's love for pleasant children must be his excuse. The prattle of that little backwoods naiden, who has probably never been ten miles away from the place of her birth, was as good as the reading of a pleasant book, and if this ever

ably never ocen ten miles away from the place of her office, was as good as the reading of a pleasant book, and if this ever meets her eye she will know that old "Kingfisher" fell a willing victim to her artless little ways.

We turned from the road into a path that led sidelong down the hillside, and a few yards through the deep shadows of a stately wood brought us to the spring. It was a disappointment, after hearing its praises sounded so much. A circular, shallow basin six or seven feet in diameter, nestling under the roots of a tree, water in it a foot deep, the bottom covered with a layer of soft, black mud of unknown depth—this was the famed St. Clair Spring. From the down-hill side a puny little stream, not larger than the butt of a bass-rod, leaked out, and stole noiselessly and steathily down the hill, and hid itself in the bushes at the bottom of the ravine, as though ashamed of its littleness. For a "famous" spring something appeared to be lacking.

hill, and hid itself in the bushes at the bottom of the ravine, as though ashamed of its littleness. For a "famous" spring something appeared to be lacking.

I dipped up and drank a pint cup of the water and—changed my mind. It was simply delicious; icy in coldness, and sweet and clear as a dewdrop. I drank another draught, and after a short breathing spell, another, my little friend looking curiously on, and no doubt wondering where it all went to.

ent to.

Filling the cup we retraced our steps to the path that led Filling the cup we retraced our steps to the pain that lea to the house, where I said good bye to the "little maiden without guile," and hastened on to the boat, where I found Dan slightly impatient and "dryper 'n a whole school o' fish." During my absence he had struck, and lost a heavy fish on my rod because he was unable to use his strap and hook, and on account of the reel working backwards for him when the rod was turned over, as it had to be when worked with the left hand. worked with the left hand.

worked with the left hand.

For the benefit of any brother of the angle, who may be so unfortunate as to have the use of only one hand, old Dan and I will rest here a few minutes on the little beach, while I describe his tackle and his manner of handling a fish. He generally uses a single piece Japanese cane rod of good size (a jointed rod may be used as well), 9 or 10 feet long, rather stiff and selected, with an eye to strength and extreme toughness. The reel seat is placed 18 or 20 inches from the butt end of the rod, and just back of the reel a 4-inch screw-eye is sersewed into the rod, or a ring of the same screw-eye is screwed into the rod, or a ring of the same size, the shape of a wire guide, is wrapped on. A leather

strap or piece of rein web, 26 to 30 inches long, joined at the strap or piece of rein web, 26 to 30 inches long, joined at the ends by a hook shaped like a snaffle snap with the steel tongue taken out, and the rig is complete. The strap hangs around his neck with the hook in front, ready to be slipped into the screw-eye at an instant's notice. When not handling a fish the hook is not used, but the moment a fish strikes he "hooks up" and his old "fin" is free to handle the reel. When he strikes a fish he "rears back on him," or turns sidewise, and the fish has always to work against the spring of the rod. He holds the butt of the rod between his legs to steady it, and it is for this the reel is placed so far up the rod. If the reel is put on the rod squarely in line with the first guide, the line will run on usually without serious bunching.

serious bunching.
Years ago, before he got to fishing in harness, when he struck a fish he had to pass his rod to the one nearest and lauk on with his heart in his throat until it broke away or was landed—now, he never surrenders his rod unless the fish is the strongest and longest winded. He fishes with the reel on top of the rod, and after over thirty years of the sport, we respectfully submit that it is the only common sense way of using a reel in black bass fishing; and this in the face of such excellent and respected authority as the genial author of the "Book of the Black Bass."

of the "Book of the Black Bass."

We pushed out, and in ten minutes were feeling our way up the little river leading to Six Mile Lake, a mile and a half above. For eighty rods up from the mouth long waving grass trailed in the current and choked up the stream. In many places we could see the bottom only through a channel of a foot wide. The shores on either side for some distance are swampy and tussocky. Tall flags, nodding bulrushes, long drooping grasses, and downy cat tails cover the face of the swamp back to the line of trees and bushes, and along the marryin of the stream the water is extracted in many the swamp back to the line of trees and busnes, and along the margin of the stream the water is carpeted in many places with a rich fabric direct from Nature's loom—the broad green leaf of the water lily. It is a flowered carpet, too, and you may reach out from your boat and pluck from its woof the sweetest and rarest of all perfumes.

Hatural History.

PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A T the annual meeting of the society the tenth annual re-A, port of the Board of Directors, covering the year end-ing March 1, 1882, was submitted to the stockholders. From this document a number of interesting facts are gleaned. The increase in the number of visitors to the Gardens over The increase in

this document a number of interesting lacts are gleaned. The increase in the number of visitors to the Gardens over the previous year was 34,949, and the total number of tickets received 243,427, the money receipts being \$5,146.15 in excess of those for 1880-81. Many improvements have been made in the Garden, and new buildings erected. The financial condition of the Society is very satisfactory, the income being largely in excess of the expenditure.

The report of Mr. Arthur Erwin Brown, the Superintendent of the Garden, is a very interesting document. The menageric contains 299 mammals, 343 birds and 37 reptiles and batrachians. During the year there were received 130 munmals, 164 birds and 104 reptiles and batrachians. Five species of mammals, twenty-six of birds and five of reptiles were exhibited which had never before been included in the collections. Eleven species of mammals have bred during the past ten years have reproduced their kind in the Philadelphia Gardens. It shows that Mr. Brown has studied with unusual success this especially difficult subject. The breeding species, with the habitat of each, are as follows:

Macaque monkey, Macacus epnomelyus, India; lion, Felix

Philadelphia Gardens. It shows that Mr. Brown has sudded with unusual success this especially difficult subject. The breeding species, with the habitat of each, are as follows:

Macaque monkey, Macaeus eyaomolgus, India; lion, Félis leo, Asia and Africa; leopard, Félis leopardus, Asia and Africa; leopard, Félis leopardus, Asia and Africa; prairie wolf, Canis lutrans, North America; dingo, Canis dingo, Australia; common raceoon, Proeyon lotor, North America; white-nosed coati, Mosua narica, Central America; black bear, Ursus americanus, North America; striped gopher Spermophilus trideem-lineatus, North America; prairie dog, Cynomys ludovicianus, North America; prairie dog, Cynomys ludovicianus, North America; woodcluck, Arctomys montac, North America; beaver, Castor jiber emadensis, North America; Javan porcupine, Hystrica woodcluck, Arctomys montac, North America; beaver, Castor jiber emadensis, North America; Javan porcupine, Hystrica ecouchy, Disapprota acouchy, West Indies; collared peccary, Dicalyles torquatus, Central America; lluma, Lama peruana, Peru; common camel, Cimelus dromedarius, Arabia; Bactian canel, Cimelus bortrianus, Asia; xebu, Bos indieus, Asia and Africa; bison, Bison americanus, North America; Angora goat, Copra hirrus ear, Yemen sheep, Oris aries ear; oryx antelope, Oryx lencoryx, South Africa; wapiti deer, Gerous canadensis, North America; common deer, Cervus canadensis, North America; common deer, Cervus canadensis, North America; common deer, Cervus acis, India; fallow deer, Cervus danae, Europe; Javan chevrotain, Trajulus javanicus, Java; common opossum, Didelphys virginiana, North America; red kangaroo, Macropus viguantus, Australia; great kangaroo, Macropus giquantus, Australia; rat kangaroo, Hypsipnymnus rujesens, Australia; reseted ground parrakeet, Celopsitta nove-hollandie, Australia; golden pheasant, Thaumadea pieta, Chian; common pealowi, Puro cristata; ruffed grouse, Bonusa umbellus, North America; ommon mocaesin, Anestrolon piscioorus, North America; common rutlessake, Croda

tus, North America.

The Philadelphia Society has a wide circle of friends, as may be seen from the list of donations, which is a long one and covers a wide extent of territory.

In regard to the breeding of the ruffed grouse in confinement, alluded to in the above list, Mr. Brown writes us from Philadelphia under date of June 7:

"Unfortunately the biography of the ruffed grouse bred in the Garden is short. Four were hatched out some years ago—miscrable, puny little things which all died within twenty-four hours. The old ones did fairly well. Thad six of them, which were purchased in December, 1879, Before and since that lot I have several times had single specimens, none of which have ever lived more than a few days. I believe it possible to keep and breed them if time enough were given to it. That amount of time, though, cannot were given to it. That amount of time, though, cannot well be given in a large collection, and some amateur who ear give them a large end, without fear of rats, would have the best chance of success.—ARTHUR ERWIN BROWN,"

Remarkable Flight of Warblers.—Editor Forest and Stream: A record may well be made of the unprecedented flight of warbiers in Eastern Massachusetts on the 21st of May and the following days. There are, say, twenty-four species that one might reasonably expect to find here about that date. Perhaps in the case of two species, the Cape May and the mourning, "reasonably expect" is rather too strong an expression, as very few of us have ever seen living examples in this section. Two other species, the red poll and the chat, it do not take into account, as the former leaves us for the north about May I, and there was little or no chance of finding him here at the above date, and the latter is so rare and so local in his preseuce that the chance was practically nil. On the 21st and 22d I had the pleasure of the companionship of Mr. Purdie, of Newton, well known among "bird men" as an experienced and accurate observer, and we determined the presence of no less than twenty of the twenty-four, and that in the rather limited area of observation of about two miles by one-fourth mile, as follows: Black and white (M. varia), blue yellowback (P. americana), Nashville (M. auricapilla), Tennessee (M. peregrina) [very rare], yellow (D. varies), black-throated green (D. varies), black-throated blue (D. cerulescens), yellow rump (D. coronata), blackburnian (D. blackburniay, black poll (D. striata), bay-breasted (D. castaneo) [rare], chestnut-sided (D. pennsyl-canica), black and yellow (D. maculosa), Cape May (D. tignina) [very rare], golden-crown thrush (S. auricapillas), water thrush (S. nævius), Maryland (S. trichas), green black-cap (W. pusilla), Canadian (W. canadensis), redstart (S. raticibla), On the 26th, Mr. Purdie writes that he heard or seen in the vicinity of Boston, since leaving me, all of the four species we did not find, namely: golden-winged (H. chryspopleva), prairie (D. dissolor), pine-creeping (D. pinus) and mourning (G. philadelphia) [very rare]. This makes the list (as above rendered) complete, an instance unp REMARKABLE FLIGHT OF WARBLERS .- Editor Forest and

A LABRADOR TRIP.—Mr. W. A. Stearns, Amherst, Mass., is organizing a party to sail from Boston or Quebec to Labrador. The vessel will start June 30, and return about Aug. Price for round trip, \$100.

Camp Hire Hlickerings.

That reminds me."

It is party of us were woodcock-shooting. Among the number was Mack, who that day shot his first bird; he wrung the cock's neck and pocketed it. A couple of hours later we all stood together, when Mack felt something move in his pocket. He put his hand in and out again with a frightened motion, when the woodcock popped out and sailed up over the tree tops. About the time he was out of range we began to wake up, and six or eight shots were fired at him, but he went on.—No NAME.

[After catching his first rainbow trout, a McCloud River, Cal., correspondent, our friend, "L. W. G.," went into the mountains. He tells the story thus:]

[After catching his first rainbow trout, a McCloud River, Cal., correspondent, our friend, "L. W. G.," went into the mountains. He tells the story thus:]

Of course, the next step was to take a hunt. So the following day a friend and myself took our guns, and with an old Indian for a guide and a good horse to jack our provisions and blankets, started. The old fellow took us straight up the river, over an old Indian trail about four miles, and as we were not much used to the rough mountain trails we were then getting rather tired. We stopped to rest close by a cool mountain stream. It was such a delightful place, and the hour being quite late, we concluded to camp for the night, purposing to rise early the next morning, take our hunt, and return home the next evening. It was a beautiful evening, and the old Indian made us understand by signs, for we could comprehend but very little that he said, that he wanted to take one of the guns. So we let him have one, and he started up straight for the mountains. He had not been gone more than thirty minutes before we heard him shoot; and upon rushing up to see what he had done, we found that he had killed a fine fat fawn deer, which was the first wild deer I had ever beheld. He packed this to camp and hung him up; and we just made a good square meal of the tender steak.

After we had eaten our supper and piled up logs for a good night's fire, we chatted for an hour or so and then spread our blankets near the fire and went to bed, but not to skeep, as it proved in my case. My friend, who was somewhat used to camp life, was asleep in a short time, but I was wide awake and knew not which to be the most afraid of, the bear of the forest or the Indian that lay on one side of the fire upon our saddle blankets. I noticed that he was quite uneasy, but my gun was in hand and ready for action if needed—when all of a sudden I saw him rising up very cautiously and peering with his black wild eyes down the trail, the way we had come; and at about the same time I heard a queer sound a partly around motioned to fire. This seemed to give me new courage, and I furned, took as good aim as I could, shaking as I was, and fired. A little later and my friend's bullet whistled in the same direction, and for a moment all was still. Then came a growl that fairly shook the very

ground; and of all the cracking of brush and growling that I have ever heard the most terrific was done there. We knew by the sound that the aulmal was making its way toward the river. We then heard it make one splash into the water, and all was quiet. The rest of the night was passed by the fire, and we had no more trouble. The next morning, upon taking the track of our foe, we found it to be a very large fire, and we had no more trouble. The next morning, upon taking the track of our foe, we found it to be a very large bear. Its blood was spilled quite freely all the way to the river; and that was the last ever heard of old brain. I do not think that he had any evil intentions toward us, but had probably been attracted by the smell of the fresh venison. We were done hunting for that trip and returned home early in the forenoon, thred and sleepy.

But those days are past, and I would not now turn my hand over to the best hunter in California.

Game Bag and Gun.

CAMP-LIFE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

CAMP-LIFE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

SEVERAL years ago a party, of which the writer was one, went out to Naked Creek, about eighteen miles one, went out to Naked Creek, about eighteen miles one, went out to Naked Creek, about eighteen miles one, the control of the con an out-house to shelter us from the weather in case it should rain, as the appearance of the clouds indicated it would probably do. Our further acquaintance with the condition of that househeld caused us to excuse the poor woman, though it did not heighten our estimate of the qualities of her husband. We raised our tent, disposed of our luggage, took a hearty meal by the light of blazing pine knots, exchanged a yarn or two and sought to forget the inhospitable Archy in dreamless slumber.

Before proceeding further in my narrative it may be well enough to make an observation or so upon the appearance and character of our host (?) He was a descendant of one of the clans who lived far back in the Highlands of Scotland, and his ancestors had come to America about the year 1770.

or the claim who lived far back in the Highlands of Scotland, and his ancestors had come to America about the year 1770, and settled in the remote pine barrens of North Carolina. He had all the industry and frugality of his race, and the latter trait he carried to the extremity of parsimony. The "sacra fames aun?" was his ruling passion, and to gratify it be would almost "skin a flint." Hospitality was a word not recognized in his vocabulary. In personal appearance he was short, compactly built, had a heavy shock of red hair and a freekled face.

and a freckled face.

The next morning, after we had eaten our breakfast, this elegant specimen of generosity came to our camp, but offered no apology for his conduct in not seeing us earlier. He went with us on the day's hunt, and at noon helped us to devour our victuals with an appetite which showed that flour bread was with him a dainty to be enjoyed, whenever furnished at somebody else's expense. He not only did this, but he stuck to us at supper, staid all night with us, and showed the capacity of Dugald Dalgetty at' breakfast the following morning. He moved his quarters whenever we moved our camp, and at all meals gave unmistakable evidence that he relished the food which we had provided. Those delicious venison steaks which our cook prepared, and the infusion of Old Governent Java, sweetened with the choicest St. Croix sugar, were especially agreeable to his palate. Such was our companion, Archy. When the hunt ended, he carried home venison enough to last him several days, and promised to get and take care of one of our dogs, which, we thought, would go to our camping place at his honse, inasmuch as, after a chase, it had failed to return to us. The dog did so return to the camping ground, and Archy got him and used him. We sent specially for him, but Archy not only denied that the dog was with him, but charged the messenger were sent to the camping ground, and Archy got him and used him. We sent specially for him, but charged the messenger were we sent another messenger, with instructions to get the dog at all hazards, and he succeeded after giving our liberal riend ten dollars for the food which he said the dog had eaten! How sweetly does the memory of Archy dwell with me, when I recall his conduct! Noble Archy! But we have had our revenge. One of us, who was a sort of lawyer, took great pleasure in assisting to prosecute him for a violation of the criminal laws of the State, and in hearing the verdict of "Guilty" announced by the jury, and a fine imposed which took from his pocket more than the dog mo The next morning, after we had eaten our breakfast this

To this day he is known as Dog Archy Fatterson. The dog has my sympathy for the connection.

It was on this hunt that the writer had the pleasure of killing the finest buck he ever had the good fortune to secure. A drive had been made without success and the hunters had moved on for another. I had occupied a stand on a small road. The dogs soon started a fine buck, which was shot at, but not killed. It was in the pursuit of this deer that our dog was lost, having crossed the road to the left of where I was placed. I went up on the top of the hill to see if I could find any blood about the tracks. While examining I heard a solitary dog running in the drive which we had hunted, and looking in the direction of the cry I say a buck cross's awamp and turn down it. Thinking it would pass between where I was and the swamp, I ran down the little road with a view of intercepting it if I could. Watching him as I ran, I perceived him to stop. Knowing that he would change his course when he again started, I stopped and quietly squatted, keeping niy eyes on his fine arithers. Pretty soon "his fleet career he took," and I was glad to see that he would run within easy range. Preparing my gun I rose as he got opposite to me, at a distance of about thirty-five yards, his head just at the time hid by a large pine. I discharged the left barrel, loaded with twenty-one No. 3 shot and two and three-quarters drams of Curits & Harvey. He suddenly turned and fain directly toward me for a few yards, until he saw me, and then whirling at right singles he plunged down a sharp hill. I shot the second barrel, charged with No. 1 shot. It was apparent that I had

wounded him severely. The dog came up pear me, and not knowing me turned back. Soon afterward one or two of the hunters came up, and we followed the deer by the blood marks. It was not long before he was found, but not dead. Another shot at him brought him down, and he was safely carried to the camp. When skinned his hams were white with fat, as are a well-fed sheep's, and he needed the help of no hog's lard to make his flesh quite palatable. His net weight was one hundred and thirty pounds. I have seen larger deer, but never saw such a fat one.

That night as we sat around the camp fire of logs of black

weight was one hundred and thirty pounds. I have seen larger deer, but never saw such a fat one.

That night, as we sat around the camp fire of logs of black jack and pine knots making a hot and blazing fire which lighted up all the ground and sent its glare for many rods, we indulged in the narration of stories, some of which had but a remote connection, if any at all, with the life and sports which we were enjoying. Each one had told his tale, when one of the crowd asked our friend Martin Bicket to give us an account of an occurrence which took place at a stone house not many miles away, and which he claimed to have witnessed. So after cleaning his throat, laying down his pipe and putting into his mouth a piece of plug tobacco, he gave us the following:

Among other things sold at the store in question, was an article purporting to be derived from a distillation of the fermented juice of corn and rye, and a gentleman well-known in that section as a politician of considerable pretensions was exceedingly fond of visiting the establishment to hear the news and quench his thirst. On the occasion referred to, the aforesaid politician, Gulliver Heart, was present and enjoying a small game of "seven up" with one Murrell Bills, the stake being a nipperkin of Bankler's best, to be paid for by the loser. Several drinks had been indulged in, but after a while Gulliver, whose thirst was hard to assuage, roared out:

"It's a long time betwixt drinks—bring us the bottle."

out:
"It's a long time betwirt drinks—bring us the bottle." "It's a long time betwist drinks—bring us the bottle." A man named Day was a sort of employee about the store, and he had the misfortune to be suffering with a sore leg, which the doctor was attempting to cure by direct applications and constitutional treatment. Among other medicines which he was taking was whisky, with a mixture of assafectida, aloes, myrrh and wild cherry tree bark, kept in a bottle and to be used, tablespoonful at a time, three times a day.

will and the be used, fablespoonful at a time, three times a day.

The aforesaid bottle was hid securely under the counter, also, and unfortunately put it in close proximity to Day's leg medicine. So when he heard the demand for more whisky, he reached under the counter, also, and unfortunately put it in close proximity to Day's leg medicine. So when he heard the demand for more whisky, he reached under the counter, got a bottle, and handed it to Gulliver. B. took out the stopper, whilst G. held the glass. The bottle was tilted, and gave-repeated sounds of "google, google, google" before Gulliver yelled, "Hold; enough," Then, with eyes sparkling with delight in anticipation of a refreshing draught, he wished a health to all and put it to his mouth. One good swallow of Day's leg medicine went down his throat, when his rebellious palate forhade all further attempts. With retches, salivary ejectations and indistinct oaths, G. called for water. Just then Day came in and protested with great carnestness against the use of his physic. He took his cherished treasure and put it back in a safe place under the counter. The taste of the drugs destroyed all Gulliver's appetite for "sperrits" for a short while, and he engaged again in the delightful pastime of "powring o'er the devil's picture beuks." And then he called for the bottle. Bandler went again and took out the precious liquid from under the counter and poured into the glass until Gulliver directed him to stop. Then raising the goblet to his mouth, with an invocation of "good luck to all," he swallowed another mouthful of Day's accursed "hell broth," which made his recalcitrant stomach break out in open mutiny, whilst Day, with whining voice and subdued look, begged that the means of his physical salvation should not be again taken to serve the demands of Gulliver's appetite for whisky.

This last effort ended the hilarity of the occasion, and with sheepish mien and disturbed visage, Gulliver left for home,

uon snound not be again taken to serve the demands of Gulliver's appetite for whisky.

This last effort ended the hilarity of the occasion, and with sheepish mien and disturbed visage, Gulliver left for home, reflecting that Log Medicine was only another instance of where "All that glisters is not gold." The recital of the story, with the miniery of voice and gesture, at which Bickett is no mean proficient, kept the camp in an uproar of laughter. Whenever Gulliver "gets on his high horse," and "sloshes around," in Bickett's presence, he manages to bring things to a calm by a mild suggestion of Leg Medicine.

On the morning of the fourth day we took up stakes, and left for home, having managed to get eight deer, besides having had a pleasant time during the hunt.

The memory of joys that are past is, like the music of Caryl, "both pleasant and mournful to the soul;" pleasant, because they carry the mind and heart back to green fields and flowery meadows; and mournful, because these bright spots have faded away, never again to bloom and gladden and refresh.

Wells.

"THE CHARMED WHITE DEER."

THE subject of white deer, which appeared in Forest AND STIEAM, has occasionally been a theme of discussion among old hunters for more than half a century. Some of the old pioneer hunters believed that if a white deer had been discovered in the vicinity of their hunting ground (which was a rare occurrence), it portended ill-luck, and that it was the cause of all their poor shots, loss of wounded game, etc.; and the hunter who was so reekless as to shoot a white deer, would surely come to some had end. Many of those add hunters with whom I used to except the way were now.

that it was the cause of all their poor shots, loss of weiunded game, etc.; and the hunter who was so reckless as to shoot a white deer, would surely come to some had end. Many of those old hunters with whom I used to associate were men who seemed to have good common sense, and yet would have some imaginary whims mixed up with their hunting excursions which were simply preposterous.

I am led to believe that there is not more than one white deer among 10,000. I grow up in the wilderness and among deer, and the most that I ever positively knew about white deer was, that I once saw a white deer skin, soon after it had been taken off. The ears, eyebrows and nose were reddish brown, the feet and legs were the same color as other deer up to near the knees and gambrel joints; the rest was pure white, except a few brown hairs on the rump, and a tuft of dark hair on the upper side and root of tail. It was a two-year-old doe, was killed in Pennsylvania on or near the driftwood branch of the Susquehanna, as long ago as the fall of 1885. Killed by J. Davis and H. M. Wattles, each having a shot and both shots striking the deer. I knew those men for years afterwards. The latter named gentleman died about two years ago in Kansas, having lived to be more than eighty years old. I am not aware that he suffered any serious losses or had more ill-luck than usually falls to the lot of ordinary mortals. serious losses or had me lot of ordinary mortals. ANTLER.

MEMPHIANS AFIELD.

WITHIN the vivid consciousness of all men of fine feelings are imbedded far under the crust and dust of the surface, that is the daily battle-ground of the fight for ordinary living, pearls of precious remembrance, jeweled thoughts of victories along the heart's side avenues. With very many the ardent penchant is aglow for the Arab's ambition, to own and caress and advance into extreme beauty, strength, speed and affection, the flyers of the tun or private ground, loving them like children; while othe men infuse their own life and elasticity and clan into yach and buoyant boats, that ride the foaming waves with the supremacy of disdain and the lightness and grace of the swan. While many joyous and innocent hours are so spent when "off duty," seudding new and warmer blood through him who has earned his sport, there is yet another noble army blended into one brotherhood by similar tastes growarmy blended into one brotherhood by similar tastes growing old, yet green in happy memories of prairie and stubble fields, corn, pea and sedgegrass fields shot over many frosty days, and cheerily talked over many nights and sultry days, and cheerily talked over many nights and sultry summer days. In memory and reality the beloved forms of Addie, Guy, Pauline, Countess, Lilly, Scott, Mack, Pat, Lee, Kate, Pedro, Josie and other prime favorites of the present or past, lovingly return our glances and bound in delight when the gun and shooting-suit are brought out. No new and freckled family of dogs can supplant them in our affections, and when the aliens shall have long and gallantly swept the fields, woodlands, prairies and marshes, aiding the ringing Scott, Daly and Harris guns to bag quail, grouse and snipe, they will then be only even with those already tried, true and proven worthies. Often I have wondered, when making a long, clean double (hit or miss) on snipe, if these same birds have "scaliped" and escaped, while darting and gyrating before the deadly tubes of my far away wondered, when making a long, clean double (hit or miss) on snipe, if these same birds have 'scaiped' and escaped, while darting and gynating before the deadly tubes of my far away friends, Sheldon, Von Lengerke and Montclare. If so, they are to be congratulated, although numbers of their kin doubtless warmed the cockles of these sportsmen's hearts, forgetting to emigrate. When hurling leaden hail and death among the glossy and rich-hued mallards, I have often wondered if they ever had the pleasure of quacking before the blue pills of Misther Philip McShane, of California's golden shore, who is genial and spirited as an Irishman. When doubling up the sly old cock pinnated, that doubles on track like a wily fox, I often muse on the chance that he is a link between me and the artist-sportsman that doubles on track like a wily fox, I often muse on the chance that he is a link between me and the artist-sportsman of 8t. Paul, owner of Morford's Joe, who, with his wife drove over the plains, with ranging setters pointing and retrieving, and who charmed the hours at Windom and Heron Lake. Years of admiration lavished on my brace of (pheasants) ruffed grouse that grace my dining room aviary of mounted trophies impress on me the refinement of a Dayton (O.) sportsman who sent them as testimonials for courtesies to his friend, R. B. Morgan, then here with some admirable dogs, among them "Friend."

One picture, framed in gold and hung in memory's hall by silver cords, is the eighth annual hunt of four of us sons of Tennessee, who popped fire-crackers together thirty years

One picture, framed in gold and hung in memory's hall by silver cords, is the eighth annual hunt of four of us sons of Tennessee, who popped fire-crackers together thirty years ago, as our sons are doing now. Time, December 28, 1881; place, Goodwin, Ark., at the west edge of the prairie. Dave by old Guy, Camille by field champion Joe, Jr., Rapp by Erin, and Chuck—himself a host—were among our dogs; also, among the best, was red and white Pat, the star duck retriever, kindly given me by Mr. Washington A. Coster, of Long Island. Pairing off, and having two light wagons follow us with shells, lunch, etc., we gave the first day to quail, bagging respectively 29, 35, 53 and 39. Late that afternoon Postoak and I followed a bevy of quail into the edge of a woody, grassy slough, and bombarded them, when a roar of wings crashed and hurtled through the brush, and a line of mallards rose for hundreds of yards, circling, wheeling, quacking, and with bowed wings and down-stretched feet alighted further up the slough. For the first time we "soured on" our life-long friend Bob White; he flew unheeded by, and was, by contrast, no larger than an humble bee. Where, then, was the queen of all retrievers, my red setter Countess? Loaned to a friend, who had seen her swim lakes, plunge into muskrat holes, and trail through wild rice near Spirit Luke for wounded ducks, and who was now shooting near the banks of the Mississippi River.

muskrat holes, and trait interests for wounded ducks, and who was now shooting near the banks of the Mississippi River.

Postoak boldly waded in, the bottom being firm, and the top covered with small, thoating acorns; and at pitch dark he came groping out to my hallous with seven greenheads, not counting his own. I had to "put up" with two; but to my great surprise Canille pointed a snipe, then another, then several arose, and the work grew red hot, until fifteen gray-backs were smoothed again into symmetry. Shipping our game home—sixty miles—by the express that night, 155 quail, duck and snipe reached there on ice in time for twelve breakfasts next morning, as eight fellow sportsmen beside our four families were presented birds.

Our companions, Sam and Mack, going south, had not seen a duck, but made fine bags of quail, and heartily congratulated us on the past day; and we drank several night-

families were presented birds.

Our companions, Sam and Mack, going south, had not seen a duck, but made fine bags of quuil, and heartily congratulated us on the past day; and we drank several nightcaps to the promise of to-morrow from a jug of mild cocktail, always leaving it till night. For two drinks will cause a sportsman to see two birds when one rises, and he will shoot between them, while three nips make him dangerous to man and dog. While tod is the poorest of all masters it is a good servant, about time for robe and slippers. Shooting quail over the four miles of prairie next morning, between us and the duck slough, we dined, lolling on the grass; and about 4 P. M. were rewarded on stands by seeing scattering, then bunches, then, as it grew late, streams and long, dark lines of mallards wheeling, swerving, whistling low over us, bent on roosting in the brushy pools, and, about dark, devoid of fear and caution. Oh, that we could have had an inkiling of this flight of ducks! then 12-bores and Nos. 8 and 9 shot would have been relegated to birds alone; and 4-drachms, with No. 5 shot, would have doubled our bag of ducks, which was 110 in all, the darkness losing us many cripples. Repeatedly we dipped our heated barrels in water, and shells and daylight gave out at the same time. Our almost mustard-seed shot only intensified the lyric stanza of Bryant—

"Valnly the fowler's eye

"Vainly the fowler's eye Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong, As darkly limined upon the crimson sky, Thy figure floats along."

For sake of the exquisite sentiment is added-

"He who from zone to zone Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight. In the long way that I must tread alone, Will lead my steps aright."

Carpeting the wagon beds with game at one end and setters the other, we rapidly drove to Mr. Pierce's hospitable

home at Goodwin, where bath and rupper rejuvenated and happily refreshed us, recounting the rattling doubles and rattled misses of the jolly day. Our driver and pleasant companion was Mr. T. J. Walker, whose three brothers were killed and robbed last year near Aberdeen, Miss., the criminals shortly after being both hung. Having at 10 P. M. shot over again our last heavily splashing double, between snowy sheets we sank to perfect repose—well-earned rest. Slumber was dreamily and delightfully deepened by the flickering firelight; the ghosts of dying embers chase each other athwart the ceiling until sleep closed the windows of the soul. As bright anticipation and cheery preparation are often the magna pars of a hunter's enjoyment, it is happily true that dreams frequently augment delight following glorious sport thus thrice experienced. Visions of gallycrested, scarlet-eyed wood drakes, with querulous quaver and screaming mates skimming along the water, till Scott and Daly rang a deadly halt and pealed forth with tongues of fire, quickened the heart's pulsations. Keener pleasure still bounds through the thrilled blood when a perfect storm of mallards come roaring by, swooping, veering, climbing as deader with bedom due to have the fire and the second of the storm of mallards come roaring by, swooping, veering, climbing as deader with bedom due to have the fire was a second of the storm of mallards. home at Goodwin, where bath and supper rejuvenated and hre, queceesed the heavy position of mallards come roaring by, swooping, veering, climbing as danger with leaden death bursts in flaming voileys in their midst. Excitement gradually fades and a corresponding sweet languor pervades the system, and while the myriads of wild fowl mount into azure distance the faint, yet silvery tinkle of dainty wee sleighbells seems to float from their clearing wings. The glint and glitter of sunlight seems glistening on breasts and pinions, but in reality is the golden stream of the morning sunrise awaking us for the royal sport of the third and last day.

glistening on breasts and pintons, one in reason, a stream of the morning sunrise awaking us for the royal sport of the third and last day.

The forenoon was hotly spent among the whizzing quail, the afternoon piled up the scores on ducks, and we were sated and heavily loaded with that grand game. The fat boy poured a charge of No. 8 into the ham of an old buck that jumped from a treelap, and the same good luunter broke a gobbler's wing which took the brush then and Dexter-ously outrotted Postoak. Mounting our wagons we had a delightful drive home through the grassy plain, frequently flushing water fowl from the reedy ponds en route. Casting up our three days' scores for four men, we had bagged 348 head of feathered game, each gun making nearly an equal average; and heaving ducks, dogs, valies, and all aboard, we waved adieu to our cordial aids-de-camp, and met the new year, 1882, "at home" precisely at noon of night, December 31. new year, 18 December 31.

THE AVERAGE BOY OF 30 YEARS AGO.

THE AVERAGE BOY OF 30 YEARS AGO.

66 TIS mother loved him and oft entreated him," saying:
"Now, Mit, are you sare that gun is not loaded?"
That gun was the terror of her life and she took no peace
until it was safely back and out of Mit's hands. And it was
not much ol a gun either, bought with the first four dollars
he ever had, fearfully and wonderfully made; painted rings
upon the barrel—"pug and twist" the boys called it—about
thirty-six inches long and No. 16 gauge; stock of stained
beech; front action lock that looked just from a country
smith's shop. It was loaded with an uncertain amount of
ammunition poured out in the palm of the hand, and was the
death of many squirrels. If it happened to bring down a
crow or hawk at "nine or ten rod" its reputation was established in the neighborhood as a wonderful gun, and the
farmer who still owns it, thinks it the best gun in the world
although it is more than thirty years old. What amount of
money would induce you to shoot this gun with, say, three
drams of powder?

It is wondérful that more boys are not hurt with these
chean guns, but "ignorance is bilss and it is folly to be other-

drams of powder?

It is wondefrul that more boys are not hurt with these cheap guns, but "ignorance is bliss and it is folly to be otherwise." The boys keep popping away. A mereiful providence must protect them, for the powder has no visible means of support. From the four dollar gun the average boy of that day passed up to the twelve dollar double gun, not a whit more safe, but the pride of the owner and the envy of his chums. This gun suits bin for several years, when he begins to think a rifle is more manly, and the first thing you know, he has swapped for an old set lock rifle, muzzle-loading, of course, and carrying from 90 to 120 to the pound. It will "sling" a patched leaden pill for a short distance as true as a die. He soon acquires skill enough to split a squirrel's head almost every shot. Again a few years and he will pick up a bird dog and again turn his aftention to the scatter gun. When he has shot a few quail or sniped over points, if there is any sportsmanship in his soul, he learns to appreciate a good gun and wonders what power of foolhardiness ever impelled him to shoot the original ring-till purp and twist, birmagem, that he now looks upon as more likely to hunt and kill the shooter than the game or chipping bird it is aimed at.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.

LARGE GAME IN THE SOUTHWEST.

HAVE not been here long enough to become fully

I HAVE not been here long enough to become fully acquainted with the hunting prospects, though I am of the opinion that this is a good rendezvous for hunting parties. I will gladly aid my brethren in any way I can. Good hunting grounds in New Mexico and Western Texas can be found at from forty to sixty miles away. I am told that in New Mexico, especially in the Sacramento Mountains, elk, black-tailed deer and cinnamon bear are to be found in large numbers. There are also plenty of mountain quail and turkeys. I hear also of mountain sheep in some places. East of El Paso, along the line of the Texas & Paelific and the Sunset Railroad in Texas, say from 100 to 200 miles, there are large numbers of antelope. These cannot be hunted successfully except with long range rifles, as they are always found on the open plains. I am told that they are almost numberless, and I know that this must be the case, for I saw a great many from the train.

At different points, in fact almost anywhere along the plains, good hunting can be had in the way of quail, jack rabbits and antelope. At Big Springs and Toyah, on the T. & P. road, good hot accommodations can be had, and I presume horses and wagons could be had also at a moderate price. Near Big Springs, only a mile or so, there are a great many ponds, basins in the sand hills, where very fine duck-shooting can be had in proper season. Even now there are large numbers of small ducks there. I took them to be teal and redheads, though I could not get a good look at them.

at them. Near El Paso, in the Rio Grande Valley, there are a great many of what they there wall valley quail, a beautiful bird, but totally unfit for dog hunting, as they run like a turkey, rarely lying to a dog. They go in large flocks, sometimes as many as several hundred, and always stay in the bushes. Gen. Harrison and other sportsmen of this place introduced a large number of "Bob Whites" last fall, in the hope that

they would do well here; but this spring not one has been seen or heard. A few evenings since I observed several they would do wen nero, but it is since I observed severance seen or heard. A few evenings since I observed severance flocks of small ducks in a small lake near here. I presume GEO. W. BAINES, JR.

THE SAGINAW MARSH.

THE SAGINAW MARSH.

A T a meeting of the Saginaw Marsh Company held last night the following officers were elected: President, Jas. Jerome; Vice-President, Wm. B. Mershou; Secretary and Treasurer, Gid. Estabrook. The Board of Directors consists of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, C. W. Wells and Arthur Barnard.

The company has a lease of the marsh on the east side of the Saginaw River, between Crow Island and the Bay county line, which is about two and a half miles long by one and a half wide, comprising the best duck grounds on the river. The membership is limited to twenty members, and by prohibiting spring shooting and keeping off poachers, we look for good shooting in the autumn. We have a jovial Frencheman, Frank Allor, in charge; and right here I must tell you a little story the boys tell on Allor.

It seems that one night last fall a party of five or six had been out on the "mash" for the night's shooting, and as was customary before taking the five mile drive home in the dark, had gathered around the festive board presided over by Mons. Allor. We were hungry, as one always is on such an occasion, and I had been helped the second time to a dish that I had not stopped to analyze further than that it was good, when I discovered a bone that I had never noticed in a bee/steak, duck or fish before; and by the smiles on the faces of the "old 'uns," it suddenly dawned on me that I was eating "muskrat," but I kept on; and Frank related his experience with animal diet like this, though I can't get in the French.

"Ah! zentleman, I 'ave heat great many kind hanimals in the stage of the content of the conten

in the French.

"Ah! zentleman, I 'ave heat great many kind hanimals in my life, fox, 'coon, snaik, muskrat and skank. Ma foi! I honly heat skank once. He was zis way. I come hin from ze marsh one day and I see me skank go hunder whood pile. Biemby I kill him and skin him and py gar! he look so nice, fat like gold. So I build me fire and stick Mr. Skank on ze stick; and pretty soon he was cook. So I break hoff a leg. Yum, yum, yum, it was good, très bon, tendar, sweet. So I heat me skank. Mais Mon Dieu! Messicurs hevary time I go hiccup, yup, for tree months. I taste that skank" I had enough of the muskrat.

Duparde.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich.

East Sagnaw, Mich.

THE Nesting-Piceon Shooters' Locic.—Brookland, Pa.—Eliter Forest and Stream: If the shooting of pigeons here in the spring prevents their return in the autumn, why do they ever return to us in such countless numbers in spring time thereafter? To me the answer seems very simple and plain. It is that we haven o food for them in the autumn; but in our large forests we have a great amount of beech timber, and when the trees, as they occasionally do, bear abundantly of beech nuts, then the following spring, food being plenty, we have a correspondingly large number of pigeons. Ours being a grass-growing section, the pigeons in the autumn prefer the vast grain fields of the West to our three or five-acre lots of buckwheat, which some belated farmer has sown because he could not get the ground prepared in time for earlier crops. I do not think anyone would look for game to return to where there was little or no food for it, and consequently we will have to wait for fall pigeon shooting here, until we can compete with the great West in raising game to return to where there was little or no food for it; and consequently we will have to wait for fall pigeon shooting here, until we can compete with the great West in raising grain. To stop our spring shooting would simply turn our section into a rearing ground of pigeons for the netters and pot hunters of Michigan and Wisconsin, and would also as certainly bankrupt all pigeon shooting here as it would stock growers (the whole kit of them), were they, after protecting and rearing a fine herd, to turn it loose and allow their cattle to stray away, to be picked un and shapethead by before all and rearring aline herd, to turn it loose and allow their cattle to stray away, to be picked up and slaughtered by loafer and tramp and converted to their own use and profit. There is no one more in favor of protecting our fish and game than myself, but I see no justice in a whole section of country being sacrificed for the advancement of another.—Back-WOODSMAN.

A RATHER "SHOCKING" SLAUGHTER OF DUCKS.—A gentleman in Philadelphia, Capt. Heath, who saw in one of the papers a statement that a citizen of "Pulaski county, Va.," had "used up" a battalion of ducks (and a single-barreled gun) at one shot, wrote to the gentleman asking for particulars. This inquiry was handed to the county paper, the New River Bulletin, and prined, with these additional particulars: "We printed the matter in our paper as it occurred, stating that at one shot Mr. H. M. Albert killed and captured and feasted upon twenty wild ducks. The Richmond Whig, in copying the piece, made it twenty-five instead of twenty. (Typographical error). This wholesale slaughter of ducks occurred during a snow. They were, doubless, ravenous, and came from New River, a stream hard by, to the cornfields of Mr. Albert, who had shucked some corn, which they were eagerly devouring. Mr. A. had an old single barrel gun loaded to its capacity, and was concealed in a fodder shock, where everything was ready; his artillery was discharged with shocking results, limbering Albert, blew his gun to the infernal regions, bagged twenty dead ducks, and as many more were wounded. These are the facts, if we must be ductile in the matter, and they will be properly mailed to Mr. Heath."

AN ADIRONDACE BEAR KILLS A MAN—Tuesday's Herald contained a report from Saratoga, N. Y., June 12, as follows: "William Milliken, of Boston, Mass., was literally torn to pleces by a black bear that he recklessly attacked at Lake Piseco, in the Adirondacks, last Saturday. Mr. Milliken was hunting and fishing with a party which included W. Wilkinson, of Wilkinson Brothers, Birmingham, Conn.; John Dixon and Messrs. Fountain and Watson, of Philadelphia. A guide name James Shires was also present. They had four dogs with them, and they struck the trail of a bear, which they followed up. The guide warned them that bears were ugly this time of the year and it was very hazardous to attack one singly, Milliken announced he wasn't afraid and could get out of the way of any bear. He followed the dogs closely, and they found two big bears and three cubs in a few minutes. The bears attacked the dogs and soon tore them in pieces, while Milliken fired at them in vain. The shaggy monsters then gave their attention to their human assailant and in a very few minutes literally tore him in pieces. The guide rushed to his rescue and was badly lacerated, but not fataly injured. Watson brought his trusty rifle to bear and shot the male bear dead, while almost simultaneously Fountain and Wilkinson despatched the female.

The cubs were captured alive. The male bear weighed 400 pounds and the female 300. The remains of the unfortunate Mr. Milliken were brought out of the woods by his companions and forwarded to Boston. He leaves a wife and three children. This is the worst tragedy which has occurred in the Adirondecks for many years. curred in the Adirondacks for many years.

Those Adriondacks for many years."

Those Adriondack Partriddes.—Lyon Mountain, N. Y., May 31, 1882.—Editor Forest and Stream: In justice to myself I will explain the facts of the case of "broided partridge in May," which appeared in your last issue. There have been but two partridges killed here, without my consent or knowledge, and when brought to my notice I protested against it. The protest of "Grouse" is right and quite in order, but in his great anxiety to make a "case" of it he says it was reported in the Morning Telegram as being "on the bill of fare." If you have the slip cut from that paper you can tell if he quotes correctly. If he does, the Telegram printed it differently from the way it was sent to them. In sending a subscription to the Telegram I mentioned, more as a joke than anything else, that "thanks to the skill of (who is a particular friend of the editor) I had that morning breakfasted on broiled partridge." [The Telegram omitted the name.] If "Grouse" will investigate matters pertaining to the game laws, and who tries to protect them in this section, he will change his mind as to "Ralph's," and find plenty to look after in other directions.—M. D. Ralph.

[Mr. John R. Wiltsie also sends us a note corroborating the above.]

Fig. Shooting Woodcor.—New York, June 2.—In your issue of May 25 an inquiry is made as to whether woodcork are "fire-lighted" nowadays in Mississippi. Some ten years ago, while taking a morning walk in the woods near New Haven, Conn., early in the month of May, I met a gettleman of that city by the name of Clark who was hunting woodcork. He remarked that woodcork were becoming scarce in the North for some strange reason (?), but said that during the preceding winter he had killed as many as sixty in one night, on several occasions, in the State of Alabama (near enough to Mississippi), by fire-lighting them. The birds were killed while sitting when hunted in this way, although he said that he killed them flying when hunting by daylight.—Mark West. [We should be pleased to hear from others who know anything about this practice.]

The Nebraska Association.—The list of officers elected at the last meeting of this association was inadvertently omitted from a former issue. They are: President, J. N. Harley, of Lincoln; Vice-presidents, B. H. Polk, Lincoln Club; Wm. Carnaby, Workingmen's Club of Omaha; J. Rogers, Silsby; S. Shasberger, Lancaster; W. F. Den, Nemaha; W. H. S. Hughes, Omaha; J. Wood, Osceola; Dr. R. R. Livingstone, Plattsmouth; Col. Mathewson, Norfolk; E. S. Hawley, Nebraska City; Recording Secretary, A. H. Sawyer, Lincoln; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. S. F. Rouse, Lincoln; Treasurer, A. R. Daveson, Brownville; third member of executive committee, B. E. B. Kennedy, Omaha. Messrs. Livingstone, Polk and Kennedy were invited to deliver addresses before the next meeting upon subjects which will be of interest to sportsmen.

New York Game Seasons.—The open seasons for game in New York State begin as follows: Quail Nov. 1, woodcock Aug. 1, wild fowl Sept. 1 (in Long island Sound Oct 1), ruffled grouse, partridge Sept. 1, robin and meadow lark, starling Oct. 1, rabbit, hare Nov. 1, deer Aug. 1 (hounding Aug. 15). The old law holds good, inasmuch as the new law failed to be put on the statute books.

The season is very Peterborough, June 3.-ONTARIO.backward, but grouse seem to be nesting in considerable numbers (according to the drumming.) Deer are plentiful, the wolves having had no chance on account of open winter. More again.—G. B. S.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

want less of Wall street and more of seaside and mountain. Many a man thinks he has no love for fishing, but he has It is latent in all men. The whiz of a reel and the bend of a rod will wake it. It will wake the dead. What is the loss of a day compared with the landing of a bass, or even a pickerel?—Rev. Phillips Brooks.

CAMP FLOTSAM.

V .-- MYTH MAKERS AND MISCHIEF MAKERS

V.—MYTH MAKERS AND MISCHIEF MAKERS.

W HENCE come the reputed Ananias-like propensities of the angler? The student, fresh from orthodox dogmas—those stumbling blocks of forty generations—finds his-answer in the doctrine of depravity—in that metaphysical achievement which cast the lie upon manhood and apologized for its nobility. The Scottish divine who, in reading those words of the Psalmist, "I said in my haste all men are liars," paused to comment, "An' Dawvid, ye maun weel hae said the like after due reflection," serves as an illustration of a once prevalent dogmatical faith, or practically shows the harvest which the laborer in the moral vineyard is wont to reap from his sowing. The world, careless of philosophy, joins in the still echoing laugh of Democritus, and formulates the creed that the story of the angler is to be taken cum grano sails.

In the beginning it was not so. One who sang his brief song and died, but left his monument in "Poke O' Moonshine" and "Castle Windows"—the friend of our boyhood—sang in his college days:

sang in his college days:

Christ chose the fisherman brave and true Before the Prince, for his friend, you kno

Before the Prince, for his friend, you know. The rock upon which a mighty hierarchy was founded—against which, it was promised, the gates of hell should not prevail, as well as the faith upon which it rests, whose ancient symbol, the $1\chi\theta\nu s$, is so significant at once of the calling of the one and the mysteries of the other—will stand symbolized forever in the form of the Galilean fisherman. Is it altogether impossible to answer our query? We think not. Time evolves strange productions in organisms and in beliefs. From the men of the river drift to the cave-dwellers, from these to those who sat mending their nets by blue Galilee when the great summons came—a summons

blue Galilee when the great summons came—a summons which for all time was to make them as though time itself were nothing—human history, were it written, would be a record of the struggle of the human for existence. It would

record how life warred against life, how the highest type found salvation in the forms which thronged woods and waters, how the fisher and hunter were evolved. Development and culture made that which before was a necessity but a pastime, and it needed but a "sweeping into the younger day," with its utilitarianism and its higher thought, to have the seal of scorn set upon all which pertained to these ancient devices for subsistence. So it has come to pass, as the world's opinion goes, that the angler must needs be a lazy, shiftless ne'er do well, an opinion which nothing but marked achievements in another field can remove. Nothing succeeds like success, but woe to the unlucky wight who, with the Waltonian love in his heart, is fated to be unsuccessful both in his ventures in flood and among men. He must needs lay hold of something to hide his shame or become the butt of his fellows. And do we not here find an answer to our query? If it be true, as Victor Hugo jusists, that society makes its criminals, are we not indebted to the same potent generator for whatever of untruthfulness we find in the angler? To save himself from merciless thrusts he must ever have a fair tale to tell, though his exploits exist but in the imagination. If this be not at his tongue's end, straightway he is covered with shame.

Who has not witnessed the departure of an angling party for a day's sport at some favorite spot, laden with rods, bait, lunch baskets and enthusiasm; how they were the observed of all observers and the envy of those whom business kept at home; and who has not witnessed the return of such a party laden with trophics of the day, every member at the front, proudly bearing his rod and eager to relate the struggle had with the biggest one of the season? But let such a party return luckless, and lo, the contrast. Tell us, ye who hear the mystic sign of the craft, did you ever see them? Yet, do you not know how the gallant band separated at the depot, how rods and baskets were entrusted to the small boy to be carried home

those liable to be betrayed by their toggery sought their way homeward through convenient back streets in order to escape the queries and cross-questions of acquaintances as to "what luck?" etc. Thenceforth, the history of that day is to the uninitiated surrounded with a mystery as impenetrable as that which hangs around the Eleusinian rites. True, a quizzing by one knowing of the expedition is apt to develop a tale of wondrous success, but left to themselves the truth remains inviolate. It requires no little courage to confess defeat in any venture, and the angler is not less human than his kind. In the majority of instances failure brings sympathy, be the failure but heroic; to the angler it brings seldom else than ridicule, and against this all men are forcarmed. So may we not safely say that the lying angler is created by society, born of its jests and banter?

There is a class of romancers who tell "fish-stories," lie, though perchance they never handled a rod, and another class who, though they never touched trigger, recount wondrous tales of game brought down. The same class, if the occasion but prompts, can lie with equal facility upon any suggested topte from snakes to "spooks." Possibly, some of these may be anglers, the probability is they are not, but instead, members of that great fraternity who delight in endless exaggeration of their personality, whether it consists of exploits in fishing or hunting, in being descended from an earl who won his spurs at Agincourt or Crécy, or in laying stone fence. If one of this brotherhood of liars occasionally angles, he must needs make himself a hero in this as in everything else with which he has to do.

angles, he must needs make himself a hero in this as in everything else with which he has to do.

It is a very human weakness, this quorum pers magna fui, but of it we venture to say the angler partakes but little. Except so far as society has touched him with its withering hand, he is as truthful as nature itself. Perchance, beyond the song of birds, the chorus of dashing waters, the watching of the shadows which all day long chased each other over distant mountain crests, careless of success, little else has filled his soul, until the dream is broken with "what luck?" and he awakens, summoned to answer that practical conundrum of the century, "does it pay?" The same overpowering weakness which sugges s the query, prompis him to assert that it does, and he asserts it but to prove to his fellows that he is of the same dross as they. It is to be nim to assert that it does, and he asserts it but to prove to his fellows that he is of the same dross as they. It is to be this or nothing; in his heart of hearts he despises the deception, and in spite of all is as pure, as guileless, as was he whose memory we reverence, on that mellow afternoon more than two hundred years ago, as he listened to the song of the milkmaid and drank in "the pensive glory which fills the Kentish hills."

On the other hand the world is quite as ready to listen to

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Kentish hills."

On the other hand the world is quite as ready to listen to its romancers, to preserve their literature, whether embodied in Odyssoys, travels of a Mandeville, or Lands of the Midnight Sun. The places which are honored by their presence, be they lyceums, wayside wells, the shadow of the palms or the far sacred river, are thronged with eager listeners, ready to respond to their vos planaüte. With these inducements the wonder is that the angler has not swayed farther from the golden mean. Could there be added to his experience that attendant imprisonment by Calypeos or drives with Elsa Karolinas, the tale might be different.

Every angler-camper has been cursed, at least once, with the presence of a being who, could his traits be exchanged for those of the idealist above mentioned, would be less interable. This character may, with propriety, be called the selfish angler, and he has his ambitions and his methods of attainment. The former is to be considered the "best fisherman," that is, in his judgment, the one who makes the largest score, while the means adopted are those which soon secure nim the contempt of the camp. He insists upon fishing alone and the places of his success are kept secret; if inquired into be sure the inquirer is directed to some other place. If his luck has been with crawfish, depend upon it, the questioner is assured that it was with worms. Fingerings help to make up his count; occasionally he transcends himself in meanness.

In one of our outtings in camp we were having fine sport himself in meanness.

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In one of our outings in camp we were having fine sport with black bass, using crawfish for bait. Unfortunately our stock became exhausted and we were obliged to send some ten miles for a new supply. After canvassing the matter, letters were sent out by members of the party, our selfish man among the rest, to different friends to forward a fresh let. It also there there were sent out by members of the party, our selfish man among the rest, to different friends to forward a fresh let. It also there there were sent out to be a fresh to the set of the party members of the man among the rest, to different friends to forward a fresh lot. In due time they arrived, the party meanwhile comforting itself with "wums." By whom sent, or in response to whose message, was at that time unknown. The messenger who brought them knew of the selfish man by name, and to him they were delivered. There were two large pails nicely packed with crawfish, in good order—the response of two friends of the party. The selfish man took them, marched without a word to his tent and stowed them away. Would you believe it? There was not a word spoken by him of the arrival of the much desired bait, not a suggestion that

we were provided for; afterward, silently and alone, he took them a short distance from cainp, to the edge of the water, and arranged an apparatus for their keeping. Thenceforth he had plenty of bait. Too proud was every member of that party to ask him for a single crawfish, much more to touch one without invitation. The next day a glorious contrast, "Mot B.," came for a day's fishing. He had brought a supply of crawfish barely sufficient for his own needs. The state of affairs soon leaked out and, forthwith that generous soul, a stranger to all save one, insisted on sharing his scanty stock with the party. They were refused, but in vain, and "Mot" was crowned a brother in more than one heart on that day. Soon after "Mot" and we anchored alongside of Self Pot and, in fitting irony, to say nothing of his chagrin, were rewarded with a dozen fine bass while he failed to get a nibble. The selfish man in camp has a near kinsman, although one somewhat better bred and of a genus not so nearly related to the porcine. This is the jealous angler who, while he has sapirations like the other, is without his methods. His aubition is to catch the biggest fish. He ineists on weighing every fair-sized fish caught by the party for purposes of comparison. Let him but once lead and you hear, "Tim ahead." This is dinned in your ears at meals, by the campfie and after you have retired. It is a harmless vagary, and although monotonous, it is perhaps childish and silly to be annoyed by it so long as it remains in that stage. If, however, he finds another is ahead, the veritable green-eyed monster may appear. Mark you, he is the only one of the party who has noted who has caught the biggest fish, and let it be someone else than himself, he is unhappy, perhaps troublesome.

Once in camp we had a jealous man who was leading—so he claimed, no one cles seemed to know—with a three and a quarter pounds bass; morning, noon and night it was, "Well boys, there don't none of you beat me," 'I'm ahead yet," etc., until it became thresome. A remedy was long sought, at last we found it. One day "Mot S." had taken a bass which we judged would weigh about three pounds—a quarter of a pound less than the "biggest fish." We had been fishing alone and, on our way to camp, our conversation turned upon the jealous man. An idea occurred to us, and we said:
"Mot, can't we fix that big fish?"
"How?"
"Why, so he will out-weigh the big one old Green-Eye is continually harping on." Once in camp we had a jealous man who was leading-

"Why, so he will out-weigh the big one old Green-Eye is continually harping on."
"Capital; of course we can."
We turned the boat into a cove and gathered about a quart of pebbles, as large as could be crowded down the gullet of our fish. We stuffed it until it would hold no more, and resumed our homeward way. As we arrived at the landing we raised a shout that we had the "biggest fish which had been caught yet." Jealously came from his tent on a run with scales in hand.
"Let's see 'eyn."

been caught yet." Jealously came from his tent on a run with scales in hand.

"Let's see 'em."

"Mot" handed him over. Jealously hung him on his scales, took one look and dropped him.

"What does he weigh?"

Jealously made no reply, but took up the fish and hung him again on the scales; we looked over his shoulder—four pounds, plump. Slowly, sadly, and without a word of congratulation he sought his tent. "Mot" put the fish in a box with other and we thought no more of it. After lunch we again went out. No sooner had we departed than, as one of the party in camp told us afterward, Jealously went to the box where "Mot" had put the fish and weighed it—four pounds. Before ten minutes had passed he had weighed it three times. Then he said to one of the party:

"Let us go out and see if we can't beat that."

They went; it was not a good day for bass, They came in and again Jealously weighed the fish—still four pounds. The last seen of him before our return he was sitting and holding that fish, looking at it in a dazed sort of a way. When we returned Jealously was alone in camp, and he came to the landing to meet us. We saw "something was up"—he was "mad." He spoke first:

"How big a one have you got this time?"

"About two pounds."

"How many stones are there in it?"

"Mot" looked at us and we looked at "Mot." The jig was apparently up, but we replied on the heels of his inquiry:

"About as many as there were in the one weighed this morning."

"About as many as there were in the one weighed this morning."

It might have been tauntingly said, but his wrath was aroused by the episode of the day, and he poured the vials of the same on us. We went to the camp in company, and left "Mot" scated on a log taking in silecte the storm which left "Mot" seated on a log taking in sileate the storm which was being poured upon him. Our flank was uncovered, and something had to be done. We found the rest of the party a short distance from camp, and quickly explained all; they know the "job" was not for them. We returned by a different way, and arrived just as the rest of the party came in. There had been a cessation of hostilities, but the appearance of the party started him off again.

"These fellows think they are smart, that they have done a big thing; they will find honesty is the best policy; any-body can play a dirty trick like that."

"What is the matter?" asked one.

"Why, that big bass they caught this morning was full of stones, look here:" and from his pocket he produced a package, and counted before us—eighteen was the number, we think—a handful of pebbles like one's thumb. "I found these in him."

these in him."

There was dead silence for a moment then, "Bill V." let him down gently thus: "Why, any —— fool ought to know that a fish as small as that couldn't weigh four pounds; I knew he was 'loaded' as soon as I saw him."

Old "Pete," another of the party, "low'd as how them ar' bass swallowed stones just like a hen—they took 'em into their gizzards to grind feed with."

The victim looked at them as though another load had fallen on him. He was squelched, and if he caught a bigger fish than ours no one heard of it. He weighed no more fish; his ambition was crushed.

Another character filling no small place in the life of a

Another character filling no small place in the life of a samper, if it chance the camp be on the confines of civilization, is the nearest neighbor. If yours be the first which has come within his experience, or if unaccustomed to the presence of the camper, each are studies to the other. On Sundays the boys chaff the old man by the hour, and, in return, are instructed in the mysteries of charcoal burning and bark Seeling.

beeling.

The contagion of civilization! how soon the neighbor is infected! Those four or five Sundays in camp; what eras each mark in his increasing knowledge of men and things!

We have seen the simple-hearted being, whose place we used as a base of supplies for milk, bread and potatoes, and who, on our first visit, was "glad to accommodate the boys," by some mysterious process evolve into the modern landlord, who came to regard each of us—as some one has put it—as Mr. Vanderbilt or Jay Gould out for a little recreation; who "reckoned as how the ole woman ought to have twenty-five cents a loaf for her bread," and that "young pertaters ought to be worth a cent a piece for the big ones."

Thus, after many days, they come up before us again—the romancer, the greedy, the ambitious and the thrifty; the man of fear and the enthusiast; once more they throng the campire, and song and tale and jest go round as of old. In our heart we cannot but forgive the weakness of the human, and for that genial blaze to-night would willingly undergo the penance of meeting their peculiarities on the morrow.

Though the yellow leaves are lying still, where once their shadows dauced and flickered, a new life is bounding through the veins of Nature, warming forest nooks, and carpeting anew the pathway of the angler. Soon the shadows will again dance and play, and the firelight gleam and flash over the tent of the lone camper with all its olden radiance. Then, perchance, the camp totssum may add to our experience something new concerning "signs," angling or characters, which comes only in the life of tnose who dwell in tents.

DOWN BY THE DAM.

DREAMS are fooling, every one;
When you wake up, they are done.

They are done, and so are you, If you ever thought them true.

TT. In the woods all low and wet, Mosquitoes there their sharp bills whet;

When you hear their piping note. Wicked words rise in your throat III. Come with me down by the dam,

Where live the sunfish and the clam: Stand upon a slippery stone Like a crow upon a bone, Then sit down gently in the stream, And try how pleasant it will seem Google, guggle goes the water.

Deeper, wetter than it ought'er. Still the stream goes puddle, piddle, Like a tune on a one-stringed fiddle. Now I drop my big bob worm,

On the book I see him squirm: Then in the bank I set my pole Just above a sunfish hole Nature goes on as usual. Flowers blow and small birds call,

Bye and bye I get a bite, See my line all straightened tight. Now an awful weight I've found, A fish that weighs a full half-pound.

I brace my feet upon the bank, And upward give a mighty yank. From underneath I scare a minnow Confound it! Now I've barked my shin O!

And yet the stream goes bubble, bubble, Which does not help me in my trouble. High overhead my victim flies, And a dozen rods behind me lies.

I follow him and hear him flop, Then down upon all fours I drop In both hands I grab him fast, Now I have him sure at last.

But can't help thinking what a fuss I've had to get the little cuss.

And the birds laugh out their glee;

Are they laughing at him or me Oh! I am glad I came to the dam; Glad my sunfish isn't a clam, And I am glad I didn't say d-

Then I'd have got not even a clam, For he who curseth at his fishing. Getteth nothing for all his wishin

VI. And still the stream goes tootle, tottle, Like ale a-running from a bottle. * * alt.

XX.
Oh! goodness! Don't I wish t'was Bass!
For my throat is as a pipe of brass— And how I wish the bubbling stream, Would turn out Bass instead of bream.

[Editor Forest and Stream: I have felt kind of swelled up lately, but it was the divine afflatus. Having brought forth the above, I feel better now. Major J. VERITY.]

THE ICHTHYOPHAGOUS DINES.

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The invitation said that the club would dine at the Palisades Mountain House. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., on Tuesday, June 6, at 6:30 P.M., and on taking a steamer for that rocky resort, we found that there had been no postponement. Landing at the foot of the perpendicular cliffs, which are a standing puzzle to the passer-by on the Hudson, we at once saw why the club had selected this spot for their annual dinner. A fall over that airy precipice, which loomed up hundreds of feet, would be instant annihilation to any member who ventured near the edge with unsteady feet; and the fact that the club would dine there was an advertisement of the fact that they were all steady men.

At the appointed time about seventy members and guests sat down prepared to taste, if not to eat, of strange and unsual monsters. Unfortunately, the weather had been unfavorable for some weeks; the rains in different parts of the country had prevented the promised supply of fresh-water mussels, hellbenders, water lizards, water snakes, etc., from being captured by the indefatigable caterers, both at home and abroad. Therefore the menu had to be filled with what

the facctious member calls "respectable fishes," and the only new things were a few of the fresh-water mussels (Unios), not enough to serve in several styles in order to try to bring out their excellence if they possess any—lamprey, and porpoise steaks. Word was telegraphed from Sandy Hook the day before to the head caterer that a school of porpoises were entering the bay, and a steamer, with small boats, harpooners and their implements, was immediately dispatched by Mr. Blackford, and a porpoise was secured. The sea-captain said: "We often eat the liver and the brains of a porpoise at sea, and they are very fair; but as for steaks, you might as well eat sole leather." His advice was not followed; the steaks were served. The cab surgeon says that the venturesome member will recover if he can succeed in getting a corkscrew into that porpoise steak, which now lies at the bottom of his stomach undigested at the end of a week. He has purchased corkscrews by the gross, but they proving too soft, he has ordered a diamond-pointed one, and is now awaiting its arrival. The patient has been fasting since the night of the dinner, and now says that the reason that the steak turned to vitrified sole-leather, is because he is a Tanner. Following is the

MENU.
Little Neck Clams.

Bisque of Razor Clams.
Whitebalt, Greenwich Style.
Soufflé of Fresh Water Clams en coquille.
Moonfish Hollandaise.
Potatoes Duchesse.

Turban of Skate, Toulouse.

Horseshoe Crabs, farcis.
Small fillets of Porpoise, sauté Bordelaise. or polse, saute Bordelaise. Croquettes of Dogfish, fines herbes. Lamprey Eels fried in crumbs. Tenderloin of Beef, financière.

Smail mee.

Lamprey Lets
Tenderloin of Beef, finance.

Asparagus.

Stuffed Tomatoes.
Salmon, sauce tartare.
Alligator Garfish, Ravigote sauce.
Paté of Eels.
Shrimp Salad.
Punch du Chaillu.
Albany Beef, larded au jus.
Grouper à la Foord.
Coffee.
Cheese.
Cheese.
Cheese.
Cheese.
Compits.

Lettuce. Assorted Cakes.

Cheese. Fruits.

The table was decorated with an entire porpoise with seawed trimmings, a monster striped bass and smaller fishes, while above was a drapery of nets, harpoons, etc. Among the invited guests were F. B. Thurber, Judge Gedney, ex-Senator Strahan. Controller Semler of Brooklyn, Major Handy of the Philadelphia Press. Francis S. Street of the New York Weekly, Albert E. Whyland of Thurber & Co., S. S. Conant of Harper's Weekly, William Ottman of Fulton Market, Mr. Clark Bell of the Medico-Legal Society, and others. The regular members were all present, and seemed to anticipate the pleasure of staggering some of the guests with dishes either horrible to think of or remarkable for their indigestibility. The first Lethtyophagian delicacy was the bisque of razor clams, which was quite good, this vulcanized mollusk being quite easy of assimilation when in form of a bisque; but it is not easily dissolved in anything weaker than aquafortis if stewed entire. Perhaps the fresh water clams would have appeared to better advantage if so served, instead of in a soufflé en coquille. The turban of skate was good; skate is always good, and since the club has eaten it and praised it for the past three years, it is in danger of becoming "too respectable" to appear on its table much longer, except as the moonfish and whitefish do, as a concession to the weak stomachs. Some of the more enthusiastic members affect to like the horsefot crab—de gustifus non est disputandum. The porpoise steaks we have referred to, our dentist cannot imagine what could have split, three molars in such a way, and advises us to have them out before they get troublesome.

The dogfish; well, dogfish is dogfish anyway, and if a chef can make a palatable dish of it we are prepared to give it an impartial trial. Lampreys are good, and Connecticut people are fond of them; but in New York and West they are regarded with the aversion that the inland dweller holds toward the delicious common cel. The garfish, presented by Col.

RAINBOW AND OTHER PACIFIC TROUT.

RAINBOW AND OTHER PACIFIC TROUT.

THE question has been raised as to the species of trout which have been sent East from California. We have been of the opinion that the rainbow was the only one, and we confine the name rainbow to the S. iridea. We have objected to the names, bestowed by some of "California mountain trout," "McCloud River trout," etc., as misleading. These are not the names of fish in their own habitat, and they have no business to be re-christened to suit the fancy of anyone. The name of iridea signifies iridescent, and "rainbow" expresses it, and bestides our California friends have adopted the name. The following letter from Dr. T. H. Beun, of the Smithsonian Institution, and one of our hard-working and best-informed ichthyologists, to Mr. E. G. Blackford of the New York Fish Commission, will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.

Washington, D. C., June 3.

Mr. E. G. Blackford:

DEAR SIR—The trout found in California are the follow-

ing:

1. Salmo irideus, Gibbons.—California brook trout, rainbow trout, occurs west of the Sierra Nevada, throughout California and northward to Oregon. I have collected a young trout at Sitka which is so nearly like irideus that I referred it to that species in my "Preliminary Catalogue of Alaskan Fishes." Young irideus cannot be distinguished

from young gairdneri by one who is little acquainted with

from young gairdners by one who is little acquainted with fishes.

2. Salmo gairdners, Rich.—Steelhead, hardhead, salmon rout, all shut (Sitkas). Sacramento River to Kodiak, Alaska. The adult bears a striking resemblance to the salar or Maine salmon, and reaches a weight of twenty pounds or more. I found gravid females at Sifka, in June, 1880. As already remarked, it is very difficult to distinguish the differences between the young of this and the last, though the adults are easily enough separated.

3. Subno purpuratus pallas.

Columbia River salmon trout of the Rocky Mountain region." "not common south of Mount Shasta in California." Abundant in Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and Southern Alaska. This is a black spotted species, with red patches on the lower jaw, and is readily distinguished from the two preceding. You remember the pair which was sent yon from the museum over a year ago, marked Sitka, L. A. Beardslee and T. H. Bean.

Bean.

3. Salmo purpuratus, var. Henshawi, Gill & Jordan. — Lake Tahoe trout, silver trout, black trout, found in Lake Tahoe, Pyramid Lake and streams of the Sierra Nevada. Considered by Prof. Jordan to be a variety of S. purpuratus. This trout is regularly brought to San Francisco market.

Two of the above species (virileus and purpuratus), were included in the lot which we received from you April 6, 1882. You have also sent us the Lake Tahoe trout at another time. With the trout forwarded April 6 there was a species of California salmon from Willow Brook, Minnesota.

"a species of California salmou from Willow Brook, Minnesola.

The only species of red-spotted trout so far known on the whole West coast is the Scidelinus mahna (Walbaum) Jordan & Gilbert. This is the Dolly Varden trout, bull trout, red-spotted trout, salmon trout, Galetz (Russian), Ahn Chuck' (Kodiskmut); it is found west of the Cascade Range, from Korthern California to, at least, Colville River in Alaska. In other words, throughout the mainland and islands of Alaska. This trout has received a great many scientific names, but the one here given is apparently the oldest. The sea-run individuals lose their red spots, and are then analogous to the Scilmo immeculatus of H. R. Storer. This is much like the common brook trout of the East (S. fontinatis), reaching its greatest size in cold, northern waters. At Kodiak it forms an important article of export under the name of salmon trout. Now, as to the question, "Is there any difference between the California mountain or rainbow trout, and the McCloud River trout?" In my opinion the two names are applied to the same fish (Sciano irideus), and I think there is no other black-spotted trout in the McCloud. Besides this irideus, there is the red-spotted species (Sateelinus malma). I have the impression that we have never received any other black-spotted species from the McCloud than irideus. However, I will look up the records and inform you if I find that I am in error. "McCloud River trout" is a bad name, because you can not know whether reference is made to the red-spotted or the black-spotted one. Rainbow trout is a good descriptive term for S. irideus. Very respectfully yours.

T. H. BEAN.

Fishing in the Saranack.—Saranac Lake, N. Y., June 6.

—I would say to the readers of the Forest and Saream that the season has opened favorably for fishing in the Saranac waters. Several gentlemen making their annual fishing tour this spring have been very successful, among them Mr. Z.

Hollingsworth, of Boston, who took a very fine lake trout, weighing twenty-two and a half pounds in Wolf Pond (one of the tributaries of Racquette River), on which he broke his rod, but by the aid of Charlie Green, his experienced guide, he landed him after an hour's exciting sport. Last week a gentleman from New York city caught four trout, weighing in the aggregate thirty-six pounds, and such large catches are of frequent occurrence. Dr. and Mrs. Trudean, who were staying at E. R. Derby's, at the head of Upper Lake, being out on the 27th of May, with Albert McKenzie, who has been their guide for the last three or four years, Mrs. Trudean captured a fish weighing sixteen and a half pounds. When the fish first struck, Mrs. Trudean thought her hooks had caught on the bottom, but the guide, knowing the depth of the water to be from thirty-five to forty feet, understood the case better, and after a spirited resistance the fish was safely landed. Lower Lake was stocked seven years ago with 35,000 brook trout, which are now often caught weighing from three to three and a half pounds. Trolling is now at its height, lasting through the month of June. The Saranac waters have never been stocked with bass or pickerel, and when we fish it is only for trout, which are more abundant and of finer quality than in any other water in the State.—Saranac Guide.

Who Fishes Near Pittsburgh?—My acquaintance with the Forest and Stream dates back to Vol. I., No. I, and I have to thank it for many a happy hour and valuable hint; and now I wish to trespass on its generosity for a little space to ask if some reader in or near Pittsburgh will kindly inform me where I can find some kind of fishing within reasonable distance of this smoky place, say where I could, by taking a train in the morning, reach my destination in time to have a few hours' enjoyment and return in the evening? Any kind of pond or river fishing would suit me, as I do not care so much for the catch as I do for the pleasure of the trip. My acquaintance here does not yet extend to any one who is posted on such matters, and as the monotony of office life is almost killing me, and I am so situated that I can hardly spare the time to hunt up a place of this kind, I take this course, hoping it will meet the eye of some generous sportsman who is acquainted with the country hereabouts and who will help me in this dark hour. I would greatly enjoy an occasional trip of this kind with a pleasant companion who has a taste for this kind of amusement, if I can make the acquaintance of one.—Stranger, (Pittsburgh, Pa., June 3).

What Fish is This?—Houston, Tex.—My friend, Col. Minson, from Brazoria county, has been catching some strange fish, which he tells me are strangers of recent appearance in the waters of his locality. He calls them black perch. In the water, when they can be seen, they present to the eye the appearance of being black, but when taken from the water-they are found to be covered with minute black spots so thick as to be indistinguishable as distinct spots when viewed from a short distance. Their shape and general formation is that of our common perch. Another remarkable feature of the fish is its mouth; when closed it has very much the appearance of that of the perch.

but when open it resembles that of the black bass, being large, wide and very prominent. What renders it difficult but when open it resembles that of the black bass, being large, wide and very prominent. What renders it difficult to take is the delicate construction of its mouth, the membrane being perfectly transparent and so thin that the hook tears out at once if the fish makes the least effort to gain its liberty. They take the fly readily, but prefer live bait. Their weight is from three ounces to one and a half pounds. They move in congregations or schools, and when one is caught the entire school can be readily taken. They resemble the black bass in flavor and are highly esteemed as a table fish. Their appearance in the waters from which they have been taken is quite recent, the first noticed being taken about two years since. What is it?—J. W. DANIELS.

Former Size of Shad,—A short time ago we published an account of the shad in Morocco, from a correspondent who said of their size and quality that they far exceed those who said of their size and quality that they far exceed those caught in the United States. Among a lot of sixty-four he found one of eleven pounds and not one less than six pounds. He said that he had heard of them of fourteen pounds. Dr. Howell, of the New Jersey Fish Commission, whose memory runs back to an earlier day on the Delaware River than any living intelligent man, says, in commenting on the correspondent's article above mentioned: "The above description answers to the size and character of the Delaware shad before the large ones were fished out, and the meshes of the nets reduced greatly in size. In 1820 five hundred and twenty shad salted at Howell's fishery (five miles below Camden) filled ten and a half meat barrels, while, as the shad have run in the last few years, it takes one hundred fish to Camden) filled ten and a half meat barrels, while, as the shad have run in the last few years, it takes one hundred fish to fill a barrel." The Doctor remembers very well when it was by no means an unusual thing to take shad weighing ten pounds each, but they have declined in size since then as well as in numbers, until about three years ago, since which time there has been a marked increase, so that shad weighing six and a half pounds each, which were extremely rare six or eight years ago, are quite frequently taken now, and there have been some taken this year, as well as last, weighing seven and a half to eight pounds each.

The Same Pickerel.—Lynn, Mass.—As you invite reports of incidents of an unusual nature 1 recall an instance of landing a pickerel, the circumstances attending which, being of so peculiar a nature as to doubt a like experience by any Forest and Stricam reader. A number of years ago I was trailing the shores of a small pond for pickerel, a few miles from town. I had already taken six or eight fish and as I hooked a small pickerel of about half a pound weight I threw it with a sudden twist of the rod some ten or fifteen feet from the edge of the water where it lay as it dropped from the hook. I began adjusting a new bait and ten or fifteen feet from the edge of the water where it lay as it dropped from the hook. I began adjusting a new bait and had barely got ready for another cast when the pickerel commenced such a vigorous flopping, that before I could reach him he succeeded in wriggling back into the water and made off to a bunch of lily pads twenty feet from shore, and as I trolled my bait (I was using frogs) past his snout he fastened to it like a man-cater to a darkey's leg. I gave him time to gorge and as he moved for deep water, struck and landed him again, this time for sure. I know it was the same individual, for I watched him from the time he got back into the pond till he took the bait the second time. Next!—N. L. M.

STANDARD TROUT FLIES.—There has been a lack of a standard to which anglers can refer with confidence and rely upon it to tell them exactly the form and colors of the different named flies. It is well known that the same fly different named flies. It is well known that the same fly bears different named flies. It is well known that the same fly bears different names in different places, and in ordering flies one is not always certain that his nomenclature is identical with that of his fly maker. To remedy this Mr. W. Holberton has issued an elegant card nineteen by twenter that in the flight part of the flight w. roberton has issued an elegant card inheaten by twerty-four inches, on which he has had the flies correctly printed and afterward colored them by hand himself. This he calls the "Standard," and it contains sixty-four patterns, faithfully colored, of the leading trout flies, with an engraving of a trout in the centre. The price of the card is \$3.50, or, if the trout is also colored, \$5. It can be had by addressing W. Holberton, 65 Fulton street, New York.

FISH PARASITES.—Washington, June 5.—The tish parasites mentioned by your correspondent, Mr. Andrew Lackey, as occurring in Adirondack fish, probably belongs to the species Ligula simplissima. It is a low form of tape worm, and infests a variety of fishes, including the salmoa, trout, pike and the like. In these it lives in an undeveloped state, never becoming sexually mature. The perfect worm is found in a variety of birds. The embryo Ligula when received into the intestine of the fish, its host, and freed from the egg, perforates the intestine and passes into the body cavity where it was found by your correspondent. Much of the history of this worm, as of many other parasitic worms, is still obscure. I should be glad to receive specimens in order to confirm my identification of the species.—Predence W. True (Assistant Curator National Museum).

PLANKED TROUT.—Fish's Eddy, N. Y.—Seeing a remark in your paper of May 4 on planked shad, the question was asked whether trout could be cooked in that way, and for the benefit of those who don't know, I will say that it is a very common way of cooking trout in the Adiroudacks among the guides, while on their nomadic excursions without parties and destitute of cooking tools. They there split a slab from a birch tree for their plank, and although it requires a little more labor, a person is fully repaid, for a more delicious plate of fish it would be impossible to place before an epicure.—An Old Guide.

Tennessee Notes.—Nashville.—The spawning season is now over, the weather more pleasant, and the Waltonians are again out upon the banks of our beautiful streams enjoying rare sport. Although the fish law is not rigidly obeyed, great good has already resulted from it. The Kentucky Fish Commissioners have been distributing a large number of shad and salmon fry lately. Col. Geo. F. Akers was with them as their guest. The Colonel says he cannot help lending a hand in the good work.—J. D. H.

Destruction of Food Fish.—We recently published an account of 50,000 mackerel being made into oil by the menhaden fishers. We now find the following item in the New York World: "Nearly 2,000,000 menhaden were rendered at the fish factories at Promised Land, L. I., last week, and 50,000 drumfish caught in the pounds were converted into scrap. The captains of the fishing steamers report an abundance of menhaden. Captain Bateman, of the steamer Falcon, on Saturday, off Montauk, took 280,000 menhaden

at one haul, and made a total catch for the week of 500,090. The Hawkins Bros., of Barren Island, last week added a new steamer, the Commodore, to their flect. The steamer is one of the largest engaged in the fishing business, and was built at Philadelphia."

"Monadnock Thour."—Boston, June 1.—Have had the pleasure of taking specimens of the "Monadnock Lake" trout with the fly. You are already aware of their peculiar silvery white appearance, and you will comprehend the long, peculiar shape when I give you the following dimensions and weight: twelve inches long weigh len ounces, also ten inches long weigh six ounces. How is that for style?—M.

THE OPERA SINGER AND THE SHAD.—New York.—The singer could not have been Bernhardt, as she was never accused of casting a shad-o-where's my Sara gone?—'Too Thin.

Boston.—It has occurred to me that it must have been Parepa Rosa, on account of the beauty of her scale.—OLD Times.

FLORIDA FISHING.—Jacksonville, Fla.—Sea front and kingfish are biting at the outer, or sea buoy, and to-day I received an invitation from one of the pilots to go after them. Will soon try the bass and tarpum and report thereon.—AL FRESCO.

ONTARIO. - Peterborough, June, - Fishing here in this part is most excellent. Black bass and maskinonge very plentiful and in good order. Tront (lake) fishing by rod and line in Stoney Lake and Burleigh was very poor this spring.

St. Claut Flats.—Detroit, Mich.—The black bass fishing season has just opened at the St. Clair, flats. Few strings have been made as yet, but no doubt good catches will be re-ported soon.—KEE TASH,

Hishculture.

TROUT CULTURE.

TROUT CULTURE.

THE fact that the early enthusiasm over trout culture has fortune by raising this delicate fish to market, has attracted the attention of the New York Evening Post, who sent a reporter to interview Mr. Eugene G. Blackford; one of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York, on the subject. Mr. Blackford; views are given in a whole column, from which we make the following extracts:

its form and color, and the firmness and delicacy of its fesh as food, has from the beginning of the work of those interested in fisheulture been the principal object of their efforts. To-day, however, notwithstanding all the money expended and the labor put forth to restock the waters where expended and the labor put forth to restock the waters where expended and the labor put forth to restock the waters where they once abounded, in addition to the large number of preserves scattered throughout the country where they are bred by private breach of the poor troop as a failure. The first work, and it probably always will continue a luxury beyond the reach of the poor man as an article of food.

"There are a number of reasons for this practical failure, for, in reality, the efforts to stock our streams and ponds with brook trout can only be looked upon as a failure. The first of these is probably the shynness of the fish, which, like the salmon, as soon as civilization comes near the waters linked in the first of the fish, which, like the salmon, as soon as civilization of the streams by the clearing of forests, the cultivation of the land, or the pollution of the streams by the establishment of factories upon the banks: but it is simply because the trout appreently dishkes civilization, and when it comes in he goes out. No better verification explored rivers of Canada a man can catch from lifty to one hundred pounds of trout in a day.

"The raising of trout in ponds or preserves has been attempts, and a come of any of them ever making a fortune or even enrining of forests, the cultivation of the land, or the

"For the last ten or twelve years a large percentage—from sixty to seventy per cent.—of the appropriation has been used for the purpose of batching and distributing through the State the brook trout, in the hope that it would become pleusiful and form one of the staple articles of tish food; but the wisdom of this course has been doubted by many, because of the meagre results, for the benefit of the people at large, from this work. The price of trout in the market is put as high to-day as it was twelve years ago, and it never will become so plentiful that a hungry man can secure two fried trout fish-cakes for ten cents. Many leading is-leuluriests think the attempt to cultivate and bread the brook trout should be left to private enterprise, while the efforts of the State Commissioners should be devoted to the protection, increase and improvement of the cod. Spanish mackerel, striped bass and sheepshead.

"The trout season opens on the ist of April and closes on the

bass and sheepshead.

"The trout season opens on the 1st of April and closes on the 1st of Septomber. The principal trade, however, is in April, May and June, and then it falls off rapidly, and there is very little demand in August. There are but few attempts to take trout out of the season, for dealers generally refuse to handle them. Notwithstanding, as I have said, the Fish Commissioners of the State have speat large sums of money yearly to increase and distribute these fish, and protect them in their native ponds and rivers, they are no more plentiful than they were twelve years ago, when the work was begun, and I am fully convinced that the attempt to propagate the brook trout by artificial means is a failure, and should be abandoned, and the money used in some way by which the general public will derive some benefit."

SOUTHERN FISHES.—Jacksonville, Fla.—As the efforts of the Fish Commission are conlined to a few fishes, I would suggest that there are some species which inhabit the more southern waters which might do well if planted further north. The fishes, called here "wan-mouthed perch" and "brem" (bream), would probably succeed in streams and ponds of the North where the Salmonide cannot live. If they could be introduced, and would grow as they do here, they would prove a valuable addition to the food fishes and fursish much sport for the angler. The perch grow to three pounds and the "brem" to ten and twelve onnees. They will thrive in creeks at the North where only suntish and catfish now exist.—AL FRESCO.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.
BERCH SHOWN SHOW Derby Pitts.
Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society's Bench Show Derby Pitts.
burgh, Pa., for English setters whelped on or after March 1, 1882
Rutries close December 1, 1882, L.R. Stayton, Secretary, Allegheny
Ciry, Pa.

FIELD TRIALS.

FIELD TRIALS.

September 4.—National American Konnel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chieferous, Enternont, Minn. Entriess for the Deeby close, July 1, for the All-aged, Sept. 4. 108. H. Det Columbia, Tenn. Secretary.

November 17.—Eastern Field Trials Club Field Trials on Quall, near High Point, N. C. Entries for the Deeby close, July 1. For the All-Aged and Members' Stake, November 1. F. N. Hall, P. O. Box 884, New York, Secretary.

New York, Secretory.

December 4—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quail,
(trand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND DOG SHOW.

THE CLEVELAND DOC SHOW.

THE first annual bench show of the Cleveland Bench Show Association, held at Cleveland, Ohio, was a decided success, and we heartily congratulate the association and lovers of the dog throughout the country upon the addition of one more city to the list whose sportsmen know how to manage, and whose citizens take interest enough to support so important an institution as the bench show has grown to be. The show was held in the Roller Rink, which is well calculated for the purpose, and like all shows superintended by Mitch cols, it was managed to the satisfaction of both exhibitors and visitors. The officers of the association were unsparing in their efforts to make the show a success. We are greatly indebted to them for the many kind attentions shown us, and we shall long retain pleasant memories of our very agreeable week with the whole-souled sportsmen of the Forest City. Many of the exhibitors were old friends, although there was quite a sprinkling of new beginners. We were greatly pleased to see Mr. John Davidson again in the ring. A glance at the awards, or still better, a look at the dogs shown by him assures us that he has not lost the knack of selecting the good ones.

The judging was mostly done in a large yard outside the building. The bright sunlight, we fancied, did not show the dogs to so good advantage as the more subdued light of hall would have done. Although we could not agree with all of the decisions of the judges, we know then to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity, who very carefully examined the animals brought before them, and bestowed the awards honestly and impartially where they believed them due. Mr. Wilson we know to be a capital judge of field performances, and we inagine that in the bestowal of some of the awards honestly and impartially where they believed them due. This will be all right in the good time coming, when the bench show has accomplished its mission and none but field trial winners can achieve the honor of a place; but until that time co

be kept in view when deciding upon the merits of the animals shown.

Mr. Malcolm, who judged the black and tans, is undoubtedly well qualified to pass upon their merits. Mr. Sterling also handled the red Irish very well, making but few mistakes, Mr. Kirk had the most difficult task of all. We very carefully scrutinized his decisions and are well satisfied that he is a capital judge of the classes that were assigned to him, and we trust that next season all of the shows will, if possible, secure his services, for we are well assured that not only will the animals brought before him receive their just deserts, but that the very unsatisfactory condition of the much aginated cocker spaniel question will be speedily settled. The attendance was very good, even better than the managers had hoped for, and the receipts will more than meet the expenses. This result, we need scarcely say, is very pleasing to the managers. Below will be found our comments upon some of the dogs.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

The English setters were a fine lot of animals, although, as

Below will be found our comments upon some of the dogs.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

The English setters were a fine lot of animals, although, as is to be expected at this season of the year, many of them were shedding their coats, and did not look as blooming as when in full feather. Thunder was the only entry in the champion class, and as usual, was awarded first. He was looking much better than when at Boston, having entirely recovered from his sickness. In the special class for winners of one first prize, Plantaganet won over his kennel companion, Don Juan, who is a very handsome dog of nauch quality, while Plantaganet, although a grand animal, and of the type that we admire, is not yet mature; yet so well do we think of him that we are not disposed to quarrel with the award; both dogs were at their best, except a britle off in coat. In the champion bitch class Petrel II, was the only one to face the judge. She was in good condition, and well deserved the prize. A capital likeness of her may be found in last week's Fourest And Stream. In the special class for bitches who have won one first prize. Abbess was the only entry. We had not seen her since the New York show of 1890. We then thought her one of the best that we had seen for a long time,

although she was scarcely more than a puppy. She has matured well, and is now almost perfecc; and we doubt if there is a better one in the country. She is also a capital fielder, and her owner may well be proud of her.

The open dog class brought out twenty-six, with very few poor ones among them. We could not agree with the judge in placing Darkie first, as there were several in the class that we preferred for the place. Scottish Chief, who received second, we consider far ahead of him. Monte Christo, who was given third, has improved since we saw him at Pittsburgh, and bids fair to make a good one when mature. Prince of Orange, who was given vhe, we think should have been better placed, as he is a capital animal of the laverack type, and although not of good color, he is very well put together, with plenty of bone and muscle without lumber. Royal Sultan, also vhe, was not in as good condition as when at Pittsburgh. Acme, the only he in the class, has improved, and was well worthy the ribbon. There were several unmentioned ones that were deserving notice; among them was a roan dog named Prince, a fine upstanding dog that we fancied very much. Although he was lacking in feather, he had a gamy look that was very taking. We also liked Pelton Captain, Dan, Jack and Drake, and think that Mr. Wilson should have distributed a few more ribbons, which were certainly well deserved.

The bitch class was capital, with not much to choose between half a dozen. Old Doll, who was placed first, we had not seen since the Springfield slow of 1876. She carries her years wonderfully well, and although ten years old, she does not look more than half that, and she may well be proud of hearned victory over her younger competitors. Dolly Day, who was avarded second, was looking well, and may also be proud of beating such good ones as Liddesdale, Gleniflass, Olengyle and Ruby. There were several others in the class that we fancied would have received notice had they not been shown. We also liked Ladyl, who looks like a good one, althou

ful color.

Next came the class for Laveracks, and right here we ful color.

Next came the class for Laveracks, and right here we wish to enter our protest against making a regular class for them. If they cannot win in the English class, where they belong, by all means let them pass. If any one wishes to offer a special prize for them there is not the slightest objection, but they should not be placed in a regular class any more than the Mortord and Ethan Allen setters or the Orgill pointers. There were two rattling good ones in the class, and the judge took a long time to decide which was the best, which he finally did by giving first to Prince, who is one of the largest Laveracks that we have seen, and very well put together. Lava Rock is a recent importation. He was off in coat, but otherwise in fair condition. He is of the Laverack type, and a very compact well-made one. His head is not quite up to the mark, but take him all round it must be a good one that beats him. In the bitch class Petrel III, was the only entry. She is a very good bitch, with a great deal of quality, and well deserved her ribbon. There was but one dog puppy shown—Don, a very nice one for his age. The bitch puppy class brought out four beauties. Heather Belle, who won first, is a sweet little thing and shows lots of quality. The others were not so easily judged, as they were too near together. They were as well placed perhaps as was possible.

The Irish setters, with very few exceptions, were, all

others were not so can, longed, as they were to the decided together. They were as well placed perhaps as was possible.

HISH SETTERS.

The Irish setters, with very few exceptions, were, all through, very fine. Indeed we do not remember to have seen a more even lot at any show. Berkley was the only one shown in the champion class. He was looking well, as he always does, although we thought him not quite up to his usual form. In the special class for first prize winners Biz had a walk over, as Larry was on exhibition only. We never saw him in so good condition, and considered Berkley fortunate in not meeting him before the judge. In the champion bitch class Gussie was given the pride of place over Old Duck. Both were in the best condition that we ever saw them. Indeed we never before saw either of them in good show form, and thought them both deserving of the prize. In the special bitch class for first prize winner Norah O'More was rightly given the prize. Flora was not in her usual good condition and Nellie was shown much too fat.

In the open dog class livish Kork, the winner of first, is a very good animal with a perfectly flat coat. Red Hugh, who was placed second, is a compact little dog of grand color. This was the most even class that we ever saw together, and we thought that the judge should have given some of the unnoticed ones honorable mention. Duncan we thought well deserving a vhc. Sancho, although a little off color, is a business-like looking dog. Spy was in worse condition than we ever saw bim yet; we thought him also good for the three letters. Prince Elcho we hized better than Karl, who, although a good one, is more of the English type than Irish. With the exception of Cal, the bitches were fully equal to the dogs. The judge did very well so far as he went, but we thought a few more ribbons would not have been out of place. The puppies were also very good. Guess, who was given the place. She is but six months old, and, although remarkably well grown and of good color, could not compare in form

The black and tan setters, with a few exceptions, were very good, and, we thought, very well judged. Bob won in the champion class. He was in good condition. Old Grouse was looking well, but was on exhibition only. Chang was shedding his coat, and was not present. Both of the bitches in the champion class were absent. In the open dog class Argus was awarded first. He is a capital animal, and looks all over a worker. We liked Bob for second better than Lang, but the judge thought otherwise, and we are not disposed to differ very much, as Lang is very Fer from being a poor one, although he has not the gamy look of Bob. The bitches were a fair tot. Dream II., who won first we liked very well. Bell, who only scored vhc., lacked in tan, or we fancy that with her good forms he would have been better placed. Nell was another well-forned one, but was also delicient in tan. Gip, who won second, was of very good color and fairly well formed. The puppies were all good, and sach was noticed.

POLYERS.

was noticed.

POINTERS.

The pointers were a very fair lot, with so ne first-class ones among them. King Bow won in the large champion class. He is a capital dog, and was in good condition. Knickerbocker was also in good form. Faust was absent. Marguerite II. was the only one shown in the bitch class. She was looking very well, and deserved her ribbon. Chess, her only competitor, was ruled out, as she had the mange. We were sorry to see so good a lot of dogs as were exhibited by the Detorit Kennel Club so badly shown. Nearly all of them were suffering from mange, and should have been left at home. There were only two in the small champion dog class. Donald, the winner, being much the best. Sefton was looking better than when in New York, but he cannot compete with Donald. There were no entries in the bitch class. The open class for large dogs was a poor lot, with the exception of Hindoo, Brownie, Bob and Frank, who should have been placed in the order named. Hindoo was much the best, although he is a little leggy, and was poorly shown. He has grand legs and feet, and is fairly well put together. Brownie is a real, good, POINTERS.

old-fashioned pointer, and undoubtedly a worker. Bab is also somewhat of the same type. The largebitches were better, and well placed we thought. Bliss, who was unnotized, should have had at least two letters, as she is a nice bitch, although in poor condition.

The small dogs were a very good class. We faucied Selinton for first place, as he is full as good all over as Jet and has a much better loin and a better leg; aside from this Jet is capital. Baronet, who was in the catalogue as Brownett, was given second. He was looking well, but should have been content with a vhe. We also liked Rush, who has many good points, although he was so terribly poor in flesh that the judge was justified in passing him by. Dick, who scored he is a very fair one, and when mature will undoubtedly look well. Shot we also liked, although he is too long coupled. Joe Johnstone deserved his three letters. Runge should have been mirst-rate. Nellie, unnotined, should have been placed first, is a capital animal, except that she is throaty and was in bad condition from mange. Nell II. we liked for second, although Lill, who secured the place, is a very nice one, but did not show well, as she was suckling pups. The pointer dog puppies were no good and the judge very properly withheld the prizes. There was only one entry in the bitch puppy class and she was absent.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.

Barney easily captured the prize in the champion class, although the judge thought so well of Count Bendigo that he gave him a vhc. In the open class Storm, who won first, was much the best. The others were well placed, except that we thought Royal Barney should have had at least an hc.

FIELD SPANIELS.

much the bost. The others were well placed, except that we thought Royal Barney should have had at least an he.

FIELD SPANIELS.

In the champion class for field spaniels of twenty-eight pounds and over Benedict, who won the prize, is much the lest and a hard one to best. Success was looking better than when at Boston. It will be remembered that in our report of the Boston show we stated that Black Prince should have been first instead of Success, and we were pleased to see that so good a judge as Mr. Kirk indorsed our opinion. Although the dogs did not compete in the same class at Cleveland, a footing of the judge's score gives Black Prince five and a half points the most. There were only two in the champion cocker under twenty-eight pounds class. Zulu, who won, is a capital one, with a very gamy look. Spaniels other than black, twenty-eight pounds and over, had but one representative in Flitt II. She was deserring her prize, outscoring every spaniel in the show except Benedict and Bene. In the class for spaniels, other than black, under twenty-eight pounds, there were four very good ones. Idol, Baroness, Lady Bath and Sport, but the American Cocker Spaniel Club's standard, under which they were judged, proved too much for them, and the judge withheld the prizes, as he would not make an award unless the animal scored at least seventy-five points, which they failed to do. We cannot but indorse his decision, although we thought the dogs mentioned worthy of notice. A standard should be at once adopted that will give dogs that are undeniably very fair cockers some show to win, even under a strict construction of the rules. In the class for black spaniels of twenty-eight pomos over Dash was awarded lifts and Black Prince second. We imagine that his short body beat him, as except in this we thought him the best. The class for black cocker spaniels under twenty-eight pounds had two only. Bene, a wonderful good one, was given first. Breg's Girl is to young to compete with such a one. There were only two puppies shown.

There were some very good foxhoimds shown. Bugler, the only one in the champion class, books liks an honest, all-day dog. In the open class Ringwood was given lirst. He is a grand dog, and was very well shown. Indeed, all of the dogs exhibited by Mr. D. O. Shea were in the very best of condition. Leda II., who was second, we also liked. Lion was third, but we preferred Rover for the place, as there was an honest look about him that struck our fancy.

BEAGLES.

There were only five beagles present. Daisy, the winner of first in the bitch class, was a beauty, and much the best of the lot. Reckless is a great deal too large. Boxer II. was the only puppy entered. Should he go all right, it will take a pretty good dog to beat him next year.

DACHSHUNDE.

There were but two entered. They were both first-class, ith not much to choose between them.

FOX TERRIERS.

Susie G., the only one of the three present worth mention, is a capital one, and good enough for any company.

GREYHOUNDS.

In the greyhound class Dorothee, who won first, is the best one that we have seen for a long time. She has lots of quality and is grandly made. Doubleshot was a good second and looks a goer and a stayer. We also thought well of Maud II., who deserved a vhc. as she is of good form and was well shown.

DEERHOUNDS

There was only one entry, a very good one.

MASTIFFS.

Leah was the only champion shown. She was looking better than we ever saw her. There was but one other present, Max, a puppy, a very well-formed one.

ST. BEINARDS.

ST. BERNARDS.

Priam was the only St. Bernard shown. He was looking very well and well worthy the prize. Czar, the only other entry, died nearly two weeks before the show. He was undoubtedly a great favorite of his owner, as his vacant stall was tastefully trimmed with black and white, and profusely decorated with flowers.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.

NEWFOLKBLANDS.

There were three very good ones in this class. Wallace who won first, is grand and much the best. York and Dan are also good, with not much difference between them.

The exhibition of colles, although small, was very good. In the champion class for dogs Ayrshire Laddie beat Marcus. Both are capital animals of a different type, and we imagine the natty appearance of the Laddie carried him to the front. In the bitch class Flora, a very nice bitch, was the only one shown. In the open dog class Wadie, a fair specimen, was alone. The bitch class brought out three capital ones, which were well placed. There were only two puppies, and Danville, a first-rate little fellow, won with case.

BULLDOGS.

Judy was the only bulldog shown; she was awarded the prize in the champion class.

prize in the champion class.

BULL TERRIERS, LARGE.

Brandy had a walk over in the champion class; he is a very good one. In the open class White Silk also had no competition. He is vastly improved since we first saw him in Pittsburgh. We then gave him a year to grow as good as the best of them, but he has outstripped that a long way, and, as his score of ninety-two points shows, is able to light his way with any of them. The small class only showed up one that was of the right weight, Patch; she was about as good as White Silk, except that she was off-color, and a trifle long in body.

ROUGH-HADED TERRIERS.
With the exception of Prince Charlie, first, and Lady,

second, the class was not very good—at least as a rough-haired class.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.

We did not see this class, as we were at the other ring when they were judged. Fannie was given first and the other prizes withheld.

DANDIE DINMONT.

Kepiel was much the best of the two, and is a capital little one, of the true type. He has greatly improved, if, as we be-lieve him to be, ho is the Kelpie that we so much admired at New York. IRISH TERRIERS.

There was only Norah in the Irish terrier class, but she was a host in herself. She is a fine upstanding bitch of great quality, and was very well shown.

quanty, and was very well shown.

SKYES.

There were only two in the champion class, and we could not see how the judge could decide, as so far as we could determine, both were equally good. Jim was given the prize, however. In the open class for drop-carde Bruce was alone. He was very close to the champions, and if his coat had been in good condition he would have been fully their equal. The prick-cared class was very good. Flora was given first. The other two were very nearly as good.

PUGS.

In the champion class Roderick had a walk over, as George was absent, to the great grief of his many warm admirers, who wished to see him mest Roderick when he was in good form, as he was here, having recovered from his illness and showing in grand condition. May was also in good form and had a walk over in the blich class. The open classes were a fair lot and well placed.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS were not a first-class lot. We thought them very well judged.

TOY TERRIERS.
There were only two in this class. Both of them were little arlings. Tina, who was placed first was just a wee bit the darlings, sweetest. KING CHARLES SPANIELS.
There was but one, a fair specimen.

JAPANESE SPANIELS.

This class also showed but one, which was only a moderate one.

Jim who won first was a well-bred one and well deserved MISCELLANEOUS CLASS.

This class is always the most unsatisfactory class to judge, as there are so many different types. Marquis, a harrier, was given first, and his sister Gypsey, second. We should have reversed this, as we thought her the best. The rest were well

THE SPECIAL PRIZES.

Many of the awards in the specials followed the decisions in the regular classes. These we shall not notice. Class A, for the best kennel of five English setters, brought out as good a display as we have seen in a long time, Mr. J. H. Goodsell's string were awarded the prize. We do not know of a kennel that can beat them. Mr. Davidson's entry came nearer it than we supposed possible until we saw them together. Class B, for the best kennel of five Irish setters, was won by the Emporia Kennel Club, of Emporia, Kansas. They made a good showing. Nearly all of their dogs showed more or less of the Plunkett form, and were shown in capital condition. Class D, for the best five pointers, was awarded to Mr. Joseph Lewis, of Apollo, Pa., who showed a good string. Class F, for the best five cockers, was won by the Hornell Spaniel Club, of Hornellsville, N. Y., who were well deserving of the prize as they exhibited a Leantiful collection of these favorites, and showed them in first rate condition. Class H, for the best kennel of non-sporting dogs, was won by Mr. L. G. Hanna, the president of the association, with his three pricked-eared skyes. Mr. L. C. F. Lotz won the special for the best kennel of greyhounds and was also awarded a special medal by the association for the excellence of his exhibit.

Mr. J. Palmer O'Neil won the Parker gun, which was given

special medal by the association for the excellence of his exhibitis.

Mr. J. Palmer O'Neil won the Parker gun, which was given for the best puppy under eighteen months old. The association also awaided the firm of which he is the head a special medal for their display. There was something of a stir about the special GGG., which was a fine Remington gun offered for the best English setter dog or bitch entered in the open classes, winners excluded. The entries closed at 12 M. on Tuesday, but as there were but two entries at that hour the time was extended to 4 P. M., and several more were entered and the prize was awarded to Miss Mu hall's Sam Tilden, whereupon the owner of the only entry that was eligible at the time when the entries were advertised to close (the other entry laving won in her class), protested, and after a lengthy discussion the directors announced that the association would be reserved for the present. This appeared to be satisfactory, as no doubt was entertained that the association would do exact justice. This was all of the kicking that we heard, except a little that was indulged in by one or two who owned worthless animals and wished to give them a little send off, which any one could see they very much needed. The following is a full list of the AWARDS.

AWARDS.

Champion English setter dogs.—1st, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Thunder, blue belton, whelped 1877, Pride of the Border-Fairy II.

Special for English setter dogs that have won one first prize.—
1st, J. H. Goodsell, New York, Plantaganet, lemon and white, 1yr.

Champion English setter bliches.—1st, J. H. Goodsell, New York, Petrel II., blue belton, 4yrs., Prila of the Border-Petrel.

Special for English setter bliches that have won one first prize.—
1st, John Davidson, Monroe, Mich., Abbess, white, black and tan, 3yrs., Afton-Fan.

English setter dogs (except pure Laverack).—1st, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Darkie, black, white and tan, whelped 1877, Rhyl-Dolly, The Company of the Company o

raimer O'Neil, Pittsburgh, Pa., Acme, black and white, Ismos., Thunder-Bess.
E iglish setter bitches (except pure Laverack)—ist, John Davidson, Monroe, Mich., Doll, black, white and tan, 9yrs, Prince-Dora. 2d, William McConway, Pittsburgh, Pa., Dolly Day, black, white and tan, 2yrs, 4mos., Belton-Rosa. 2d, T. G. Davey, London, Ont., Glenflass, black, white and tan, 3yrs, Rob Roy-Doll. Vhc, T. G. Davey, London, Ont., Liddesdale, black, white and tan, 3yrs, Taylor, S. Davey, London, Ont., Liddesdale, black, white and tan, 3yrs, Davidson's Douglas-Miss, J. C. Meyers, Cleveland, O., Nettle, black and white ticked, 3½grs., Rock-Vixon: John Davidson, Monroe, Mich., Glengle, White, Dack and tan, 3½grs., Rob Roy-Doll; Detroit, Mich., Frincess Alice, black and white, Lonos, Racket-Kelp; Howard Harley, Pittsburgh, Pa., Ruby, blue belton, 3½grs., Rake-Juno.

English setter dogs (of pure Laverack pedigraphy. Act. 11.)

Hake-lulo.

Liquish, setter dogs (of pure Laverack pedigree).—1st, J. H. Good-Liquish, setter dogs (of pure Laverack pedigree).—1st, J. H. Goodsell, New York, Prince, black and white, 4yrs., Pride of the Border-Petrol. 24, T. G. Dawey, London, Ont., Lava Rock, blue belton, 2½yrs., Dash-champion Maid of Honor.

English setter bitches (of pure Laverack pedigree).—1st, J. H. Goodsell, New York, Petrel III., lemon belton, 2½yrs., Carlowitz-

"English setter bitenes (u. pro-Goodsell, New York, Petrel III., lemon belton, 2½yrs., Cariowitz-Petrel.

English setter dog puppies, under 12mos.—1st, L. G. Hanna, Clave-land, Ohio, Don, black and white, whalped August, 1881, Joe-Patch.

English setter bitch puppies, under 12mos.—1st, John Davidson, Monroe, Mich., Heather Belle, white, black and tan, 10mos., Prince of Orange-Doll. 21, Jacob King, Cleveland, Daisy, blue belton, 10mos., Belton-Jessie Turner. Vhc, D. O. Shea, London, Ont., Fly, Jemon and white, 7mos., Pride-Fly. He, Forest Kennel Club, London, Ont.. Forest bausy, blue belton, 5mos., Dick Laverack-Forest Fly. Champion Irish setter dogs.—ist, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Berk-ley, red, whelped 1850, Elcho-Loo II. Special class for Irish setter dogs that have won one first prize.—

Ist, John S. McIntosh Pittsburgh, Pa., Biz. red, whelped June, 1878, Dash-Flora.
Champion Irish setter bitches.—1st, Wm. H. Pierce, Peekskill, N.Y., Gussie, red, 5yrs., Pratt's Dan-Hobart's Ruby.
Special class for Irish setter bitches that have won one first prize.—1st, W. N. Calleuder, Albany, N.Y., Norah O'More (formerly Norah), rel. 3yrs. and 2mos., Berkley-Filley.
Irish setter dogs.—Emporta Kennel Club, Emporia, Kan., Irish Kork, red, 2yrs., Karl-Irish Kate. 2d, Harrey H. Brown, Cleveland, Red Chugh, Fed, 5yrs., Going's Bob-Nail's Fan. Yhe, Emporia Kennel Club, Emporia Kennel Club, Canton, O'Kl red, 5yrs., Karl-Irish Kate, Reginald H. Bulley, Canton, O'Kl red, 5yrs. Imc., Comi Nan. He, Emporia Kennel Club, Emporia, Kan., Karl, red, 4yrs., Elcho II.-

n pointers, over 55lbs.—1st, Detroit Kennel Club,

and tain, Swas. C. S. Strange, Cleveland, Nelies II., Orack and tain, Swas.

Champion pointers, over 551bs.—Ist, Detroit Kennel Club, Detroit, "King Bow," liver and white ticked, 2yrs. "mos., Champion Bow, Peirs, in Staffee.

Champion pointer bitches, over 501bs.—Ist, H. W. Fawcett, New Albany, Ind., Marguriette II., liver and white, 2½grs., Champion Champion pointer bitches, over 501bs.—Ist, H. W. Fawcett, New Albany, Ind., Marguriette II., liver and white, 2½grs., Champion Champion pointer beiges, under 551bs.—Ist, A. I. Moore, Philadelphia, Donald, liver and white, whelped 1877, Bob-Lord Setion's Sappho. Pointer dogs. 551bs. and over-1st, E. L. Sargant, Cleveland, Erownie, liver and white, 8yrs. 2d, J. Dieter, Cleveland, Shot, liver, Tyrs., Pointer bitches, 501bs. and over-1st, Joseph Grasser, South Oil City, Pa., Dolly, liver and white, 8yrs., Ponto-Dot. 2d, Frank Billings, Cleveland, Devonshire Lass, Here and white, 6yrs., inp., Don-imp. Liver, 3yrs., Osciph II. Kraft, New Albaya, Ind., Flight, white and Saginaw, Mich., Princess Bow, white and Herr ticked, Himos., King Bow-Dot.

Pointer dogs, under 551bs.—Ist, W. R. Huntington, Fremont, O., Jet (formerly Jack), black, 2yrs., Frank Lady. 2d, Willard Brothers, Jonesboro' III., Baronet, Jemon and white, 4yrs, Rush-Rose, Vhc, A. M. Weinhardt, Chicago, Joe Johnstone, white and liver ticked, champion Short Session, Chicago, Joe Johnstone, white and liver ticked, champion in the sticked of the strain
Change.

Ont. Zuliu, black, 2yrs., rune.

Spaniels other than black, 28lbs. or over, augustic spaniels of the thornell spaniel. Nr. Y., Flirt II., liver, 3yrs., Imp. Ropaniels of the thornells wille, N. Y., Flirt III., liver, 3yrs., Imp. Ropaniels of the than black, under 28lbs., dogs or bitches.—Trizos withheld as under the American cocker standard they failed to scoro high enough to win.

Black spaniels, 28.bs. and over, dogs or bitches.—Ist, Hornell Spaniel Club, Hornellsville, N. Y., Black Prince, black, 1mos., Benedic-Madcap.

Black cocker spaniels, under 28 lbs., dogs or bitches.—Ist, J. S. Niven, M. D., London, Ont., Bene, black, 1rr., Bob III-Black Bess, 21, Hornell Spaniel Club, Hornellsville, N. Y., Brag's Girl, black, 10mos., Brag's Girl, black, 10mos., Brag's Girl, black, 10mos., Brag's Sira, B. and Control of the property
10mos., Brag-Sara B.

Spaniel puppies, any color, under 12mos.—Ist, Hornell Spaniel Club, Hornellsville, N. Y., Madge, liver, 10mos., Benedict-Madcap.
Champion foxhounds, dogs or bitches.—Ist, D. O. Shea, London, Ont., Bugler, black, white and tan, 4yrs.—imp.
Foxhounds, dogs or bitches.—Ist, D. O. Snea, London, Ont., Ringwood, black, white and tan, 4yrs.—Forester I.-Lady. 21, J. Bright, Cleveland, O., Le Ia II, black, white and tan, 3½yrs. Leda-Muse, 31, Bright, Cleveland, O., Lion, black, white and tan, 10mos, Drive-Muse, Vac, Joseph Lewis, Apollo, Pa., Rover, black, white and tan, 4yrs., Drive-Muse, Vac, Joseph Lewis, Apollo, Pa., Rover, black, white and tan, 5yrs, imp.

Cleveland, O., Le la 11, black, white and tan, 3½grs. Leda-Muse, 31, Bright, Cleveland, O., Lion, black, white and tan, 4yrs., Drive-Muse. Vhc, Joseph Lewis, Apollo, Pa., Rover, black, white and tan, yrs., brive-Muse. Vhc, Joseph Lewis, Apollo, Pa., Rover, black, white and tan, bress, imp. Beagies, dogs.—1st, W. H. Todd, Vermillion, O., Spottie, white, Beagies, bliches.—1st, W. H. Todd, Gerphon, D., Spottie, white, black and tan, July 16, 1890, Champion Lee-Maud. 21, Detroit, Ken-lei Club, Detroit, Mich., Silkey, black, white and tan, Ilmos., Champion Rattler-Lill.
Beagles, dog or blich, under 12mos.—1st, J. M. Bergyld, Canal Fulton, O.—Boxer, H., white, black and tan, Nov. 3, 1881, Cameron's Boxer-Veth's Lady.
Beagles, dog or bliches.—1st, B. F. Seiner, Dayton, O., Fraulein Waldeck, black and tan, Ilmos, Buck-Waldina, 2d, William Leeffler, Preston, Minn, Gretchen.
Fox terriers, dogs.—1st, A. M. Welnhardt, Chicago, Ill., Susie G., white, black and tan, 19mos, champion Buff, Greybounds,—1st, L. C. F. Lotz, Caicago, Dorothee, imp., black and white, Sept. 15, 1879, Roi du Combat-Schilzie, Jate Fog. 2d, L. C. F. Lotz, Chicago, Double Shot, imp., black and white, April 7, 1879, Riot-Lotz, Chicago, Double Shot, imp., black and white, April 7, 1879, Riot-Lotz, Chicago, Double Shot, imp., black and white, April 7, 1879, Riot-Lotz, Chicago, Double Shot, imp., black and white, April 7, 1879, Riot-Lotz, Chicago, Double Shot, imp., black and white, April 7, 1879, Riot-Lotz, Chicago, Double Shot, imp., black and white, April 7, 1879, Riot-Lotz, Chicago, Double Shot, imp., black and white, April 7, 1879, Riot-Lotz, Chicago, Double Shot, imp., black and hand, Cleveland, Queen, light brin-lle, 22mos, imp.
Champion mastiffs, blaches.—1st, A. C. Spellman, Cleveland, Queen, Mastiff pupples, dogs or bitches.—N. H. Hand, Cleveland, Max, fawn, 9mos.
Rough-coated St. Bernard dogs.—1st, Fred W. Rethera, Simceolon, 1800, 18

межни рирриев, oogs or bitches.—N. H. Hand, Cleveland, Max, fawn, 9mos.
Rough-coated St. Bernard dogs,—1st, Fred W. Rothera, Simcoe, Ontario, Friam, imp, E. K. C. S. B. 7387, white, orange and tan markings, 47%, champion Hector—champion Amy, white, orange and tan markings, 47%, champion Hector—champion Amy, while orange and tan markings, 47%, champion Hector—champion Amy, while orange and tan markings, 47%, champion Hector—champion Amy, while orange and tan markings, 18%, while or he will be a supported by the champion of the champion

Deck.
Champion collies, dogs.—ist. J. Lindsay, Jersey City, Ayrshire Laddie, black, tan and white, dyrs, inp. Narrowing, Flossy. Vhe, Allen S. Apgar, bew York, Maros, black and white, Champion collies, bltches.—ist, John W. Burgess, East Orange, N. J., FI r., sable and white, 1½yrs, Old Sweep-Huo.
Collies, dogs.—ist, N. H. Merwin, Diamond, O., Wadie, black and tan, 2½yrs. Jim-Mey, both inp.
Collies, titches.—ist. Fred W. Rothera, Simcoe, Ontarno, Lassie and puppies, black tan and white, 4yrs, Rev. G. A. Sneyd's Prince; equal ist, N. H. Merwin, Diamond, O., Junet, black and tan, 1yr., Champion Marcus-isle. 2d, John W. Burgess, East Orange, N. J., Flyaway, sable and white, 1yr., 10mos, Champion Rez-imp. Flora.
Collies.—ist., Jacob B. Perkins, Cleveland, Danville, sable and white, fire, Ute, John W. Burgess, East Orange, N. J., Jock, sable, 1134mos, imp.

Colles.—1st, Jacob B. Perkins, Cleveland, Danville, sable and white, 6mo. Vlc., John W. Burgess, East Orange, N. J., Jock, sable, 113 mos., imp.
Champion buildors, does or bitches.—1st, John P. Barnard, Jr., Boston, Mass., Judy, white, 3 rs., imp.
Chambion buil letriers, over \$5 lbs., dogs or bitches.—1st, John P. Barnard, Jr., Boston, Mass., Brandy, white, champion Dutch-chambion Links, and Chambion Butch-chambion Links.

pion Lucke. Bull terriers, dogs or bitches, over 25 lbs.—1st. Geo. W. Moore, Pittsburgh, Pa., White Silk, white, 11mos., Silk II. Elliott's Rose. Bull terriers, dogs and bitches, under 25bs.—1st. A. M. Welnhardt, Chicago, Patch, white and brindle eye.

Rough-haired terriers, dogs or bitches,—ist, Jno. H. Naylor, Chicago. Prince Charlie, fawn, 13mos., Bily-Lady. 2d, D. O. Shea, Lon-Black and Lau terriers, dogs or bitches,—ist, R. Wilson, Clevelland, Famie, black and tan, Syrs., imp.
Dandie Diamont terriers, dogs or bitches,—ist, Robert Hume, Orange Gourt House, Va., Kepiel, pepper, and mustard legs, Jyr., Badger II.-Gypsey. 2d, Chas. Fielder, Cleveland, Dandy, gray, Sunos., 19.
Irish terriers, dogs or bitches,—ist, Wm. Sanderson, Ont., The terriers, dogs or bitches,—ist, Wm. Sanderson, Champion Skyre terriers, dogs or bitches,—ist, Wm. Sanderson, Philadelphia, Jim, dark blue, 2yrs. Vhe, Gilbert Rafferty, Pittsburgh, Mac., fawn, and black points, 4yrs, Sam-Mark Gretoton's Quick. Skye terriers, drop cared, dogs or bitches,—ist, Gilbert Rafferty, Pittsburgh, Bruee, fawn, and black points, 4yrs, Sam-Mark Gretoton's Quick. Skye terriers, drop cared, dogs or bitches,—ist, L. G. Hanna, Cleveland, Flora, blue gray, 1yr. 3 moss, imp. Judge-imp. Zip. 2d, L. G. Hanna, Cleveland, Flora, blue gray, 2yrs. Smoss, imp. Vho, Champion pugs, dogs.—ist. M. H. Cryer, M. D., Philadelphia, May, fawn, 1879, Letter Carrier-Deafey.
Champion pugs, dogs.—ist. M. H. Cryer, M. D., Philadelphia, May, fawn, 1879, Letter Carrier-Deafey.
Pings, dogs.—ist, Col. W. H. Hurris, Cleveland, Cafe, fawn. 2d, S. H. Wilson, Cleveland, Punch, fawn, femos, imp. Philadelphia, May, fawn, 1879, Letter Carrier-Deafey.
Pings, dogs.—ist, Col. W. H. Hurris, Cleveland, Cafe, fawn. 2d, S. H. Wilson, Cleveland, Punch, fawn, femos, imp. Smos, philomes—ist, S. M. Humore, Philadelphia, May, fawn, 1879, Letter Carrier-Deafey.
Coderick II. Fawo, we bitches—ist, S. M. Humore, Philadelphia, May, fawn, 1879, Letter Carrier-Deafey.
Pings, dogs.—ist, Col. W. H. Hurris, Cleveland, Cafe, fawn. 2d, S. H. Wilson, Cleveland, Punch, fawn, femos, imp. Cleveland, Punch, fawn, femos, imp. Cleveland, Punch, fawn, and philadelphia, May, fawn, 2mos, Dallon's Pug-owner's Bijou. Vhe, H. Beecher, London, Ont., Polsy, fawn, 2mos, Dallon's P

SPECIAL PRIZE AWARDS.

A. Best kennel, five English setters.—J. H. Goodsell's Plantaganet,
Don Juan, Prince, Petrel II., and Petrol III.
Best kennel, five Irish setters.—The Emporian Kennel Club's
Karl, Irish Ranger, Irish Kork, Irish Van, and Ilish Countess.
D. Best kennel, five pointers.—Joseph Lewis's Rush, Lill, Fan, Nell
II., and Doon
F. Best kennel, five cocker or field spaniels.—Hornell Spaniel Club's
Benedict, Flint II., Baroness, Black Prince, and Dash.
II. Best kennel, non-sporting dogs.—L. G. Hanna's Judge, Zip, and
Flora.

D. Best kennel, five pointers.—Joseph Lewis's Rusa, Lull, Fan, Neul II, and Doon.

F. Best kennel, five cocker or field spaniels.—Hornell Spaniel Club's Benedict, Fliri II., Baroness, Black Frince, and Dash.

H. Best kennel, non-sporting dogs.—L. G. Hanna's Judge, Zip, and F. Best kennel, non-sporting dogs.—L. G. Hanna's Judge, Zip, and Jude.

J. Best brace of Irish setters, dogs or bitches.—A. H. Mooro's Berkley and Duck.

J. Best brace of Irish setters, dogs or bitches.—A. H. Mooro's Berkley and Duck.

J. Best native pointer dog, any weight, pedigree to trace back three generations.—W. R. Huntington's Jet.

J. Best and the Christo.

J. Best Irish setter dog or bitch puppy.—C. K. Van Vleck's Guess.

L. Best English setter dog or bitch puppy.—C. K. Van Vleck's Guess.

L. Best English setter dog or bitch. puppy under 18mos.—John Davidson's Bonte Christo.

Davidson's Heather Eele.

N. Best Irish water spaniel, dog or bitch.—John D. Olcett's Barney.

O. Best puppy under fomos. old, setter or pointer, dog or bitch.—Forest Kennel Club's Forest Dalsy.

P. Best popiter brood bitch, shown with not less than two of her got.—H.W. Fawcett's Margueriette II., with Hindoo, Devonshire Lass, Bliss and Jos Johnstone. and tan setters, dogs or bitches.—Willard Bros. Setton, with Selim and Marie.

R. Best pointer stud dog, to be shown with not less than two of his get.—Willard Bros. Setton, with Selim and Marie.

S. Best English setter brood bitch, to be shown with not less than two of her get.—John Davidson's Doll, with Scottish Chief, Glenfillass, Glougyle and Heather Belle.

T. Best native English setter brood bitch, to be shown with not less than two of his get.—J. L. Campbell's and:

V. Best English retter brood bitch, to be shown with not less than two of his get.—J. L. Campbell's and:

V. Best English The Belle.

T. Best native English setter brood bitch.—Lo Hanna's Judge.

X. Best bull-terrier, dog or bitch.—Co. W. Moore's White Silk.

Y. Best English-Tish black and tan setter or pointer puppy, dogs or bitches under ISmos

EE. Best rough-coated terrier, dog or men.—out Mayer.
Charlie
FF. Best toy or pet dog, owned and exhibited by a lady.—Miss Kate
Lyman's Clip.
GG. Best pointer bitch.—H. W. Fawcett's Margueriette H.
HH. Best hish setter pupp under 18mos.—C. K. Van Vleck's Guess'
H. Best Newfoundland dog or bitch.—Henry Shank's York.
J. Best kennel of greyhounds, to be owned by exhibitor.—L. C. F.
Lotz's Dorothee, Doublesaot, Mand H., Miss Kitty and Florence
Nightingale.

ngale.

Best English setter, dog or bitch.—A. H. Moore's Thunder.

Best drop-eared Skye dog or bitch.—Gilbert Rafferty's Bruce.

Best black and tan setter brood bitch, shown with not less than
her get.—John S. Mcintosh's Flora, with Biz and Venie.

Best Irish stud dog, shown with tot less than two of his get.—
Moore's Berkley. two of her get.—John S. Mcintosh's Flora, with lik and Venie.

OO. Best Irish stud dog, shown with Lot less than two of his get.—
A. H. Moore's Berkley.

PP. Best brace of Laverack dogs or bitches.—J. H. Goodsell's Don
Juan and Petrel II.

QQ. Best setter or pointer, dog or bitch, that has the best field record
(ia judging the record o...ly to be considered).—A. H. Moore's
Berkley.

Best English stud dog, shown with two of his get.-A. H.

Moore's Thunder.

Moore's Thunder.

SS. Best matched pair of English setters, regardless of sex, color and quality to be considered.—J. H. Goodsell's Don Juan and Petrell TT. Best brace of pointers, does and blitches, sired by champine Faust.—Messrs. Fawcet and Kraft's Margueriette II. and Ilindoo. VV. The best Irish water spaniel, bred at and bought of the Excelsior Irish Water Spaniel Kennel.—Mr. A. J. Cooper's Storm, weight.—Tomal Spaniel (Clubs) Burdleg. Goog or bitch, any YY. Best brace of greyhounds.—J. C. Lotz's Dorothee and Double-shot.

weight.—Horner, January 1971. White and Doubleshin.

Y.Y. Best brace of grayhounds,—J. C. Lotz's Dorothee and Doubleshin.

Z. Best dog or bitch, exhibited in miscellancous class.—Hiss Orace B. Hanna's Fanny.

AAA. Best dog or bitch that has not previously won a first prize.—Frank Billings's Devonshire Lass.

BBB. Best mastif, dog or bitch.—L. C. and H. L. De Zayas's Leah. C.C.C. Best English setter, dog or bitch, entered in open classes.—A. H. Moore's Darkie.

DDD. Best black and tan setter dog, entered in open classes.—Dr. J. S. Niven's Argus.

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served. HHH. Best St. Bernard dog or bitch exhibited.—Fred. W. Rothera's

Hith. Best St. Bernard dog or blein exhibited.—2 for his excellent flat. Setter or pointer bitch, shown with the greatest number of her get.—John Davidson's Doll with Gienfilass, Glengyle, Scottish Chief and Heather Helle.

JJJ. Best English setter dogs.—A. H. Moore's Thunder. KiKK. Best Irish setter dogs.—A. H. Moore's Berkley.

LLL. Best prick-eared Skye terrier in the champion classes.—Wn. Sanderson's Jim.

MMM. Bost dog in the rough-haired ferrier class, irrespective of breed, winners excluded—John H. Naylor's Queen Lilly.

A special medal was awarded to Mr. L. C. F. Lotz for his excellent exhibition of greyhounds.



MR. GEO. T. LEACH'S RED IRISH SETTER DOG "BROCK," and MR. J. O. DONNER'S ENGLISH SETTER BITCH "BESSIE."

BROCK AND BESSIE.

BROCK AND BESSIE.

OUR illustration this week is a field scene from the pencil of the well-known artist, Mr. J. M. Tracy, who has succeeded admirably in giving a life-like picture of the setters Brock and Bessie. Brock is a red Irish setter dog by Osborn's Bosco out of Princepp's My Duchess, and is owned by Mr. Geo. T. Leach, of New York. He won the Members' Cup at the Eastern Field Trials, on Robin's Island, in 1881, and the Forest AND STREAM Cup for the best dog owned and run by an amateur handler at the same meeting. Bessie is a white, with lemon ear, English setter bitch, by Ranger II, out of Mallard's Belle, and is owned by Mr. J. O. Donner, of New York. She won second in the Puppy Stakes at the Eastern Field Trials, in 1879, and was the runner up with Brock in the Members' Stake at the last meeting on Robin's Island. We append a portion of our report of the heat, as the picture forcibly reminds us of the position of the dogs in the last point described: "We reached the island at nine o'clock anid a sprinkle of rain, but, nothing daunted, a start was made, and Mr. Doner's Bessie and Mr. Leach's Brock were cut loose just east of the Club House, for what proved to be the last as well as one of the best heats of the whole meeting.

Both dogs ranged in good form through the open lot to the southeast corner, where Bessie challenged by the fence and Brock a little further weet. He had the best of it, and soon made a beautiful point with his nose close to the ground, just in the edge of a brush heap, and his tail high in the air, Bessie backing handsomely. Mr. Leach flushed to order, and got in a very heat right and left, killing both birds in an artistic manner, and winning the only honors of the kind during the meeting. This was a grand performance all round, and was not excelled by any incident that we witnessed. Brock scored a good retrieve for the first bird, but was looking for the balance of the bevy, and did not find the second one. Moving on into the sprouts, Bessie challenged, but Book again struck them

THE CHICKEN TRIALS.

THE following additional entries for the Derby have been

received:

9. J. O. Donner enters Dashing Belle (Decimal Dash-Bessie).

10. Same owner enters Mate (Paris-Fairy Belle).

11. H. Widdicomb enters Prince (Count Noble-Nellie).

12. Same owner enters Countess Nellie (Count Noble-Nellie).

13. B. F. Wilson and J. J. Snellenburg enter Josephine (Don C-Cora).

14. J. J. Snellenburg enters Queen Laverack (Tory-Meg Merriles).

THE GREYHOUND CHALLENGE.—Arrangements were made for the meeting at London, Ont., June 10, of the celebrated greyhounds Spring and Doubleshot to decide the momentous question of superiority, and it is to be regretted that owing to causes beyond control of the owners they should have fallen through. Early last week we were notified by the owner of Spring of his intentions in the matter, and at once communicated them to Mr. Lotz. The two countries, Mr. C. Eustace Dawson, of Montreal, Canada, who owns Spring, and Mr. L. C. F. Lotz, of Chicago, the owner of

Doubleshot, axreed to send the animals to London, Ont., where the matter would have been decided in due form. Mr. Dawson therefore sent Spring and Mr. Lotz telegraphed to Mr. Hennessy, who had charge of Doubleshot at Cleveland, O., to send him by express to London on Saturday, but owing to the hot weather and confinement at the show, he was clearly not in a condition to meet the engagement, and Mr. Hennessy very properly refused to send him. There will undoubtedly be a meeting of these dogs at an 'early day, as each owner is confident that he has the best.

PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW FOR 1883.—The Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society claim the first week in April of 1883 for their fifth annual beneli show. Mr. Chas. Lincoln will superintend.—EDWARD GRIGG, President.

THE DOG. His History and Qualities.-III. BY SENEX.

IN looking up the history of the dogs of England, I came across a very valuable and quaint old treatise, written in the year 1576, in Latin, by Johannes Caius, Doctor of Physic in the University of Cambridge. This is a treatise on "the diversities, the names, the natures and the properties of English dogs." This I believe is the first printed English book on dogs. In speaking of these dogs he says:

"In the second section of this discourse Caius thus writes of gentle dogs serving the hawk, and first of the spaniel, called in Latin Hispaniolus. 'Such dogs as serve for fowling I think convenient and requisite to place in this second section of this treatise. These are also to be reckoned and accounted in the number of the dogs which come of a gentle kind, and of those which serve for fowling. There be two sorts, viz., the first findeth game on the land; the other findeth game on the

first findeth greme on the land; the other hander greater's water.'

"Such as delight on the land play their parts, either by swiftness of foot or by often questing to search out and to spring the bird for further hope of advantage, or else by some secret sign and privy token bewray the place where they fall. The first kind of such serve the hawk; the second the net or train. The first kind have no peculiar names assigned unto them, save only that they be denominated after the bird which, by natural appointment, he is allotted to take, for the which consideration the cocker is thus named as spoken of hereafter.

reafter.
"Some be called dogs for the falcon, the pheasant, the part-

which consideration the cocker is thus named as spoken of hereafter.

"Some be called dogs for the falcon, the pheasant, the particle and such like. The common sort of neople call them by one general word, namely, spaniels, as though this kind of dogs came originally and first of all out of Spain. The most part of their skins is white, and if they be marked with any spots they are commonly red and somewhat great therewithal, the hairs not growing in such thickness, but that the mixture of them may easily be perceived. Other some of them be reddish and blackish, but of that sort there be but a very few. This is the cocker spaniel."

We are "to choose him by his shape, beauty, mettall, and cunning hunting; his shape being discerned in the good composition of his body, as when he hath a round thick head, a short nose, a long, well compact, and hairie eare; broad syde lips; a cleere red eie; a thick neck; broad breast; short and well knit joints: round feete; strong cloys; good round ribs; agaunt belie; a short broad backe; a thick bushle and long-haired taile and all his body generally long and well-haired. He is small, with a "wanton playing taile" and a busis labouring nose and to give his master warning of what he scenteth, he doeth it by whimpering and whinnies, making him adapted for covert hunting. They vary in size from 14 to 20 lb, in weight, and sometimes the dogs reach as high as 30 lb, or 35 lb. "There is also, at this day among us, a new kind of dog brought out of France (for we Englishmen are marvellously greedy gaping gluttons after novelties and covetous cormonants of things that be seldom, rare, strange and hard to get), and they be speckled all over with white and black, which health is skins and affordeth a seemly show of comeliness. These are called French dogs, as is above declared already.

"The dog called the setter; in Latin, Index, another sort of dogs be there, serviceable for fowling, making no noise either with foot or with tongue, whiles they follow the game. They attend diligently upon

the left. In making mention of fowls, my meaning is of the partridge and the quail. When he hath found the bird he keepeth sure and fast silence, he stayeth his steps and will proceed no further; and with a close, covert, watching eye, layeth his belly to the ground, and so creepeth forward like a worm. When he approacheth near to the place where the bird is, he lays him down, and swith a mark of his paws betrayeth the place of the bird's last abode; whereby it is supposed that this kind of dog is called index 'setter,' being indeed a name most consonant and agreeable to his quality. "The place being known by the means of the dog, the fowler immediately openeth and spreadeth his net, intending to take them; which being done, the dog, at the accustomed beek or usual sign of his master, riseth up by and by and draweth nearer to the fowl, that by his presence they might be the authors of their own ensaring and be ready entangled in the prepared net. Which cunning and artificial endeavor in a dog (being a creature domesticated or household servant; brought up at home with offais of the trencher and fragments of victuals) is not much to be marvelled at, seeing that a hare being a wild and skippish beast—was seen in England to the astonishment of the beholders, in the year of our Lord God 1504, not only dancing in measure, but playing with his former feet upon a tabaret and observing a just number of strokes, as a practitioner in that art; besides that, nipping and pinchadog with his teeth and claws and cruelly thumping him with the force of his feet.

"This is no trumpery tale nor trifling toy as I imagine, and therefore not wo thy to be reported, for I reckon it a requital of my travail not to drown in the seas of silence any special thing, wherein the providence and effectual working of nature is to be pondered.

Of the Dog, Called the Water Spankell, or Finder; in Latin, Aquaticus, see Inaquisilor.

OF THE DOG, CALLED THE WATER SPANIEL, OR FINDER; in Latin, Aquaticus, seu Inquisitor.

in Latin, Aquaticus, seu Inquisitor.

"That kind of dog whose service is required in fowling upon the water, partly through a natural towardness, and partly by diligent teaching, is endued with that property. This sort is somewhat big and of a measurable greatness; having long, rough and curled hair, not obtained by extraordinary trades, but given by Nature's appointment; yet, never theless, friend Gessner! I have described and set him out in this manner, namely, pulled and knotted from the shoulders to the hindermost legs, and to the end of his tail, which I did for use and custom's cause; that being as it were made somewhat bare and naked, by shearing of such superfluity of hair, they might achieve more lightness and swittness, and be less hindered in swimming, so troublesome and needless a burden being shaken off.

"This kind of dog is properly called Aquaticus, a "water

achieve more lightness and switness, and be less hindered in swimming, so troublesome and needless a burden being shaken oil.

"This kind of dog is properly called Aquaticus, a "water spaniel," because he frequenteth and hath recourse to the water, where all his game and exercise lieth; namely, waterfowls, which are taken by the help and service of them in their kind. And principally ducks and drakes, whereupon he is likewise named "a doc for the duck," because in that quality he is excellent. With these dogs, also, we fetch out of the water such fowl as be stung to death by any venomous worm. We use them also to bring us our boits and arrows out of the water, when so our shafts, which we thought never to see, touch or handle again after they were lost; for which circumstances they are called inquisitors, 'Searchers' and 'Finders.'

"Although the duck other whiles notably deceiveth both the dog and the master by diving under the water; and also by natural subtility, for if any man shall approach to the place where they build, breed or sit, the hens go out of their nest, offering themselves voluntarily to the hands, as it were, of such as draw nigh their nests. And a certain weakness of their wings pretended, and infirmity of their feet dissembled, they go so slowly and so leisurely that to a man's thinking it were no masteries to take them. By which deceitful trick they do, as it were, entice and allure men to follow them, till they be drawn a long distance from their nests; which being compassed by their provident cunning, or enning providence, they cut off all inconveniences which might grow of their return by using many and curious caveats, lest their often hunting bewray the place where they build also to themselves. For when they have an inkling that they are espied they hide themselves under turfs and sedges, wherewith they cover and shroud themselves so closely and so cratify that fon toutintstanding the place where they lurk be found or perfectly perceived there they will harbor without harm; except the

In the third section the author adverts to "the delicate, beat and protty kind of dogs called the spaniel gentle, or the comforter; in Latin, Methreus or Toloo, of which he thus writes: "There is, besides those which we have already delivered, another sort of gentle dogs (spaniel) in this our English soil, but exempted from the order of the residue. The dogs of this kind doth Callinachus call Melitars, of the island Melita, in the Sen of Sicily (which is at this day named Malta, an island indeed famous and renowned, with courageous and pulssant soldiers, valiantly fighting under the banner of Christ, their unconquerable captain), where this kind of dog had their principal beginning. "Notwithstanding many make much of those pretty puppies called 'spaniels gentle,' and though some suppose that such dogs are it for no service, I dave say, by their leaves, they be in a wrong box."

These are the three varieties of the spaniel that were known and recognized as the "gentle dogs serving the hawk, the net or the train previous to the year 15%. They doubtless have reference to the varieties that are at present known as the cooker, the water, and the St. Charles spaniels, the latter undoubtedly belonging to the variety of the "gentle spaniel." The setter not being included in the spaniel variety but only placed in this division because he was "serviceable for fowling" and thus classified among the hunting doss although he is brought up to the size and form we have him now, by a variety of crosses, carefully selected and adapted to the purpose.

Chon the accession of Charles II, to the throne of England,

ing and time classified among the nutting dogs arriving in brought up to the size and form we have him now, by a variety of crosses, carefully selected and adapted to the purpose.

Chon the accession of Charles II. to the throne of England, Scotland and Ireland, in 1649, he found the "gentle spaniel," and being a great lover of dors he took especial delight in breeding and using this variety of spaniels, and from that time they were known as the King Charles spaniel. They were of a beautiful black and tan color, a little larger than the Blenheim dog, and considerably less in size than the water spaniel. The spaniels of Charles I, were smaller than those just mentioned and their hair black and early and devoid of an. The Blenheim of Mariborough dog is a small and very beautiful variety of spaniel, much resembling that of the King Charles variety, in form and general appearance, but differing in the color, which is white, with orange or flane-colored markings. In weight it should not exceed five pounds, it is the pyrame of Buffon and derives its English name from Blenheim Palace, in Oxfordshire, the seat of the dukes of Marlborough were the breed has been preserved since the beginning of the eighteenth century.

That the dog has been a domestic animal from the earliest instory of the world is largely believed by scientists. The earliest allusions to him, though in a suirit of derision and concent, are in the books of Moses. Homer looked upon the dog with earnest interest and fondness very unlike the feeling that actuated curific ranthors and the affecting simplicity with which the poor dog's dying recognition of his long lost master is related by one who wrote, probably, not less than 2,700 years ago.

Rifle and Gray Shooting.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME.

THE twenty-fourth annual convention opened at Neighbar Falls June 12. The Nagara Falls Club have been hard at work preparing for the comfort of delegates and shooters and have succeeded admirably. During the afternoon an informal reception was held at the Magara Falls (hub thouse in "Frontier Mart" for the purposes of the Magara Falls than the one of the major that the Magara Falls than the Magara falls that the Magara falls from the river, and conveyed through at the coops in troughs, so that the Magara falls that the Pavillion in Prospect farst the convention was called to order shortly after 80 clock, Mr. S. J. Murray, the president of the association, was received with hearty cheers, and delivered an address, calling attention to the work of the New York Fish Commission. The following clubs were present: Nigara Falls Shooting (Pub. Magara Kalls; Andubon Club, of Buffalo; Spencer Club, of Lyons; Senece Gun Club, Senece Falls; Queen City Club, Buffalo; Onnodega Falls Shooting Club, Magara Kalls; Andubon Club, of Buffalo; Spencer Club, Droodyng Club, Sportsmen's Club, Clifton, Springs; Monroe County Sportsmen's Club Rochester; Fountation Gun Club, Broodlyn; Coney Island Rod and Gun Club, Nonparell Gun Club, Broodlyn; Oney Island Rod and Gun Club, Nonparell Gun Club, Broodlyn; Nassan Shooting Club, Magara Kalls Roboting Club.

The following new change of the Magara Kalls Roboting Club, Broodlyn; Nassan Shooting Club, L. L. Long Island Shooting Club, Maghington Gun Club, Broodlyn; Coney Island Rod and Gun Club, Nonparell Gun Club, Broodlyn; Coney Island Rod and Gun Club, Nonparell Gun Club, Broodlyn; Coney Island Rod and Gun Club, Forester Club, Broodlyn; Nassan Sho

the member to be expelled from the association and decurred from all future contests."

Mr. Rowland F. Hill presented the following resolution, which was adopted;

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the president, and endeavor to secure the passage by the Legislature of a comprehensive game law; also, that each club of this association elect three delegates to assist said committee, by nurging their respective representatives in the Legislature to promptly pass such law; also, that the Board of Supervisors of each county be requested, through the secretary of the State Association, to assist the committee in their efforts to seeme such legislation; falso, that when we adjourn this evening it be till Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock, at the Ningara Edis Cults Rooms, for the purpose of receiving the appointment of said committee of five, and if necessary, for further discussion of the subject."

Falls Club Rooms, for the purpose of receiving the appointment of said committee of the and if necessary, for further discussion of the subject."

A motion was made and carried "that a committee of three he appointed to precure from the next Legislature a beneficial charter for the association in place of the club canter which they now hold, so that the operations of the association in oftening prizes for trap short of the association of the subject of the club carried which they may had, so that the operations of the association in oftening prizes for trap short of the subject of the club capture of the doctor of the subject of the club capture of the doctor of the subject of the club capture fighter and the buil-batter, with which they had been unjustive classed by some of the public press."

It was then in order to decide where the next convention should be held, and Mr. Charles Fish animed Dansville as the place. Mr. Janes Farlkmer, Jr., of Dansville, replied that it had been bis pleasure to stand before the association at two or three proposed honor, they would decime it.

Mr. Henry Altenbrand then said that as the next convention would be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the association, he thought it would be filling to have it held at Nigarar Falls; that the fact of its being the twenty-fifth anniversary would probably draw a large at lendance, and he thought they could be well taken care of there. Here, the made a motion to that effect, which was unanimously carried. The convention then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted distances are provided to the second view-fresident, Mr. Henry, W. m. Pool, of, Niagarar Falls; the resulter, Mr. F. C. chamberlin, of Rooklyn.

The Eurocolin Secretary, John B. Sage, of Buffalot, Corresponding Secretary, John B. Sage, of Buff

there were 193 entries. H. B. Hooker, Monroe County Sportsmen's Club, won 1st prize; Chas. S. Rice, Niagara River Club, Buffalo, won 2d prize; R. Sejleen, Doan Richmond Club, Batavia, won 3d; H. Whitney, a boy of 14 years, member of Excelsior Club, of Phelps, won 4th prize. No. 2 commenced, but not fluished.

THE CANADIAN WIMBLEDON.

THE CANADIAN WIMBLEDON.

THE Dominion of Canada Rife Association will hold its regular meeting for 1882 on the Rideau Ranges, Ottawa, beginning on Monday, September 4. The programme is long and the prize list tempting. The principal events are as follows:

The Manufacturers' Match, No. 1; 72 prizes, value \$480; entrance 50 cents each; 500/ds.; 7 rounds; Snider rifles; position any, with head to target.

The Manufacturers' Match, No. 2; 69 prizes, value \$420; 000/ds.; 7 rounds; Snider rifles; position any, with head to target.

Dominion of Canada Match; value: for teams \$210; individuals \$508, Open to all efficient members of the active militia, members of rounds; Snider rifles; position any, with head to target.

Dominion of Canada Match; value: for team \$210; individuals \$508, Open to all efficient members of the active militia, members of runk; and to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of her Majesty's regular army and navy stationed in Canada, who are also members of the association. The team prizes to be awarded to the five highest aggregate scores made by any five previously named members of any regiment or troop of cavalry, field battery, brigade of garrison artillery, corps of engineers, or battalion of active militia; "A" and "3" batteries, Royal School of Gumery, cadets of the R. M. College or of the same denomination of the forces of H. M. regular army or navy stationed in Canada, provided that all are members of the Dominion Rifle Association; 5 team and 70 individual prizes, value and 500 days, any, with head to target; no coaching. Macdougall Challenge Cup Match, the cup presented by Lady Macdougall, with \$200 added by the Dominion Rifle Association; open to all, as in the Dominion of Canada Match; the cup to be the property of the member winning it twice coasceutively; entrance 50 cents; 460 and 600/ds; 5 rounds at each range; Snider rifles; position any, with head to target.

The Hon. The Michighter Militia's Match, \$200 presented by the Hon.

dougall, with \$200 added by the Dominion Rifle Association; open to all, as in the Dominion of Canada March; the cup to be the property of the member winning it twice consecutively: entrance 50 cents; 460 and 6000;45; 5 rounds at each range; Snider rifles; position any, with The Hon, the Minister of Militia's Match, \$200 presented by the Hon. A. P. Caron, M. P., Minister of Militia, with \$200 added by the D. R. A.; teams to be selected from the competitors entered as individuals, and composed of three previously named representatives of any affiliated association, whose names shall have been given in, in writing, to the secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association by some duly accredited representative of the affiliated association, and vouched for as having been members of such affiliated association, and vouched for as having been members of such affiliated association, and vouched for as having been members of such affiliated association and vouched for as having been members of such affiliated association, and vouched for as having been members of such affiliated association, and vouched for as having them members of such affiliated association, on vouched for as having to an individual 60 cents, and for teams \$8: 500 and 630 vids; 7 rounds at each range; Snider rifles; position any, with head to target; no conching.

The "Gzowski" Military Matches, the "Gzowski" Cup and \$335 by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association; open to sections of five, officers, N. C. officers and men, from any one regiment or troop of cavalry, battery, or brigade of artiflery, battallon or independent company of the active millin of Canada, the "A" and "B" batteries. Kingston. Three prizes will be awarded to the sections making the highest scores in each of the following competitions: Three prizes for skirmishing—all at moving targets. In addition to the above match prizes, five prizes will be awarded to the sections making the highest scores in each of the following competitions: Conditions—1. Starp; shooting: 200 yets; standing;

The Bunkers Atoms; 530yds.; 5 rounds; Shraer emes, possessed with head to target.

The Bankers Prizes—Grand Aggregate; to be awarded to competitors who have made the highest aggregate scores in the following matches, viz. The Manufacturers; Nos. 1 and 2. "Macdongal," penninton." and "Minister of Allilla," 50 prizes, value 535; entrance

matches, "iz." "The Mammacturers", Nos. 1 and 2." "Macedongall." "Dominion." and "Minister of Militia," 50 prizes, value \$365; entrance 30 cents.

The London Merchants' Cup: open to teams of eight members of any affiliated Provincial Association: entries to be made by any duly accredited representative of such Provincial Association farty prize the cup and \$80, second prize \$61; entrance \$15 cach team; 500 and 6 Myds.; 7 rounds at each range. Shider rifles; postition any, with head to larget: no sightling shots.

Prizes presented by His Excellency the Governor-General and H.R. It the Princess Louise; value \$800; to be competed for by the 50 win. It the Princess Louise; value \$800; to be competed for by the 50 win. It the Princess Louise; value \$800; to be competed for by the 50 win. It the Princess Louise; value \$800; to be competed for by the 50 win. It the Princess Louise; value \$800; to be competed for by the 50 win. It the Princess Louise; value \$800; to be competed for by the 50 win. It the Princess and \$400; each of the seven next hignest competitions to receive a badge; entrance \$1; 200, 500 and 600 Myds.; rounds 7 at each range; Snider rides; position at 2007ds, standing; at 500 and 600 yds, any, with head to the target; ties for the first three places and the tenth place shall be shot off by tiring 5 shots at 6507ds.

The Wimbledon Team for 1883 will be selected from the wimers in the trand Aggregate Batch, and their places on the list shall be demanded by the Governor-tieneral combined. No competitor shall be eligible to a place in the team who has been twice at Wimbledon in 5 years.

The Hamilton Powder Company's Matches, open to all; series A \$500, for Martini-Henry rilles; competitors will be allowed to enter three times for each series on payment of the entrance 50 ceaks (series B, 11) prizes, tvalue \$100; entrance \$0 cents; \$600,00; or Martini-Henry rilles; competitors will be allowed to enter three times for each series on payment of the entrance for each series on payment of the entrance for ea

random sections, owy, s., i counts, position any, with mean to the seque Range Marge, but not not all; 21 prizes, \$250; entrance \$1; 1,000 yids, 10 rounds; rides any; position any, \$1,000 yids, 10 rounds; rides any; position any, \$2,000 yids, 10 rounds; rides and \$1,000 yids, 10 rounds and \$1,000 yids, 10 rounds and \$1,000 yids, 10 rounds; target for each match three times, on payment of entrance fee for each interfer or each match into \$1,000 yids, 10 rounds; target 4ft, square; bullseye fin; Snider rides to still \$1,000 yids, 15 rounds; target 4ft, square; bullseye fin; Snider rides to still still \$1,000 yids, 15 rounds; target 4ft, square; bullseye fin; Snider rides to still \$1,000 yids, 10 yi

(REEDMOOR, June 7.—"June International Military Practice" match, 2d competition, 1st starst arranged to furnish practice to those desiring to compete for places upon the American Team. Open to everybody. Distance (first stage), 200, 500 and 600yds, seven shots at each distance. Standing at 200, prone it. c. lying head toward the target) or sitting at 550 and 600yds. Any military or breech-loading ITBC. Cleaning of ritles not allowed excepting between distances.

me. Creating of rines not anov	rea exce	pung bet	ween dist	ances.
	Whyds.	500yds.	600vds.	Totals
7 J Dolan		31	339	87
L Paulding	28	30	239	86
A Day	30	29	23	82
H Carpenter	26	28	27	81
V Wood		33	35	84
V J Underwood		-0.5	12/3	72
S D Ward	26	25	21	71
W F Higgins	. 27	16	2"	20
L Price		44	17	188
I C Mallery	23	17	18	38
F Alder	24	20	10	54
H F Farrell	24	14	-6	42

The "No Cleaning" match. 1st competition, 800, 900 and 1,000rds, any position and any rifle; military rifles to receive an allowance of one point on each shot lited; soven shors and two sightings shots a cach distance; fixed ammunition as for military shooting (bulk seated in shell % of the diameter of the bore). All the contestants with the exception of Mr. Wood, used military rifles and their score

With the exception of Mr. wood, ased in	HILL STREET	es ann mei	r. SCOI
have the allowance added:			
800	930	1,000	Tot
S A Day38	27	25	\$33
N D Ward32	27	:25)	8
J McAlvin	25	28	8:
Geo L Fox	38	18	81
J S Shepherd32	28	16	71
H C Brown	17	20	2.0
W A Robinson	26	99	71
J C Mallery3)	31	7	CS.
G W Munson	25	24	6.
W Finkenaur	10	1%	5.5
S S Guy, Jr	26	17	54
M M Summers 9	13	14	40

		dv	ance	6—		}eti	est	
				0.	В.	C'.	T.	O. Tota
J McNevin		1	- 3	2-27	- 3	1	- 3	1-3 -57
H C Brown	1	5	22	0 - 31	1	()	4	11-17-48
S A Day	0	:5	()	518				4 - 25-48
J S Shepherd	0	1	L	5-17	()	()	-1	5-22-39
DOCTON June 10 Th	a day		0		41			

BOSTON, June 10.—To-day a few gentlemen took advanta most excellent weather conditions and rolled up good score credit in the several matches at Walnut Hill. The sky was and the wind blew gently from the east, making it pleasan the targets. All the matches except the Victory match et he winners list will be published later. The following are ti Subscription Match.

	H L Lee	10	10 10	7 8	9 1	8 8 10	8-8
	J Merrill	10	9 10	8 10	10 (7 8	10-8
	E J Cram	10	7 7	7 8	9 1	9 10	9-3
	B C Crocker	9	3 8	10 10	8 (9 9	7-2
	J N Frye			10 7	10	7 4	8-7
	F L Bates	G	9 9	6 8	3 3	7 10 6	8-7
	SL Sturgess		5 5	9 9	5 '	6 10	8-2
	B Bates	4	-2 9	8 7	8 9	4 6	7-6
	C D Cook	6	5 4	7 5	6 5	8 G	5 - 6
	Novelty	Rest Ma	tch .				17 -0
	S B Thomas			9.10	10.10	10.10	10 - 9
	W Gardner	10	8 10				10-9
	B Bates,	10	10 10	10 8	10 9		9-9
ı	R Davis	0	8 8	7 10			10-9
	W Charles	12	7 9	9 9	10 1	10 9	9 8
1	F L Bates						
ı	F J Rabbeth	8	9 9				
ı	A.C. Adams				9 1		9-8
	to M Vonno		8 11			7 8	7-7
	E N XerxaCreedm	con Mat	ob v	10 10	0	1 0	1
	A L Burt	not mai	CIL.	5 5	. n .	1 4 5	4-4
	A L BUFT		3 3	4 1		1 5 5	
	D F Bryden	9		9 4	4 .	5 4	1-4
	E Burleigh			4 5	5 5		1-1
	E N Xerxa	4				4 3	
	T D Trant.	4	4 4		2 :	4 4	4 ~ 04
	F B Brooks		3 3	4 3	4 :	4 4	2-3
	Sharpsho						
	A C Adams				10 1		
	W Charles	G	8 10		7 8		B-8
	B Bates	8	9 10	8 10			
	B Bates		10 7	8 9	6 7	10 9	6-7
	The match between the long ra	mge me	n of	New	York	and B	oston
	to occur on June 14 at Walnut H	Him Mil	doub	lless s	ittrou	1.0.1200	dea

The match between the long range men of New York and Bost to occur on June 14 at. Walnut Hill, will doubtless attracts good di attention. The New York representatives are of the celebral Amateur Club, which has furnished the larger number of the no members of the international teams, and those of Massachuse will be of the Massachusetts Association well know hadding the new force of the control
V. B. K	mich	4																					۲.	.1	7	75	.1	.4	1	2	. (*	-15
1. 15. 17	1115511																					٠.,	•	3	**	"	18	18	2	"	.5	4.	~31
. H. B	urnh	au	1												٠,								1	ö	·ŧ	Ü	8	5	4	5	5	3-	-1
: E. Le																																	
'. Peckl																							1	4	4	4	5	4	4	1.	-1		-1
The so	eores	m	ad	e	ď	ur	in	g	t	h	6	ď	atj	F	w	eı	e	:															
night.	!							ď																			13	47	1	14	40	-	141
turnhai																																	
.eonard	1																									!	13	43	1 -1	14	41	-	12
rver													. ,					٠.							٠.		13	+1	4	11	41	_	12
ryer eckhai	n																										£î.	43	3 -	13	30	-	18
EAST	BOS	T	33		si	Ŧ	H	n	Ċ1	12	F	7	ĭ	(X.	F	P	8		-7	r)	le.	6	20	n	re:	ST.	F	ri	de	ıv	35	a
and the A	- 1	. 1 -			3.7		-	,	1.		70			11		r.	-		Y		73			Y	- 4					43	- 17	42	-3

Seppenfeldt Team.

5 4
C H Miesel Essex Tear
Joinn Bayer 5 5
F Helms 5 5
J A McCalum 5 4
J Coppersmith 4 5
J Pable 4 5

A return match will be shot at Newark Tuesday. Montreal-FLIGHT OF REVOLVER BULLET.—Ideal! Colley, Montreal-you give me information, or refer me to whore I can get it, each lowing point; Under what cincumsations may a revolver—who turned in its course so as to enter an object and logge in E will blunt end, the cone being outermost! In a case of shot and a occurred herelately, the bullet entered the man's abdomen, performing the intestings and a brunch of the worth, and logged in the first in

correbrs, the conical end projecting about 2 millemetres beyond the surface of the bone. So far as could be assertained on careful inspection of the clothing, the builtet did not strike a button or any substance in the wastecast pocket.—W. O. If the recover was not rifted the builtet was just as liable to be reversed as not.]

NEWPORT vs. FORT ADAMS—Vesterday the first of what promises to be a series of matches between the Newport club and a team from the 4th Artillery was shot at the Fort range. The wind was quite strong, bothering the shooters considerably. The conflitions were 290yds, of bhand, to shots each, making a possible total of 30. The soldiers were allowed two points each for military stiles. The score was:

	Newport Team.		
W M Farrow		5 4 5 5	4 5 5-47
W B Knight		5 5 4 4	5 4 4-43
E E Leonard	4 5	4 4 4 5	4 4 5-48
J Rauson	5 4 5	4 5 3 4	4 4 4-45
CS Plummer	144	1 4 4 4	5 4 4-41
P Charles	4 4	5 4 4 4	4 4 4-4
J Henry	1 4 4	3 4 3 4	4 5 3-86
			_
Total			
	Fort Adams Team.		
Sergeant Riley	Fort Adams Team.	4 4 4 5	4 5 4-43
Paymanut Atlanuation I	1 1 1	1 5 1 1	1 1 1 11

rgeant																										
rporal	Temp.	le.										4	+		4	÷	1	4	į	5	4		3	5	3 - 40	()
rgeant	Cross	OV									ŀ	1	4		3			5	5	}	3	4	Ĺ	4	4-3	ė
rgeant	Jack	son	١	 		 ı				 	į.	1	- 5		4		ŧ	5	4	1	5	- 1	3	2	4-3	ë
rgeant	Meye	r.,								 		4			3	- 1	3	З	- 6	į.	4	4		4	4 - 3	d
rporal	Kelly											-1		,	:}	,	į.	;;	1	3	3		į	5	3-8	3
																									-	
																									31	
Allon	ance.																								1	G

CANTON vs. TROY.—Friendly match between the Canton Rife Club and the Troy Club, shot at the range of the Canton Club, Thurs-day, June 8, 1882, 200 yards, offinand, common target; Troy Team—Remington Rifles.

Fanning												,		4	4	15	4	4	4	4	ō	4	4-42
Hill														5	5	5	-4	-4	4	4	4	4	3-42
Gregory		 												4	4	2	4	3	4	4	-1	4	5-38
Williams	 	 												4	· 4	8	4	22	4	4	4	5	4-35
Baldwin														5	- 5	4	-1	1	13	4	4	3	4(1)
Cosper		 												3	13	4	d	4	4	4	4	4	3 - 27 - 237
			-{	Ĵε	u	ıέι	01	1	T	e	a	u	1-	- I	3.11	ar	lΕ	tifle	8.				
Pierce																							
Stone				٠.										4	5	3	3	4	3	4	8	5	2-36
Thomas														3	5	5	4	4	4	3	12	4	438
Millard														5	อ้	4	4	5	ŏ	8	4	4	2-41
Burs	 									·				2	4	-1	4	-4	4	4	4	4	4-38
Bullock										,				4	5	4	3	4	5	+\$	-1	4	4-41-231

CLINTON, Mass., May 32.—Arrangements are in progress to organ-ize a sportsman's citib in this town, and twelve names have already been secured. A portion of those who have signed induged in a glass ball shoot to-day, but no record was kept. The organization of the club will be effected soon.

ge a sportsman's club in this town, and twelve names have already been secured. A portion of those who have signed induged in a glass ball shoot to-day, but no record was kept. The organization of the club will be effected soon.

MEDFORD, Mass., June 10.—The Malden Gun Club had its most successful meet of the season this afternoon, at the Wellington Grounds, there being some two-score shooters present taking part in a dozen events. The first event of the day was the club shoot at 15 glass balls, the leading scores being: F. T. Noble 4, J. Hopkins 12. The second event was a cubscription match at five clup vilegons, T. C. Filling second grounds at the other shoot of the event vas a tree brist price of the event was a tree brist price of the event was a tree brist. The first second. The fourth match, at a tree brist, can was vone by J. Hopkins, F. Noble second. The fourth match, at a clup vilegons, A. G. Whilman was first. Noble and Adams second, Fielding and Gould hird, and F. Loring fourth. The sixth event was a glass balls, it. Noble and H. Cook all vilings second and A. G. Whilman was first. Noble and Adams second, Fielding and Gould Ind. The fourth match, at was won by F. Noble. The second and H. Cook all vilings second and A. G. Whilman in the third of the second should be a second and A. G. Whilman third. The second match, at vivo birds, was won by F. Noble. P. Loring, S. W. Gould and A. F. Adams respectively. The eighth event was a the bild, J. Martin winning link, Noble and Loring second, C. L. Lowis third, and A. F. Adams fourth prizes. The tenth match, at other grounds and form the prices. The tenth and last subscription match, also at birds, was won by T. C. Fielding, F. Loring, on the price of the afternoon, a "miss and out" match at glass balls, H. Cook came in No. 1, and F. T. Noble and J. Hopkins No. 2. The Malden Gun Club's ground will be open Thursday June 16, from 10 A. M. to 5. P. K. Loring, and J. T. Noble and J. Hopkins No. 2. The Malden Gun Club's ground will be open Thursday June 16, from 1

Valentine.

Curs.
Cornell...
Wood...
Allen...
Buffington...
Wilbur...
Ties: Valentine...

TOPSHAM, Me., June 8, 1882.—Regular shoot of Riverside Shooting fund for club padge, 15 single bulls and 5 unies Card revolving team

Citio the citie range, to one
Score:
S Stront
C L York 111001011101011 10w
C L 10PK
A Q Goud 01101011111111 11 11 19 11 11 -21
7 G Kegoud. 1111111111111 00 11 10 11 11 22 0 H Goud. 11011110111111 11 00 01 01 01 01 -17
C Redy st for fire and f
C H Goud Horittorion in to of or or
41 W Washing
1 Good 111111111111111111111111111111111
TT A Stelson
21 Dit book and the Charles of the Direction Charling
Badge won by C. Goud. The officers of the Riverside Shooting
Club area C I. Vork President M. C. Hall, Secretary, A. U. Goud.
The Day of the State of the Sta
Treasurer; Chas. Winslow and G. E. Keene, Executive Committee.

THE LYNN CENTRAL held their weekly shoot at their grounds last Tuesday. The day was a line one for instorting, and some fine scores was the result. Seven day pigeon sweeps and three at glass balls

were shot. The following scores were the result of the first twenty pigeous shot at: Websur 19, Lander 19, Johnson 18, Moore 18, Symmes 18, Sanborn 18, Randall 17, Sawyer 16, Blake 15.

ysummes 18, Sanborn 18, Randall 17, Sawyer 16, BMke 15, MOBILE, Ala., June 2,—The Gulf City Oun Club had their confest for the Zadek medal to-day; 10 birds, 23yds, rise, "tame birds," the vinner of this match to hold the medal for one year: 16 Modley. 100110010—5 C Prichard. 1110111010—8 as C Bush. 01101101010—8 W Anderson. 1111110110—8 5 Carre. 111001011010—6 Geo W Tanstall. 11011011111 S C Carre. 11010101111—10 W B Holt. 11111101—9 W H Sheffield. 010011011—6 W B Holt. 11111101—9 C Pry. 0100110111—10 W B Holt. 11111101—9 C Pry. 01001101101—7 H P F ass. 011111111—10 S Ward. 1101101101—7 F S Ward. 1101101101—7 S Ward. 1101101101—9 S Ward. 1101101101—9 C S S Ward. 1101101101—7 D P S S WARD. 1001101101—7 D P S WARD. 100101011—10 W MASSACHISETTS STATE 61.4 S S WARD. 1 A S C G O W T. M.

Nachting and Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

New York Y. C., Annual Matches.

New Bedford Y. C. Squadron Review.

Jersey City Y. C., Annual Matches.

Dorchester Y. C., Annual Matches.

Boston Y. C., Union Race, Dorchester Bay.

Seawanhaka Y. C., Corinthian Race.

Herrimack Y. C., Club Match.

Herrimack Y. C., Club Match.

Herlem River Challenge Cup, Second Race.

Helmil Y. C., Spring Matches.

Hull Y. C., Spring Matches.

Williamsburgh Y. C., Annual Matches.

Eastern Y. C., Spring Matches.

New Haven Y. C., Annual Matches.

—Juincy Y. C., Second Club Match.

—Hilli Y. C., Squadron Review.

—Chicago Y. C., Squadron Review.

—East River Y. C., Annual Matches.

—Southern Y. C., Annual Matches.

—Hull Y. C., Challenge Fennant.

—Chicago Y. C. Challenge Fennant. FIXTURES. 8-New Je C. Annual Matches.
Illenge Fennant.
Cruise to Milwaukee.
C., Corinthian Cruise to Wilmington.
J., Annual Cruise.
Cruise off Milwaukee.
C., Annual Match.
C., Annual Matches.
Annual Matches.
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J. Annual Matches. 4—Quaker Cu 2—East River Chicago Y

LLOYD'S REGISTER FOR '82.

TIVE most valuable current publication in book form to yachtsmen is Lloyd's Register. It is remarkable that so useful a work should as yet have found so few subscribers it America. The standing of Lloyd's as a gigantic and wealthy corporation of international reach, is so well known the wide world over, that we had expected more liberal support to an annual volume containing so much practical information, and so repicte with data of both English and American yachts. It is within bounds to say that as an art'y yachts which leave our building yards are most of them crude in their mechanical conception, chunsy in scauting, of inferior material, and especially poor in point of fastening and fittings. Only recently a large schooner was launched with her thours merely spiked to the keel and no edge boiling to the garboards. Her planking was treanslied, with one through and one blumt bolt at the butts. A good portion of the skin and even most of the deal wood was of yellow a fortune, was heralded in the press as "first-class build throughout," and her owner to this day does not know what a cheap, shodly job her has yed. A swap was put up by one of the foremost builders in New York. Lavish expenditure upon cabin furniture and particular attention to the diameter of the galley, "such an importantieum on a modern yacht," may hide structural faults from the unprofessional eye, but to call such yachts instellar and hard observed by the general run of yacht builders.

A couple of years ago another large schooner drow out the eye bolts to which her bowspirt shrouds had been set up, and her builder by the general run of yacht builders.

A couple of years ago another large schooner drow out the eye bolts to which her bowspirt shrouds had been set up, and her builder much the hardy of the general run of yacht builders.

A couple of years ago another large schooner drow on the eye bolts to which her bowspirt shrouds had been set up, and her builder much better the professional state they got an annual

Lloya's much similar blundering and "scamping" of work was ramping among country builders alread, but since they have taken the supervision of yacib building in hand, and buil down clear and specific rules for scanding, fastening, materials and conditions to be observed in construction, the art has advanced to a high pitch of perfection almost unknown on our shores.

It is often remarked the art has advanced to a high pitch of perfection almost unknown on our shores.

It is often remarked that our yachts are these of iron hallass heretofore, though lead is now recognized in absolute necessity to a racing vessel, but in the main where a difference is found in our favor, it is to be ascribed to iron-pikes instead of yellow metal or copper through boiling, to the use of soft instead of hard woods and to cheap rig and limited outhit. Quality for quality there should be little or no difference thing there should be a margin in favor of the latter, for her timbers follow a straighter mould, there is less "say" to the planking, less decking to lay, and spars are not as lofty nor sail area so excessive. Lighter scanding is admissible, and workmanship much facilitated. As the worth of constructive points becomes more appreciated, so same kind deserving of confidence—of which there seems not the faintest probability considering the futile attempts made in our merchant marine—it is far better that we accept such well established to the stable of the dignity of an intelligent profession, we refer to Lloyd's Register as a stepping stone toward progression. The most complete rules crystalized from the best falent and long experience, are set forth to the dignity of an intelligent profession, we refer to Lloyd's Register as a stepping stone toward progression. The most complete rules crystalized from the best falent and long experience, are set forth to experience, are set forth to the dignity of the dignity of the procession of the stable of the procession

compass to steer the shortest course across the wide sea of uncerainty and to clear the hidden rocks of development by costiy experiment.

That is all there is to it. That Lloyd's originated in a miserable
little, ancient, pent-up isle which cannot hold a tailow dip to this
great and glorious, etc., has not an iota of bearing on the case. A
on such grounds any one can take exception to the logic of our appeal. We wish to see "Lloyd's Yachi Register" more widely read in
America, to promote the cause of good yacht building. Until we
have something better to recommend of American manufacture, it is
the best in the market, and therefore we say buy it, read it, learn by
it, and splikes in floors, buts that draw, fish-tooks fasted of anchors,
a waste of wood instead of ample fastening, and provincial follies by
the score, will vanish in one-quatter the time and at a title of the
expense, if we will only keep the engle caged and profit by the toil
of others who have been through the mill to the extent that circumstances will admit.

Lloyd's Yacht Register contains specifications for building fron,

of others who have been through the mill to the extent that circumstances will admit.

Lloyd's Yacht Register contains specifications for building iron, wood and composite yachts from fifteen to 500 tons. Scantlings, Instenings, workmenship, surveys, fittings, engines, boilers and a vast tot of general information. Busides this a 185 of all the yachts of record in Great Britain, their tonnage, dimensions, rig, builders, etc., charts of large, burgers, over 500 American yachts, and a very complete chart of American club pennants. The Register can be obtained through Lloyd's surveyor in New York, Inf. Blos. Congdon, or the chart of the property of the pennants. The Register can be obtained through Lloyd's surveyor in New York, Inf. Blos. Congdon, or add that a study of the kegister will shed much light in dark places concerning the dimensions of cutters, most of which will be found to have considerably more beam than the Madge and some less. All cutters are not built on the lines of the Madge. Those who like things at little planner can find beauty cutters to suit their fancy, and those who like things can be sense.

GEM AND A LESSON.

GEM AND A LESSON.

As it will be seen by our advertising columns, this famous little Boston windjamner is on the market. Her record is an excellent one and will prove of interest. She was built in the spring of 1880 by Woods Brothers of East Boston from a model by R. M. Woods, who was not afraid about "therethol be been down," and who understood the back down in length there you went down," and who understood the back down in length of all, 28ft, 5in, or the line by 18ft, bean and 18ft, 5in, in 18ft, 5in, or the line by 18ft, bean and 18ft, 5in, in 18ft, 5in, or the line by 18ft, bean and 18ft, 5in, in 18ft, 5in, or the line by 18ft, bean and 18ft, 5in, in 18ft, 5in, or the line by 18ft, bean and 18ft, 5in, in 18ft, 5in, or the line by 18ft, bean and 18ft, 5in, in 18ft, 5in, or the line by 18ft, bean and 18ft, 5in, in 18ft, 5in, or the line by 18ft, bean and 18ft, 5in, in 18ft, 5in, or the line by 18ft, 5in, or the 18ft, 5in, or the line by
which fairly slaps the nonsense in the face every time its head is raised.

Well, R. M. Woods does not suffer from the disorder, and so he gave from the hold of an honest little ship. And he did not expect her owner to go climbing mountains in her or carting across Sahara, but expected her to sail in real wet water, and therefore did not nind giving her the draft to do the bushess intended. It is off, time, just iff, more than a narrow beam entire of modern reach give, and a crusher for those poorly-informed worthless who diag-dong the old crusher for those poorly-informed worthless who diag-dong the old crusher for those poorly-informed worthless who diag-dong the old crushers are mentioned for the worthless who diag-dong the old crushers are mentioned from the control of th

found out for themselves that Forest and Stream holds the weather gauge on keel weights, and they build accordingly. Gem showed lighting flag June 17, 1899, in local matches, and though not landing the bauble, had to give in to larger bouts only. She next met a lot of her own size in a strong hereze, and the way she footed was a tough of the considerable of the short way and the should be shou

the ballole, and to give in to larger touts only. Since max mere a tough ther own size in a strong breeze, and the way she footed was a tough mut to the snoal-draft school, and the way she footed was a tough mut to the snoal-draft school, and the way she bugged and screwed out was an eye-opener for the believers in centerboards. She beat the lot.

She sailed six more matches that season and pocketed three firsts. She then nauled out for the winter, and only sacrifice to the faithful's seed,—3.56 bits. of cold lead was merclessly invited up from below, and the state of the sailed six more matches that season and pocketed three firsts. She then nauled out for the winter, and only sacrifice to the faithful's seed,—3.56 bits. of cold lead was merclessly invited up from below, as the state of the sailed schings was sure to be visited with the thrasning foretold a hundred sloop of ancient butch descent transformed into a yacht by a little wantiding, pane and puty and street of courters. But dem was a eye-oponer in her waters like the Madge in New York. She would be a load of ends to back up practical? Then, not filled her locker with very stop of the ship very the sailed of the sailed of the sailed of the sailed of the sailed ship of the sa

OUTSIDE BALLAST.

OUTSIDE BALLAST.

HOW little the average newspaper reporter knows about yachting and its history, is well illustrated by a turn contemporary, which are made the starding discovery that outside ballast is "with the starding of the starding discovery that outside ballast is "with the starding of the starding discovery that outside ballast is "with the starding of the starding of the starding sparit and the success of the yacht he tried it on is what all good yachtsmen say to this day. But this story about the Sport is getting as fulled threadbare, "to our contemporary, so poorly in the starding sparit and the second of the yacht he tried to not swap the getting of the starding of the starding of the starding of the yacht had say be almost stupitying of the yacht be greated as you be almost stupitying of the yacht ball younger days outside ballast was "not.aing new" in New York, but that experiments had been carried on years before the Sport threshed old hookers down the oay. It will be still further enlightening our contemporary to intora it that outside ballast was essayed in the great the starding of the starding that the starding that the chair. The lowest position be "invented" the days of the wide, is at an it to contribute stability, it is almost a deed containing that the chair. The lowest position be "invented" the days of the whole has maintained that the recent revival of outside ballast no one who has maintained that the recent revival of outside ballast on one who has maintained that the recent revival of outside ballast one one position is well as the starding of outside ballast one of the position of the bag consenue; its own ignorance upon a topic which is as familiar to yachtsmen as A, B, C.

But experiments with outside ballast having been carried out with great success in years gone by,

all but bood and soul boats outside ballast may add to, but seldom or never diminishes speed, if the sail area is proportioned to what the boat can carry.

Outside ballast may be "nothing new," but for its resurrection from a dim recollection to a fashionable reality, which has added speed, safety and ability to more than half the American feet, the community will, we think, bestow the sole credit upon Fortsar and Strakka. We have battled alone and unaided for this reform, and the widespread recognition which the merits of outside ballast have at last outsined is a gratifying recognition of the influence this journal has been read by the property of the second of the second second and all San Francisco has tone, New York will learn to do in the course of time.

We are proud of our record on this question.

HOW LENGTH MEASUREMENT MISLEADS.

HOW LENGTH MEASUREMENT MISLEADS.

DURING the recent "regatta" of the Hudson River Y. C., when the breeze freshened on the run home, the sloop Lillie romped the breeze freshened on the run home, the sloop Lillie romped the properties of the process of the proces

of Lillie, Eldiva would be found the faster of the two. As the matter now stands under the workings of the length rule the victory is really barren of meaning. Lillie outsaide Eddiva, it is true, but that she did so upon the worth of her form is just as much an open question as it was before the race was started. The matter aptly demonstrates how false standards are set up by length measurement, and how the truth is smothered. The average person, without the time or inclination to think the matter over, will, like the reporter, attribute all to the greater beam of Lillie, and feel inclined to take her as his pattern, forgetting that the same size put into a moderate shape would tan Lillie men matters out of ten. The virtues of bulk are wrongfully attributed to model, and this is the great sin of measuring by length.

THE QUAKER CLTY YACHT CLUB, JUNE 5.

THE QUAKER CITY YACHT CLUB, JUNE 5.

Editor Forest and Stream:
The seventh annual regetat was certainly the finest race ever gotten up on the Delaware, affording an opportunity to try the skill of the sading masters, as we I as the weatherly qualities of the yearts. The exciting part of the race was from Unicester down, through glad to know that the dimerva of Thermon (the oil year year may not on keel), outsailed the fleet, except the large cabin boats Alinerva and Vim. And I believe her oil saling master could have taken her first around the buoy. The big Alinerva wins the champion flag and austin challenge out for three successive regardats, making her possession a fixed ract. She was hard pushed by the Vim, who passed her twice, and had a picesant lead, when the tide reversed her sea went down, and the wind lightened. Then the Minerva got her work adelphan, Hasse, and ling throughout. The arong an and Thy, the Adelphan, Hasse, and ling throughout. The arong an unit Thy, the Adelphan, Hasse, and she carried something away, and withdrew. Time at home stake-boat:

First class—Winry, 3:13½, champion flag and Austin challenge cup.

First class—Vim, 3:13½, swinging pitcher.

First class—Minerva, 3:0134, champion flag and Austin challenge of the class—Minerva, 3:034, swinging pitcher.
Third class—Minerva, 1:332, coampion flag.
Second class—Morgan, 3:454, champion flag.
Second class—Auogan, 3:454, champion flag.
Third class—Adiepia, 3:34, salver pitcher.
Second class—Lifty, 3:48, marine glasses.
Third class (1)—Hasse, 5:50, canapion flag.
Third class (1)—Hasse, 5:50, canapion flag.
Third class (3)—Hasse, 5:50, canapion flag.
Third class (3)—Hasse, 5:344, andorr ight.
[It would be interesting to many of our readers if the skipper of the Trenton Minerva would publish experiences with his boat and her iron shoe to help settle the question to what type outside ballast may be applied with advantage. The matter is of the greatest importance.

It it can be shown that shoal and beamy boats lose none of their speed by keel and low weights, the days of the "traps" and sand bags are unmitered, which would be a great boon to the community and bankruptery to sundry undertakers and coroners who have thriven and grown sleek on yacating "accidents."

OUTSIDE BALLAST A SUCCESS.

OUTSIDE BALLAST A SUCCESS.

Editor Forest and Stream:
The yacht Nepenthe, recently lengthened aft, above the load line, and fitted with iron on the keel outside, may just returned from Atlantic City. Capt. Williams reports her greatly improved and now entirely safe at sea. Judging from the press of canvas he was successfully carrying yesterday as he passed us, bound to Philadelphia, assures me that he has not exaggerated the weatherly qualities of this modernized yacht.

K. G. W. Hill application of outside ballast to this sloop of stoal her will encounted additional experiments with light drafts which may be the means of making safe boats out of the large fleet of traps still in existence]

means of making safe routs out of the large fees of traps still in existence]

OBITUARY.—In the recent demise of Scott Russell the shipbuilding world loses one of its greatest lights. Mr. Russell, best known in America as the builder of the Great Eastern, and the author of a mammeth work on naval architecture, of great value and erudition, and the subject in the trapest of the great population which has ended by displacing the traumb rule carpeate group under which has ended by displacing the traumb rule carpeate group under which has ended by displacing the traumb rule carpeate group under which has ended by displacing the traumb rule carpeate group and the received by displacing the traumb rule carpeate group of the cod's head and holow bows were gathering flame, he foresaw clearly the necessities of the future, and early in the contests ranged himself on the side of the modern ideas in favor of iron, he screw and leugth in steamers. In his days of activity as a shipbuilder he possessed a man grasper of the proportion of the possessed in a steamers. In his days of activity as a shipbuilder he possesses in an grasper in type-free and a profounder usign tinto the engineering aspect and processed in pursuit of, his well known for the proportion of the p

will live as a leading light in the engineering profession as long as vessels continue to be launched and steam engines built.

THE LONDON SHIPWRIGHTS' EXHIBITION.—We are pleased to hear that Mr. G. L. Watson, of Glasgow, has been awarded two gold medals for his exhibits at the Shipwrights' Exhibition, held in Fishmongers' Hall in London. Mr. Watson's exhibits are models of a screw steam yacht and a schooner yacht, and each has gained the highest award in its respective class. As a correspondent had the pleasure of a look at them in Mr. Watson's some before they were sent away to London, a few words about them may be interesting. The former, which has not yet been built, is a model of a full powered steam yacht of 715 tons B. M. Between the perpendiculars she is 197-oft. her extreme breadth is 7-3, and her moulded tepth 190. She will have a driving power to proverful, beautiful messpeed of 14 knots. In appearance she is a powerful, beautiful messpeed of 14 knots. In appearance she is a powerful, beautiful messpeed of 14 knots. In appearance she is a powerful, beautiful messpeed of 14 knots. In appearance she is a powerful, beautiful the speed of 14 knots. In appearance she is a powerful, beautiful the speed of 14 knots. In appearance she is a powerful, beautiful the speed of 14 knots. In appearance she is a powerful, beautiful the speed of 14 knots. In appearance she is a powerful to the case of the common of a prince. The other extinct beautiful the occan be a sent that the common of a prince. The other extinct of the common of the prince of the common of the common of the prince of the common of the prince of the common of t

bolted up with iron fastenings last season. The fastenings, as might have been expected corroded and two tons went to the bottom of the property of the proper

sulf-ledged rig of the gods. All that the Heediess is, and of such as the tetebings of Forest AND STREAM.

THE DECLINE OF THE CENTERBOARD—There are forty-for schooners in the fleet of the Bastern Yacut Club. Of this number aless than thirty-one are keels, and only thirteen have centerboard: Instead of the schoolers are superior elicities exploit is astonisming. It snows now rapped has been technings of sentiment; how fast the sentimental romancing about its upperior eliciency of the board has been swept away before the light of experience, hammered home till it told by forest and yellow the superior eliciency of the board has been swept away before the light of experience, hammered home till it told by forest and it associated that the superior eliciency of the comparatively old, remnants of a dissolving the state of the superior eliciency of the superior elicienc

Mr. J. F. Tams is to be credited with the improvements Albutros shows this senson.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—Especial attention is called by the club in the regatla circular to the rule demanding the deposit of a winning yacub's "lines" with the club before being entitled to the prize. This is a most excellent provision. There are now three clus in these waters insisting on the same provision—the N. Y. Y. U. He S. C. Y. C. and the A. Y. C. In a short time very valuable and instructive data will be gathered in this way.

VEDETEE BOATS.—The trials of the Vedette boats built by the Herreshofts for the French naval service, has terminated very successfully. The trials were wintessed by a board of American officers, composed of Chief Engineer Isherwood, Captain T. O. Selfrage, Engineer Allen, and Lieutenant McLean. The French were represented by officers from the ran Caasseur, in Bristol Harbor.

LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB.—The new book for % has been issued. It shows a fleet of 13 schooners, 38 sloops, cutters and sywks, 14 jb and mainsaid boats, 17 cathouts and 1 steamer, a total of 89 sail. There are 185 members on the list, showing the high considered of one yach to every two members, entitling the club to obtained of pre-minerally a sailing club.

PERSONAL.—It. John Harvey, of the well-known firm of Harvey.

PERSONAL—Mr. John Harvey, of the well-known firm of Harvey & Prior, London, is sojourning with us for a few weeks, partly on business in connection with the construction of cutters and pratly for the benefit of his health. We are pleased to find the latter much improved and Mr. Harvey rejuvenated many years since his last visit.

last visit.

FOAM.—Mr. F. Gordon Dexter's schooner Foam, Eastern Y. O., has received a thorough overhauling at Noank. Her spars now aro: Malimast, 71t.; foremast, 91t.; to, masts, 31t.; bowspirt outboard, 24t. C. F. Reynolds, of Mystic, will do the skippering.

WENONAH.—The spars for Mr. Stillman's new 60-ton cutter are as follows: Mast deek to hounds, 48t.; masthead, 91t.; topmast, 37t.; mast, deck to truck, 90t.; mainboom, 61ft.; gaff, 37ft.; topsall sprit, 36t.; bowspirt outboard, 27t.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta was sailed Tuesday, June 13. On account of going to press Wednesday morning, a detailed account is deferred to next week.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB-Has now 44 schooners, 29 sloops, 8 cut-ers, 1 yawl and 9 steamers; total, 91 sail. Members, 457 and 11 hon-rary, total, 468

orary; total, 408.
BEDOUIN.—Mr. A. Cary Smith is superintending the construction of this 70-ton cutter, building by Piepgrass, for Mr. Archibald Eogers.
BELLE GROVE PLANTATION.—Will the correspondent who sent the plans of a yawl forward full address to this office?

Answers to Correspondents.

Piscator, Brooklyn.—The "yawing" of your yacht is due to he great beam and roundish form promoting rapid rotation about he centerboard. For a remedy, add sin. keel for whole langth, and keep it straight along the bottom. The keel need not interfere with beach ing or lying on the sand, if made of oak and "alligator" shape Round up at forward end. To modify her belan, if required only if a small extent, after the boat's trun. If you want more weather helm, bring her by the head \(\frac{1}{2} \) or 1 inch. For less helm, let her go more by the stem. We would be glad to publish your experiences with the yawl rig.

more by the stern. We would be glad to publish your experiences with the yawlrig.

J. M. A., Lexington, Ky.—While fishing in Green River, of this State, a few weeks ago, I caught several "green bass," as they were called by the natives. Not knowing more of the different species of called by the natives. Not knowing more of the different species of called by the natives. Not knowing more of the different species of called by the natives. Not knowing more of the different species of black bass of the so-called "green bass" was one of the two species of black bass (historepierus) or of the rock bass (ambiquites). The general form of the fish is not different from that of the common black bass, but there is a blending of the colors white and green, with a preponder ance of the green. If I remember correctly, a distinct black strips can the cattle length of the fish, when made in think it night be ask for information upon a subject to the fish, but it is a sever to my question, after no attempt to describe the fish, be new to others as well as to inyself? Ans. Ambiophites, or rook bass, is very others as well as to inyself? Ans. Ambiophites, or rook bass, is very others as well as to inyself? Ans. Ambiophites, or rook bass, is very others as well as to inyself? Ans. Ambiophites, or rook bass, is very others as well as to inyself? Ans. Ambiophites, or rook bass, is very others. The k. Intensus is a silvery his with six to ten stripes. It could not be that tish.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

Gruph & Co., Polladelphia, Pa., June 5, 1882.—Editor Forest and Stream: Mr. Davis Grubh, of the firm of Jos. C. Grubh & Co., had just returned from a trip (extending through many weeks), in which he visited the principal gun dealers in Pennsylvania and Joho. His boscrvations indicate that the prolonged rains which have been endured in some parts of these two States have affected the hesting and the control of grame birds injuriously.—W. M. H.

and naturing of game brist injuriously.—W. M. H. BOTTLED JUNIEEE WATER.—We observe in the columns of the Elfabris City (N. C.) Economist announcement of the formation of a company for the purpose of bottling and charging with gas the junicular than the purpose of the south for its nectional qualities. If it is the ceram sections of the South for its nectional qualities. If it is the ceram sections of the South for its nectional qualities. If it is the company sould be successful from a financial point of view we know some of those interested, and believe that they will push the matter.

ATTENTION IS CALLED to advertisement of a gentlemen who wishes hunting companion for the Yellowstone.

- -

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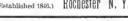
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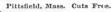
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beauty, and almost a lisherman itself. Will let you hear from me again soon. Hear from the great favor with which the Fisherman's Automatic Reel has been received by Anglers, has induced other parties to attempt to the capital we have created, by placing reels upon the capital we have created, by placing reels upon the earlied we have created, by placing the same place as being manufactured at the same place as the course.

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We own the first patent ever issued for an automatic reel, and have very broad claims covering
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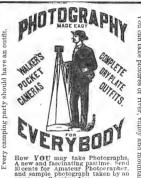


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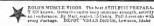
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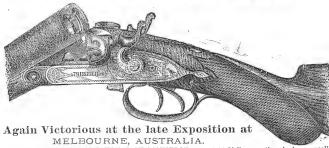
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[Extract from Forest and Stream, July 7, 1881, p. 444.]

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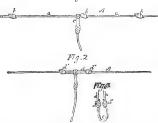
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cast about a leader of single gut the latter soon becomes badly chafed and list enameled surface In addition to this its difficult to hold the loop of the leader in the act of looping the snell to it sufficiently firm to easily accomplish the attachment of the fly, as a single piece of gut is not sufficiently rigid. By doubling the thickness of the leader at the point of attachment of the fly avoid these objections. The drawing Fig. 1 represents a leader and accordance with my invention, while Fig. 3 shows the manner of looping the leader in the act of attaching the fly. In these drawings 4, Fig. 1, denotes a leader of silkworm gut adapted to the purposes of fly-fishing for trout or bass, and as heretofore made, such leader being composed of several lengths of gut knotted together, as shown at b, and the snell attached to the fly being looped about the leader, as shown at c. In carrying ny or more points (according to the number of flies to be used in the east in addition to the stretcher) and ditional piece of gut 4, which I term a "reenforce," thus doubling the body of the leader a such points. This re-enforce may be added in several ways, but a simple and easy one is that shown in Fig. 2, in which two adjacent ends of two strands of gut are laid side by side and knotted further, as the same and thought and the snell attached, and after passing the fly practised, both with my leader and those heretofore in use, is to double the leader in a loop, as shown at c in Fig. 3, and then apply the fly by passing such loop c through the loop of the snell to which the fly is attached, and after passing the fly on the strength of the loop of the leader row is shown at figs. With a single gut the actor holding fly the short of the lites from the leader is generally facilitated in consequence.

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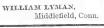
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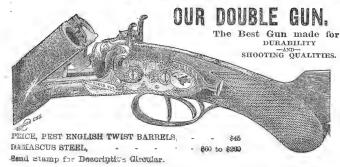
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FISHCULTURE.
History of the Sword Fish.
THE KENNEL. THE KENNEL
Summer Shooting.
The Dog.
Fairy Frince.
Kennel Notes.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
New York State Association for
the Protection of Fish and
Game. Game.

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A Word for the "Dish" Boat.
Answers to Correspondents.

THE USE OF THE FIELD GLASS

THE man who spends any considerable portion of his time in the open air should provide himself with every appliance of art to make his outdoor hours enjoyable. No one, unless he be blind or lamentably unobserving, can take so much as an hour's walk in the country without seeing very many things which he does not understand, but which he would like to investigate. Along the roadside, or in the grass at his feet, are hundreds of beautiful flowers, each one of which would well repay the closest inspection and study; the weather-stained rails of the fence, and the gray rocks in the venerable stone wall are covered with a growth of mosses and lichens, which are wonderful in their diversity, and, when closely viewed, beautiful in their details; among the branches of the tall trees the actively moving forms of the birds are seen, and one naturally wonders to what species they belong, and wishes that he might obtain a closer view of them. Of two observers of the same scenes, who are equally alive to the beauties of Nature, he will derive the most enjoyment from them who has the keenest and best trained senses.

The man who loves nature, even though he be no naturalist, will find that, if he carries a field glass with him in his walks abroad, his perception and appreciation of her beauties will be greatly heightened. The glass extends his range of vision so much, his eye is enabled to take in so many sights that he could not otherwise hope intelligently to perceive, that he is introduced at once to a new world, and enjoys a hundred pleasures that would otherwise have escaped

To the naturalist, who studies nature intelligently, and has advanced far enough within her gates to appreciate the delight of solving some of her mysteries, a glass is indispensable. He wants to see things clearly, to have them brought close to him for inspection, before he takes possession of He does not wish to load himself down with a cargo of useless stuff which upon closer examination must be thrown away; he desires to be able to pick and choose

During the season of migration the collector often sees flitting about in the tree top a dozen or twenty warblers. Some of those nearest the ground he can recognize by their colors, others perhaps by their actions and mode of flight, but there may be half a dozen in the tree about the identity of which he is wholly at a loss. He does not wish to shoot one of them without knowing what it is, not only because he declines to take life needlessly, but also for the reason that among the half a dozen birds there may be one very

desirable specimen. He has recourse then to his field glass, almost as important a part of the collector's outfit as is his gun. In old times, when we used to collect birds, we would about as soon have thought of starting on a day's excursion without ammunition, cotton, or paper, as of going without

The glass is equally indispensable to the man who hunts big game. He starts out to pit his cunning against animals whose sight, smell and hearing are their only defense against the attacks of enemies. The eyes of the hunter have lost quickness and certainty of vision, possessed by his primitive ancestor, who was obliged to see his quarry before it saw him, or starve. His ears have been dulled by the roar of the town, or the rattle of machinery His nose does not help him, its powers failed far back in the ages. And yet this hunter will, if he be skillful make havoc in the ranks of the alert and watchful game although he is so handicapped by the dulling results of civil-The man with the quick eye will detect the brown back of the deer through the forest before the animal sees him, while he whose vision is less trustworthy, will either miss it altogether, or take it for a fallen log covered with moss. The quick car will detect the whistle of the bull elk, mellowed by the distance, as it reverberates along the valleys and among the pines of the mountain side, or the thrilling roar of the bull moose, which comes to him through the hemlocks and alders from the distant barren, or the snapping of the stick that tells of the presence, near at band, though invisible, of some large animal, he knows not what. He is thus always prepared for the event.

The mere possession of the best arms will never place a man on an equality with the animals which he pursues. His senses must be trained, and he is to employ every aid that art can furnish to supply the qualities which, through lack of use, have now failed him. The sense of sight is the most of use, have now failed him. important to the hunter. He must be able to find his game while it is still at a distance, in order that he may look the country over and approach unconscious animals in the best

Many a night in the Rocky Mountains we would have gone to bed supperless, or with no more satisfactory meal than hard bread and "sow belly," had it not been for the good glass which showed us the tips of the bull elk's horns as he lay couched in the brush on the hillside, or the distant and scarcely to be distinguished form of the deer feeding among the willows in the creek bottom. That same glass, too, has, on several occasions, done us good service in showing to us the presence of hostile Indians. We think that in this way it has twice saved our scalp, and know that on both these occasions it at least kept us out of a fight, where every chance was against us.

A field glass then—a good one, understand—is an impor-tant part of a hunter's outfit. The man who is shooting birds over dogs can get along without it very well, but the naturalist and he who is after big game requires it. The article need not be large, nor particularly expensive, though money intelligently put into a glass is money well spent. Still, a pair of long-barrelled opera glasses, with good lenses, will answer almost every purpose, and need not cost very much. The most convenient way to carry them, is slung over the shoulder on a strap, which should be strong, securely sewed to the case, and rather short, so as not to admit of the glasses flying about if you have occasion to ride or

Besides the use of the glasses as aids to vision we have seen the time when the lenses performed—for a shivering party all of whose goods, except guns and cartridge belts, were peacefully reposing beneath the sands of the Platte Riverthe office of matches, kindling the fire which gave courage to the half-frozen wretches, and enabled them to continue, on foot in the dead of winter, their journey through a hostile Indian country to the settlements. Of the importance of a glass to the yachtsman we need not speak; but perhaps most fowl shooters do not appreciate how much satisfaction and pleasure may be derived from its use. The long hours in the blind or battery, when the birds are not flying, may be beguiled by watching the movements of the rafts of ducks and the extended lines of geese and swans which ride peacefully on the water, far out of gunshot, looking to the unaided eye like mere dots upon its surface; and the curious and interesting actions of many of the scarcely known inhabitants of marsh and water may be observed with as much accuracy and ease, as if they were being carried on within a few feet of one's face. In fact we know of scarcely any way in which so much pleasure may be had at so little cost of trouble or money, as by the habitual

carrying of a pair of glasses. The new field which they open up to the observer is of wide extent, and in its exploration a vast amount of enjoyment will be found.

PYTHON EGG OMELETTE.

THE attention of the club with the hard name is called to the fact that they have been beaten at their own game; completely 'laid over,' distanced, and outdone by a German professor. Let them call a meeting of the executive committee at once, and speedily devise means to obtain some as yet untried monstrosity and eat it, if it kills them all. At the same time, it will be a gracious thing in them to acknowledge the defeat they have received at the hands of this venturesome Teuton, by chartering a ship and sending over for him and making him their presiding officer, an honorary member, or grand high caterer. If this cannot well be done, for some such reason as that he will not come, then let them have a bust of him in marble, crocodile fat, porpoise steak or other enduring substance, and let it occupy place of honor at the feast. If made hollow and with a movable jaw, then it could have an attendant to stuff it with the delicacies which abound at an Ichthyophagian revel, lizards' tongues, snails' livers and the like.

The gentleman who has thus taken the epicurean cake and all the fragments thereof, and made the caterers of this cace blooming club hide their shriveled heads, is Doctor Hermes, Curator of the Berlin Aquarium.

The Doctor has several large pythons in his "snakery," and one of these without a premonitory cackle laid him a handsome batch of fifty-six eggs. The eggs looked good, and it occurred to the Doctor that here was a source of human food which might be available to some starving straggler in a distant land, where snakes are more plentiful than chickens; and he decided to test their merits as an article of food. Everyone knows that if a German is devoted to science he never hesitates to carry out an idea that may occur to him, and therefore Dr. Hermes no sooner conceived the idea of eating these eggs than he proceeded to execute it.

Now, some men would cat a nice lot of eggs all alone, and, smacking their lips at the recollection, would afterward tell their friends how rich the feast had been. Not so with Dr. Hermes. He is as generous as a brave man should be. He invited a few gourmets to share his delicacies with him, and after they had assembled he began experimenting by boiling one of the serpent's eggs for several minutes and then opening it for their delectation. To his surprise, the boiling failed to coagulate the contents of the leathery shell, and a gray liquid was all that was to be seen of the expected tid-This, we must confess, rather staggered our hero, but with truly Spartan courage he returned to the attack. He could not expect his guests to eat what he would not, and although the boiled egg might have been drunk, there was not enough consistency to it to be eaten.

His second essay was to make an omelette. Breaking a few of the eggs into a pan, and adding the usual condiments, he placed the mass on the fire and succeeded in presenting his friends with a python omelette such as cannot be obtained in the ordinary New York boarding house. But even then they semehow did not show any enthusiasm over it, notwithstanding that it "smelled uncommonly appetizing." The Doctor grasped the situation; he must lead in this assault upon the works of prejudice. He took a good portion, and never flinching under the gaze of his confrères, he ate it, and after swallowing it helped himself to another generous portion and remarked, "es schmeckt," which, rendered in American, might be freely translated "bully." His heroism was contagious; his friends rallied; they attacked the omelette of snake's eggs. After eating it, they immedidiately organized a society to import the ova of pythons, boa constrictors, and anacondas to supply a restaurant to be built in Berlin within whose walls prejudice shall be un-

This is evidently the nucleus of a club which will have a more extended field than our own Ichthyophagous Club, for the latter confines its food to strange inhabitants of the water, and, therefore, can only eat horrible fishes, unusual marine mammals, and outrageous aquatic reptiles. German club will not be bound by any such narrow lines, but will be able to dine on any form of animal life which it can procure. The Zoological Gardens will be enlarged and will become valuable adjuncts to the markets of the city in the matter of purveying food for the people; and the good German housewife will inquire of the portier at the outer gate: "Guten Morgen, Herr Portier, haben sie gute Python Eier heute?"

He will answer: "Jawohl, Madame, ganz frische."

Whereupon, after counting her family and considering their appetites, she will order: "Geben sie mir zwanzig Stück," and so mankind will be benefitted by having a new source of food supply, and Dr. Hermes will be remembered in history as a benefactor with him who made two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before.

THE VETERAN FOX-HUNTER .- We may be mistaken, but we venture to assert that the veteran fox-hunter of the country is Col. Thos. Goode Tucker, of Gaston, N. C. Col. Tucker is in his seventy-sixth year, and he tells us that he is to-day as capable of undergoing the fatigues of a hard red-fox run as he was fifty years ago. His fondness for the chase has not at all abated, though increasing deafness interferes with the enjoyment of following the music of the hounds. He is, as yet, free from the usual infirmities of age, and can hold his own with younger huntsmen. said, we may be mistaken, but until very positive proof is offered to the contrary, we shall maintain Col. Tucker's claim to the honor of being the veteran fox-hunter of the

WOODCOCK,-From the trout fishermen of Massachusetts come reports of waters in good condition and excellent sport with the fish. Many a good catch has been made, and the captives are said to be unusually heavy, the increase in weight being very general. From the same source we hear that in fishing the streams many more woodcock than usual are started, and this presages a large number of home-raised birds, and a heavy "first flight," so called. It is a comfort to know that in most of the States the birds may now rear their broods in comparative quiet, only disturbed by the poacher. We hope that the day is not distant when the poor things may have rest from December 31 to October 1 in every State in the Union.

THE MICHIGAN YEAR BOOK .- We are in receipt of the "Fifth Annual Book" of the Michigan Sportsmen's Associa tion, containing all the papers and discussions of the meeting at East Saginaw, last January. The book makes a pleasant and valuable addition to the sportsman's library, and no one can estimate how much good its publication and distribution may accomplish in moulding a healthy public opinion in relation to game and tish interests. The book is a credit to the Michigan Association, and that association is a credit to American sportsmanship of the best type.

THE JULY "CENTURY."-Those who read the entertaining letters on Alaska, contributed by "Piseco." to the Forest AND STREAM, two years ago, will be interested in the pictures of Alaskan life in the July Century. There are also illustrated papers on "The Horse [and dog] in Motion," the yacht, the California bee pastures, and a paper on Thoreau by John Burroughs. The illustrations are exquisite. With each new number the Century engravings excite our admiration and wonder.

Many Shad are now being taken with the fly at the foot of Holyoke Dam, and occasionally one strikes a salmon weighing from twelve to twenty pounds. This gives variety to the fishing, and smashes much tackle. Shad fishers should remember, however, that it is illegal to kill salmon here. and so, even if their tackle holds and they get the fish within reach of the gaff, they will do well to cut the leader. The shad fishing is good sport enough for anyone, however.

THE UNITED STATES WILL BE REPRESENTED at the English Fishery Exhibition next May, Congress having passed, last Monday, an appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose. The results of the American exhibit at Berlin, in opening foreign markets for our fishery products, prove that the money spent in this way is we'r invested. There is reason to believe that we will be even more creditably represented at London than we were at Berlin.

THE DOG CATCHERS ARE ABROAD.—Several hundred dogs have already been captured, the great majority of them worthless curs, of which the city is well rid. Owners of valuable animals should be on their guard. It is decidedly easier to keep a dog out of the clutches of the catchers than to recover it again from the pound. The catchers are on strike for fifty cents instead of thirty cents per dog.

CAMP COOKERY. -"Nessmuk" has told us how he bakes a bird in clay, and Mr. H. H. Thompson writes appreciatively of barked shad. Now that the camping season approaches, such culinary hints are in order; and it is a proper time to reveal some of the secrets of woods cookery.

Those Fly-casting Scores certainly belie the merit of some of the contestants, for we know that the distances there recorded do not show what can be done by the men to whom they are credited. Some of the awards were a surprise to many.

in our Trap Shooting Columns will be found a full report of the annual meeting of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, with the exception of the details of the last two matches.

THE COMING GAME SEASON.—We should be pleased to receive from our readers reports as to the prospects for game the coming season.

FOREST AND STREAM FABLES.

VI,-THE FOX AND HIS GUESTS

A FOX, finding it becoming an irksome labor to get a living by his usual honest methods, since it was a long way from his home to the nearest poultry yard or goose pasture bethought him of a plan to fill his larder, and at once made He caused it to be noised about that nowhere in the whole region could Turkeys find such quantities of beech nuts as in his wood, nor such swarms of grasshoppers as in the pastures along the woodside, where the grass grew so thick and tender, with a wide pond near at hand for bathing and swimming, that it would delight the heart of any goose It was added that any fowls wishing to get the benefit of all these good things were quite welcome to come and do so.

Some wise old Turkeys and Geese had no faith in these fine stories, saying that "they had heard of the Fox before, and doubted whether much tender grass and many grasshoppers held long together." But many less wise were taken by host Reynard's glowing representations, and flocked thither in great numbers. But they found the beech nuts scarce, the grasshoppers few in the poor pastures, and the boasted pond proved to be a mere puddle. Meanwhile, however, the Fox had good picking, and throve and waxed fat throughout the season, for the few returning fowl said nothing of their ill-fare, and more kept going; and before the summer had passed feathers and bones were plentier along the woodside than blades of grass had ever been.

Before thou believest a big story of Fish and Game it may be well for thee to learn somewhat of its source. Peradventure it may be a Tayern.

The Sportsman Tourist.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS.

IN SEVERAL PARTS-PART III.

R OUNDING a shady point in the river a pair of mallards, male and female, flapped noisily up from the water, and "quacked" off-up stream, only to be disturbed again the next hundred yards or so. Perhaps they were a wedded couple that preferred a summer residence here in this quiet mook where food was abundant in the marsh below, and where housekeeping with their little ones would be easy, to the long, weary spring journey to the breeding grounds of the far north. It may be that they were a pair of cloping lovers, hid-ing from the stern eye of the "paternal pariont," waiting to be taken back to the relenting wings, with the usual ecremo-

nies. Who knows?

Soon after leaving the head of St. Clair's we went around to the right with the stream, and, winding along through the river we saw myriads of sunfish sporting in the shallow pools, a few bright barred perch flirted past the boat, and every few rods a bass would break water as we seared him out from under the shade of a bush or log along the banks.

Near the head of the river we passed under another bridge, and a short distance on we struck the dead water at the foot of Six Mile, with the writer hot and dry and a trifle fagged. For half a mile or more the lower end of the lake is narrow and shallow, the water varying in depth from two and three to fifteen feet. All along here we found very little water open enough to fish with any satisfaction. and shallow, the water varying in depth from two and three to fifteen feet. All along here we found very little water open enough to fish with any satisfaction, the rushes, lilies and grass growing up from the bottom in patches and streaks that in many places reach from one shore to the other, to the "serious pesterment of ye honest angler." We struck and lost at least a dozen lish in the grass and weeds, and after exhausting our stock of plain and figured invectives, we pulled in to the mouth of a small stream, that came with laughing song into the lake from the east, to get a drink and look into our lunch basket.

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Jim (our editor) swears a big, four-sectioned oath that the writer can smell a spring or hear the tinkle of a little stream a mile away, and can drink more water in a day than a drove of camels. But then Jim don't take kindly enough to any well defined species of exercise to get up a good healthy thirst. Rowing a boat up a swift, crooked stream, or down, either, for that matter, is not just his way of occupying his time; and as his blood is never heated up to much above the freezing point, a little water goes a good way with him. When Jim and the scribe—or any other man—ish together in the same boat, Jim usually manages to let the scribe, or the other man, appropriate his share of the rowing, and most of the water. And Jim never murmurs at missing his trick at the cars; oh, no; not Jim! Jim's good about that, and for this reason we all like to row for Jim. He started in last yea: to take rowing lessons to harden his muscles; took the last lesson first, and quit; muscles became too hard for his comfort. And yet, after all, Jim is fond of rowing a boat—by substitute.

We pushed out, and did nothing to speak of but to get

by substitute.

We pushed out, and did nothing to speak of but to get fast in the grass every few yards for the next half mile, when the lake widened a little, and got deeper, and was comparatively free from grass. Off a low, marshy point we took two fine bass, and Dan struck a pickerel, or maskalonge, that kept him as busy as a dog in a "yaller jackets" nest for a while; but the fish broke away just as I had figured out the exact spot where I would jerk the galf into him.

Above this the water still deepened, and we found no grass to bother, only a thin strip along the shore. We fished leisurely along the windings of the east side, till stopped by another spring brook flowing into a quiet little bay, where

grass to bother, only a time strip atong the snore. We leisurely along the windings of the east side, till stop another spring brook flowing into a quiet little bay, we took water and a pair of very game big-mouths. A little further along we ran the boat up on a narroof sandy beach at a bold point reaching out into the

of sandy beach at a bold point reaching out into the lake, and got out to rest and discuss the propriety of going on up to the head that day, as the sun warned us that if we wished to get back to camp before dark and do any fishing going back we had better be moving.

At this point the lake is less than a quarter of a mile wide, but turning and looking east and south, we got a glorious view of a magnificent sheet of water, spread out before us like a beautiful picture.

Sweeping around to the, left, the shore receded till the lake looked to us to be fully two miles wide. Following up the shore lines with the eye, they became more and more indistinct, until lost in a blue, smoky haze that grew so dense toward the head of the lake that the shores were entirely hidden from view, Struggling through the blue vapors and hidden from view. Struggling through the blue vapors and smoke, the fervid rays of the July sun flashed and danced fair treatment.

on the gently ruffled bosom of the lake, making the little ripples look as if sprinkled over with dust of old gold. It was a charming, dreamy picture from which we were loth to turn, but a dozen rapid revolutions of Dan's red broke the spell, and clambering back into the boat, he started the fun with a sharp fight with a three pound big-mouth. In half an hour we took five more, all of which were dropped back into the lake to finish their growth. As they struck the water they would shake themselves in a dazed sort of way for a mount to see if everything well as the second of the secon

back into the lake to finish their growth. As they struck the water they would shake themselves in a dazed sort of way for a moment to see if everything was in working order, but once on an even keel, a stroke of the tail sent them into the grass or out into deep water in a flash.

Filling and lighting his pipe, Dan said: "I'll bet a fish-nock that last one thinks lightning struck him somewhere! Did you notice how wild he looked when I was leading him up to the boat? When we get away from here, they'll collect under the shade of yonder patch of Illies and compare notes, call each other 'lot o' suckers,' and pass a fishy resolution to steer clear in future of anything having a semblance of a speckled frog. And then next day they'll forget all about it. With all his smartness, a base has no memory to speak of. I lost a big one a few years ago in the Tippecance River, in the morning, and in the afternoon I took the same fellow, with a couple of feet of my lime dangling from his mouth and my hook buried in his bowels. Fact!"

Crossing to the west side we fished back until the grass began to annoy us, adding three bass to the score, and when opposite the stream where we had caten our lunch, crossed back and left our lines out while we slaked our thirst and straightened our legs. Dan here lost a very obtinate fish in the grass, but whether bass or longface we could not tell, and reeling up in disgust we headed for the outlet, and under a long swinging stroke were soon following the sinuosities of the little thread of water leading to St. Clair's.

The camp at St. Clair's is a good one, but the spring is a trifte unlandy, and firewood rather scarce in the immediate vicinity.

trifle unhandly, and firewood rather scarce in the finnediate vicinity.

Follow the road up the point leading straight back into the woods eighty rods, the regulation distance, turn down a path to your left, and a few yards will bring yout of the spring. This, for the information of any vagrant wandering brother of the rod and reel who may be passing through this water way and is athirst. We did not stop, but held our course along the south side of the lake, not getting a strike, however, until we pulled across and left our lines trail out at a "water station" a short distance from the outlet. We took one bass here and might have taken more, but not caring to waste til we pulled across and left our lines trail out at a "water station" a short distance from the outlet. We took one base here and might have taken more, but not caring to waste time we moved on, and making the circuit of the basin at the lower end stopped the boat near the outlet and took three more fine ones, which we put on a stringer to take to camp. As we neared the bend in the stream where Dan struck the large bass going up, and remembering the promise given, we approached cautiously to within eight or ten yords of the little pool, and pulling the boat silently up on the bank in a position that would allow us both to cast without fouling our lines, we stood up to get a look into its clear depths.

Shade of gentle Thad. Norris! There, lying near the bottom and under the shadows of some drooping bushes, faning the pebbles with an occasional flit of a fin, we saw

tom and under the shadows of some drooping bushes, fanning the pebbles with an occasional flit of a fin, we saw
five or six great lazy looking bass, the sight of which brought
an unwonted sparkle into old Dan's eyes as he quietly took
up his rod, hooked up and swung the hook to me for a frog.

"A small one, Hickory! they will swallow it the more
readily, and there is not room enough in that hole to allow
them much time on the bait."

As I hooked on one of the smallest frogs in the bucket, I
confess my nerves were a trifle shackly, and the blood
quickened its flow, for the sight at the bottom of the pool
roused up all the "old Izaak" there was in me. The instant
Dan's frog touched the water the pool seemed alive with

contess my nerves were a trille shackly, and the blood quickened its flow, for the sight at the bottom of the pool roused up all the "old Izank" there was in me. The instant Dan's frog touched the water the pool seemed alive with fish, and the spray flew in all directions as the frog disappeared and the line ran out toward the bushes. Hooking on a frog as quickly as possible, I dropped it two or three yards further down, and instantly the water was in a turnoil. I struck my fish after giving him barely a yard of line, and then began a there tussle to see who would win, the fish striving to get over a little bar at the foot of the pool and under a projecting sunken limb where the water liad secoped out a hole three or four feet deep, and I to hold him away from it. Muscle and tackle prevailed and I led him flopping and floundering across the stream to a small sand bar just below, where I felt the danger was over, and a minute later he was making signs for water in the bottom of the boat, with a good sized fight still left in him.

Meanwhile Dan had struck his fish and was tugging with might and main to get him out from under the bushes, where he seemed bent on staying. Suddenly the fish shot into the air, easing the strain on the rod so quickly that Dan came near losing his balance and going overboard, but recovering as the line again tightened, the fight took a turn in his favor and the buss, assisted by a friendly lift from the writer, was presently gasping in the boat with his mate. They were a handsome pair and would weigh at least three pounds a piece. Another east, and the sport grow fast and furious, most of the time both of us handling a fish at once, until we had eight flopping in the boat, when all at once they quit rising; and a dozen casts all over the pool failed to stir another flu. We did not stop to string them but dropping the boat a few yards down stream, we took two more out from under the sunken limb, and then rested after our victory. A complete victory, for a careful look over the water con

rod, the tackle had to stand the strain of holding them away from the roots and bushes, or break, and it took quick, sharp work from the very start. Never were two "honest anglers" happier or better satisfied with themselves and the world at large than were "old Dan and Hickory" over these few minutes of rare and exciting sport, the memory of which will haunt our day dreams until we are called to float our boat on the placid lakes and meandering streams, and build our camp fire on the green shores of the "happy fishing grounds," I strung the fish and dropped them over the side of the boat, where they soon revived in the fresh running water.

boat, where they soon revived in the fresh running water. Dan rammed a fresh charge in his pipe, touched it off, and trimming the boat with a hitch to port, balanced himself on the seat, a picture of perfect content as we swung into the current and took our way down stream and out into Bower's Lake. Skirting leisurely along the rushes and lilies for perhaps half a mile without taking a fish, we began to think our luck had deserted us, when just as we were passing the mouth of a small spring brook, a vigorous strike put an end to one of Dan's "reminiscences of Tippecance," and I stopped the boat to see that in the coming fray the old fish hawk had fair treatment.

My frog was trailing along on the inside near the lily pads some twenty yards astern, and fearing our lines would foul, I began to reel in to get out of the way, all the time watching Dan's line as the fish ran it out. A smart pull on my line caused me to glauce in the direction of my bait, and I caught a glimpse of the broad tail of a fish within a foot of the lilles, as it disappeared with a sweep under the water. I was on my feet for some to merition and us the line run out was the stern feet too soon to mention, and as the line ran out past the stern into deep water, I believe now, that I was "a leetle mite

naryous."

"Look out, Daniel! there's music in the air; there goes the 'bullbass' of the Six Lakes!" but Dan was busy, having booked up and struck his fish, which was surging on toward the rushes with forty yards of line out. My line was running slowly out under his rod, which made the situation look awkward for handling both fish, and reaching over his head us to sai facing the story. I nessed my requireder his out. us he sat facing the stern, I passed my rod under his, outside, and stood up looking lakeward, with a clear field for a side, and stood up booking lakeward, with a clear field for a fair fight. At first I thought my fish was a bass, but he ran the line out so slowly that I said: "Pickerel; maybe mask-alonge." If pickerel, I knew he was a big one; if mask-nonge, I knew nothing, for I had never handled nor seen one alive. I gave him plenty of time to swallow the frog to the vent if he wanted to, for I was determined we would not part company by reason of the hook having an insecure hold and tearing out at a critical time. When forty or fifty feet of line had run off the reel I struck him smartly to make sure the barb of the hook would be buried. "It was like sure the barb of the hook would be buried." It was like striking it into the side of the hook and the only effect it sure the barb of the hook would be buried. "It was like striking it into the side of the boat, and the only effect it produced was a rush straight out into the lake as resistless a: a locomotive. With thirty yards of line off the reel and my thumb nearly blistered, I held the rod up in the right hand and with the left, pulling one oar at a time, worked the boat a hundred feet or more out into the lake, where I felt there would be small danger of him doubling back on us and getting tangled up in the grass and lily stems. It was burgling, awkward work, but the strong pull of the fish helped materially to place a safe distance between us and the shore. Slip, slip, as we drew out into the lake, the line went out from under my thumb, foot by foot, every fibre in it under from under my thumb, foot by foot, every fibre in it under a strain that threatened to part it or burst the rod into splinters.

I was fishing that afternoon with a slender slip of Japanese

I was isbing that atternoon with a stender sup of supanese cane nine and a half feet long, and not larger at the tip than the top end of a wheat straw, the whole, with the mountings, weighing but T₂ ounces, but it was a glorious stick; strong, pliable, and as thoroughly trusty as a piece of finely tempered steel—a perfect rod, grown and modeled by

A clean one hundred yards of new G. braided linen line A clean one hundred yards of new G, braided linen line on the red and a 5-0 Linerick hook on gimp completed the tackle with which the trouble began, but how much of it would be left when the fight was ended was a matter for serious consideration. Under the pull that I thought would certainly cause something to give way, the fish veered around to the right and went off down the lake like a vicious horse with the bit in his teeth, the line throwing up a little thin sheet where it entered the water that showed the pace he was going at. Twenty yards more line off and I had to shift my thumb to the side of the spool to get a better stopping purchase.

"Line about all gone, Danny, and the fight just getting hot—can't hold him much longer—performance 'Il close in two minutes unless something turns up to make that fish alter his mind." The rod was bent now so that every moment I was looking for the splinters to fly; the tug of war had come; whether all as turns the fiels. smash the rod or turn the fish.

smash the rod or turn the fish.

I felt the strain case a trifle, and when barely two layers of line were left on the spool shaft, the fish came to the surface with a sweep of his tail that made the water fly, and started, without an instant's pause, back toward the boat. He was too far away to make out what "tribe" he belonged

He was too far away to make out what "tribe" he belonged to, but this was a question of little moment as long as he was working under a pressure of 120 pounds of fight to the inch. The immediate danger was passed. After the ordeal they had just gone through, I believed the rod and line would hold anything short of a Texas steer, and I drew a long breath of relief and made up my mind that, barring an accident, that fish would eventually bring up at the Camp of the Kingfishers, some five miles below.

With so little line on the reel, it was hard work to pick up the slack at the speed the fish was coming, but by the time he was half way to the boat from the point where he turned, the rod was working again, and I was anxiously waiting the

the rod was man way to the sout from the point where he turned, the rod was working again, and I was anxiously waiting the next move in the game. He came straight on, swerving neither to the right nor to the left, and as he flashed into sight and dashed under the boat, two yards under water, the question of his fribe was no longer a matter of conjecture. "Maskalonge, Dau! by the great horn spoon of our forefathers! Five feet long if he's an inch."

fathers! Five feet long if he's an inch."

But there was no time to talk. Whipping the point of the rod around the bow, with two feet of the tip under water to insure the line from touching the boat or an outhanging oar,

it cut the water with a sharp hiss as it came up into position again for another trial of strength with old longface. Twenty yards from the boat he sounded and went down until I thought he would find the bottom of the lake, when suddenly the rod straightened back and my heart went down into my shoes, it seemed, for I thought the line had parted thought he would find the bottom of the lake, when suddenly the rod straightened back and my heart went down into my shoes, it seemed, for I thought the line had parted and left me nothing but a bitter disappointment. Only for an instant, however, for directly I felt a tremor run up the line and down the rod to my hand, telling as plainly as a "sounder" to a skilled operator that some one was sending a message from the other end of the line. Translated from the original Esox it read, "Look out up there, old sardine!—here yit, smeared all over with war paint and bilin' full o' wrath!"

here yil, smeared all over with war paint and bilin' full o' wrath!"
"Great Scott, Dan, look at that!" as an enormous fish went straight up into the air with a mighty leap, and with jws wide spread, angrily shook himself from head to tail, scattering the glittering drops from his quivering fins in a miniature shower. What a magnificent fish he was! how clean built and powerful he looked, and how frail the little thread and switch of a rod that were matched against his amazing strength! He was in the air only for a moment, and yet what a glorious sight—a sight to be remembered and talked of for a lifetime.

I estimated him to be between four and five feet in length, and comparing him with a few large ones! had seen weighed

I estimated him to be between four and five feet in length, and comparing him with a few large ones I had seen weighted at different times, I said to Dan, "A thirty-five pounder, sure." A noble fish, truly! and how for years I had longed to try conclusions with a large one of this tribe—the great northen pike, the terror of the waters. But this fish had me at a disadvantage. In the first place, I was not fishing for maskalonge, and had only light bass tackle, a rather poor equipment for a long struggle with a thirty or forty-pound maskalonge that did not know just how strong he was. And

then my old comrade. Dan, was, in a manner, helpless, and could not be of the slightest assistance to mc, unless it were to make a few 'judicious remarks' at critical periods of the encounter.

If he could have taken the oars and followed the fish in

some of his wild rushes, the olds would not have been so unequal, but as it was, I had to guide the boat with one hand by an occasional dip of an oar in the water, while standing up and holding the rod in the other, as the fish towed the little craft slowly around over the lake where the whim led him.

The issue depended solely on the strength of my tackle and what little skill I was possessed of, and not on any un-due advantage I might take over the old warrior at the other end of the line.

I wondered, too, if he had swallowed the hook and frog

far enough down to get his murderous teeth past the gimp. If so, it was only a matter of time for him to saw the line off

If so, it was only a matter of time for him to saw the line off and "gang his ways."

But we would see.

When he went into the air and reached the highest point of his leap, I am positive he was fully the length of my rod from the water, and as he fell back on his side with a tremenduous splash, I believe my heart actually stood still until the line tightened up and I felt the thrill it imparted to the rod at every stroke of his powerful tail, as he went off quartering up the lake with a pull that made my thumb burn as the reel turned strudgingly under it.

turned gradgingly under it.

All this time Dan had sat quietly at the stern of the boat, saying not a word—patient old soul that he is—and in the absorbing struggle with old longface, I had almost forgotten

him.

Now he said, "Hickory, can you reach the gaff, and yank
this sneakin' cuss into the boat?" It was the same fish he
had struck near the shore—a pickerel of perhaps five pounds.
He had worried all the fight out of him, and reeling up short
had held him up to the top of the water, out of the way,
until he thought I would have time to lend him a helping
had in writing the finishing cityle to the "Ill favored deavil."

had held him up to the top of the water, out of the way, until he thought I would have time to lead him a helping hand in putting the finishing stroke to the "ill favored deevil." It took but half a minute to reach the gaff, reach out and jerk him into the boat, where we left him to gasp his life out in the hot sun, a piece of cruelty unavoidable for lack of time to break his neck with the club. Facing around, and touching an oar to head the boat in line with our fish, the battle raged hotly again.

Slip, slip the line went out till again there were but a few feet left on the reel; every inch now paid out under a strain that draged the little boat slowly through the water. When almost in despair for the result he came around to the right again, and, in a wide circuit, worked back down the lake. A hundred and fifty feet of line in the air from the tip of the rod to where it touched the water, with barely a perceptible sag in it, meant that the fish showed no signs of tiring; and lighting his pipe. Dan settled himself to enjoy the sport. As old "Musky" swung around I managed to take up a few yards of line for an emergency; but this time it was not needed, as he suddenly made a short turn, and coming back up the lake, flashed by within ten feet of the bow of the boat.

How grandly he moved; and what immense power in the

How grandly he moved; and what immense power in the How grandly he moved; and what immense power in the steady, measured stroke of his broad tail! No sunfish movement in that! no silly flirtings; no spasmodic caperings and crazy curvetings; but just the uncontrollable rush of an untamed horse when he feels the first prick of the spur. As he went by, and rod and arm and wrist began their work again, the old pickerel at the stern puffed an extra fragiant cloud of smoke, and ventured an admonisher. "Careful, Hickery! c-a-reful, old Mackerel! coolly! and don't you lose him!" How could I coolly under a broiling sun, and the blood at fever heat? But there was not the slightest tremor in my nerves now; the first flurry of excitement had blown by long ago, and I felt as steady as a rock; only a fittle anxious, perago, and I felt as steady as a rock; only a little anxious, per-haps, as to the amount of gimp old longface had inside of

Had I lost my head for half a minute I would have lost the

fish in less time.

A similar caution from the veteran now and then, when A similar caution from the veteral now and then, when the fish seemed to be gaining an advantage, was about all that was said for near an hour; the battle was fought out For three-quarters of an hour he kept up this tireless, per

For three-quarters of an hour he kept up this tireless, persistent pull; up the lake, across, down, and once making a wide circuit clear around the boat, gnashing his teeth, we imagine, in furious rage at his futile efforts to part the puny thread that was wearing the life out of him and drawing him with a silent, never relaxing force, relentless as fate, to the gaff and certain death. After nearly an hour of this desperate struggle for life, I felt the strain on the rod relax a trille, a sign his strength was failing him, and when he surged around again toward the boat, I managed to take up twenty orthirty yards of line as he went by. Dan said he would like to "feel of him" for a minute or two just to get "one taste of pure glory." I passed the rod to him in perfect faith, and sat down to give my legs, and arms, and wrists a few minutes needed rest. Taking it again after a little time (it cost old Dan a mighty effort to release his loving clasp of it) the fish was brought around head to the boat, this time with few minutes needed rest. Taking it again after a little time (it cost old Dan a mighty effort to release his loving elasp of it) the fish was brought around head to the boat, this time with less exertion, and I began to work him carefully back, giving line as he would surge from side to side, and taking it

ing line as new would surge from side to side, and taking it up again under a pull to suit the rod.

When fifty or sixty feet away he suddenly came to the surface, and with just the dorsal fin and three or four inches of the upper lobe of the caudal waving languidly from side to side, allowed me to reel him up to within fifteen feet of the boat.

Here he turned broadside to us and I let him rest a little, to give us time to study the case over and determine what to do next. We did not know whether that gentle movement of the tail meant a clean surrender or a menace of further war after a short armistice, or it might be a ruse to throw us off our guard, when he would make some unlooked for move and smash things all to flinders. I hesitated about using the gaff, for he looked so heavy and powerful I feared that in the struggle to get him in the little-skiff we might by some unlucky chance be capsized and I would have to swim for it and look after Dan besides, for in the water he would be as helpless as a baby. To put the old fish hawk in actual peril was not to be thought of, though fish, tackle and all went to Davy Jones and we never got another nibble as long as we lived. We couldn't just then think of anything to help us out, we were in one of old Capt. Truck's worst, "categories." "Daniel, we've get an elephant on our hands; what'll we do with him?"
"Pull along shore and hunt a place where we can beach Here he turned broadside to us and I let him rest a little,

"Pull along store and hunt a place where we can beach him," suggested Dan. Entirely engrossed in the sport, we had taken no note of where the maskalonge was leading us, and on getting our

bearings we found we were only a couple of hundred feet from the opposite shore where the fish was first struck—a little below, and over a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the little stream. While making up our minds what the top of the water a few feet from the boat, waving his flag and apparently resting, and revolving over in his mind some untried move that would prove an astonisher to us. Handing the rod to Dan—all the while keeping the line just taut—1 took the oars and pulled along up shore to find a place clear of bushes, grass and lily pads, where I could get him into shallow water, wade in, jerk the gaff into him and drag him ashore.

As we moved away he swung around behind us and got inshore fifteen or twenty yards from the boat, where he swam along just abeam, with his dorsal out of water, with a strong side pull that kept the rod in the shape of a crescent, but never once making a plunge or showing a sign of fight. For 200 yards we pulled along the shore hunting a place to land, but, finding no suitable spot, we concluded to take the chances with the gaff; as Dan said, 'we either had to gaff him or tow him to camp with the rod.' Heading the boat out into the lake I took the rod and brought him up where I could reach him with the gaff. Here he balanced himself on his fins at the top of the water, glaring fercely at us with his cruel looking cyes, but showing not the slightest disposition to renew the struggle. It appeared to be an uncondion his fins at the top of the water, glaring fiercely at us with his cruel looking eyes, but showing not the slightest disposition to renew the struggle. It appeared to be an unconditional surrender, and now for the first time we had a good chance to look over his "parts." He looked a dangerous customer—a vicious devil from snout to tail. The yellow rings in his eyes imparted to them a glitter that was murderous, and as he worked his long, powerful jaw in the act of breathing, it revealed two rows of terrible teeth that said plainly, "who enters here leaves hope behind."

But a more pleasing sight to us was two inches of gimp in sight at one corner of his mouth, and it was just this that cost the game old warrior his life.

We took all this in while I reached down and got the gaff. Holding the rod up in the left hand and getting the steel, as I thought, well under his jaw, I gave a quick pull, but unfortunately it struck the jaw-bone and glanced off, slightly turning the point. Quick as a flash a single stroke of the tail sent him under the bont, barely missing it as he went by.

went by.

Instantly dropping the point of the rod into the water and

the fight was on again. A rush of sixty or seventy yards sufficed to tire him and bring him again to the surface, and he was soon brought back to the boat with his courage comhe was soon brought back to the boat with his courage completely gone. It would have been safer this time, perhaps, could I have struck him aft of the vent, but he kept obstinately head on to the boat, and I could get him barely close crough to reach even that, so that Uncle Thad, Norris's advice about gaffing a fish, "Gaff him somewhere," was the only chance left.

By sounce left.

Picking up the gaff again, I reached out, this time with reacter care, and getting the point well under his chin (if the have chins) jerked the steel into him come up the gain again, it reached out, this time with ter care, and getting the point well under his chin (if have chins) jerked the steel into him, mighty flirt of his tail came near taking me into the

A inguly lift of his tan earm ear taking me into the water; but keeping a desperate grip on the gati handle, I succeeded (I never can tell how) in dragging him over the gunwale and inboard. As he fell into the boat his tail and a part of the body slipped under the low thwart, which stopped further mischief from that end.

stopped further mischief from that end.
Quickly removing the gaff from his jaw and reversing it,
I ran the end of the handle under the rail supporting the
thwart, and bringing it down across his head, used it as a
lever to hold him down. Planting the left knee near the
ventrals, I had him so fairly laid out that he couldn't make
a respectable flop. Taking Dan's pickerel string (a quarter
inch braided cord with a long wire needle attached) I passed
it through his gills and out of his mouth, carefully avoiding
the gleaming teeth, and knotting it firmly, cut the line a foot
above the gimp, raised him over the side of the boat and let
him slide gently into the water. He was so dazed at the
suddenness of his taking in and the rough treatment received
in the last few moments that he made barely an effort to get studenness of its taking it and the rough treatment received in the last few moments that he made barely an effort to get away; a surge or two to pull himself together, and I led him to the stern, where he was securely tied, and the hard-carreed victory was won. And it was a victory any angler might well feel proud of—he might even be pardoned for boring his friends with an occasional rehearsal of it during the reveniends of his natural lifetimes. his friends with an occasional rehearsal of it during the re-mainder of his natural lifetime. It was a battle that would have pleased cool-headed old Uncle Thad., or the veteran, Brother Dawson, to the heart's core, and even that skilled salmon fisher, President Arthur, would, I ween, have taken a hand in such a fight with a right good relish. It was a good hour and a half from the time he was first struck until he was dragged over the side of the boat, a full hour of which was a continuous, desperate struggle, liable at any in-stant to end disastrously to Hickory and his tackle. Dan said "it was the loveliest fight that ever was fit," and looking at the fish and then at the rold and line, wondered

looking at the fish and then at the rod and line, wondered that it lasted more than a couple of minutes. No more fishing that day; we could well afford to rest on our laurels already won. Placing the little rod carefully and tenderly in the boat, we pulled across the lake to quench our thirst at the little stream, for it had been a long time between

tenderly in the boat, we pulled across the lake to quench our thirst at the little stream, for it had been a long time between drinks.

Two lighter hearted or happier old pelicans never headod hoat for camp and supper, but we made such slow headway, drugging our fish through the water, that the sun was down when we drew out of the river below, into White's Lake. The edge of the evening deepened into twilight, and twilight into darkness, before we were half way down White's, and we had yet fully a mile and a half to go to camp. At the foot of the lake we felt around until we found the entrance to the river, and in a manner groping our way through the increasing darkness, we followed the little streak of faint gray water through the woods, now scraping under an overhanging bush and anone coming almost to a stand-still to sort the stream from the surrounding gloom, until at the end of what seemed to us an hour, we floated out into the silent waters of Sisson's, in sight of the lone pine outlined against the sky, overshadowing camp at the point.

When off the mouth of our little stream we could hear voices and see the ruddy glare of the camp-fire reflected on the surrounding foliage, and we imagined we caught an odorous whiff of coffee in the air, that we knew Frank would have waiting for us. We heralded our approach by launching a yell that went rolling back into the low hills and away down the lake in quavering echoes, starting half a dozen neighborhood dogs into a melodious barking match and arousing the camp into sudden activity. A clear bugle blast came back to us over the water in the well-known voice of the scribe, backed by a chorus of whoops that created a furious spurt in the barking match; and it was proclaimed

that our two mendacious laggards, Jim and the scribe, had

We rounded the point, and pulling the boat up on the strip

We rounded the point, and pulling use beat up of and in front of the flagstaff, were at once in the midst of a general and brotherly handshake all around.

"What luck? where's your fish?" asked the scribe, as he held up a lantern and peered along the sides of the boat to see if he could catch sight of a stringer hanging over in the

Untying our string of bass I dragged them out into shallow

Untying our string of bass I dragged them out into shallow water, where they made the spray fly for half a minute before quieting down so the light would reveal their glistening sides and bristling spines to the eager eyes of the boys. The general verdict was "a lovely lot of bass," and they were indeed, a fine lot, none of the ten taken from the pool in the river were less than two and three-quarters, and Dan's largest one weighing, next morning, a trifle over four pounds. "A whole week's sport, just there on that string!" said Jim with a wistful look.

were indeed, a fine lot, none of the ten taken from the pool in the river were less than two and three-quarters, and Dan's largest one weighing, next morning, a trifle over four pounds. "A whole week's sport, just there on that string!" said Jim with a wistful look.

"If you two old loons can't do better than that," growled the scribe, "you had better stay in camp and cook. Why, Jim and I could have caught more than that in two hours; couldn't we, Jim?" And Jim had to say, "of course we could," or go back on his record. They were turning to go back to the fire when Dan stopped them with, "wait a minute, old knots and gnarls! Hickory, bring out the string that has the sunfish on it." Old masky had all this time remained quiet at the stern of the boat, resting up and getting his jaw back into shape, after the last five miles of wrench and strain he had subjected it to by his mule like disposition to pull back. Taking a couple of turns of the cord around my hand as a precaution against losing it and the fish by a sudden jerk, I pulled the knot and towed him out to the white sandy beach in five or six inches of water where the lantern would show on him with good effect.

When the light flashed on him a furious plunge to get back into deep water, and a fiirt of his tail that sent the water flying ten feet away, admonished us that the game old feltew had not yet lowered his flag, but after two or three useless efforts to pull his old enemy into the lake, he rested uneasily under inspection, nervously working his pectorals and glaring at us with a vicious gleam in his eyes that boded ill to whoe ver came within reach of his powerful jaws.

"Great Cassar's bones!" exclaimed old Knots; "where did you eatch him?" engerly asked Brother R.

"Bet my best rod agin a speckled frog that Dan caught him!" chipped in Jim. "A splendid maskalonge," said Frank; "looks like a forty-pounder from here," stepping into the water to get a better view of him.

After thoroughly looking over his "parts"—as Knots put it —as well as they could

and blulous Governor of South Carolina once upon a time, many years ago.

Tying our fish to the boat again I shoved out into the lake three or four rods, to an old log standing on end in sixteen or eighteen feet of water, and fastening it securely to this, left them for the night; Frank coming out in another boat to

take me off.

left them for the night; Frank coming out in another boat to take me off.

As we went up the bank into the firelight old Knots said, "Hickory, did you take that fish yourself, or buy it of some Mossback' up the lake?" On assuring him I was fairly entitled to the "butt end" of the honors of defeating old masky on his own battle ground, and bringing him a captive into camp; "there, Jim! same old story; a fool for luck." Turning to Frank he asked if it were not about time to expect another attack from the "muskeeters?" Frank said nothing, but disappeared behind the cupboard, and from some mysterious nook among the twisted roots of a cedar at the end of the table, fished out a vial of something that Knots said worked like a charm in keeping off the mosquitos, a dra(ch)m or two usually being sufficient, but if they were numerous and rash it took a little more. We heard it escaping into a tin cup, and caught fragments of a conversation between them that sounded very much like, "the Gov. of North Caro—here's to the 'boss fish,'" and we knew the musketers were repulsed. teers were repulsed.

"Knots!" may h

teers were repulsed.

"Knots!" may his shadow never grow less; and while Frank is fixing a bite for the two old pelicans, we will make a "divarsion" and hold a little discourse about him. Full of knots, so to speak, and angles and corners, but draped over with a mantle of goodness and kindliness of heart to his fellows that has polished the knots and rubbed off and rounded and smoothed the corners and angles. Full of crotchets and whims, and opinions, he loves the off side of an argument just for the sake of the "off side." Surrounded by a strong shell that does not "open to all," yet a staunch and true friend to who may succeed in getting on the inside of it.

and true friend to who may succeed in getting on the inside of it.

Twined among the gnarls runs a vein of curd and acid, that if not just palatable is always refreshing. He's as square as a cube in his relation with others and hates sham and small dealing. He loves his rod, his pipe and his friends. He detest the seiner and the pot-fisher, and his wrath waxeth hot at the nurderer of fingerlings who fishes for count. He is a fuir and honest angler, rarely taking more fish than will suffice for present needs, or to help some neighbor to a "mess;" and if so he returns them to the water with a benediction. He loves a good fish story and can tell one on occasion, and he don't make serious objection to a dash of "sustenance" in nis spring water, just as a qualifier. He is generous and hospitable, to sharing his last meal, his blanket, or his last pipe of tobacco with a brother angler, even though he be an entire stranger. And he has a warm corner in his heart for dogs, which is a whole chapter with foot notes to his credit. There, that's old "Knots," and if there be a worthier disciple of "Izaak of blessed memory" he does not happen to be within the scope of the writer's acquaintance. quaintance

quaintance.

After Dan and I had finished a supper that set Frank to figuring on how long our supplies would last, the fire was kicked together, an extra chunk or two thrown on, and we gave the boys an account of our day's trip, listening in turn to their reasons for not getting in on time. The trip had been unsatisfactory to them from the time they left St. Paul; some raw, chilly weather on the lake, fogs, missed connections, etc., and they were glad to get to camp and rest.

There were so many things to talk over, such an airing of our limited knowledge of maskalonge fishing, their habits, and the best ways to capture them—such wondrous stories of hass fishing in years gone by (to all of which Brother R. lent an attentive and wondering ear), that the turn of the night was on us, and the voices of the woods hushed in slum-

ber hefore we thought it time to reel up for bed. Doubtless Brother R.'s credulity was taxed to its utmost stretch by not a few of the whoppers, but being a stranger to the ways of the "guilcless angler," and a seeker after truth (in the shape of fish lore and marvelous yarns), nowhere to be found in such (un)limited store as in a well regulated camp of old fishermen or hunters whose heads have grown gray with years of much "wrastlin" with it, we thought it well to start him with a dose that would make him marvel where the rudiments of the art commerced.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Matural History.

DR. COUES'S NEW CHECK LIST.

IN the second edition of his Check List of North American IN the second edition of his Check List of North American Birds Dr. Coues has given us a work about which it is hard to write without using language that may be thought exaggerated. Of its ornithological value it is not necessary to speak at length. All who are familiar with the work which the author has done on the birds of North America know that his contributions to the literature of this subject are as careful, exact and critical as the most scientific spirit can make them, and that at the same time his writings display, when the opportunity offers, a literary skill and finish that is as attractive as it is unusual.

In the present volume, however, which, although it is called the second edition of the Check List of 1873, is practically a new work, Dr. Coues displays a fund of philological erudition which is remarkable, when we take into consideration the amount of work which he has done, and the eminence to which he has attained in other fields of research.

The Check List of 1873 purported to enumerate only 635 species, but as a matter of fact it contained 115 more, since only the full species were numbered, the sub-species, varieties

ation the amount of work which he has done, and the eminence to which he has attained in other fields of research. The Check List of 1873 purported to enumerate only 635 species, but as a matter of fact it contained 115 more, since only the full species were numbered, the sub-species, varieties and races being lettered a, b, etc., under their respective numbers. In the present list, however, a somewhat different plan has been pursued, each variety flaving its own number. As Greenland has usually been regarded as belonging to the American continent, all the birds of that peninsula are included in the list, with the result of bringing the number of species enumerated up to 888. In the old list therewere by actual count 750 species and sub-species mentioned in the body of the work and 28 in the Appendix. Of this 778 only 10 have had to be removed from the list, while 120 new species or sub-species have been added to it. About the validity of most of these there is no doubt, but further research may perhaps modify the views now held in regard to some few of them. The above statement shows as well as anything can what progress has been made in North American ornithology during the past nine years, and the showing is very gratifying, and one of which we may well be proud. The number of earnest students of North American ornithology is constantly increasing, and with the happiest results for science.

It is not, however, from an ornithologist's standpoint that this work is especially noteworthy; it is even more interesting when viewed from that of the classical scholar. For many years it has been a matter of astonishment and regret, that so many men who, from the nature of their pursuits, were obliged constantly to make use of terms drawn from the Latin and the Greek languages, should have given so little attention to t'e study of these tongues, and should display such disheartening ignorance of them. No one can talk for half an hour with the average collector or indeed, ornithological, without hearing quantities, acc

tion of the present work.

We have no hesitation in saying that this Revised Check We have no hesitation in saying that this Revised Uncok List is one of the most important contributions that has been recently made to ornithological literature. It will make more easy the work of the professional student, and smooths away at once many of the difficulties of the beginner, enabling him to commence his work with a full and intelligent comprehension of many things which, without such a help, would long have remained dark mysteries.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY.—Part I. of the Proceedings—January to April—has just been issued. As usual with the publications of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, the number contains a vast amount of interesting material. Among the contributors are Dr. Joseph Leidy, Mr. Thomas Mechan, Rev. H. C. McCook, Prof. Angelo Heilprin, Prof. E. D. Cope, Dr. H. S. Williams, Dr. L. T. Day, Messrs, Theo. D. Rand, Henry C. Lowis, Edward Potts, Isaac Lea and many other well known names. Among the more important communications are Dr. Leidy's remarks on Rock Specimens, Filaria of the Black Bass, on Balanoglossus, on Scolithus in Gravel; Dr. Thos. Mechan's Fruiting of Ginko biloba and "the relation of heat to the sexes of flowers;" Dr. Henry S. Williams's description of New Troids from the Rocks of the Chemung Period of New York State (with Plate I.); Dr. L. T. Day's paper on the species of Odontomyia found in the United States; Prof. PROCEEDINGS OF THE PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY.—Part I

Angelo Heilprin's remarks on the Occurrence of Ammonitis in deposits of Tertiary Age; Prof. E. D. Cope's note on the Condylarthia; and Rev. H. C. McCook's paper on the Variations in the nest forms of the Furrow Spider, *Eppira strix*. There are many other shorter notes of especial interest.

FROM PORTNEUF CANYON TO PARMA-CHENE.

CHENE.

The plains are turning green, even to the dusty sage, which I had supposed indifferent to whatever of spring showers or winter blasts. A rough month of April we have had, and the nights are only just ceasing to leave frozen ground and stout ice. We are tenting in the Portneuf Cañon, on the Ft. Hall reservation for Bannocks and Shoshones, altitude 5,400 feet. In April we had ducks enough—mallard, teal, buffleheads, sheldrakes, shovelers and others new to me, and which I had not books to identify. The mallard breed in numbers along the Portneuf River. We hear by night their low quacking at our very bedside. I tried a new Colt ten-bore on geese with good success. A Baker three-barrel in camp shoots uncommonly well.

Dead winter, to all appearance, still rests on the mountains west. About the skirts of the snow are elk and bears, now unmolested. The cañon is full of deer. They winter in bands of hundreds. In the deep snow of March they were slaughtered without merey. I have no patience to repeat the various tales of killing. The meanest Indian is above such acts. A man told me of shooting thirty-seven uneatable does, and stopping only because his cartridges were out.

We sten to the stream and catch a few trout at any time.

above such acts. A man tord me of shooting many section uneatable does, and stopping only because his cartridges were out.

We step to the stream and catch a few trout at any time. Have not yet tried a fly. They run six or seven ounces, with now and then one of three to five pounds. Soon I mean to say what I think of these fish, after casting in Maine and Canada. Enough at present that they are unmistakably trout, that we catch them and eat them.

So much by way of showing old friend Forest and Stream that R. isstill 'on the trail." But mainly I would have a word on the ruffed grouse question.

Most of the theories are from data gathered during shooting season. A man goes in October to his old cover and finds few birds, returns to his study and assigns the most apparent local cause for their diminution, whether foxes, setters, hawks, snares or ten-bores. My own observations, though not critical, were made over much New England territory, hunted and unhunted, and throughout the four seasons, for a space of three or four years. The first of these years birds were abundant and broods full in September. Since then broods have grown smaller, whether in districts over-hunted or untracked. In the spring every cover had its nest, but in July the chicks were few, perhaps five or six in a brood.

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cover had its nest, but in July the emics were tew, perhaps five or six in a brood.

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that a Malthusian wave has converted grouseland to the extent of laying six eyes instead of the honest baker's dozen of old. The mortality cr abatement must be between nesting and shooting time.

I learn of no corresponding increase of predutory animals. During the first years referred to we boys in Vermont kept no idle watch over the fere nature of our hills and valleys. Ned was a mighty hunter of foxes and coons, Ed was keen for mink and muskrats and pike and suckers, "R." held rank in grouse and squirrel warfare, and was inspector of woods and "sign." We all prowled about, banded or singly, and at hours unearthly. This period reached to the time when the number of grouse began to lessen. We never observed an increase of foxes, mink or skunks, though the latter were sufficiently "numerous" at times. Frequent inquiry during days more recent has confirmed me in acquitting the "yermin."

Other assigned causes vanish before the fact that, as I believe, the birds do not reach maturity at all. Moreover there has been no succession of cold spring weather sufficient to kill the young directly after hatching. But whatever the cause, it must be as general as is the blight widespread. Now, a suggestion I have not seen before: In many grouse I have shot of late seasons there were along the backbone inside a number of white worms two inches long, slender, sharp at both ends, and scarcely showing life. There seemed no emaciation nor lack of condition. I have opened five other species of American grouse without noticing anything similar. The question, of course, is whether this parasite does not destroy the young bird or affect the egg. That they were only in the younger birds I cannot say, now whether to be found when the covers were yet full and our brave bird led his lusty twelve until the falling leaves of October.

brave bird led his lusty twelve until the rating leaves of October.

Of late I see no notes from Parmachene and especially my old range on the Connecticut headwaters. A March letter from Tom Chester speaks of a quiet winter and game undisturbed at the Connecticut lakes. It was my bad luck in '81 to miss summering with Tom as usual. I believe I could still go to beaver ponds where no sportsman's hook save mine has ever been, and where the moose and caribou tracks are as big and fresh as ever. I expect never to find another such rare grouping of mountains and perfect primitive forest. If a man would have a taste of real forest life with all hunting possibilities short of this land of grizzlies, there is the spot. If he is not satisfied then let him pitch his double-staked tent in this breezy country and see the swallows perching on the guyropes for lack of trees. Let him come and the boys will take him "sniping."

R. Osena, Idaho.

A BATHTUB FOR THE BIRDS.

MANY of your correspondents write about the whole sale destruction of our little facthers of the sale destruction of our little factors of the sale destruction of the sale de MANY of your correspondents write about the whole-sale destruction of our little feathered friends, and one very significant remark was made in regard to the killing of small birds to supply the milliners, by persons who under the plea of students of ornithology destroy our little pets by the hundred. To those who honestly wish to make a study of our small birds, i, e., warblers, thrush, flycatchers, etc. I submit the following, a plan we have tried for many years with the most interesting success. To many it may be familiar, and to those who are blessed with springs on their grounds or living near a lake or convenient pond it may not be worth trying, but to those like myself living on a sandy soil which soaks the water up like a sponge, I would say: Give the birds a bathtub and they will use it, and when you see them flutter off, all fuzzy, little balls of wet feathers, and hear their happy songs of delight, you will feel amply repaid for all the trouble you may, have taken in preparing the bath.

The size and style will of course depend upon the ideas of the designer, the object is to give a gradually increasing

depth of water to accommodate all, from the little short-legged chip to the long-legged catbird. A tank which we have found to answer the purpose admirably may be made in the following manner: Take a good, stout, water-light lox, with a central platform, to which four boards with strips nailed at intervals of two inches, should lead down. Two or three pailsfull of water will cover the platform, say to the depth of two inches, and the water will gradually shoal up the steps on the boards leading from it. Place it partly in the shade; I always like to have it where the sun reaches some portion of it, so that when a little fellow is washing there is a continual shower of bright diamond drops flying in the air. Now, the student placing himself at a convenient window with a good strong opera glass can bring the birds right air. Now, the student placing himself at a convenient window with a good strong opera glass can bring the birds right up, close enough to see the delight which sparkles in their bright eyes as they bathe. It should be near the house to afford you an opportunity to observe without being observed. If you object to the bulldozing of the English sparrows, a Flobert or parlor rifle with shot (dust shot) cartridges by your side will effectually put a quietus on said sparrows, and as the report is so slight the other and more desirable guests will not be disturbed. I have frequently turned them over in the very presence of catbirds, who seemed very much astonished at the sudden cessation of their noisy chatter, and who after a curious examination of the dead body

much astonished at the summer variety and who after a curious examination of the dead body would continue their washing unconcerned. The same means may be used sparingly to secure rare specimens for collection and study.

The above experiment will amply repay its trifling cost in the increased number of sweet songs that will ring out from the trees around your dwellings, and the sight of the many bright forms disporting themselves therein during all the summer. You may store it away for the winter, but have it ready by early spring of the next year, as the birds will be on land.

Diok.

SOME OÖLOGICAL NOTIONS.

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M. R. ERNEST INGERSOLL's little book on "Birds'Nesting" lies on my desk before me, and I have just
enjoyed the delightful pleasure of reading it. A wholesale
ransacking of my exceedingly lumble Field Books divulges
a few notes having a slight bearing on Mr. Ingersoll's gracefully written book, which I hope will not be considered out
of place in these columns.

Nests of the Chrypsomitris tristis (goldfinch, yellow-bird,
thistle-bird) have been found in Middle New York with
eggs in them as early as the 11th of May. A cousin of mine
furnishes this item from her note-book: "May 28, 1868.
This morning at daylight we had a snowfall of two inches.
Shortly afterward I went into the pines for a stroll, and on
my return, found a yellow-bird sitting on three eggs, in the Shorty ancerward I would muo the pines for a stron, and on my return, found a yellow-bird sitting on three eggs, in the back part of the orchard in a large apple-tree. The instance was so exceptional, that I could not convince my father respecting the kind of a nest I had found until he visited it humself." Nests of the same birds containing fledglings have been found here in September, and on one occasion as late as the 19th.

late as the 19th.

Have been convinced by my own observations and the assertions of friends that many species of male birds assist the female bird in nest-building. This has been closely watched so often that I am positive it is correct.

This spring I found the egg of a Molothrus pecoris (cow blackbird) in the nest of an Applanus phamicus (redwing swamp blackbird). I am not aware whether this is a "singular circumstance" or not, but I never saw anything of the kind before, nor do I remember reading of such an occurrence in any work on ornithology.

guar circumstance" or not, but I never saw anything of the kind before, nor do I remember reading of such an occurrence in any work on ornithology.

Have noted that eggs of certain birds vary thus: The first one laid is often fully one-fifth larger than the last, and those between them vary, growing proportionately smaller as they increase in number. This is by actual measurement very carefully taken. Of course this is not always the ease, but I venture to affirm that it is quite as often so as otherwise. Eggs of the same species from the North are almost invariably larger than those from the South. Perhaps the late Dr. Brewer's theory in this respect is sufficiently absolute that we might safely accept it as a law.

Two years ago there was shown me in lower Vermont the nest of an Iclerus battimore (Baltimore oriole, English or golden robin, hangnest) that was not even semi-pendulous. It was built early in the season, and the bottom of it was securely "planted" in the three-forked crotch of a young elm; the top was narrowed as usual, and was held up and in place by three well-constructed "guys," running from a point exactly over the nest to the three forks before menioned. The guys, tac weaving of the nest around the forks at the bottom and the twining and twisting of the extreme point exactly over the nest to the three forks before men-tioned. The guys, the weaving of the nest around the forks at the bottom and the twining and twisting of the extreme ends of the guys further up on the forks, were the most cutely-planned and dexterously-executed specimen of bird-architecture, of this peculiar species, that I ever have ex-amined.

LEW VANDERPOEL.

NIVERVILLE, N. Y., June 17.

GRAIN-FEEDING HABITS OF FIELD CRICKET. Ghan-Peeding Habits of Field Chicket.—One morning after a rainy night, as I was passing along the highway, I noticed one of our common field crickets working at a kernel of corn that had dropped from some farmer's wagon while on the way to market. The rain had softened the grain; and after watching the insect some time, I found it was eating the germ of the softened kernel; I watched patiently until the cricket seemed to have satisfied its hunger, and found the germ had all been eaten away. Early in the fall I found them in conflicted eating the crowns of kernels or ears that had blown to the ground, something I had always before attributed to mice.—F: M. Webster in June Naturalist. Naturalist

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—One chuva spider monkey, Aleles marginatus; one brown howlor, Myceles fuscus; one black saki, Pithecia siatanas; two pig-tailed macaques, Macacus nemestrinus, both mules: two bions, Felis leo, male and female; two African civets, Vierra civetia; two common geneta, Geneta two African civets, Vierra civetia; two common geneta, Geneta orac-hollandia; and one Egyptian telhemmon, Herpestes ichneumon, all received by purchase. One coelot, Felis pardatis; one musang paradoxure, Paradoxurus musanga; one raccoon, Procyon lotor; one opossum and five young, Didetphys virginiana; two gray squires, Schures arolineiss; two gray to turkey vulture, Cathartes at ratus; one turkey vulture, Cathartes wis tencecholites; one exceed owl, Scops asio; one Cainada goose, Bernicia canadensis; one white heron, Ardea egretta; five alligators mississippiensis; two horned lizards, Phrynosoma cornutum, and three garter snakes, Eutwaia siralis, all received by presentation. Two bactrian camels, Camelus bactrianus; one fallow deer, Cervus dama, mnie; one elik, Cervus canadensis, female; one Virginia deer, Cervus virginianus; four woodchucks, Archomys monax, and one turtle dove, Turtur visorius, all born in the garden.

Game Bag and Gun.

BITS OF FLORIDA EXPERIENCE

THERE were three of us-Capt. W., an old Buffalo sailor; W., the editor of our county paper; and the undersigned. We had sailed up the sluggish and tortuous St. Johns, past Lemon Bluff, with its tumble-down buildings, shallow Mullet Lake, Lake Harney, on whose beautiful sandy beach we camped beneath wide-branching oaks on moss, the dense hamak rising like a wall on the left, e unbroken surface of the beautiful lake stretching the

the right.
the snoring of the Editor was the only sound we

New had sailed through Puzzle Lake, the Captain alone knowing the one of many devious channels that would lead us into the river again, so much alike are these openings and banks of rushes, and so bewildering to the stranger. We had jibed, poled and rowed around the bends and behind the banks of reeds where the breeze had fainted dead away, leaving us mourners, had shot at occasional ducks and got none, peppered a sleepy 'gator now and then, had run up the E-con-loc-hatch-ie and camped, where I caught more bass in a half hour than we could eat in a week, and which I gave to the steamer next morning. At last we had tied our boat in the edge of Salt Lake, in water four inches deep and mud far deeper, had waded ashore and boarded a dilapidated old car drawn by two huge mules over a joint-racking wooden tramway six or thereabout miles to Titusville, and put up at the Titus House, kept by Co. Titus, he of the glittering, coal-black eye, withered bands and eventful history. Rheumatism had tied him to his chair, but his loaded gun was within call, and those who had angered him wanted We had sailed through Puzzle Lake, the Captain alone fory. Rheumatism had tied him to his chair, but his loaded gun was within call, and those who had angered him wanted to remember it

gun was within call, and those who had angered him wanted to remember it.

W. had come over to attend the first session of court at the new county seat of Brevard county, to pick up an item. I had accompanied him to see the country and Indian River, and Capt. W. had kindly tendered the use of his boat, which we were very glad to accept, for she was staunch and he was a capital sailor and companion and knew the Upper St. Johns

was a capital sailor and companion and knew the Upper St. Johns.

Court had suddenly adjourned before we arrived. We had time on our hands. We had not seen Indian River. We would go. But how? Just as we were asking ourselves where we should find a boat, there came in a former whilom resident of our village, a watchmaker, who now resided at Daytona, upon the Halifax, and who had come down plying his trade along shore, stopping for a week now at Titusville. His boat was new, safe, nineteen feet long, five feet beam, and we were welcome to it for a week. Could anything be more opportune? But he had a companion who had come down with him, an elderly gent who, as a part and parcel of the boat, bunked in it, and would be expected to go along. H-m—! Well, all right. We went down about dark to inspect our ship, and found our fourth, whom I shall call O., abed on his little cot under the canvas, occupying one side the centerboard. We said to ourselves, as we walked away. "Of course he won't take that cot with four in the boat—of course not. Oh, no!" How our calculations are upset sometimes. We laid in our stores that night. Next apprains we got them aboard, made the ac-

as we walked away, "Of course he won't take that cot with four in the boat—of course not. Oh, no!" How our calculations are upset sometimes. We laid in our stores that night. Next morning we got them aboard, made the acquaintance of O., whom we found to be about fifty-five years old, without, as it proved, one idea of sport in his noddle. And he must take that cot—couldn't be comfortable without it. We looked at him, at each other, at the one side of the ship left vacant, and sighed. One could double up like a jack-knife astern the cot, and the other two could dovetail legs on the other side.

We had a beam wind. We cast loose, and as we got under way, called a council of navy and agreed that Capt. W. should command, all his orders being implicitely obeyed. O. rather reductantly acquieseing as with a proviso, he having sailed in the vessel several days and knowing all there was to be known. W. and I emphasized the compact and trusted that O. would not make an ass of himself. We sailed and we sailed. The weather was perfect. A moderate breeze made the wavelets dance and sparkle. Afar to right and left low shore lines rose dim and hazy, while away in the distance ahead were wooded points made out, the effect was of a mirage, forests with nothing under them. We smoked and dozed the day away, meeting an occasional boat, and toward evening ran into land where a house stood on a bluff. We made a fire, cooked a pot of coffee and suppered, after which we called on the resident, whom we found a guava jelly maker. We inspected his store of jelly consisting of several hundred dozen glasses and jars, and after laying in a supply to keep off scurvy, took our departure. The breeze being favorable, we kept the water all night enjoying immensely the glorious mooning found us near the State Agricultural College, that bold, shameful swindle perpetrated by some shameless Solons at Tallahassee. The uncompleted building, painfully plain, with its gable to the river, stands in the midst of a howling wilderness on a waste of poverty-

tracks dotted the land, a few ducks sat on a par out in the river, and toadfish played round the boat. Now the wind shifted to the southeast and it was tack, tack across and back all the weary day. Occasional points of sand and shell ran out into the river from the eastern shore, and what a dreary out into the river from the eastern shore, and what a dreary waste of bleached palmetto and scrub that was between the river and ocean. Deer, snakes and buzzards monopolized the earth and air. During the afternoon, while beating, we ran in just above a shell bar that ran out some two hundred feet. Our loat had one scrious fault, she would not come round nicely, but would stick her nose into the wind and hang there, drifting. It was exasperating. Her rudder was not long enough or her sail large enough, or her shape right, or something else, so we had generally to push her around, with such a wind as we had. Well, we ran in just above the bar, and Capt. W, put her about with an extra shove on the tiller. But it wouldn't do, she nosed the wind and was satisfied. The captain glanced rearward and shouted to O., who was half asleep forward: who was half asleep forward:
"Jump up there, O., quick, and push her nose off with that pole."

He got up like cold molasses, took the pole and began to push along the gunwale like a canal boatman, and the captain yelled:
"Not that way, push her nose off!" And stolidly O.

kept trying to push her ahead, and we drifting on that bar. Again the captain yelled: "Blank you, I say, push her bow around?"

"Blank you, I say, push her bow around!"
While the flapping sail and swinging boom made confusion worse confounded. With pig-headed obstinacy, without a word, O. pushed on the pole as before. In a rage the captain shouted to me:
"S., jump up there, for Heaven's sake, and push her around."

iumped and attempted to obey the order, but the old

I jumped and attempted to obey the order, but the old pusher refused to give pole or place. I gave one glance astern, pulled off my shoes and stockings and jumped overboard in waist-deep water, put the painter over my shoulder, and began to tow. Overboard astern went W. and the captain and we pushed her into shallow water and safety, at the cost of lacerated feet for days, caused by sharp shells. Just above was another point. Under the lee of that we pulled the boat and anehored her for the night, the captain wrathy and the pusher glum, the latter presently muttering something about ungentlemanly treatment, whereat the captain let himself out in plain English for a few fleeting moments, the while we wrung out and spread out our soaked trouserloons. We reminded the old gent of the agreement and the danger, and he, seeing himself hopelessly in the minority, succumbed, presently apologized, whereupon the captain did the graceful and we swung into good humor again. While we were taking a smoke W. had gone ashore and presently called out, "Why, here are deer tracks, plenty of 'em." I got into some overalls the captain leat me in a jiffy, took some buck shells and my Parker and went ashore. W. had disappeared with his gun. I followed up the beach, which curved to the right, and was here only a few yards wide heaving the feet high. W. had disappeared with his gun. I followed up the beach, which curved to the right, and was here only a few yards wide, bounded by a bluff on the left about five feet high. After going a few hundred yards I saw far ahead two objects near the water, indistinct, and yet when I watched I was sure they moved. I laid down my straw hat and begun my stalk. The wind was off shore, and by taking objects near the water, indistinct, and yet when I watched I was sure they moved. I laid down my straw hat and begun my stalk. The wind was off shore, and by taking advantage of the contour of the bluff, an occasional bush, or picce of drift wood, I got within two or three hundred yards. Then, as cover grew scarcer, I laid prone and began my approach. It was very slow work, but every stretch took me nearer, while the deer strolled unconsciously back and forth. When I was within a hundred yards one of the deer walked up the bluff, in a trail, and disappeared. The remaining one, a spike buck, gamboled up and down the beach, seemingly playing like a calf. Before I got within gunshot he disappeared in the same manner as the first. I crouched close to the bluff and made my way to the spot where he disappeared, crawled up the bluff carefully and peeped over. Nothing to be seen but palmettos and bushes. I gathered my feet under me, squatting and looked—nothing. Slowly I rose with finger on trigger. Inch by inch I straightened until I stood erect. No deer in sight. Where could they be? As I saked myself this question a doe raised her head from the bushes where she stood feeding, quartering from me, about thirty yards away. I put one load into the butt of her car and down she went, while from under my feet almost the buck rose with a tremendous leap and straightened himself for the scrub, but he got the other broadside and down he went. I went to him, bled him, and then went to look at my doe. My doe wasn't there. There were the broken and displaced bushes where she had struggled, but that was all. If ever I was nonplussed it was then. I was satisfied she was near somewhere and that a dog would find her at once, but there wasn't any dog. If had seen her go off. The buck jumped in her direction, and when I shot him the smoke might have concealed her while she made the jump or two which took her to cover, or where she fell. But I had seen her go off. The buck jumped in her direction, and she had the jump or two which took

the waves.

Iv Poisoning.—To persons who are easily poisoned by the ivy we recommend the following, from an old friend whom we have shot and fished with in former years, and who could hardly go into the woods without being poisoned and suffering for days or weeks with skin cruptions in consequence. On this subject he now writes from Southern Illinois as follows: "I have found a simple and effective remedy for poison vines, etc. It will cure it as quick and certain as one can get poisoned, but the soner it is subject the better. It is nothing more nor less than citric acid. I apply it by wetting a piece in my mouth and rubbing the parts affected. Have never been obliged to apply it but once, and have used it on as many as fifteen or twenty different persons, perhaps twice as many. I discoved it myself; and you know how sensitive I always was to the poison. It is also splendid for a hacking cough, and I think beneficial in a malarial country where one is breathing vegetable poisons continually.—W. M. Locke."

Score for Mr. Reid.—A Virginia paper is in the field with this: "Mr. Peter Reid, of Frauquier county, says that a few days ago, as he was talking to a friend, he noticed a little snake, about a foot long, and before killing it he turned it over with the muzzle of his gun. To his surprise the snake ran up the gun-barrel, and he could not get it to come out, so he let it remain. As he was going home he saw a hawk flying overhead and raised his gun and fired at it. The hawk was not hurt, but seeing the snake in the air started toward was not hurt, but seeing the snake in the air started toward it and caught it on the fly. Mr. Peter Reid is a brother of a magistrate and a church member."

CLINTON SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—Clinton, Mass., June 16.
—The Clinton Sportsmen's Club organized Wednesday
evening, June 14, and chose the following officers: President,
G. W. Goss; Vice-President, Charles Frazer; Treasurer, W.
P. Bowers; Secretary, Geo. L. Avery; Directors—G. W.
Truel, J. D. Hayer, F. E. Carr. The club starts with
twenty members.—G. L. A.

Woodcock Shooting on Long Island opens August 10. hey cannot legally be shot there in July, as many people

ANTELOPE AND TURKEYS.

I IIAD to teach myself how to hunt antelope, and it took me several years to learn. Now if I can see a band of them on the prairie I can always get close enough for a shot; and if you are going to try them this fall I will give you the benefit of my experience. Go out in a buggy with a span of good ponies, take a man to drive, and when you see a band of antelope drive around them a long way off, and get to windward at least a mile away. Then drive slowly at them down wind. When the band see or scent you they will run across wind about half a mile, and then turn and run straight up wind. When they run across wind turn the team and run across wind, too, and pretty soon they will run age wind about half a mile, and then turn and run past jump out of the buggy and blaze away with a Winchester rifie. You can generally get one or more. Disembowel them and let them lie, for you want new to go. Follow the band up at a sharp trot; they will commence to tire within six miles, and you can get as many as you want if you shoot at all. This sounds simple, but it is the most killing way I know. If antelope are ha flat and you aren foot, go to leeward, stick a lot of weeds in your hat, and crawily like a snake on your belly. If the band is east of you at sunset, and they cannot smell you, you can walk up to within good yards just before the sun sets. They cannot see anything when it is between them and the sun, but the moment they grow unexsy shoot. They can't see you or smell you, the they hear I HAD to teach myself how to hunt antelope, and it took me several years to learn. Now if I can see a band thing when it is between them and the sun, but the moment they grow uneasy shoot. They can't see you or smell you but they have some way of finding out; perhaps they hear one's footfalls. Bulfalo will try to pass you to windward, the same as antelope, but you must be on horseback to ride in ahead of them. I have shot a good many as they have run past me within the last five years.

Will "Keonk" tell what he knows about turkeys? I have hunted them a good deal, but I know he can give me a good many points. I know a place not a hundred miles from Cimarron where there are 10,000 turkeys in a section twenty miles wide and ten long; in fact, three little crecks plum full. I am going there October 10. There are some whitetail deer, too, but not many. Who wants to go with me? Anyone that does please say so.

Cemarkos, Kausas.

CIMARRON, Kausas.

"Snipe Shooting."—We have seen a photograph of a bas relief by Mrs. A. J. Kellogg, of Detroit, whose husband is the well-known fish commissioner. It represents a main shooting costume intently watching for a rise of his is the well-known is a commission. The representation in shooting costume intently watching for a rise of his favorite bird, and with his gun at a sportsman's "ready" with finger in readlaces to press the trigger. The man is a fine figure of an ideal sportsman, whose well-knit frame is well seasoned by long exercise and the pose is admirable, showing that the artist must be familiar with her subject.

Pennsylvania Woodcock.—The continued rains throughout the Middle States during the past spring has in many places ruined the prospect for good summer woodcock shooting. Not a few young birds have been destroyed, especially where they were hatched in districts exposed to inundation. Another cause which has affected them is the unseasonable cold weather we have been having.—Homo.

A Water-Proof Boat Paint.—Mix the lead paints for a 16-foot Long Laker, and for enough cover one coat; add one gill rubber solution of the consistency heavy varnish. Apply this paint heated nearly to boiling. After three years' hard service my boat is now and always has been water-proof. Do not heat the paint indoors, as benzine is used to dissolve the rubber gum.—Ned Norton.

Admondack Game.—Meacham Lake, N. Y., June 16.—
ne hunting season promises to be a good one. Deer signs The hunting season promises to be a good one. Deer signs are plenty, also partridge. The young broods are now out, more than I have seen in this section for years.—A. R. F.

Sea and River Hishing.

A scholar, a preacher I should say, that was to preach to procure the approbation of a parish, that he might be their lecturer, had got from his fellow pupil the copy of a sermon that was first preached with great commendation by him that composed it; and though the borrower of it preached it word for word as it was a first, yet it was utterly disliked as it was preached by the second to his congregation: which the sermon borrower complained of to the lender of it, and was thus answered: "I lent you, indeed, my fiddle, but not my fiddlesfelt for you are to know that provides when the property is the property of the provides when the property is the provides when the pro was thus answered: "I lent you, indeed, my fiddle, but not my fid-dlestick; for you are to know that every one cannot make runsic with my words, which are fitted for my own mouth." And so, my scholar, you are to know that as the ill pronunciation or ill accenting of words in a sermon spoils it, so the ill carriage of your line, or not lishing even to a foot in a right place, makes you lose your labor; and you are to know that though you have my riddle, that is, my very rod and tackling with which you see I catch fish, yet you have not my fiddle-stick; that is, you yet have not skill to know how to carry your hand and line, nor how to guide it to the right place; and this must be taught you—for you are to remember I told you angling was an art— either by practice, or a long observation, or both.—Izouk Watton.

THE NIAGARA FLY CASTING.

THE NIAGARA FLY CASTING.

NIAGARA FALLS, June-15, 1882.

It was a source of disappointment to a large number of the visiting sportsmen, at the time announced for the fly casting to take place, that the weather was so unfavorable. The wind was blowing heavily from the southwest and a cold disagreeable rain had commenced. It was found impossible to postpone the casting to another day, as the remainder of the week would be fully taken up by the other be siness of the convention. The waters selected for the casting were in the canal basin, about a table from the town. The buoys being placed, the men were called to the score. The wind was blowing strong, which made the casting difficult. The first contest was the trout and black bass casting; single hand, open to all members. There were only four entries in this contest. The following is the summary of scores, as given by the judges:

SUMMARY.		
Frank Arrowsmith Length of rod.		With allowance.
George L. Hier11ft, 136in,	71ft. 68ft.	76 ft. 6036ft.
J. J. Meldram 11ft, 6 in.	66ft.	0.0781
H. Pritchard	5511.	. 60 ft.

Club, of Rochester, won the first; George L. Hier, of the Onondaga Fishing Club, of Syracuse, the second, and John J. Meldrum, of the same club, the third prize. Messrs. A. Porter of Niagara Falls, and Seth Green of Rochester, were judges, with H. L. Leonard of Brooklyn, referee.

were judges, with H. L. Leonard of Brooklyn, referee. Before the first contest was closed a heavy rain storm came up, which necessitated an adjournment until fairer weather. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the rain having ceased, the B. F. Nichols Sweepstakes were called. The casting was much more accurate than in the previous contest, and the distance thrown greater. All the contestants did fine execution in both accuracy, style and delicacy. The following is the score as furnished by the judges:

SUMMARY.		
Length of rod.	Casts.	With allowance
Reuben Wood10ft.	74ft.	79ft.
H. L. Leonard10ft.	75ft.	Soft.
George Hier	75ft.	75ft.
H. Pritchard	70ft.	
J. J. Meldrum	71ft.	
W. S. Barnum	ouft.	

Mr. Reuben Wood, of the Onondaga Fishing Glub, was awarded the prize, after a long discussion by the judges, on the ground of style, though the longest official cast was Mr. Leonard's, who actually won by distance. Mr. H. L. Leonard, of Fountain Gun Club, Brooklyn, was given second and George Hier, of the Onondaga Fishing Club of Syracuse, the third prize. Messrs. A. A. Porter, of Niagara Falls, and Charles Burgess, Lockport, acted as judges, with George Marsh, of Buffalo, referee.

In the amateur class there were only two entries, W. S. Barnum, of the Onondaga Sportsmen's Club of Syracuse, who won first prize, and Fred. Fraiser, of the Lyons Sporting Club, the second. Following is the score as furnished by the judges.

SUMMARY. Length of Rod. Distance.10ft. 66ft.11ft. 2in. 60ft. W. S. Barnum Fred. Fraiser

FISHING AT THE RICHARDSON LAKES.

FISHING AT THE RICHARDSON LAKES.

I'T would have done your soul good could you have been here the last two weeks and seen some of the catches of frout that have been brought into the Middle Dam Camp. The ice went out the 22d of May, and two days afterward the ball opened with an eight-pound trout, captured at the Middle Dam. A day or two afterward the camp was full of sportsmen, and up to the present date every one has caught all the fish they wanted to. This is saying a great deal, when we consider what cormorants fishermen are. One gentleman who has been lure for years told me had caught more fish than he knew what to do with, and had land the best ten days' sport be had ever had in his life, and he has fished all through New England and the provinces. He added, "I don't like to be a hog, and am going home, and shall send some of my friends down."

The fish have run the largest here this spring that I ever knew in twelve years' experience on these waters. Wm. A. Chase, of Holyoke, Mass., took five trout from the West Arm of the Upper Richardson Lake that weighed twenty-two pounds—"honest fujun"—an average of over four pounds each. There were twelve in Mr. Chase's party, four ladies and eight gentlemen, and the total each for ten days was about 300 pounds of trout. They fished also at the lead and foot of the Narrows, and at the Middle Dam, the fishing being splendid in all four places. Messrs. Minter, Norris, Favor and Jones, of Lowell, Mass., stopped about a week and took about 300 pounds. Among them was a seven-pounder, two six-pounders, three five-pounders, and several trout ranging from two to five pounds each. Harry Perkins and friend, from Salen, Mass, have had the same good luck as others, and have captured a large ones among them. Messrs. Bearse and Frost, of Lewiston, Me., to use their own words, had the best time and the best fishing they ever had in their lives. They caught several trout ranging from two to five pounds each, learry Perkins and friend, from Salen, Mass, have had the same good luck a

trout have been carried off from the Richardson Lakes, and still the water is alive with them.

The most of the trout have been taken with worms and minnows. One warm day a few were taken with a fly. The weather has been the coldest and roughest I ever saw here at this season of the year, in an experience of twelve years. It has rained about all the time, and when it did not rain the wind blew a gale. Whether the weather has improved the fishing I cannot say, but one thing I am sure of, no one ever saw or heard of such tishing as the people have had here this spring, and the old sportsmen here say it will continue for at least three weeks longer.

The steamers on the Richardson I also make two round.

located between Camp Whitney and the Upper Dam landing. Messrs. Sater, Howe, Sprague and Cabot have all spent a week in camp, and had excellent fishing. M. P. Kennard, Esq., Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and Chief Justice Gray are both members of the Aziscobos Club, which is composed mostly, if not wholly, of Boston gentlemen. Samuel Betton, Esq., one of the owners of the prettily located Camp Bellevue, just above the Upper Dam landing, is now at his camp, and is having splendid luck fishing. Messrs. McKean and Boric, the two other owners in the camp, are expected soon. These gentlemen are all from Philadelphia. J. A. L. Whittier, Esq., and a party of friends from Boston are at his romantic cottage, Birch Lodge, beautifully situated on the shore at the head of the Upper Richardson Lake, near the West Arm. They are having fine fishing, and one of them took a six-pounder yesterday.

having fife fishing, and one of them took a six-pounder yesterday.

Parties who contemplate coming here should provide themselves with a copy of "Farrar's Richardson and Rangeley Lakes, Illustrated," which is a complete encyclopedia of the whole country. To a stranger coming here for the first time it is worth ten times its price. There are only two direct ways of reaching the Richardson Lakes. First via Portland, Bryant's Pond and Andover; the second via Bethel and Upton. There are two other routes, however, that may be taken. One via Portland, Gorham or Berlin Falls and Errol Dam; and the other via Portland, North Strafford, Colebrook and Errol Dam. The latter takes parties through the celebrated Dixville Notch, a more beautiful and romantic piece of scenery than the White Mountains ever saw.

LAKE WELDKENNEBACOOK, Maine, June 9.

LAKE WELCKENNEBACOOK, Maine, June 9.

MY FIRST RAINBOW TROUT.

MY FIRST RAINBOW TROUT.

AM sitting here in my room overlooking the sparkling waters of the McCloud River as it comes foaming and splashing along over its pebbly and rocky bottom from its source up on the snow-capped mountain of old Shasta Butte. The water as it leaves the cold snow and icy mountain is, of course, as cold as ice can make it, and at the beginning is nothing but a small brook which one can easily step across. But as it descends it is fed all along by thy, spiteful running creeks, until it forms a large and angry stream. Then thowing along for some distance through a level country, where there is but little fall, the sun warms the water some degrees before it reaches the large spring. It is the general supposition that this large spring is fed by the snow and ice on the mountain and runs for a distance of some forty miles underneath the ground, and then breaks out at a point where the water as it breaks out of the ground is very cold, and adds about one-half more volume to the main stream, and after the water reaches this spring and the two currents are mingled together, it leaves the whole stream again nearly as cold as ice-water. Starting from there down through the mountains, falling at an average of fifty feet to the mile, and warming in temperature one degree every ten miles, it adds its waters to those of Pitt River, and from there is called Pitt River. Then it flows down and empties into the Sacramento, and from there is carried to the ocean. Many a pleasure-seeking party from the cities and towns of California find camping places along it banks. The river of itself, with its pure, cold water, is a most beautiful sight, sajing nothing of the millions and millions of the finny beauties which inhabits its waters, or the beautiful scenery and the sweet-scented wild flowers that grow on its banks. The month of Mny is, I think, the grandest time of the year here, as the whole mountain's sides are masses of variegated flowers. The nights at this time in the year are cool and the days are perfecti

can be found in their stomachs.

The hunting in this vicinity is very good. Large numbers of deer, bear, panthers, lynxes and wild cats can be found in the mountains. The bear are nearly all of the black or the brown kinds, with a few cinnamons, and once in a

while a grizzly.

with though you have my fiddle, that is, my very rod and with which you see Leatch fish, yet you have not my fiddle. Its you yet have not skill to know how to carry your hand not how to golde it to the right place; and this must be mer at this season of the year, in a negretience of the weather late it will be a grizzly.

HE NIAGARA FLY CASTING.

MIMARA FALIS, June 15, 1889, a source of disappointment to a large number of visiting sportsmen, at the time amounced for the wind me showing bearing the weather was so unfavorate with which agree the weather has been the collects and roughest I ever saw white a grizzly.

The steamers on the Richardson-Rangeley Lakes Transportation Company are building a small beleful the more distant fishing grounds. The Richardson-Rangeley Lakes Transportation Company are building a small beleful the South Arm, and are also building a sleep spot spot me casting to another day, as the croft the week would be fully taken up by the other of the convention. The waters selected for the cort of the convention. The waters selected for the cort in the canal basin, about a solid from the town, as being placed, the men were called to the score, dwas blowing strong, which made the casting dilliber first context was the trout and black bases casting; and, open to all members. There were only four in this context was the trout and black base casting; and, open to all members. There were only four in this context was the trout and black base casting; and, open to all members. There were only four in this context was the trout and black base casting; and, open to all members. The potamical points of the convertion of the conver

swift and good two feet deep. But I seemed to have a death-like grip on my rod and had hung to it, and after crawling out of the water at a double-quick speed, I first took a glance around to see if any one had witnessed my adventure. I then grasped my reel and got a strong foothold and commenced winding in my line.

To my great joy I found that the monster, whatever he may be (and I doubted not but what it was a whale or shark), was still fast to my line. The fish was, however, nearly across to the other shore and some way up the river; but I was then perfectly cool and collected after taking my cold bath, and soon had him up within some twenty feet from where I was. He was jumping from two to six feet out of the water and splashing around spitefully; but it was no go; I soon had him safely landed some thirty feet from the water. I had that day the satisfaction of eating for my dinwater. I had that day the satisfaction of eating for my din-ner one of the finest fish I had ever tasted, which was a ten-pound rainbow trout. pound rainbow trout,

McCLOUD RIVER, California, 1882.

LIGHT RODS VS. TOY RODS.

LIGHT RODS VS. TOY RODS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In Forest ann Stream of June 8 I find a communication on the "Weight of Rods," by Geo. W. Van Sielen, in which that gentleman takes me to task for the disfavor with which I regard extremely light and withe-like trout fly-rods, on page 229 of my "Book of the Black Bass."

Now, while I court and invite manly, fair-minded and straightforward criticism upon anything I have written, I do not consider the article in question of that character.

I know nothing whatever of Mr. Van Sielen beyond an occasional contribution to Forest and Stream, but in this instance he has not shown himself to be an honest or a competent critic, for he disproves nothing that I have written,

petent critic, for he disproves nothing that I have written, neither does he prove anything of his own knowledge or experience. On the contrary, he misrepresents my language neither does he prove anything of his own knowledge or experience. On the contrary, he misrepresents my language and perverts my meaning; says that I am supercitious and absurd; charges me with a lack of experience and skill, and a want of patience and scil-control. He is sareastic, insoleut and presumptuous. The animus of his article is manifest when he leaves the subject in hand to cast a slur upon my profession, and wanders off to the realms of speculation to say that if I play billiards I use a twenty-ounce cue. He says: "The Doctor actually expresses his preference for thrashing around (after black bass, though, in this case, with a ten-ounce rod, and enduring the extra straining of the brachial muscles, doing that all day, to the time consumed in the operation; and to "the general demoralization and used-up condition of the flexors and extensors of his arms," in simply playing and handing a big black bass in open water!"

This sentence contains an untruth, and is made up of garbled extracts from two entire paragraphs of my book, which a careful and sincere critic would have quoted entire, or not at all. I present them here to the impartial reader, in

or not at all. I present them here to the impartial reader, in justice to myself:

justice to myself:

"I am a great stickler for extreme lightness in rods when compatible with strength and action, but there is a certain limit in weight that must be observed, so as to conform to and preserve other and equally essential qualities in a good working rod. Now, while I will guarantee, in open water, to land any black bass that swims, with a well-made six-ounce split bamboo fly-rod, I will not undertake to say how much time would be consumed in the operation; nor do I envy the energy depending on the properties of the constitution of the constitut envy the general demoralization and used-up condition of the flexors and extensors of my arms that would ensue at the close of the contest. With a rod of suitable weight, the largest bass can be safely and pleasantly handled, and it is worse than useless to make a toil of a pleasure by using independent means."

worse than useless to make a toil of a pleasure by using inadequate means."

"A trout fly-rod, then, weighing eight or nine ounces, and not more than eleven feet long, is just about right for ordinary black bass fishing; but where the bass run large, averaging nearly or quite three pounds, a somewhat heavier rod, say ten ounces, will be found a more suitable and pleasanter rod to handle, though the eight-ounce rod will do even here, for one who is an expert fly-fisher, and who does not mind a little extra straining of the brachial muscles."

When it is considered that the largest black bass weigh from twelve to fourteen pounds, and that where they average three pounds they run up to six or seven pounds or more, the above paragraphs will be better understood.

Mr. Van Sielen further says: "The doctor has yet to learn the delight and sweet reward of controlling oneself, and delicately handling and killing with a five-ounce rod a three-pound trout. There are a dozen gentlemen in the Willewenoe Club who can do it; and all good fly fishermen (for trout) know that the lighter the rod and the heavier the fish the greater the pleasure (provided you have the skill)."

I have done this and more. Last winter, in Florida, I "deli cately handled and killed" a thirty-pound redfish on an eight-ounce rod and ordinary black bass tackle. I have "deli-cately handled and killed" trout of three pounds and over (on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and on Lake Superior) with a cedar fly-rod with lancewood tip, weighing not quite five ounces. I have experimented and fished with fly-rods with a cean hy-rod with antewood up, weighing five duries. I have experimented and fished with fly-rods and bait-rods weighing from two ounces to two pounds, and with then have killed all manner of fishes, from the Muryland gudgeon, weighing less than an ounce, to the striped bass and redfish, weighing forty pounds and over. Barring the Atlantic salmon, I cannot now recall a single genus of inland or Atlantic coast fishes, that will take a bait or rise to a fiv that I have not taken with the rod and line, not ex-

the Atlantic salmon, I cannot now recall a single genus of inland or Atlantic coast fishes, that will take a bait or rise to a fly, that I have not taken with the rod and line, not excepting sharks, rays and sawfish; but I will not say they were all 'delicately handled and killed."

From this varied experience, extending over a period of hirty-five years, I assert (and the most skillful fly-fishers and anglers of the largest experience will affirm the assertion) that 'the lighter the rod and the heavier the fish, the greater the pleasure," is not a true aphorism as regards trout or any other fish, be it never so skillfully handled. There must be a limit to the lightness of the rod or the 'heft' of the fish. Any expert fly-fisher can occasionally kill, in open water, a three-pound trout on a five-ounce rod—it is no great feat; but is it the best thing to do? What amount of pleasure would an angler derive from a rod weighing from four to seven ounces on the Rangeley lakes or on the Nepigon' What delight or pleasure would an angler experience with a three-pound trout or black bass on a five-ounce fly-rod in shallow and rocky, brushy or mossy waters? The fish would have it all its own way. The best the angler could do would be to hold it in cheek by main strength and the spring of the rod. Should a lively fish of this weight make for the brush or sweeds, how could the angler prevent it with such a switch's He could not make a sugle turn of his rech, nor take an inch of line from the fish, which would get foul in spite of him;

for giving the butt under these circumstances would smash for gying the but under these circumstances would smash the rod. This is where the extra "straining of the brachial muscles" comes in, to say nothing of the "delight and sweet reward of controlling oneself."

Many fishers are deceived as to the weight of their rods. I have known men who bragged of using five, six or seven-ounce rods, which when put on the scales weighed fully eight aureus

ounce rods, which when put on the scales weighed rully eight ounces.

But there is another function of the fly-rod more important than "delicately handling and killing" the fish, which Mr. Van Sielen seems to have overlooked: that of casting the fly. None but the shortest casts can be made with extremely light and willowy rods weighing from four to seven ounces, and from nine and a half to ten and a half feet in length. A long line cannot be lifted neatly, nor a smooth, straight cast of any considerable length be made with such rods. with such rods

with such rods.

I do not retract a single word I have written on this subject. A rod weighing eight ounces is certainly light enough for either a fiy-rod or bait-rod, for trout or black bass, and can be handled and manipulated with the greatest ease and can be handed and maintuited with the greatest ease and delicacy by anyone possessing the strength of a youth, I still maintain that fly-rods weighing from four to seven ounces are toy rods, and not suitable for black bass fishing, or for trout that weigh upward of a pound. They may be very pleasantly used, however, as I have stated, on small streams where the trout run from a half pound downward, which is no exactly surfaces they are results found in the

streams where the trout run from a half pound downward, and it is on such waters they are usually found, in the hands of the coxcombs and diletanti of the fraternity, who prate of "delicately handling and killing" three-pound trout on four and five-ounce rods, as every day occurrences. As to my billiard playing, I gave that up several years ago, but I took great delight in it for many years, and always used a fourteen-ounce cue. I will concede, however, that Mr. Van Sielen's experience and opportunities have given him the advantage of me in this game, for I must confess that I am totally ignorant of the "Bowery style."

CYNTHIANA, KY.

Cynthiana, Ky.

A WORKING CLUB.

Chagrin Falls, O., June 5, 1882.

EVERY observing person who has made any study of the subject has observed the crudeness or inadequacy of the game and fish laws of each and every State in the Union. Some are much better than others, but all are defective. The meagerness of appropriations for the purpose of stocking our waters with desirable fishes is remarkable considering the great importance of this matter to the people.

ing the great importance of this matter to the people.

If an acre of water will produce as much food as an acre

of water will produce as much food as an acre

and when it is If an acre of water will produce as much food as an acre of land, as is stated on good authority, and when it is known that our inland waters are producing almost nothing at all, what reason is there in a great State like Ohio making an appropriation of a few thousand dollars when economy would indicate a generous outlay which, in a short time, would be repaid a bundred fold to the people who paid it? But the remedy is what we are after, and that can be found only in concert of action. What we need is a fish and game club in every town and village in the country. These are not expensive, and all that is needed is for two or three interested individuals to get their sporting friends together. not expensive, and all that is needed is for two or three interested individuals to get their sporting friends together, organize as simply as possible, and go to work. A club to be effective should not have too many members. A dozen active ones are worth much more than those with a hundred members who are sleepy heads. Meetings need not be more frequent than quarterly, except when important business is on hand.

may ask what can we accomplish with a club. I you what we have done with a little club of ten or a dozen members.

We have created an interest in fishculture, and stirred up

dozen members.

We have created an interest in fishculture, and stirred up the farmers in this vicinity until there is not a township within fifteen miles from this place which has not a carp pond stocked, some of them having three or four; we have introduced small-mouth black bass in half a dozen new waters; we have erected a pond for propagating carp, and have it stocked with fish which will probably spawn this year, from which we will, as soon as possible, distribute carp free to all who will take care of them; we have constructed another pond of over half an acer for propagating small-mouth black bass, and we have reduced pot-fishing and pst-hunting to a minimum. There is much more which we have done, but I have already said so much that I fear I shall be marked down as an egotist.

Through clubs, we can correspond with each other and agree upon wholesome legislation, and bring to bear a pressure on our legislatures which they will not resist. Pot hunters and fishers are afraid of clubs, and since the organization of ours we have been able to cut down the depredations of these outlaws, which we could never have done as individuals; a few arrests made through the club struck terror to them, until they tremble at anything that so much as smells of club. Again, the fish commissioners, State and

as smells of club. Again, the fish commissioners, State and National, are much more likely to furnish fish for stocking where there is a club, naturally expecting that the fish will be better looked after where such an institution exists. Now, brother sportsmen, do not wait, but a few of you in each city and village meet and organize a club and keep it

each city and village meet and organize a cuto and keep it up, and it will not be long before you begin to see the bene-ficial effects resulting therefrom. With clubs in each town or village we could have State conventions and accomplish a vast amount of good. J. J. Stranahan, Secretary Chagrin Falls Fish and Game Club.

Secretary Chagrin Pails Pish and Called Onegon Hill (Pa.) Trouting.—Wellsboro', Pa.—At the risk of seeming prolix I add a word this morning concerning Oregon Hill. Matoon called at my den an hour ago and gave me a few points, to wit: The fly-fishing is better in Little Pine Creek than it has been for years back. Cause, thought to be the driving of the trout from Big Pine by the black bass. The old mill pond, three miles from the Corners, is well stocked with fine trout; but the independent hood-lum is getting away with them rapidly. The pond, mill, house, with ten acres of land and water, can be leased for a few dollars—about enough to cover taxes. Then the waters house, with ten acres of land and water, can be leased for a few dollurs—about enough to cover taxes. Then the waters can be posted and preserved under the lease. (Have half a notion to lease the place myself.) Fine strings of trout have been caught in most of the streams mentioned in my last, but just now it is very cold for the season—backward and up to the stream of the stream of the stream of the week. There is five and one-half miles of good brook-fishing on Trout Run, and one of its tributaries, Sherman Fork, affords two miles, with a fine fall of ten feet, and good flyfishing in the basin below. Probably the first week in June will give the best fishing, but a man ought to take only what he needs for present use, and I can take them any time during the open season. Yours fraternally, Stnon Peter.

SALMON FISHING IN THE JACQUES CARTIER.

CARTIER.

RISING far to the north amid the Laurentian Ranges the River Jacques Cartier, on its way to join the St. Lawrence, presents the most varied of grand and ricturesque seenery; at times midly rushing through rocky gorges, whose mountainous banks almost hide the stream from the sun's rays, at times widly hurling its waters over precipitous falls amid a never 'ceasing sound of its distant thunder, again peacefully rippling over its pebbly bed, again forming deep pools and placid miniature lakes, this river ever offers to the tourist and sportsman attraction possessed by few others. To the latter, beside the enchanting character of the stream, the lordly salmon and speckled trout enrich its waters, which are yearly fished in by the lessees of the river, citizens generally from Quebec or Montreal, being within twenty miles of the former place.

Not long ago the writer formed one of a party to visit this wayward stream, and put up at the cottage of a Mr. Dery, a

Not long ago the writer formed one of a party to visit this wayward stream, and put up at the cottage of a Mr. Dery, a farmer of the locality, and whose dwelling is delightfully situated on the west bank close to the rustic looking bridge, which eroses in a peculiarly formed freak of nature and just above a beautifully wild fall and cataract. Looking down over one side of the bridge the visitor perceives a deep hole of the appearance of a well, in which can be distinctly seen hundreds of salmon; but they are safe from the snares of the sportsman; no fly, however gaudy, has been known to tempt these fish from this watery cavern, whose base can not be seen on account of its depth and the turbulence of its waters, in which the salmon ascend and descend, gyrate and lazily rest themselves. The formation has evidently been caused by the countless years of the eddies in the place. One never tires watching the movements of theses fishes, some of which are perfect monsters.

Below the bridge are the wild romantic falls up which the

Below the bridge are the wild romantic falls up which the salmon rush to reach the spawning grounds and at the foot of which is considered the best take in the river, but it is no easy task to land a large salmon in that mad rapid, and many which is considered the best take in the river, but it is no easy task to land a large salmon in that madrapid, and many a rod and line have come to grief and many a disherman drenched and run the risk of losing his life in the attempt to follow his prey down the stream, and to do so he must swim like an otter and be nimble of foot in leaping from stone to stone and keep his ground on the treacherous river bed. Such an accident occurred to one of our party, and it certainly seemed to be a most hazardous undertaking, but he was richly rewarded in the capture of nigh a twenty pounder. For my part I was not so rash in encountering such tasks but followed the stream from above the rapids as far as the Red Bridge, about a mile, where is situated the pretty little village of Ste. Jeanne de Neuville, which, since the building of the North Shore has somewhat lost its former Arcadian character, for hotels, stores and neat villas have taken place of farm houses and simple shops. But the river cannot be altered and it still rushes on or quietly flows as long ago, through its borders of unspeakable loveliness and wildness. There are stretches here and there, which placidly widen into lakes and on which are placed boats to paddle about in or whip the surface for speckled trout, and this I found more congenial than the daring of my companion, for I was better able to study the varied beauties of the localities and the quiet and peaceful touches of nature here and there presented by the wooded banks and forest relades.

to study the varied beauties of the localities and the quiet and peaceful touches of nature here and there presented by the wooded banks and forest glades.

We spent three days at this village fishing up and down the stream with wonderful success, securing a good basket of trout and salmon. The village hotel was next and had a good table at the most extraordinary moderate charges. The village of St. Raymond, on the river St. Anne, which is a famous trout stream and of wonderful beauty, can now be reached by railway train, and opens up to the sportsman many advantages to try his skill with rod or gun. In fact all this country is full of lakes and rivers teeming with trout, bass and lunge, while swamps and woods are teeming with snipe, woodcock, partridge and other birds, while the tourist is offered views of every description of landscape, wood and water.

water,
From Ste. Jeanne de Neuville, the North Shore Railroad rrom Ste. Jeanne de Neuvine, the North Shore Ramoau runs the traveler into Quebec within an hour, as the track is for nearly the whole way a down grade. It is no wonder that beautiful vicinity is gradually being occupied by sumer visitors, who can find excellent accommodations among the farm houses and so much to pass pleasantly the hot vacation down. tion days.

Bass Near Harper's Ferry.—A correspondent warts "to find a boarding house where I can take my wife, on good fishing grounds for bass (fly-fishing), say between Harper's Ferry and Sir John's Run.

Barked Trout.—New York, June 19.—"An Old Guide," of Fish's Eddy, N. Y., in your issue of the 15th inst., in an article headed "Planked Trout," reminds me of a toothsome article headed "Planked Trout," reminds me of a toothsome feast a party of us enjoyed years ago in the Adirondacks, upon large brook trout prepared for the coals by Gen. Richard U. Sherman. Each fish was split open and fastened with wooden skewers to a large piece of fresh birch bark so braced by cleats that it could not be warped much by the heat. Into gashes slashed in the thickest part of the flesh were inserted thin slices of pork, and the bark set up on edge before a bed of hard wood coals. There may be a better method of cooking a large brook trout, but the subscriber has not wasted any time since then in experiments, that style being good enough for Yours truly, H. H. Thompson.

LARGE ADIRONDACK TROUT.—Canton, N. Y., June 17.—

Range Adirondack Trout.—Canton, N. Y., June 17.—

Range Adirondack Trout.—Canton, N. Y., June 17.—

Lake, one morning this week, caught with a worm, below the dam, consisted front that measured twenty-two inches in length, and spread sprea a speckled frout that measured twenty-two inches in length, fifteen inches in greatest girth, and weighed five and shree-quarter pounds. A day or two before he caught one weighing four and three-quarter pounds. Such fish are rare, though the Oswegatchie River produces them larger than any other water east of the Rockies, except. Maine, I helieve. Reiley Bishop keeps the Cranberry Lake House this season. While this is not a "high-toned" resort. Mr. Bishop knows how to make people comfortable, and Mrs. B. knows just exactly how a trout or venison steak (in season) should come upon the table.—J. H. R.

"Down by the Dam."-Boston, Mass., June 17. "Down by the Dam,"—Boston, Mass., June 17.—Editor-Forist and Stream: I am surprised that you should have been imposed upon by your contributor, "Major Verity," The poem "Down by the Dam," which he sent to you, had already been published in the June Century. It appears very strange to me that you should have been so duped; and I have little regard for the honor of your veracious correspondent.—Hubbite. [Our correspondent's criticism would be all right if his facts were as he states them. But the truth is that Major V.'s poem was not printed in the June Century. There was, it is true, a poem in that magazine, of which "Down by the Dam" is a very close imitation, but we think that in true poetic merit our own contributor's verses rather outshine the rhymes of the Century bard.]

BASS FISHING IN THE NIAGARA KIVER.—On Friday last, Mr. L. Herdell. connected with the International Hotel, at Niagara Falls, caught eighteen black bass and one small white bass in the Niagara River, in two hours, with a fly. They were all taken at a spot about ten minutes' walk from the grounds where the late New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game Tournament was held. They ranged in weight from half a pound to a pound, and were a fine lot of fish. The fishing in the river for black hass, rock hass and pickerel is excellent now, and parties may be seen at any time busily engaged in landing the finny beauties.—M.

Hishculture.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.
PROCEEDINGS ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.
[CONTINUED].
MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE SWORD-FISH.

MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE SWORD-FISH.

BY G. RROWN GOODE.

THIS essay upon the Sword-fish and its uses makes no claim to be considered a contribution to knowledge. In the course of six summers' study of fish and fisheries on the const of New England and as many winters of research into ichthy-ological liberature, a considerable quantity of notes concerning the Sword-fish have accumulated in the writer's portfolio. These are printed below, arranged in systematic order, with the hope that they may stimulate inquiry by showing at a glanne what is now known about the habits of this mysterious fish and what it is desirable should be learned. Such of the tacts as have not previously been printed are for the most part drawn from the experience of fishermen either by the writer or by others who have kindly responded to latters asking for information by interviewing their local authorities. Mr. John H. Thomson, of New Bedford; Mr. Willard Nye, of New Bedford; Mr. E. G. Blackford and Mr. Barnet Phillips, of New York; and Mr. C. B. Fuller, of Portland, have aided thus. Capt. Benjamin Ashby, of Noank; Capts. R. H. Hurlert, John Rowe, and George H. Martin, of Gloucester; and Capt. I. H. Michaux, of New Bedford, vetoran swordfishermen, have been asked questions innumerable, and their words are frequently quoted. As far as possible, all statements have been confirmed by personal observation; but for this there has been little opportunity. Few fishes are so difficult to observe, and a student may pass summer after summer in the attempt to study them with few results other than the sight of a few dozen dorsal fins cutting through the water, a chance to measure and dissect a few specimens, a page or two of estimates of annual captures, and perhaps the experience of having the side of his boat pierced by one of the ugly swords.

signo of a few dozen dorsai has circing through the water, as a chance to measure and dissect a few specimens: a page or two of estimates of annual captures, and perhaps the experience of having the side of his boat pierced by one of the ugly swords.

This paper is the fourth of a series upon "The Natural and Economical History of American Food-fishes," the first, on the Scuppaug, and the second, on the Bluelish, having been published by Professor Baird in the Report of the United States Fish Commission, Part I (1873); the third, on the Meuhaden, in Part V (1870) of the same report. "The History of the American Whale Fishery," by Mr. Alexander Starbuck in Part IV, is also properly to be enumerated in this series.

POPULAR NAMES OF SWORD-FISH.

The names by which the fish under consideration is known all have reference to its most prominent feature, the prolonged snout. The "Sword-fish" of our own tongue, the "Zucaard-fish" of our own tongue, the "Zucaard-fish" of our own tongue, the "Zucaard-fish" of continuous the starbuck in Part IV, is also properly to be enumerated by "Nex depada" in Cuba, and the French "Espadar", "Dara" and "Epsee-apada", the Spaniard's "Espada", "Espadar-fish" of our own tongue, the "Zucaard-fish" of continuous the starbuck in the starbuck in Part IV, is also properly and the "Independent of the "Gladuis" of ancient Italy and "Xiphias", the name by which Aristotle, the father of zoology, called the same fish twenty-three hundred years ago. The French "Espadar" and the "Independent year and on the same fish and French West Indies carry out the same idea;

are members of the same rauna. Spear-usa is a much bound name.

The "Sail-fish", Histiophorus americanus, is called by sailors in the south the "Boohoo" or "Woohoo". This is evidently a corrupted form of "Guebucu", a name apparently of Indian origin, given to the same fish in Brazil. It is possible that the Tetrapturus is also called "Boohoo", since the two genera are not sufficiently unlike to impress sailors with their differences. Bleeker states that in Sumatra the Malays call the related species, H. Iladius, by the name Joohoo (Juhu), a curious coincidence. The names may have been carried from the Malay Archipelago to South America, or vice versa, by navigators.

species, H. guains, by the mainer may have been carried from the Malay Archipelago to South America, or vice versa, by navigators.

In Cuba the Spear fishes are called Antifa and Aguja de Parladas; the Sail-fish, Aquja prieta or Aquja voludora; Tetrapturus albidus is specially known as the Aquja blunca, T. albidus as the Aquja de Casta.

In the West Indies and Florida the Scabbard-fish or Silvery Hair-tail (Trichiuvus lepturus), a form allied to the Nyhias though not resembling it closely in external appearance, is often called "Sword-fish". The body of this fish, is shaped like the blade of a saber, and its skin has a bright intellicuster like that of polished steel; hence the name.

The various species of Sticklebacks, Casterosteus wouleatus, G. aweboraceasis, and Pygosteus occidentalie, are known as "Little Sword-fish" by the boys of Portland, Mc., and vicinity. The spines, damagning in the extreme small fingers of tyro fish-gatherers, give reason to the name.

Sail-fish appear to occur throughout the tropical and southern parts of the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean, Their names, wherever they are found, point to its most striking characters. In Marcgrave's time the Portuguese of Brazil called it Bicuda, referring to its snout, and Rochefort, in his History of the West Indies, calls it the Bécasse de Mer; a bécasse being

a long-snouted bird like a woodcock or a snipe, while in the Malay Archipelago the Dutch call it Zec-snip or "Sea-snipe." The Malays of Amboyna called it the Ikan-layer or Fan-fish, in allusion to the fan-like movements of its dorsal fin, while those of Sumatra called it Ikan-jean or Sai-fish. The French Voilier and the Dutch Zeyl-fisch and Bezaan-jisch mean the same; a bezaan being the sail upon the mizzen mast of a ship. The names "Boohoo" and "Woohoo" have already been referred to. The family name is "Myl-meen", signifying "Peacock-dish".

POEY'S DESCRIPTIONS OF TETRAPTURUS ALBIDUS AND TETRAPTURUS AMPLUS.

It is quite probable that the larger species of Tetrapturus, T. amplus, Foey, which frequents the waters of Cuba, in company with the species now so often seen on our coast, may yet be found on the coast of the United States. It seems desirable, therefore, to quote here, in full, translations of the original descriptions. These species should both be critically compared with the Tetrapturus Georgii, described by the Rev. H. T. Lowe from Madeira.

"It is very strange that the fishes known at Havana by the names Aguja and Aguja de Paladar have never been described in ichthyological works. Their size would naturally attract the attention of travelers, and since they are very common for four months in the year it would have been very easy to obtain them. Their flesh is palatable and always wholesome. They may have been confounded with T. belone of the Mediterranean, especially since the Xiphias gladius, here known as the Emperador, is often taken in our waters.

It is only necessary to glance at the figure of T. belone given by Cuvier and Valenciennes and to carefully follow the description, to be satisfied that it is another species. The Histiophorus americanus, which we call Aguja prieta or Aguja voladera, is also found on our shores. Of the true Tetrapturus and befalus and the Aguja de Casta (Tetrapturus ampulse.

Tetrapturus albidus) and the Aguja de Casta (Tetrapturus and up to the middle of July; some ar

Tetrapturus albidus is abundant during the month of June and up to the middle of July; some are taken in August. The ordinary weight is 40 pounds, though they are sometimes taken of 100 pounds weight.

Tetrapturus ampius makes its appearance at the end of July, and is most abundant during August. Its ordinary weight is 200 to 300 pounds, but it reaches a much greater size, and is often taken weighing 400 to 500 pounds, and even 800.

The males are the smaller. These two species swim at the depth of 100 fathoms. They journey in pairs, shaping their course toward the Gulf of Mexico, the females being full of eggs.

depth of 100 fathoms. They journey in pairs, shaping their course toward the Gulf of Mexico, the females being full of eggs.
Only adults are taken. It is not known whence they come, where they breed, or how the young return; it is not even known whether the adult fishes return by the same route.
When the fish has swallowed the hook it rises to the surface, making prodigious leaps and plunges; exhausted at last, it is dragged to the boat, secured with a boat-hook, and beaten to death before it is hanled on board.
Such fishing is not without danger, for the Tetrapture sometimes rushes upon the boat, drowning the fisherman or wounding him with his terrible weapon.
The fish becomes furious at the approach of sharks, which are its natural enemies. They engage in violent combats, and when the Tetrapture is attached to the fisherman's line it often receives frightful wounds from its adversary.
The ovaries are large; the ova are small and yellow, and nearly one-eighth of an inch in diameter.
The Cuban fishermen agree in admitting under the name Aquio blanea two species, one called Cabezona (large-headed); the other smaller, the nape lower. I agree with them to some extent; yet, although I have drawn and measured many individuals of the two kinds, I do not dure to describe them as distinct, since I find remarkable variations, which lead me to suspend my judgment. I only describe one individual from those considered the large-headed variety."
For the more technical part of the description of these two species see Appendix.

EARLY ALLUSIONS TO THE SWORD-FISH IN ECROPE.
The Sword-fish was known to Pliny, who writes: "The Sword-fish, called in Greeke Xiphias, that is to say in Latin Glaudius, a sword, lath a beake or bill sharp pointed, wherewith he will drive through the sides and plankes of a ship, and bouge them so, that that they shall sinke withall. The experience whereof is seene in the ocean, near to a place in Mauritania called Gotta, which is not far from the river Lixes."!

Many other classical and mediaval writer

experience whereof is scene in the ocean, near to a place in Mauritania called Gotta, which is not far from the river Lixos."!.

Many other classical and mediaval writers made curious allusions to the Sword-fish. A very good summany of their views is given by Bloch, and is here quoted. The scepticism of this author is sometimes a little excessive:

"This fish is found in the North Sea and the Baltic, but is rare in those waters. In the Mediterranean, however, it is very abundant. It lives for the most part in the Atlantic, where in the winter it is found in mid-ocean. In spring it appears on the coast of Sicily, where its eggs are deposited on the bottom in great numbers. However, according to what I have been told by the illustrious Chevalier Hamilton, it is never seen in that region more than three or four feet long. The larger ones, often weighing 400 or 500 pounds, and that they often exceed the dolphin in size.

The larger ones, often weighing 400 or 500 pounds, and that they often exceed the dolphin in size.

"A various writers have spoken of the Emperor of the Sea' as occurring in the Baltic. Olearnix and Schelhammer record its capture near Holstein; Schoneveld mentions one from Mecklenburg; Walbaum one from the vicinity of Danzis; Hartmann one from near Fillau; and Wolf another taken near Königsberg. "One mentioned by Schoneveld as taken near Mecklenburg "One mentioned by Schoneveld as atken near Mecklenburg."

Mecklenburg; Walbaum one from the vicinity of Danzig; Hartmann one from near Pillau; and Wolf another taken near Königsberg.

"One mentioned by Schoneveld as taken near Mecklenburg was so large that it required two strong horses to draw it from the water. The body, without the sword, was eleven feet long, the sword three. The eyes were as large as hene eggs, and the tail was two feet broad. Of four seen by Professor Koelpin during his stay at Greifswald, one measured more than three and one-half feet in circumference. * * *

"These fish, according to the story of the Chevalier Hamilton, always appear in pairs as they approach Messina, a female and a male together."

[Then follows a description of the method of capture, very similar to that given below.]

"This ish lives upon marme plants and fish. It has such a terrible defensive weapon that other voracious fishes do not drare to attack it. According to Aristotle, it is, like the tunny, tormented by an insect, and in its fury leaps out of the sea and even into vessels. According to Statius Müller, the skin is phosphorescent at night. Although such large fishes are not usually well flavored, this one is considered palatable. Picees of the belly and the tail are especially esteemed, and hence they are expensive. The fins are salted and sold under the name 'callo'. * *

"Aelian errs in saying that it enters fresh water, and in cataloguing it among the fishes of the Danube.

"Oppian and Ovid consider it, on account of its sword, one of the most terrible denizens of the sea. It is not at all probable that, as Pliny and many other later ichthyologists have written, it pierces the sides of vessels with its sword and swads then to the bottom; its sword is not sufficiently strong. "Galvaini, who gave the first figure of the fish, was wrong, like many writers who followed him, in giving two dorsal and two anal fins.

"Gesner, Aldrovandus, and Jonston have represented the species with two ventral fins. Bellon and Bomare were wrong in classing it among the whales. Subseque

have failed to find the scales represented in the figure given by the former and the teeth of which the latter spoke."2 ALLUSIONS TO THE SWORD-FISH IN AMERICA BY EARLY WRITERS

have failed to find the scales represented in the figure given by the former and the teeth of which the latter spoke."

ALLUSIONS TO THE SWORD-FISH IN AMERICA BY EARLY WRITERS.

The ancient city of Siena, secluded and almost forgotten among the hills of Northern Italy, should have a peculiar interest for Americans. Here Christopher Columbus was educated, and here, in the height of his triumphs as a discoverer, he chose to deposit a memento of his first voyage across the seas. His volive offering hangs over the portal of the old collegiate church, closed for many years, and rarely visited save by enterprising American tourists. It consists of the old collegiate church, closed for many years, and rarely visited save by enterprising American tourists. It consists of the helmet and armor worn by the discoverer when he first planted his feet on New World earth, his weapons, and the weapon of a warrior killed by his party when approaching the American coast—the sword of a Sword-fish.

It is not probable that Columbus or some of his crew, scafaring men of the Mediterranean, had never seen the Sword-fish. Still, its sword was treasured up by them. and has formed for more than four centuries and a half a striking feature in the best preserved monument of the discoverer of America.

The earliest allusion in literature to the existence of the Sword-fish in the Western Atlantic seems to occur in Josselyn's Account of Two Voyages to New England, printed in 1074, in the following passage:

"Pirst Voyage:—The Twentieth day, we saw a great number of Seabats, or Owles, called also flying iish, they are about the bigmess of a Whiting, with four times with which he pierced our Ship, and broke it off with they fly as long as they are wet, when pursued by other fishes. Here likewise we saw many Grandpisces, or Herring-hogs, hunting the scholes of Herring-hogs, in the afternoon we saw a great fish called the Vehuella or Sword-lish, and roke it off with string to get loose, one of our Saliers dived and brought is about.

A half centu

DISTRIBUTION OF XIPHIAS GLADIUS IN THE EASTEEN ATLANTIC.

The Sword-fish is abundant in the Mediterranean? even as far east as Constantinople. Aelian said that it was frequent in the Black See, entering the Danube. Unfortunately, this is neither confirmed nor contradicted by any later writer whose works I have seen, except Bloch, whose skepticism is as unreliable as the statements of Aelian. Aelian says that this species, with several others, is frequently taken in the Danube at the breaking up of the ice in spring. This is so contrary to the known habits of the fish that it throws discredit on the whole story, for the present at least. From the entrance to the Mediterranean they range south to Cape Town. Berthelot saw greathumbers of them off the Canaries. They have been trequently noticed on the coasts of Spain and France. They occur sparingly in summer in the British waters, even to the Orkneys and the Hobrides. They occasionally reach Sweden and Norway, where Linneus observed them, and, according to Lutken, have been taken on the coast of Fibmank. They are known to have cocurred in Danish waters and to have found their way into the Baltic, thus gaing a place in the fauna of Russia. A number of instances of the occurrence of Sword-fish in the Baltic are mentioned above.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ITO BE CONTINUED.

2. Bloch, Ichthyologie, iii., pp. 34–26.

3. For this fact, which I do not remember to have ever seen on record, I am indebted to my friend Col. N. D. Wilkins, of the Destroit Free Frees, who visited the locality in 1879.

5. Arctic Zoology, vol. iii., 1784, p. 364.

6. The name by which this fish was designated in the earlier editions of Linnaus's writings.

7. A selection of the correspondence of Linnaus and other naturalists, from the original manuscripts. By Sir James Edward Smith, M. D., F. R. S., etc., etc., president of the Linnaus Society. In two vivors, Paternoster Row, 1821.

8. American Monthly Magazine, i., 1818, p. 242.

Answers to Correspondents.

G. M. G., Halifax, N. S.—Brentano, Union Square, New York.
A. De S., New York.—1. Yes. 2. Consult our advertising columns.
W. S. H., Waterbury, Conn.—Write to the Orange Judd Co., New York, for the books on eattle.

G., Columbus, O.—For sporting engravings write to Currier & Ives, Nassau street, New York.

C. E. C., Trinidad. Col.—For the cocoa preparation write to Hegeman & Co., Broadway, Now York.
W. H. C., Hudson, N. Y.—We believe that it is generally the custom to allow another when the first fails.

to allow another when the first fails.

E. J. C., San Francisco, Cal.—Read "Training vs. Breaking," which gives the method of curing gun shy dogs.

TORONTO YAGET CLUB.—I. We send the paper postpaid for \$4 per year.

E. To reblue barrels costs \$4 double, \$\$2 \single\$e.

Faed. Lewis, Boston.—The arm is well made, not liable to get out of order, and accurate to the distance named and a hundred yards beyond.

beyond.

H. S. A., Iownia, Mich.—The company are not now manufacturing arms. For the ride write to Harris. Broadway, whose address will be found in his advertisement elsewhere.

E. W. C., Jr., Germantown, Pa.—Latest edition of Wallace's Guide to Adirondacks costs 50 cents. We can supply it. Best Adirondack map is that compiled by S. E. Stoddard, Glens Palls, N. Y.

T. L. G., Columbus, O.—The book "flunting and Trapping," writen by Capt. F. C. Barker and J. S. Danforth, is published by D. Lothrop & Co., 33 Franklin street, Boston. It will have an early review in our columns.

W. T. S., Mt. Summit., Ind.—Field glasses cost from \$13 to \$150; the opticians commend those costing about \$10. A pair of opera glasses will probably answer your purpose quite satisfactority. A good pair can be had for from \$8 to \$10. See our editorial page.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES. BENCH SHOWS

April 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1882. Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society's Fifth Annual Bench Show, Pittsburgh, Pa. Entries for the Bench Show Derby, for English seiters whelped on or after March 1, 1882. close Becember 1, 1882. Chas, Lincoln, Superintendent. I. R. Stayton, Secretary, Allegheny City, Pa. FIELD TRIALS.

FIELD TRIALS.

September 4.—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens, Fairmont, Minn. Entries for the Derby close July 1, for the All-aged, Sept. 4. Jos. H. Dow, Columbia, Teun., Secretary.

November 17.—Eastern Field Trials Club Field Trials on Quail, near High Point, N. C. Entries for the Derby close July 1. For the All-Aged, and Mcmeber's Stake, November 1. F. N. Hall, P. O. Box 884, New York, Septerdary.

New York, Secretary.

December 4—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quail,
Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

December 11—New Orleans Gun Club Field Trials or Quail,
Grand Junction, Tenn.

December 11—New Orleans Gun Club Field Trials or Quail,
Opelous, La. Entires close December 10. J. K. Renaud, Secretary, New
Orleans, Lt.

FAIRY PRINCE.

THE subject of our illustration is Fairy Prince, owned by Mr. A. S. Bishop, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Fairy Prince is a medium sized blue belton Laverack setter dog, whelped Sept. It, 1880, by Pontiac out of Fairy II. He was bred by Mr. J. C. Higgins, of Delaware City, Del. He has been shown but twice. His first appearance was at Pittsburgh last March, where he captured second in the Laverack class. We then expressed the opinion that when nature he would be heard from again, a prediction that was verified a few weeks later at the New York show, where he was shown in better form and easily won first in the native English setter class, a very large and good one, and again was second in the special class for Laveracks. He is of capital form, and when fully market in the native Denglish setter class, a very large and good one, and again was second in the special class for Laveracks. He is of capital form, and when fully market in the native production as sketch by Harry Tallman, and is a very good likeness.

THE DOG.

His History and Qualities.-IV.

THE DOG.

BY SENEX.

THE sculptures of Nineveh and the hieroglyphics of Egypt attest the very early domestication of the dog, and the existence of races similar to some of those which exist at the prosent day; and the high value attached to him by many nations is further attested by the place assigned to him or his image, as emblematic of the attributes which they ascribed to their gods. During all these ages there seems not to have been any distinct classification of dogs into groups or species, but we observe certain species were prized beyond all others for the offices of the hunter and fowler.

In "Johnson's Natural History," showing the habits, structures and classification of animals, by the Honorable S. G. Goodrich, the family of Canida, from canis, a dog, are thus classified: The Cynhyene, including the hyena dog; the canis, including the dog, wolf and jackal; the vulpes, including the fox and fennee and the otoeyon. Of the Cynhyene there is a single species, the Cynhyene, which is found from Caffarria to Abyssima. It is nearly of the size of the wolf, its dentition is that of the dog, with long legs and large jaws, but is distinguished by having only four toes on each foot. Like other dogs in their wild state, they hunt their game in large packs, which are led by a chief. The genus canis, or dog, in many respects the most remarkable brute in the whole circle of minated nature, was classified by F. Cuvier, in accordance with the development of the frontal sinus—the cerebral cavity—to be ill adapted to the present state of knowledge covering this subject; and another classification, founded on that of Hamilton Smith, with modifications by Gervais and others, is found to be the most accurate and complete, especially with reference to the domesticated varieties.

In this classification here are embraced six divisions with reference to the domesticated varieties.

In this classification here are embraced six divisions with reference to the domesticated varieties.

In this classification for embraced in cani

"A greyhounde should be headed lyke a snake. And neckyd lyke a drake, Fotyd lyke a cat, Tayled lyke a ratte, Syded like a teme And chyned like a bream,"

And chyned like a bream."

Division II. comprises the matin, from a French word signifying mastiff, is a breed peculiarly esteemed in France, and was erroneously regarded by Buffon as the progenitor of the dog race. He is of medium size, robust frame, short hair, erect ears and a little pendulous at the tip, possessing moderate powers of scent, great activity and endurance with a somewhat fierce disposition. Among its varieties are the Dalmation or great Danish dog, the Cuban mastiff or Cuban bloodhound, and according to Gervais the primitive turnspit, who in former days was much regarded as an auxiliary in most of the kitchens of Europe, but whose place is now usurped by modern improvements in the machinery of cooking.

Division III. embraces the shaggy or woolly breeds, and possesses many of the most remarkable and interesting species. They are known as the St. Bernard dog, the Newfoundland, the Labrador, the Lapland, the Hare Indian, the Iceland, the Shepherd's dog, the Pomeranian Wolf and the Drover's dog.

cies. They are known as the St. Bernard dog, the Newfoundland, the Labrador, the Lapland, the Hare Indian, the Iceland, the Shepherd's dog, the Pomeranian Wolf and the
Drover's dog.

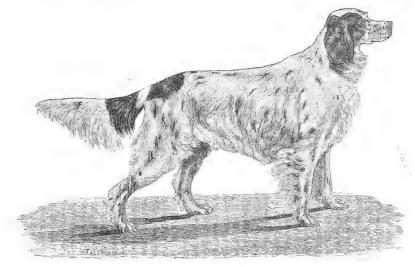
Division IV, contemplates the hunting dogs, hounds and
spaniels the division that most interests us at the present.
They are divided into the old English hound, which is said to
be the original stock of the island of Great Britain, and was
principally employed in the chase. The foxhound is a cross
serveen the first and fourth divisions, and became soon after
the most celebrated and esteemed hunting dog in England.
The staghound is still another cross, which has at present become a part of the regular Crown establishment. The royal
kennel is situated upon Ascot Heath, about six miles from
Windsor, and Swinley Lodge, the official residence of the
master of these hounds, is about one mile distant from the
kennel. The varieties of this division are the English bloodhound, the African bloodhound, the otterhound, the beagle,
the harrier, the lurcher, the spaniel, the setter, the pointer
and the water spaniel.

Division V, embraces the cur dogs, or mixed breeds (and
their name is legion), among which are the terriers, the
pariahs of India and generally the vagabond street dogs of
Asia and Africa; the poe, found in the islands of the Pacific;
the karrande, the native of New Zealand; the semi-domestic
dogs of the Indians of Patagonia and Terra del Puego, and
also the dingo, of New Holland, are comprehended in this
class.

class.

The sixth division comprises the mastiffs, the bulldog and his crosses, including the bull terriers and the pug dog.

Of Division IV. I shall confine my attention to the cocker as a variety of the spaniel. The cocker, one of the smallest of the land species, and by far the most useful to the modern sportsman, was chiefly used in flushing woodcocks or pheasants from dense underbrush and thick coverts into which the setter cannot enter. He is exceedingly active, wiry and



MR. A. S. BISHOP'S LAVERACK SETTER "FAIRY PRINCE."

nimble, and gives forth a whimper or bubbling tone as soon as he comes upon the scent of game, and if not properly trained will sometimes flush the bird before the sportsman is fairly within range, but when he is properly trained and is made to hunt close and not to give tongue until the bird arises, he is the most valuable of all the varieties of the spaniel. I have found the most satisfied enjoyment in the thick coverts and the dense raspherry patches in the woods of Northern Michigan in search of the partridge and woodcock with my favorite and intelligent cockers, than with any other kind of field sports. There can scarcely be imagined a prettier object than the nervous, restless and impatient cocker, full of activity and bustling in every direction, with the quick and constant motion of his tall inclined a little downward. "The moment he scents the bird, expressing his delight by the quivering of every limb, and the low, eager whimpering which the best breaking cannot always subdue, he pounces suddenly upon his prize, when the affrighted bird rises, and then the little cocker shrieks out his eestacy, startling even bark."

the sportsman with his sharp, shrill and strangely expressive bark."

This beautiful, intelligent little hunting dog has been so changed by crosses with large field and water spaniels, ctc., etc., till to-day there seems not a single breeder or admirer of the cocker who can claim for him a clean and pure standard. All the evidence of "ye olden time" hilly demonstrates that he was a small, active, wiry, short and clean-limbed dog. The old artists who painted him made him a small dog, short mitzele, long silky ears, round head, and a compact, active little dog scarcely weighing over eighteen pounds. In fact, there is no question but that the little cocker, from design and perhaps partly by accident, has changed very much his standard and scale of points from what he was some one hundred or more years ago. I shall not inquire to what this change is attributed, nor do I intend to call in question the motives inducing it. My present paper is intended to show the confusion—perplexity—which surrounds the type of the cocker, and to see if some plan may not be developed whereby his standard may become as fixed and as certain as that which marks the setter or the pointer. I believe it is pretty generally admitted that in England no cocker standard proper exists to-day, from the intermingling of the cocker with other varieties of the much-admired spaniel. American breeders have as a rule followed the example of old England, and seem to think it the most important consideration that the strain be enlarged and be clothed with more bone and muscle, so as to give him power and endurance.

Does it not occur to the American breeder and sportsman the interning his bone and

have as a rule followed the example of old England, and seem to think it the most important consideration that the strain be enlarged and be clothed with more bone and muscle, so as to give him power and endurance.

Does it not occur to the American breeder and sportsman that in enlarging his frame, strengthening his bone and muscle, and in every way augmenting his bulk, that he is being unfitted for the sportsman in those very positions where his increased size detracts from his usefulness in thick covert and hedgerow shooting. If larger dogs are needed for any special work that the setter or pointer if unfitted for why, in justice to the little cocker, is not the field spaniel bred up to this kind of work, but don't call the progeny cockers. This overweening desire to attach the name cocker to everthing that partakes of the mixed spaniel strain is not only simply ridiculous, but this intermingling of field spaniels and cockers is affecting all the variety of spaniels in our bench shows and is fast wiping out the useful and pretty little cocker. There was a distinct type of the cocker, there is now only an ideal type. Frank Forester, the father of American field sports speaks of the old styled cockers in Vol. I. of his "Field Sports" thus: "The cocker cannot better be described than as resembling a setter in the same degree as a punchy, powerful, short-legged pony resembles a well-bred horse. It is very strong and bony for its size; the head, and especially the nose, is proportionally much shorter than that of the setter, the trontal sinuses more fully developed, the eye larger and more prominent, the ears much longer and more curly, then so long that they literally seem as if they were intended to sweep away the morning dew, the coats are altogether longer and more curly, the tail not merely feathered, but bushy, and the logs thickly fringed, even to the toes, and in weight he is seldom above twenty pounds."

Stonehenge, the English leading authority, in his "Dogs of England and the Britshi Islands," says of

docked and carried under the level of the back; coat wary and siky, with the profile beautifully fringed. The colors most prevalent were liver and white and white flecked and ticked on legs and face; although I have seen black and white flecked and ticked, solid black, solid liver, liver and tar; also black, white and tan. This description agrees as near a I can give with the dogs I was taught liver, liver and tar; also black, white and tan. This description agrees as near a I can give with the dogs I was taught on were used for wood. The McKoon, of the Blue Star Kennel, who has given almost a life-time to the culture of this intelligent dog, coincides very closely with the authorities above quoted, and I believe all fair-minded cocker breeders will acknowledge his competency in defining the true type of the cocker. In his views upon the adoption of a cocker stand acknowledge his competency in defining the true type of the cocker. In his views upon the adoption of a cocker stand and undefied cocker, regardless of our own dogs or those of any interested parties through favor or desire. But we should construct this standard as near as possible to the perfect type of the cocker, so that the best formed and qualified cockers for American work may go to the fornt at our beand affiness of the little cocker to prove, first, that the original and true type of the cocker to prove, first, that the original and true type of the cocker to prove, first, that the original and true type of the cocker to prove, first, that the original and true type of the cocker to first, that the original and true type of the cocker to statude as mall, active, wiry dog, with long, broad ears, short muzzle, long, well-arched neck, deep, broad chest, back strong and level, stoul to his, ribs well sprung, with a warvy or flat coat, round-bodied and short-legged, and not weighing over twenty pounds.

A town if we compare this typerican Cocker Spaniel Club, we shall see that quite another variety of spaniel is described, and no more like the cock

in its pure robes of white, but that it should obtain with so much force in starting the woodcock or partridge from its tangled covert does not seem to me so important.

Another letter from a breeder of wide repute says: "I will write you in the future about my idea of a cocker. I have not yet seem my ideal, but I shall breed it before long. It will not be many years before you can tell the ——cocker as easily as the Gordon setter." Certainly this gives us nothing but a modern Babel of confusion as to the pure standard of the cocker, unless he expects to wipe out the cocker in the blood of the standard adopted by the A. C. S. Club. A letter from a breeder to me of very late date says: "A great many of our customers call for larger dogs." this is the reason why "we cross our cockers with ——who is a field spaniel of thirty-five pounds, and we have got liver and liver and white colors seventeen or eighteen pounds, but have been trying for over a year to sell them for \$25 with no takers."

This last statement opens our eyes to the fact that certain customers, who probably do not know the difference between a spaniel and a bloodhound, do not wish to buy cockers but field spaniels, and those breeders who have been heretofor raising progeny to a cocker standard, are crossing their cocker stock with the large strain of field spaniels to suit the caprices of such customers. The error lies in this, that while larger spaniels are in demand, the supply should come from that strain and not from the cross of the small cocker. A breeder of March Tast writes: "The old blacks that came from Hornellsville were far, far ahead of those imported horrible, injudicious mixtures they are now trying to make us all swallow with their cockers." "Mr. F. writes me that they were crossing their big blacks with their cockers," calling the progeny all cockers. If this is so it cannot be long before the A. C. S. C. will have to increase their cocker standard weight to thirty-five pounds; and it seems that this increase of bone and muscle is alr

"Mooreffeld Kennel, May 10, 1882.

"E. C. Franklin, Esq. "Mooreffeld Kennel, May 10, 1882.

"Yours received; but I do not think I can do you any good, as my opinions of a cocker spaniel are at total variance with the so-called cocker spaniel of the day. On reference to the English Kennel Club Stud Dog Book, you will find that the most celebrated show dogs are either half Sussex spaniel, or the dam or paternal sire has Sussex. In the first place the real old-dashioned cocker, such as I recollect as a boy some thirty-five years ago, and the same gentleman has the breed still, was a quick, active spaniel, all life, in all colors, what I mean—liver and white, black and white, whole liver, and sometimes all black. These were used in what we called cover shooting at home (England) for driving out rabbits and woodcock in brush so thick that a beater (a man) could not penetrate. They would average from twelve pounds to twenty-four pounds, but never larger. They had splendid noses, would retrieve and would stand on game until flushed. In order that we might know where they were in thick cover They had small bells fastened to their necks, so that when we did not hear the bells we proceeded at once to where we last heard them. Mr. Moore has a pure cocker spaniel in champion Charlie, but his days are over; he cannot win any more; and, therefore, I do not show him. The present cocker is much too heavy and clumsy. Why, in thick brush one of the true cockers would leave him miles. Rorn. Jex. Blake."

If any more evidence should be required to prove that the cocker is maniel, as a distinct type of the snaigle is, not recover.

much too heavy and clumsy. Why, in thick brush one of the true cockers would leave him miles. Robert Jex. Blake.

If any more evidence should be required to prove that the cocker spaniel, as a distinct type of the spaniel, is not recognized or understood by the great mass of those even who pretend some familiarity to canine culture or knowledge, it will afford me much pleasure at a future time to furnish it. I shall be content for the present to bring before my readers the views and opinions of one whose position in the editorial department of one of our very best American sporting papers is entitled to great weight and consideration. In summing up his remarks upon the late Westminster Bench Show, held in New York, and speaking of the quality of the cockers here exhibited, he thus writes: "This is a difficult and most unsatisfactory class to judge, as it is not clearly settled in the minds of spaniel breeders just what a cocker spaniel is. A long head is by some considered the correct thing; by others it is looked upon as an evidence of an outcross. Cocker spaniels, and upon this busis we believe that the standard of excellence should be framed."

By all the evidence introduced I have shown conclusively, I think, that the real simon pure cocker is a small dog with peculiar traits and form, and that the standard given him by the A. C. S. C. does not correspond with his characteristics at all, nor does it satisfy a large portion of cocker breeders will not (and indeed I think they should not) accept the standard above spoken of, that is, for such who desire to see the cocker re-established to his pristine and normal condition, the purpose of raising a genuine strain of cockers that will benefit the sportsman, restore the almost lost type of this little dog, and do away with the eternal warfare that is establishing a false condition of things and unixing the proper standard of the cocker. I will always be found on the standard above spoken of, that is, for such who desire to see the cocker re-established to his pr

DOG STOLEN,—Mr. E. E. Hardy, of Boston, Mass, writes us that some one has stolen his liver and white English setter dog Roll. In our issue of June 1 will be found an excellent likeness of Roll, which may lead to his recovery. He is of good size, and nearly white, with liver cars. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by notifying his owner, who will pay a liberal reward for the conviction of the thief.

SUMMER SHOOTING.

SUMMER SHOOTING.

The season is close at hand when, in some of the States, woodcock may be legally killed, whatever the moral or ethical aspect of the case may be. And to those who choose to broil their brains and stew their adipose tissue in weary trampings through the tangled swamps in the sweltering heat of July in search of sport, we have a few words to say. In relation to such shooting we shall only proffer a single word of advice—"don't." Nor shall we weary you with a repetition of the many rules laid down for your guidance while jeopardizing your health in the scorching heat. Our only object in penning these lines is to impress upon your minds the very great importance of properly taking care of the dumb companion of your outings, and to see that he is not ruined by an excess of labor while totally unfitted by his previous habits of performing a tithe of the work that you expect him to accomplish. Many days before you take him out for game he should have plenty of exercise every day, in order to get rid of his superfluous flesh and to harden his muscles.

Nothing is better for this purpose than several miles each

order to get rid of his superfluous fiesh and to harden his muscles.

Nothing is better for this purpose than several miles each day after your team. You should commence with short distances at first and gradually increase, until your dog is as hard as a piece of rubber. If you have no team you can get him in very good condition by taking him out for an hour in the morning and the same at night. You should also very carefully attend to his food and see that he has only just what he needs and no more. Well cooked corn or oat meal and rice mixed with plenty of vegetables is the best possible diet that he can have. Do not delegate this to the servants, but attend to it yourself, and you will not only have the satisfaction of knowing that it is done as it should be, but your chief reward will be in the increased regard that will spring up between you and your dumb friend. Do not forget while shooting that your dog must have water very often, although he must not lie in it long. He should also have a resting spell occasionally, no matter in how good condition he may be or how eager he is to hunt, as long continued exertion in hot weather is very apt to show bad results in after years either in a broken constitution or rheumatic affections. For the future welfare of your dog then, if you have no regard for your own health, use proper discretion while working him in hot weather; and let no greed for just one more bird induce you to prolong his work beyond the limit, safety.

LOUSIANA FIELD TRIALS.—The New Orleans Gun Club will hold their field trials at Opelousas, La., commencing on December 11. The first event on the card is the Members' Stake, for a valuable silver cup, open to members only, who must handle their own dogs. Then comes the Derby and All Aged, which are open to the world. Liberal prizes are offered, and without doubt it will be an interesting meeting. We think that it should have been appointed for one week later, as it will be impossible for any of the dogs competing at Grand Juuction the previous week to take part, which some of them would undoubtedly do were time enough given them to do so. We would suggest that the club take the matter into consideration, as it is not too late to change.

DEATH OF PRINCE TAXIS.—We have just received a letter from Mr. E. A. Herzberg informing us of the death from distemper of Mr. T. F. Ryan's English setter dog. Prince Taxis, winner of first prize in the open class for imported English setters at the last New York show. A capital likeness of him was published in our issue of May 18. We sympathize with Mr. Ryan in his loss, as he gave promise of making when mature a first-class animal.

THE GREYHOUND CHALLENGE.—Mr. Dawson incloses to us a telegram from Mr. Lotz which says that Doubleshot was not in condition to show and offering to pay expenses. Mr. Dawson writes: "I am sorry we did not meet. Is would have been more satisfactory. Please look after the medal for mext show. I understood each was to pay his own exponses."

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.—Mr. Jess. M. Whaite, of High Point, N. C., writes that the prospect for birds in that vicinity is very promising for the successful running of the Eastern Field Trials next November.

KENNEL NOTES.

We wish to impress upon the minds of those who send us items for our Kennel Notes, that to avoid mistakes all names should be written in print; Lerriers, as we find it very easy to make mistakes where this is not done. We also would like to be informed whether the animal is unite or female, and to know the date of birth and the breed to which if delongs, whether pointer, setter or other. A careful study of the notes in this number of the paper will show just what is wanted.

NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Ludy Manaering. By Mr. Walter R. Nichols, New Haven, Conn., for blue belton English setter bitch, one year old, by Guy Mannering out of Jet.

Patli. By Messers L. C. and H. L. De Zayas, New York, for their imported Willoughby pug birch, 2½dnos. old.

Rev. By Mr. Geo. A. Givens, Pittsburgh, Pa., for lemon and white pointer dog puppy by/Orgili's Rocket (Claude-Romp) out of Belle (From Language). The Control of the Control o

penner dog puppy by Orgill's Rocket (Claude-Romp) out of Bolle (Flake-Lilly, Mr. Geo. A. Givens, Pittsburgh, Pa., for lemon and white pointer bitch puppy by Orgill's Rocket (Claude-Romp) out of Belle (Flake-Lilly, Mr. Geo. A. Givens, Pittsburgh, Pa., for lemon and white pointer bitch puppy by Orgill's Rocket (Claude-Romp) out of Belle (Flake-Lilly, Bayard Thayer, Boston, Mass., for lemon and white pointer dog puppy by Orgill's Rocket (Claude-Romp) out of Orgill's Belle (Flake-Lilly). Bramble. By Mr. Bayard Thayer, Boston. Mass., for lemon and white pointer dog puppy by Orgill's Rocket (Claude-Romp) out of white pointer dog puppy by Orgill's Rocket (Claude-Romp) out of Disking Primrose. By Mr. G. R. Nichols, New Haven, Conn., for Dusking Primrose. By Mr. G. R. Nichols, New Haven, Conn., for Dusking Primrose (Lincola-Petrel II.).

Rev. By Mr. H. C. Laug, Waverly, Miss., for white and liver ticked pointer dog, whelped April 5, 1882, by Tracy (Bow-Munson's Queen) out of Pinche (Faust-Jaunty).

Lupra. By Mr. H. C. Laug, Waverly, Miss., for white and liver ticked pointer by Mr. Royal Rabe. By Mr. L. F. Patterson, Eathbridge, Ga., for black and tan English setter dog, whelped Jan 13, 1882 (Fay's Coin-Dr. Greenough's Beauty).

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lyal Rake. By Mr. W. A. Costar, Flatbush, L. I., for liver and

te pointer dog, whielped Feb. 14, 1882, by Dilley's Ranger out of

tle Lily.

dile. By Mr. H. J. Bennett, Trenton N. J., for white, brown and

k setter bitch, whelped Dec. 14, 1881, by his Don ont of Lady

for

Black setter bitch, whelped bec. 14, 1881, by his Don out of Lady Bislow. **Rex and Mov.** By Mr. Chas. E. Greene, Treaton, N. J., for seal brown setter dogs, whelped bec. 14, 1884, by Don out of Lady Bislow. **Kenl B. and Dick B. By Mr. H. J. Bennett, Treuton, N. J., for black, with white chest, setter dogs, whelped Dec. 14, 1881, by his Don out of his Lady Bislow. **Frank.** By Hou. John Taylor, Trenton, N. J., for seal brown setter dog, whelped Dec. 14, 1881, by Don out of Lady Bislow. **Pon, J.** By Mr. Wh. **Fish, Bucks country, Pa., for, black, white and tan setter dog, whelped Dec. 14, 1881, by Don out of Lady Bislow.

BRED.

and tan setter dog, whelped Dec. 14, 181, by Don out of Lady Bislow.

BRED.

Dolly—Croxtelh. Mr. A. E. Godeffroy's (Guymard, N. Y.) pointer
bitch Dolly to his Croxteth, May 12.

Dulsy—Decinal Dash, Mr. A. E. Godeffroy's (Guymard, N. Y.)
setter bitch Daisy (Ranger II.—Silk) to his Decimal Dash (Dash II.—
Duchess), May 15.

Swon—Burney. The Excelsior Irish Water Spaniel Kennel's (Milwankee, Wis.) Irish water spaniel bitch Swan (Sinbad—Norah) to
their champion Barney, May 26.

Cectila D.—Emperor Fred. Mr. Thomas F. Ryan's (New York)
English setter bitch Cecilia D. (Dash III.—Cornella) to Emperor Fred.
June 8.

June 8. Fannie — Joe, Jr. Mr. G. W. Campbell's (Carter's Creek, Tenn.) white English setter bitch Fannic to owner's Joe, Jr., June 8. Bellona—Senvation. The Westminster Kennel Club's lemon and

white pointer bitch Bellona (champion Bow—Beulah) to their champion Sensation, June 12.

Lady—Brivey. The Excelsior Irish Water Spanlel Kennel's (Milled Champion Briney, June 12.

Lady—Brivey June 12.

Lady Brivey June 1 -Royal Blue. Mr. Wm. McConway's (Pittsburgh, Pa. er bitch Dolly Day (Belton—Rosa) to Royal Blue (Rock—

Dolly Day—Royal Blue. Mr. Wm. McComway's (Pittsburgh, Pa.)
English setter bitch Dolly Day (Bellou—Rosa) to Royal Blue (Rock—
Plash), May 10.
Flash), May 10.
Flash, May 10.
Flash, May 10.
Flash, May 10.
Flash Royal to his Ranger.
Clylie—Rush. Mr. J. C. Sharpe's (Tounton, Mass.) lemon and white pointer bitch Clytie (Sensation—Lily) to Mr. E. Orgill's champion tursh, June 3.
Flash—Fairy Prince. Mr. A. S. Bishop's (Pittsburgh, Pa.) English

Rush, June 3.

Pearl—Fairy Prince. Mr. A. S. Bishop's (Pittsburgh, Pa.) English settler bitch Pearl (Prince—Lill II.) to his Fairy Prince (Pontiac—Fairy II.) June 3.

Rozie—Bow. Mr. C. C. Pettit's (New Orleans. La.) liver and white pointer bitch Roxie to Mr. Ed. Odell's champion Bow, June 7.

Jessemine—Bow. Mr. J. W. Jackson's (New Orleans, La.) liver and white pointer bitch designation to Mr. Ed. Odell's champion Bow. May 23.

May 23.

Nay 24.

Fush—Roscos. Mr. H. J. Otis's (New Orleans, La.) red Irish setter blotch Flash to Mr. Et.) Odell's lemon and white setter Roscos. May 1.

Fush—Beau. Mr. T. U. Wyman's cocker spaniel bitch Flo to the Riverside Cocker Spaniel Remel's imported Beau, June 6.

Sparvicle—Dash. Mr. E. S. Bird's (Rockland, Me.) English setter bitch Sparkle (Blue Monarch—Blue Queen to Adams's Dash (Copeland's rete—Queen Bess), May 23.

Ref—Marcels. Mr. T. C. Faxon's (Roston, Mass.) imported Scotch collie bitch Isle to Mr. A. S. Apgar's (New York) champion Marcus, May 26.

May 26.

Brownie-Juck. Mr. Manassel Smith's (Woodford's, Me.) Hrecurly retriever Brownie to Mr. Geo. Milliken's (Portland, Me.) Im Norah-Rock. De. 7 0 200

ported Jack,
Norale-Book, Dr. J. S. Niven's (London, Ont.) Irish terrior bitch
Norale (Spring-Nettle) to Jir. L. Timpson's Rock, June 4,
Fan.-Rock, Dr. J. S. Niven's (London, Ont.) Irish terrior bitch Fan
(Splinter-Norah) to Mr. L. Timpson's Rock, June 9,
Jessie-Emperor Fred, Mr. E. A. Herzberg's (Brooklyn, N. Y.)
Linglish setter bitch Jessie (Mack-Pannie) to his Emperor Fred,
June 13,

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

Bow Bells. Dr. Nelson D. Hatheway's (Middleboro, Mass.) English setter bitch Bow Bells (Dash III.—Opal) June 13, five (two dead), by Guy Mannering.

Mary O. Mr. Louis Van Drueschi's cocker spaniel bitch Hurray, May O, six (five dogs), by Mr. G. Bellow's Scotty.

Fon. Mr. E. C. Adden's (Dedham, Mass.) champion black pointer bitch Fan, May 28, eight (three dogs), by his champion Pete, Jr.

Datis, Mr. E. C. Adden's (Dedham, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch batsy, May 24, six (five dogs), by Mr. Chas. Allen's imported Spider.

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Jr. (champion Rush and Champion Spider) (Simco of the Martine Champion Spider) (Mr. H. Stuart Commun's (Natchez, Miss.) red Irish setter bitch bell (Bob.-Duck, seven (our dogs), by Joe' Jr.

Venturce—Rattler H. Mr. J. H. Webb Peploe's (Simcoo, Ont.) fox terrier bitch Venture (Viper—Lily) to Mr. Richard (Bison's (Iderton, Ont.), Rattler H.

to) matther it.

We were Pritan. Mr. Fred. W. Rothera's imported rough-coated
Bernard bitch Novice to his imported Priam.

Ont.) Rattier H.

Novice-Pritain. Mr. Fred. W. Rothera's imported rough-coated St. Bernard Vitch Novice to his imported Friam.

SALES.

Caradove—Juno whelps. British bloodhounds, by Prof. H. B. Roney. East Saginaw, Alich, a dog puppy to Mr. B. K. Hougaton, Boston, Mass.; a bitch puppy to Mr. Ba. K. Hougaton, Boston, Mass.; a bitch puppy to Mr. Ba. K. Hougaton, Boston, Mass.; a bitch puppy to Mr. Ba. K. Hougaton, Boston, Mass.; a bitch puppy to Mr. Ba. K. Hougaton, Boston, Mass.; a bitch puppy to Mr. Ba. K. Hougaton, Boston, Mass.; a bitch puppy to Mr. Ba. K. Glass, Ingersoi, Ont.; a bitch puppy to Mr. Chas. Gurley, Sand Bank, N. Y.; a bitch puppy to Dr. Eb. Renne, Cleveland, O. Barney—Lottie whelp. Irish water spaniel dog puppy, by the Excelsior Irish Water Spaniel Kennel, Milwaukee, Wis., to Mr. John Hintington, Cleveland, O. Mr. Fred. W. Rothera, Simcoe, Out., to Mr. James R. Dunn, Massilon, O. Rex.—Lassie whelp. Collie dog, whelped April 24, 1882, by champion Rex out of owner's Lassie, by Mr. Fred. W. Rothera, Simcoe, Out., to Mr. James R. Dunn, Massilon, O. Rex.—Lassie whelp. Collie dog, whelped April 24, 1882, by champion Rex out of owner's Lassie, by Mr. Fred. W. Rothera, Simcoe, Out., to Mr. Thos. Ackworthy, Cleveland, O. Rex.—Lassie whelp. Collie bitch, whelped April 24, 1882, by champion Rex out of water's Lassie, by Mr. Fred. W. Rothera, Simcoe, Out., to Mr. Thos. Ackworthy, Cleveland, O. Rex.—Lassie whelp. Collie bitch, whelped April 24, 1882, by champion Rex out of water's Lassie, by Mr. Fred. W. Rothera, Simcoe, Out., to Mr. Thos. Ackworthy, Cleveland, O. Rex.—Lassie whelp. Lemon and white pointer puppies, dog and bitch, by Mr. E. Orgill, Brooklyn, Y. Y., to Mr. Geo. A. Givens, Pittsburgh, Fa.

Rocket—Belle whelps. Lemon and white pointer puppies, dog and bitch, by Mr. E. Orgill, Brooklyn, Y. Y., to Mr. Geo. A. Givens, Pittsburgh, Fa.

Rocket—Belle whelps. Two pointer puppies, by Mr. E. Orgill, Brooklyn, Y. Y., to Mr. Geo. A. Given, Pittsburgh, Fa.

Posth, Beyerly, Setter bill, Mr. Setter dog, wh

Dushing Primruse. Blue bellon English setter hitch, whelped March 9, 1882, by Dashing Monarch out of Trimrose (Gincola—Petel II.), by Mr. J. C. Higgins, Delaware City, Del., to Mr. G. R. Nichols, New Minwell Company, Delaware City, Del., to Mr. G. R. Nichols, New Higgins, Delaware City, Del., to Mr. G. R. Nichols, New Construction of the Company of

PRESENTATIONS.

Cavadoc—Juno whelp. British bloodbound bitch puppy, by Prof. B. Rouey, East Saginaw, Mich., to Mr. Jacob Wiltsie of same

Carudoc—Juno whelp. British bloodbound bitch puppy, by Prof. R. B., Robey, East Saginaw, Mich., to Mr., Jacob Willeise of same place.

Ned Buntline. Pointer dog (Rangor—Bird Royal), by Mr. S. B. Dilley, Rosendale, Wis., to Mr.J. L. Doughty.

Lady Collie. Sable cellie bitch, 25rs. old (Wattis's Ray—Downey's Lassle, by Mr. R. W. Livingston, New York, to Miss Middy Morgan, Mr. R. W. Livingston, New York, to Miss Middy Morgan, Mr. White and liver ticked pointer dog, whelped April 5, 1892, by Tracy Bow—Queen) on of Phothe (Faust—Januty), by Capt. C. A. Johnston. Columbus, Miss., to Mr. H. C. Long, Waverly, Miss.

Lapra. White and liver ticked pointer bitch, whelped April 5, 1882, by Tracy (Bow—Queen) ont of Phothe (Faust—Januty), by Capt. C. Johnston. Columbus, Miss., to Mr. G. V. Young, Waverly, Miss.

Lapra. White and liver ticked pointer bitch, whelped April 5, 1882, by Tracy (Bow—Queen) ont of Phothe (Faust—Januty), by Capt. C. Johnston. Columbus, Miss., to Mr. G. V. Young, Waverly, Miss.

Lapra. Waverly, Miss.

DEATHS.

Diath. English setter hitch (ist Boston, 1829), 11mos. old (Lelaps—Dido), owned by Mr. Geo. B. Inches, Boston, Mass., from distemper, Kopul Hue. English setter dog (ist Manchester, Eng.), Ayrs, old (Rock—Flash), owned by Mr. Howard Hartley, Pittsburgh, Pa. Prince Tacis. English setter dog (ist New York, 1839), 19mos, old, (Aldershot—Kute H.), owned by Mr. Thos, F. Ryan, New York, from distouper.

Results Red Irish setter dog, owned by Mr. R. F. Green, Monteiair, N. J., from distemper, Festus, Black and tan dachshund dog, May 26, owned by Mr. J. Coleman Drayton, New York.

Bifle and Tray Shooting.

Several scores have been necessarily deferred to our next issue.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 15

THE Niagara Falls Club have made admirable arrangements for affording shelter from the sun was provided for the contestants, and reference of shooters and reporters. A comfortable stand, affording shelter from the sun was provided for the contestants, which is the property of the contestants of the register of the contestants of the register of the

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The first contest was called at half pass uine, the shooters not being on hand promptly, the day's programme could not be gone through.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

An adjourned meeting of the association was held at the Niagara Falls Club rooms, Wednesday evening. President S. J. Murray said he should be a supported to the same of the same and the same law. Abel Crook, Brooklyn; Mr. Murray then appointed the following gentlemen as the committee to try and secure a suitable game law. Abel Crook, Brooklyn; Mr. Murray then appointed the following gentlemen as the committee to try and secure a suitable game law. Abel Crook, Brooklyn; M. A. Stearns, Danswille, and J. N. Babcock, Syracuse. If any member of the committee should be unable to attend when necessary, he will have the power of substituting another gentleman.

Abel Crook, Brooklyn, Chairman; N. B. Cooke, Brooklyn; Henry R. Jones, Buffalo.

Standing Committee: Henry Altenbrand, Washington Gun Club, Brooklyn, Chairman; W. J. Babcock, Seth Green, Rochester; Hon. Klott. B. Roosevelt, New York; Jonathan Sidway, Buffalo. Mr. M. A. Stearns moved that the secretary of the association be instructed to correspond with the various clubs, at the proper time, and ascertain what prizes they may have to contribute at the next convention. So than it might not be left to chance, and that the clubs should not so that it might not be left to chance, and that the clubs should not in the first shoot, and that the association reserve to itself 23 per cent, of the entrance money in said contest.

Mr. R. F. Hill offered a S800 cash prize to be convention. Accepted with thanks. Mr. Henry Altenbrand offered a prize to be should for only by members of the association of twenty-five years' standing. This was accepted heartily, but it being found that there would be no one to shoot under such conflicions, it was l

Class shooting; 10 single birds,	i nrizes:
Of Diana statement of	Data IV-1
C S Rice	Peter Heinz 1111001110-
Thomas Parkes, Jr. 1001001011- 6	Charles Suckow 0011111101-
George W Smith 1111011111 9	N W Thomas 11111111101-
George Meister 0101101111 - 7	H H Fleisher1111[01100—
C W Murray1000101101- 5	W J Babeoek1011110111-
I D Burroughs 01111110010- 5	C W Rodman 1001111001-
E E Philpot0000010111- 4	N B Cooke
B Tolsma	Jacob Beier1111100000-
H E Griffith0100110090— 8	J P Fisher0110111101-
I H Andrews11011111111 9	F Riegelman11001011111—
Arthur Cooms 11111111111-10	C J Heinold0011101011-
E H Smith1110010011 6	W E Storey0011011110-
H C Howard000101010101-4	John De Wolf 1001100000-
John Schleiman 1101010001— 5	Peter Tompkins 0111(11101—
H B Hooker11111111111—10	H R Jones0111000111-
G W Crouch, Jr1111110111-9	George Smith 11011111001-
C A Youngs	C Warner
John Wolvin 1111011111 9	J F Jones
Henry Whitney 1101100111- 7	Henry Altenbrand, 1111101101-
E A Bushnell 0111110011- 7	S A Tucker 1111710111_
J Franklin, Jr 0111101110- 7	S A Tucker1111110111— W Smith0011010110—
George R Brown0000dr 0	J M Witmer1111110101-
W L Crothers1111111001-8	S P Myer0101100100-
I G Stacey0101111110- 7	M J McIntyre1010011011-
Wm P Ashton1101111011-8	Peter Knoblock,0000111011-
Robert Selden1001111111- 8	A D Minton0101011101—
E M Moody 11011111111 9	J. A. Dingens 1011011101-
George Barker1011101111- 8	H Drury 1011111010— Thomas Kimber 1011111110—
George H Moody1110100011- 6	Thomas Kimber 1011111110-
Jacob Brock01011011111- 7	M Ziegle1100111110-
A H Sheridan	H Punce
E C Rosencranz ,0000111111 - 6	J S Pierce
H McLaughlin, 1001101111-7	F C Pike
M A Stearns11111111111-10	Jas Rafferty 0010100100-
Jas Faulkner, Jr 0010100111- 5	Aug Schen 1101001101—
L.T Durven 1101101111 8	W.C. Jacus 0000101101-
R. F Hankins	F C.Longnecker 0111111111-
Jacob Koch1010100110- 5	John Warner
Dobust Word 0110111016 R	Fred Krausc 1000110100-
H A Rose	B M Schultz
William Gumbert 1110111111 9	M Munson
! Weise11111111111111111111111111111111111	S E Furguson 01110111111_
ST Murray 1011110011- 7	P Bernhardt 0111101111-
E M Hammond0111111111 — 9	W W Sloan,0111111111-
W Schiebert 1101111111 9	H C French0111101001-
T. H. Jewett	Geo Luther11111111011-
A Wengenroth11111111011-9	T A Greenway 1101101110-
W C Darmun 111000dr _ 9	Charles Lobb 6001de -
F Wolf	S Miner
lenry Knebel 11111111011- 9	W S Gavitt
W R Selover	Philip Brock1011110100-
Phomas Collins 0111111101-8	C W Wingert 1011011011-
4 Harbrecht 0100000101- 3	I Jennings1111101010-
V Davis 11011011111- 8	

The sof 10, 5 birds each, 207ds rise.—B. Tolsma, 11110—4; H. B. oker, 91111—4; C. A. Youngs, 11911—4; Arthur Cooms, 10000—1; M. Steurns, 60011—3; W. S. Cavitt 100 dr. C. Weiss 00 dr. Ties of Airds caud, 317ds, rise.—B. Tolsma, 11110—1; H. B. Hooker 11111—5; A. Youngs, O. H. B. Hooker of the Monroe County Club of chester wins the first prize, an oil painting of Niagara Falls valued

Rochester wins the first prize, an oil painting of Ningara Falls valued at \$200. 9, 5 birds each, 28/48, Fise.—C. W. Rice, 1111.—5; G. W. Thie 110, 1, 11. Andrews 140, C. W. Crouch, Jr. 10, J. Wolvin, 0, E. M. Moody 110, A. H. Schrichan, 1111.—4; W. Gumbert, 1111.—5; E. M. Hammond 10, W. Schiebert 0, A. Wengenroth 1110, H. Knebel 0, N. W. Thomas 0, S. A. Tucker 0, F. C. Lougnecker 0, W. W. Sloan 0, Geo. Euther 110. Thes of 5, 5 birds each, 3lyds, rise.—C. S. Rice, 0101.—2; W. Gimbert, 0007.—6. C. S. Rice of the Niagara River Shooting Club of Buffallo won the second pitze, \$75 in gold.
Thee of 8, 6 littles each, 23/48, rise. W. L. Crothers, 601, W. P. Ashton 60, R. Seldon, 0111.—4; G. Barker, 1100.—3; L. T. Duryea Od, R. P. Hanking, 0111.—4; Collins, 1101.—4; V. J. Wysh, 11010.—5; W. J.

Babcock 600, P. Tompkins 610, H. Altenbrand 600, J. M. Witmer, 10111—4; T. Kimber, Jr., 11010—3; B. M. Schultz 0110, S. E. Furguson, 11010—9; P. Bernhandi, 10111—4. Ties of 4, 5 birds cach, 3lyds, rise; E. Seldon, 1100—3; P. Hankins 6001r., T. Collins, 10100—2; J. J. Mylitmer, 60111—3; P. Bernhardt 600Ar. Ties of 3, 5 birds cach, 3lyds, rise; R. Seldon, 1010—3; J. M. Witmer, 90111—3; P. Bernhardt 600Ar. Ties of 3, 5 birds cach, 3lyds, rise; G. Seldon, 1010—3; J. M. Witmer, 90111—3; P. Bernhardt 600Ar. Ties of 3, 5 birds cach, 3lyds, rise; G. Meister, 11111—5; H. Whitmer, 6011—6; E. A. Bushnell 0, J. Franklin, Jr., 0, J. G. Stacev 0, J. Brock 0, H. McLaughila 0, S. L. Murray 0, W. R. Selover 1, E. Brock 0, H. McLaughila 0, S. L. Murray 0, W. R. Selover 1, E. Richenno, 0, G. Smith 1100, J. A. Dingens 10, H. Drury 0, M. Zegle 0, J. Warner 0, T. A. Greenway 0, C. W. Wingert 10, T. Jennings 110. Ties 015, 5 birds cach, 3lyds, rise; G. Meister, 1100—2, H. Whitney, 01101—3; P. Heinz, 01100—2, H. Whitney, of the Excelsior Club, of Phelps, won the third prize, \$25. Master Whitney is the youngest member of the association, being only 14 years of age. He shoots a yield. Le Fevre hammerless gun, and uses 5 drams of powder. This is his first attempt at shooting live birds from a trap. Wedinesslay, third day, "The weather was cool and cloudy in the morning with wind from the southwest. The afternoon was very being able to drive away so rapidly. The independent of the day were Geo. G. Warren, Leather Stocking Club, and John Bodford, Onondaga Club; referee, R. A. Augur, Le Roy.

CONTEST No. 2.

CONTES	
Ten single birds; class shooting: T Collins10111111101— 8	J Beier, Jr0111001011 6
H C French	J P Fischer
J Haucock	J S Schleiman 1011111111 - 9
C W Murray1111001101-7	P Carroll11111111110— 9
J B Smith0101111101 = 7 J H Jewett0000v10101 = 3	R Widmer
H Drury1111110101-8	A Robinson1011910101— 6
E M Hammond 1111111111 -10	C R Steves
H R Jones	R Seiden
Δ Wengeroth0100011111 — 6	E. R. Heinold
A II Sheridan11101111111— 9 F Wolf0011001011— 5	W Gumbert11101111110 8
L H Best	S Hazard
CW Rodman1011010110 = 6	C Suckow0311010dr
M B Cook	J Eamfield1010100dr
E C Roseneranz,11101111111- 9	A S 111111111111—10
G Luther1110110111 8	C Weiss
F Pike	E Cogan
I H Andrews01011111111 8	G Fleischman1101110111— 8
W S Garrett 1011111101- 8	R F Hankin 1111111111-10
H H Fleisher0101110101- 6	H A Rose
W Scheibert10111111111- 9	W Meyers1110111100 — 7
T A Greenway	H Van Stader0111010110— 6 W E Storey0100111100— 5
H B Hooker0011111011— 8	R O Sackett0100310101 - 4
G W Crouch	Geo Smith 10111110H 8
F Chaffee	E M Moody1111111101— 9 N C Rechtenwold1101111001— 7
C A Youngs1101101110- 7	N C Rechtenwold1101111001-7
M A Steams11111111110- 9	J Feist
L T Duryea110J111001 = 6 I D Burroughs1101111101 - 7	J A Dingens
W J Babcock0111100111- 7	P A Poole
W R Selover1111110110 8	D N Lefever0111111110- 8
C W Wingert0111011011 7	S T Murray
E D Bushnell0100001101— 4	J Wolven
C L Burgess1110110000 — 5 H McLaughlin0001000111 — 4	Geo Stauber0000dr
B Tolsma1100100110 5	G G Warren
P Tompkins 1111011101 8	F Riegelman 11111111111-10
J W Cotter	(† Meister111111111111111111111111111
J S Pierce0111001101— 6	N J 0011111101-7
H W Dodge1000000100— 2 C S Rice1010111101— 7	Wm Ziegel0011111000- 5 E Loder1101110110- 7
P Bernhardt1101101111-8	W B Kirk
W Shepard0110110011— 6	J F Jones0111011111 8
G G Stacy	B W West
G W Smith	Dr Wm Wynn 1111101101 - 8
G W James	A Eddy
F A Elliott1111011011-8	J M Witmer
H B Whitney0110111011-7	W E Troff 1011011101 7
H C Howard1000000dr	John Grobe
E H Smith	C Klinck
H Knebel	W Lockwood1110001111 7
C Warner0011101011— 6	
In shooting off the ties of ten.	S. A. Tucker of the Fountain Gun

Ties of 5, 3lyds, rise; T. Collins Hidder, H. Durry Odr., G. Luther, H. H.—6; H. B. Hooker, H. H.—6; E. T. Alturray, H. H.—7; P. H. Einz, H. H.—1; H. B. Hooker, H. H.—1; S. T. Alturray, H. H.—1; P. H. Einz, H. H.—1; H. B. Hooker, H. H.—1; S. T. Alturray, H. H.—1; P. H. Einz, H. H.—1; P. H.—

A Wengenroth11111111111-10	P Heintz (0)111111(0) =
F Wolf 01111111111- 9	C Hopkins
A Paul	J S Pierce 00101010001-
Geo W Smith1111101101 8	H Van Staden, Jr., . 0000111111-
C W Murray (1111111101-8)	C A Tanner 0100110010-
Wm Myers11101111111- 9	J M Witmer
H Drury	H Van Staden, Sr 11110/1110-
G Fleischman1111110110 - 8	B M Shultz01111111110—
L F Duryea	A Eddy
E D Bushnell1101111101 8	J Sidway 1001111001-
C W Wingert 1111111101 - 9	W Wynn
C Wise 11111111110-9	W Gumbert11111111111-
H McLaughlin	E Ferguson
N B Cook	U W Weaver inthyhou-
Wm Scheibert1111110010 7	G H Moody0110010011
G Luther	J Koch
C A Young 0111110101- 7	W M Hart(0) (111) 111-
C J Heinold0101111110- 7	C A Kolb , 1011011101-
W E Story	J Schleiman 0101001110-
H M Strong	J H Andrews
P Tompkins 1110011111- 5	W Page

Warner 1110000100 4 Dodge 011000000 4 Dodge 011000000 4 Rodman 10001111 7 Franklin 011010110 5 Collins of 011010010 5 Collins of 011010010 7 H Morse 011111001 7 H Morse 011111011 9 A Tucker 11111111 8 A Poole 0011011111 8 A Poole 001101111 8 A Poole 001101111 8 A Stearns 011111111 8 A Stearns 011111111 8 S Savin 10111111 8 S Gavin 11011111 8 C W James 101111111 8 C W James 10111111 8 C W James 1011111 8 C W James 101111 8 C W James 101111 8 C W James 101111 8 C W James 10111	Bryce
	10-2; Gavitt 00, Smith, 11111-5; A

Ten double rises: class shooting: 18vds rise, four prizes, Fifty,

1	nine men shot with	ciass	snooting;	185	us.	FIS	e, 10	ur	pr	zc:	s.	Fifty-
ı	nine men shot with	resuit	as below:									
1	W Scheibert			70	10	11 1	0.10	11	10	10	10	01-19
1	C Suckow			11	11	11 1	1 1/1	/11	11	(10)	1141	11 11
4	1º Tompkins			4 4	4.1	77 7	2 01	01	11	th.	00	11-14
J	1 Tompanis			11	10	00 1	0 01	11	11	11	01	1114
ı	M A Stearns			19	10	11 (0 11	. 11	10	11	00	10-12
1	J Bryce			10	10	10 1	1 10	10	11	11	11	00 - 18
1	W C			11	11	00.1	0.11	00	01	(6)	11	11 - 12
1	A Paul			11	10	11 1	0 11	10	10	10	11	00 - 18
J	C J Heinold			7.1	11	10 1	1 01	(30)	01	01	01	11-11
1	C S Rice			10	00	(0) 1	0 10	11	7/1	11	11	/M 11
1	E W			0.0	00	10 0	0 10	10	10	0.0	11	10 7
1	Tr Tr /			00	CO	10 0	0 11	10	11	007	w	10-7
ı	H F G			00	10	10 1	0 10	10	10	(1)(1)	11	01 8
i	N.J			10	10	01 1	0 11	10	10	10	00	01 - 10
1	W Fridd			10	00	01 1	.0 11	. 11	10	00	11	11 - 12
ı	G Fleishman			11	00	00 1	1 10	11	10	11	10	10 - 12
ı	H Drury			(N)	10	01 €	11	10	10	10	10	10-9
1	C Rodman			01	10	10.0	io 10	00	(10)	11	()1	11- 9
1	C A Young			10	(10)	10 1	0 70	00	11	10	01	01 0
1	M Myers			10	(v)	10 1	1 00	10	10	10	711	01- 6
1	m Kimbon			10	00	10 1						
1	T Kimber			10	00	10 1	1 11	10	10	10	OO	10-11
1	Gumbert			, 11	10	10 0	0 10	11	10	10	00	(10- 8
1	H R Jones			11	01	11 1	0 00	(X)	11	11	11	01 - 18
1	S A Lucker			,10	10	11 1	1 11	10	11	11	11	11 - 17
ł	E M Hammond			01	11	11 1	0.00	10	11	10	11	10-13
1	E M Hammond D Lefever			10	10	10.1	1 11	(00)	(0)	11	10	10-11
ŀ	Geo Smith			TO	11	10 1	0.11	11	00	11	01	00 19
ı	Geo Marsh			0.1	00	11 0	00	11	00	111	(10)	11 0
1	Robt Ward			11	10	10 1	0 10	41	00	10	00	11 0
1	none ward			11	10	10 1	0 10	10	00	UI	01	11-11
ı	S I Murray			10	11	01 1	1 11	. 00	(30)	00	10	10-10
1	A S											
ı	B M West			, 11	11	11 (0 11	10	11	11	10	11 - 16
1	S E Ferguson			00	00	10 1	0 01	10	10	10	(8)	01 - 7
1	B M Schultz			10	01	11 1	0.00	11	11	11	00	01 - 12
1	J C Lineman			10	11	11 1	0.00	10	11	10	71)	11-18
ı	1 II Andrews			11	01	11 /	00 00	70	700	10	100	10 0
١	J Black			11	10)	11 1	U 20	11	7.1	10	7.1	10- 8
ı	H H Bradley			11	100	11 1	0 10	11	11	10	11	10-10
1	ппынанеу			10	00	11 1	0 01	11	UU	100	10	10 0
1	RF Hankin			10	11	10 1	1 00	11	01	10	00	11-12
1	W Wynn			11	10	11 1	1 11	. 10	10	10	11	10 - 15
J	H Van Staden, Jr J M Witmer			00	10	10 1	0 10	10	11	10	10	10-10
J	J M Witmer			11	10	10 1	1 10	11	00	11	11	10 - 14
ı	J Koch			10	11	10 1	1.10	10	10	11	10	10-12
J	м м			10	11	10 1	1 11	11	11	11	10	11-17
ı	G W Smith			10	11	01 1	1 10	10	11	11	10	10-14
ļ	G Meister			7/1	111	11 1	0 10	11	10	11	()1	11 14
1	l' Heinz			10	10	11 1	0 10	11	10	11	ul	1114
1								10	11	11	10	1113
i	J Beier, Jr			00	00	10 0	11					
١	H B Hooker			11	11	10 1	0 11	10	11	11	10	11-16
İ	G W Crouch			11	11	10 1	1 11	11	11	11	10	11 - 18
1	G Luther			(0)	(10)	11 0	1 11	00	10	00	10	10-8
i	C Wingert			()1	11	11 1	1 11	11	11	01	11	10-17
1	1 D Burroughs			10	îń	10.0	0 10	őő.	iń	11	ňå.	10 0
1	F Pike			11	10	10 1	1 10	11	10	141	7/1	11) 10
ı	J P Fisher			11.	10	10 1	1 10	11	10	111	10	10-18
ı	J F FISHET			10	11	10 1	0.00	10	11	11	i i	10-19
ı	A H Sheridan			01	10	01.5	1.00	01	dr			
1	T W Green			11	11	11 1	0 11	10	10	11	11	10 - 16
1	H Fleisber			01	01	11 1	1 10	UÜ	10	10	00	11-11
١	E A Elliott			13.1	1.1	10.1	1 (11	1.9	11	7.1	10	11 15

Thursday, June 15; at 9 o'clock A. M.; ten shots; distance, 100yds.; off-hand; string measure; telescope barred; three prizes. A strong southwest win blow right across the rauge and interfered with the making of extra good scores. There were nine entries. A Paul, using a nuzzle-loading rifle, Lewis make, 30 calibre; Geo W Crouch, J Carden and Carden

CONTEST NO. 5.

8 | Amateur shoot; ten single birds; open to those having never won

a prize at this or any previous c	convention of the association, for
which entrance fee has been charg	ged. Four prizes:
J S Pierce 1010110111- 7	H Quinn
T W Green	A Downs
L Davis	J F Jones
W H Bradley 0101111111 8	H Clark
C W Murray 1111100101- 7	G M Moody
C.R. Steves 1110111111 9	W R Selover 1000101101- 5
E H Smith	J Koch0111110111-8
D Munz	A Coombs
F A Elliott1111000110— 6	E Keiner
C Hopkins1111101010— 7	J H Jewett 100100000dr
U Topialis	J H Jewett Hogodokkir
H Van Staden, Sr 1011011001 - 6 W E Story 1000000010 - 2	W Ziegel
C E Coats	
C E Coats	H H Jorse 0111111111 9
J Reisinger0111110011-7	J Bainfield01011010dr
H C Howard 1101001111 - 7	J Rafferty0111100011— 6
V Davis 1010100110— 5	J L Saeger0111100011— 6
F H	O C Mattison1111111011 9
W Myers1111111111111111111111111111111	A J Minton
W L Crothers 0100111111 - 7	C Carroll
J A Dingens00010dr	H A Rose
J Beier, Jr	R A Adams,
F Reigleman 0111011001— 6	W W Allen
A Eddy	N G1111011001— 7
JS Fiero	G R Brown0110110101— 6
P Bernhart1001111111 8	C Klinck
J Bryce0110001011- 5	E Coats
C T 0.00000dr	G Baker 0110111000- 5
H Fleisher0020111011 6	J Grobe01001111111— 7
G G0111100111— 7	J B0111100111- 7
T A Greenway	H McLaughlin0100001101-4
J Warner	E Bushnell0100111101 — 6
J McNish1100001000- 3	H C Fish
W Fage	A S
J Feish	N B Cooke0010100101- 4
P H	R T Perine0001100000 2
W.C. Rechtenwolf 0110000001- 3	W W Sloan1111101111- 9
HAC	S Thompson1211110010 7
T Parkes, jr0000dr	H E Griffith0000dr
J H Beckwith 10011111110- 7	W Gumbert
J. I. Grobe 1100011001 5	H M Strong 1010111111- 8
G Hams, jr	S E Ferguson 1011110111 - 8
T Collins	C A Rupp0110100111- 6
L Harbrecht 0110011011- 6	H Thorne0001111001- 5
L. C. Durves	L G Stanley 00000000dr
DeWolf0111001011 6	H C French 1101101101 - 7
D G Bell	R H Hebard1111011111 9
P A Poole	R Ward1101000dr
A Gerot	P Stellwagen 1101101011 7
C A Kolb	J Seymour1111111100 - 8
E M Moody111111111111111111111111111111	J F Jacobs1100110001— 5
C.J. Weber	C L Burgess01101101111 - 7
J C Leneman00011110111 6	Leuis Dropp 1111011111 9
J M George1101000111— 6	Louis Dropp
3 31 700Fge1101040111— 6	

CONTEST No. 6.

At 2 o'clock P. M.; 10 single rises	; class shooting; 4 prizes:
E H Smith	H R Jones,
H C Howard1100110100- 5	L Davis
G W Smith11111111111111111111111111	E M Moody111111111111111111111111111111
J B Black 0011111411- 8	G Smith0111110111— 8
C W Murray111100010dr	S T Murray
L Harbrecht	W Gumbert000111dr
N E Story	A S 8
T Collins 1011111101-8	W Cannon
A H Evershed1101001111-7	W Meyers1001000dr
C S Rice	J H Andrews1101111111 - 9
W Sheibert 1101/11100- 7	B Tolsma
H B Whitney	R H Hebberd11110000dr
F A Elliott 0111101010- 6	J P Fisher01111111111 9
D Lefever 0101111111- 8	H M Strong1010011110- 6
P A Poole	S.C. Ferguson1011101111 8
E E Philpot	J L Grobe00010dr
CA Rupp 1000010000- 2	R Seldon0111111010- 7
H Van Staden, Jr 0010111100- 5	H B Hooker1101/01/11-8
J Feist 11110111111 9	G Meister
N C Rechtenwolt0000111111- 6	P Tompkins 1111011011- 8
C J Webber11011111011- 8	H Fleisher
P H	J Warner110 111101— 8
A Gerot	W Brennan
G Luther1111011010— 7	G W Crouch, Jr11111111111-10
H Drury 01111111111 9	G T Stillson11010111111 9
C J	W W Allen0110000101 4
P Stellwagen1011111111- 9	S A Tucker111111111111111111111111111
J C Linderman 11101111111 9	W C Jacus00111111111 8
A J Minton 11111111101- 9	S Tompson 1100111000- 5
W H Bradley 10:0110101 6	J M Witmer111011110: - 8
T W Green	A Coombs
J M George1110011111- 8	E M Hammond0011101111- 7
P Heinz1111100111- 8	N B Cooke1101100000- 4
R F Haukin 1111000110- 6	W J B0010101100 = 4
G H Moody 1110110111-8	C Rodman1111001100- 6
G Barker1111101111- 9	J B 1111111011- 9
H Quinn 0010010111 5	J S Pierce0111111001- 7
G H Van Vlect1111010111 8	H McLaughlin1110010011 - 6
L H Best0110110111- 7	

The first business on Saturday morning was the shoot for the Pierce Diamond Badge. Dr. Wynw donated \$50 of the entrance money, which according to the rules under which the match is shot belonged to him, to be used as extra prizes: \$15 to go with the medal as second prize, \$25 as third, and \$10 as fourth. C. E. Felton, Chicago, and W. C. Jacus, Buffalo, were judges.

Single bird shoot, 15 single birds, 21 yards rise; Dr. R. V. Pierce's Diamond Badge:

	1
or TA Greenway10100011101110-9 H McLaughlin.011111111011010-11 H R Whitney100100010dr H Fleisher00111011110dr H B Hooker0101111111111111-12 G W Crouch,Jr.111110111111-14 J TW Green1111111111111-15 J Warner111000110dr	Hachting and Canocing.
W Schiebert 100101100dr C J 11011110100111-11 C Warner 110101011111101-11 S T Murray 11100100dr T Collins 01010111000110-8 D M Lafevre 01011111001111-11	FIXTURES. June 24—Hull Y. C., Squadron Review. June 24—Chicago Y. C., Squadron Review.
8 J B Black	June 34—Hull Y. C., Squadron Review. June 34—Chicago Y. C., Squadron Review. June 34—Chicago Y. C., Squadron Review. June 34—Atlanic Y. C., Ladies' Pay. June 35—East River Y. C., Annual Matches. June 37—Southern Y. C., Annual Matches. July 34—Southern Y. C., Annual Matches. July 44—Hull Y. C., Challenge Fennant. July 14—Chicago Y. C., Cruus et a Milwaukee. July 45—Chicago Y. C., Cruus et Milwaukee. July 45—Chicago Y., C., Cruus et a Milwaukee. July 45—Chicago Y., C., Cruus et a Milwaukee. July 45—Salem Bay Y. C., Annual Matches. July 47—National Y. C., Annual Matches. July 48—Salem Bay Y. C., Annual Matches. July 49—Salem Bay Y. C., Annual Open Races. July 40—Dorchester Y. C., Open Races. July 40—Dorchester Y. C., Open Races. July 40—Dorchester Y. C., Open Races. July 41—Salem Bay Y. C., Annual Regatta. July 41—Salem Bay Y. C., Annual Regatta. July 41—Salem Bay Y. C., First Championship. July 41—Salem Bay Y. C., First Championship. July 43—Salem Bay Y. C., First Championship. July 44—Salem Bay Y. C., First Championship. July 45—Hull X. C., Ohr Day Cruise. July 45—Hull X. C., Unit Matches. July 45—Hull X. C., Unit Matches. July 46—July 47—Salem Bay Y. C., First Championship. July 48—Salem Bay Y. C., Salem Ba
7 G B Woody	July 1—Hull Y. C. Challenge Fennant. July 1—Chicago Y. C. Cruuse to Milwankee. July 1—Quaker City Y. C., Corintinan Cruise to Wilmington.
G W Smith. 111011011001110-10 S A Tucker. 11111111111011-11 6 A Fleischman. 111001119101-9 R T Hankin. 0111110111011-12 6 W H Bradley. 011000111011160-8 Geo Smith. 110010111111011-11	July 2—East River Y. C., Annual Cruise, July 3—Chicago Y. C., Cruise off Milwaukee, July 4—Larchmont Y. C., Annual March, July 4—Salem Bar Y. C., Annual March, July 4—Salem Bar Y. C., Annual March
Geo Meister	July 4—National Y. C., Annual Matches. July 4 Boston City Regarta. July 4—Cleveland Y. C., Annual Open Races.
2 W S Camou Orlino O S Rie O S Rie P Tompkins 100110 O S Rie O S Rie P Tompkins 100110 O S Rie P Tompk	July to Bererly Y. C., Tox Chambonship Match, Nahant July S. Chicago Y. C., Annual Regatta, July 11-Salem Bay Y. C., First Championship.
C A Rodman 0111108300111	July 15-Hull Y. C. One Day Cruise. July 15-Merrimack Y. C. (Tub Match. July 18-Buffalo Y. C. Annual Matches. July 18-New Bedford Y. C. Annual Cruise Novrgoensett Bay
	July 15—Hull Y. C., One Day Cruise, July 15—Merrimack Y. C., Club Match, July 18—Euffalo Y. C., Annual Matches, July 18—New Bedford Y. C., Annual Cruise, Narragansett Bay, July 21—Quincy Y. C., Third Club Match, July 22—Lastern Y. C., Cruise Eastward, July 23—Adanle Y. C., Annual Club Matches, July 23—Adanle Y. C., Annual Club Matches, July 24—Adanle Y. C., Annual Cruise, July 25—Leverty Ty, Y. C., Harbor Cruise, July 25—Leverty Y. C., C., Annual Cruise, Aug. 2.—New York Y. C., Annual Cruise, Aug. 5—Hull Y. C., Sweepstakes Race, Aug. 5—Hull Y. V. C., Annual Cruise
T. W. Green, Richburg Gun Club. Richburg, was declared the win- fer of the badge. The Richburg Club have carried off several honors in this tournament. They were elected into the association at the beginning of the week. Ties of 14, 26yds. F. Pike, 0111—1; G. W. Crouch, 1011—1; S. A. Tucker, 1010—3; H. C. French, 10011—3; on the ties of 4, G. W. Crouch, of the Monroe County Club, of Roch-	July 23—Quaker City Y. C., Harbor Cruise. July 29—Beverly Y. C., Second Championship Match, Swampsectt. Aug. 2—New York Y. C., Annual Cruise.
seter, proved an easy winner, killing all his birds while his opponent. F. Pike, missed his first bird. The third prize was divided between W. Wynn and A. M. Hammond of the Brooklyn Giun Club, after they had shot out their opponents.	Aug. 5—Hull Y. C., Sweepstakes Race. Aug. 519-Qualker City Y. C., Annual Cruise. Aug. 8 - Salem Bay Y. C., Second Championship. Aug. 10—Southern Y. C., Annual Sweepstakes.
Tres of 13, 26yds.; A. S., 1100; W. Wynn, 1110—4; A. M. Hammond, 6 01111—4; Moody, 11011—4; B. Tolsma, 11011—4; Tes of 4, 31yds, rise; W. Wynn, 01101—3; A. M. Hammond, 01011—3;	Aug. 12—Hull Y. C., Second Club Matches. Aug. 13—Merrimack Y. C., Club Match. Aug. 19—Beverly Y. C., Open Regatta, Marblehead. Aug. 19—Hull Y. C., Open Roges.
There were eleven contestants for the fourth prize, but as it was desired that the Dean Richmond Cup contest should be finished dur- ing the day a vote was taken and it was decided to present the money to the Niagara Falls Shooting Club, to be contested for at the next	Aug. 23—Quincy Y. C., Fourth Club Match. Aug. ——Southerr Y. C., Inter-State Regarta. Aug. 26—Hull Y. C., Club Championship Match.
convention. Contest No. 8. Dean Richmond Trophy, shot for by three members of a club be-	Ang. 23—Hull Y. C., Club Championship Match, Sept. 2—Beverly Y. C., Third Championship Match, Marblehead. Sept. 4—East River Y. C., Fall Matches.
7 longing to the association, 20 single birds to each shooter. There were seven clubs entered for this. The Queen City Club of Buffalo won the cup. The score is about the smallest which ever took it. Forrester Club. Buffalo.	Aug. 5—Hull Y. C. Sweepstaltes Enge. Aug. 59—Hull Y. C. Sweepstaltes Enge. Aug. 59—Southern Y. V. C. Annual Cruise. Aug. 8. Salem Bay Y. C. Second Championship. Aug. 10—Southern Y. C., Annual Sweepstakes. Aug. 12—Merrimack Y. C., Club Matches. Aug. 13—Merrimack Y. C., Club Match. Aug. 19—Severity Y. C., Open Recgatta, Marblehead. Aug. 19—Juliery C. Copen Recgatta, Marblehead. Aug. 29—Juliery C. Copen Recgatta, Marblehead. Aug. 29—Hull Y. C., Club Championship Match. Aug. 29—Hull Y. C., Club Championship Sall-off. Sept. 4—Bull Y. C., Club Championship Match, Marblehead. Sept. 4—East River Y. C., Fall Matches. Sept. 4—Quincy Y. C., Fifth Chib Match. Sept. 10—Quaker City Y. C., Harbor Cruise. Oct. 1—Quaker City Y. C., Closing Cruise.
K G H Van Vleck Foliage Foliag	Sept. 24 - Quaker City Y. C., Harbor Cruise. Oct. 1 - Quaker City Y. C., Closing Cruise.
JP Fisher	NEW YORK Y. C.—THURSDAY, JUNE 15. A LTHOUGH racing in the club has for several years been under a cloud, so many owners having learnt to prefer the romance of comfortable cruising to the fuss and expense of racing, quite a large
Monroe County Club, Rochester. G T Stilson	A LIPOUGH racing in the club has for several years been under a cloud, so many owners having learnst to prefer the romance of confortable crusting to the cluss and expense of racing, quite a large confortable crusting to the cluss and expense of racing, quite a large left much to be suffered annual even last Thursday. Still the starters left much to be suffered annual even last Thursday. Still the starters few good matches among the schooners, Clyrie and Crusader being the only pair well mated in tonuace and likely to show a first worth wit-
Convention. Convention. Deam Richmond Trophy, shot for by three members of a club belonging to the association, 20 single birds to each shooter. There were seven clubs entered for this. The Queen city Club of Burfalo won the cup. The score is about the smallest which ever took it. Fig. 10 and	left much to be desired, for though numerous enough there were but few good matches among the schomers, Clytie and Crusadre being the only pair well mated in tonnage and likely to show a fight worth win- nessing. With the southeasterly wind there was so much reaching over the course that the satisage-shaped Rambler and Tidal Wave counted on having things their own way. The Rambler certainly did, as Flock- wing lacked the power to dispute such a big one in a fresh wind and euchered by Mr. Platt's new ship Montauk. Considering it was the euchered by Mr. Platt's new ship Montauk. Considering it was the latter's maiden effort and that her best trim can hardly have been got, and with new salls and stiff gear, this latest addition to the fleet certainly acquitted herself well; but we are very far from disposed to swell the number whose enthusiasm over her performance has
r- Richburg Sporting Club. r- JB Black	something of a tumbling sea. But Tidal Wave got handsomely euchred by Mr. Platt's new ship Montauk. Considering it was the latter's maiden exort and that her best trim can hardly have been
Niagara Falls Sporting Club. Niagara Falls Sporting Club. 1 J M Witmer 11 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 -13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	got, and with new sails and stiff gear. this latest addition to the fleet certainly acquitted herself well; out we are very far from disposed to swell the number whose enthusiasm over her performance has been raised to a very high pitch. We always put great faith in "Phil." Elsworth's productions, for no one disputes his artisteye and sculptor's conceptions of perfect forms. While Fanita and Elephant
E. R. Seldon	contemporaries were imbued with old-fashioned prejudices against
P Tompkins	such deep and large displacement boats. To a judge in such matters a single glance at the wonderfully fair and "taking" forms of Elsworth's boats was assurance enough, for in point of fairness we can call to mind nothing their equal, unless, indeed, it be the old America
6 CREEDMOOR, June 14.—The only match shot to-day was the off-	herself. Nearly all boats show the builder's ideas itemized in the separate
6 hand match for June at 200/93s., 'snot per man, to be decided at the close of the month by the aggregate of three scores. The leading 8 scores were: Wm. Simpson 31, S. A. Day 31, B. P. Valentine 29, T. J. Dolan 29, W. A. Robinson 25, L. Bachman 21. June 17.—The 'No-cleaning' match, which was down for to-day, did not fill, and it went over on the 14th for the same reason. The June International Military Practice match was shot over the long ranges at 500 000 cell 1,000 cells (such as which it gives without closes)	the other by tolerably smooth outline, but each part nevertheless distinct from the other. Elsworth, however, treats his bandiwork as a whole and makes each part conform to the rest in such a manner that the result is a unit indivisible without bow, midships
9 ing, except between ranges. The scores stood, out of a possible 35 at	follows round, it is just as impossible to tell where the bow has been
9 cach range: 800 900 1,000 9 T J Dolan. 30 24 23 - 77 6 T W Wilson. 17 25 25 - 68	left and the body struck as it is to settle upon where the run sets in. His boats do not stop at the load line with so much of a topside added, nor is there a bilge, a flat and a hollow worked in by curves of a varying nature, but a cross section anywhere in the ship shows
9 TJ Dolan. 30 24 29—77 6 TW Wilson. 17 25 25—68 8 H Carpenter. 26 27 15—68 8 Neven. 25 27 15—68 8 ND Ward. 28 10 16—63 8 ND Ward and the Educational Match was gain called, and it will put of the team score. The prize, which is a 20 20 20 30 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	of a varying nature, but a conservation anywhere in the subjections one continuous sweep from keel to rail, and the same idea runs through each frame in the spructure. Elsworth boats, above all others, are "sweet to the eye," because of the beautiful blending of sharp and hollow with the plump and full. A finely drawn and exquisitely chiselded entrance, swelling imperceptiby into a bold.
Buring the day the Educational Match was again called, and it will be noted that occasionally the pupil excels the master in the making 8 up of the team score. The prize, which is a \$100 purse, presented by \$\cdot \text{Gen. E. L. Molineux}\$, is shot for under the following conditions: Open	exquisitely chiselled entrance, swelling imperceptibly into a bold, round body about the midshup, and that in turn melting slowly, yet steadily, into as clean and clear a run as ever a ressel was blessed with: these, combined with a sheer, stem and counter corresponding in style and degree with the rest, all go to form the ideal of a perfect
7 to teams of two men, one of whom has never won a prize in any file of match at an open-air range. Individuals may belong to more than 9 one team. Each team will shoot together, five shots each man at 4 200yds. position standing. Any rifle; military weapons to receive	in style and degree with the rest, all go to form the ideal of a perfect shape in his vessels, no matter what type they may be in reference to dimensions. So far his yachts have been of the deep and beamy type, beamy across decks at least, but we have not the slightest doubt that should be turn his thoughts to the cutter, a deep-heeled
no an allowance of one point on each five shots fired. The members of one team mar use the same rifle. Re-entries permitted. The three highest scores of each team, made on any day or days of the competitions, to be added together and counted as one score in determining winners of prizes. The scoring stood:	doubt that should be turn his thoughts to the cutter, a deep-feeled ilyer from his hands would be as hard a customer to beat as anything yet put alloat, and should a stranger from among the British cracks ever show up in these waters, we warrant a cutter with the Elsworth
5 ing winners of prizes. The seoring stood: Tutor. Pupil. Pupil. Totals, J L Paulding. 23 Geo Brower . 22 45 Geo Joiner . 23 D D Tool . 22 45	stamp would slice out for the foreign barkie a far tougher job than the Gracies, Fannies, and like crudities from the yards of country cobilers. In the continuous success which has been witnessed in all ships from Elsworth's hands, in Elanhant Fanita Kanesawa and
g JW Wright 23 D D Tool 22 45 9 T J Delan 22 J Macauley 20 42 7 T W Leavitt 22 R G Griffen 30 42 6 T J Delan 24 L Molineux 17 41	now in Montauk, we recognize not a victory of type, but discern the wonderful skill their sponsor wields in fairing his job with the chisel. "Phil" himself may think he is able to explain the sources of their speed, but in this we wenture to differ and heliars have well.
1	yet put alloat, and should a stranger from among the British cracks ever show up in these waters, we warrant a cutter with the Elsworth stamp would slice out for the foreign barkie a far tougher job than the Gracies, Fannies, and like crudities from the yards of country cobblers. In the continuous success which has been witnessed in all ships from Elsworth's hands, in Elephant, Fannia, Kangaroo and now in Montauk, we recognize not a victory of type, but discern the wonderful skill their sponsor wields in fairing his job with the chisel, "Phil" hinself may think he is able to explain the sources of their speed, but in this we venture to differ, and believe he will surprise limself some day in modeling a tartar diametrically opposed to his present faith. It is the "talent" there is in him and not the dimensions he has chosen.
is the range they found a strong southeasterly wind Mawing, and they commenced their match—the diffusion period in the "Champions"? with littl-hope of making presentable scores. However, after very careful work, they met with the following results, which under the	not the dimensions he has chosen. In fact, it is gradually becoming recognized among close observers that in moderate weather type does not settle the question nearly in the degree that individual fairness in proportions does. We have very fast sloops; we have fast keels and fast boards. We have skiming dishes of great speed and cutters of the narrowest waist equally as fast. We have beamy boats of depth, deep boats without beam, and boats moderate in both directions, which have made for themselves an enviable record under normal conditions. And we have slow and indifferent performers as well to represent every type.
circumstances may be considered orwing results, which under the circumstances may be considered or citable. Off-hand 20 yes. 6 1 Anderson 5555 5555—B J S Case. 4551 5545—45 E J E Harles 4545 5454—45 L E Harles 6 L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	as fast. We have beauly boats of depth, deep boats without beault and oosless moderate in both directions, which have made for themselves an enviable record under normal conditions. And we have and indifferent neglections
T PWhile	slow and indifferent performers as well to represent every type. Who will say then that the individual peculiarities of each boat are not paramount in determining her chances for success, and that type is secondary in importance altogether? Hitherto it was the first belief with the many that only wide should be a success.
Military rific. A trial team of six men also made the following scores:	not paramount in teteramount ner chantes for success, and that is per is secondary in importance allogscher? It is secondary in importance allogscher in the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control to control of the con
Friday morning the weather was delightful and warm, with the wind slightly in favor of the shooters; but the birds were so strong that many got away hard hit. The judges for the day were Ben. West and Dr. Wynn, with Dr. Mayhew, of Uttea, for referee.	exhibition the Madge afforded last year, stamped the seal of fact upon all FOREST AND STREAM had written in regard to the cutter's speed, the more intelligent have been brought to admit that the
THE NEW YORK CITY SCHUETZEN CORPS can be proud of their minth annual shooting festival, which was held at the Schuetzen	the prattle of cluddren seeking to fathom the mysteries of nature far beyond their power of mind. Forest AND STREAM has battled for the dawn of light; we have spilled more ink and temper than all
6 Fark, Union Hill, on the 14th and 18th of this month. As the weather was very favorable the park was crowded with visitors. The following of the property of the park was crowded with visitors. The following the property of the park was crowded with visitors. The following the property of the park was crowded with visitors. The property of the property of the park was presented by the property of the park was fred at four o'clock the second day by Hermann Rocpke. The following members received the first cash property of the property	others combined to break down the ancient Camese wall of Ignorance surrounding yacht modeling in this country; we have gained peg by peg upon the superstitious veneration of shoal draft and heavy in the fewert born that country he need of all types admitted
Hoboken Schuetzen Corps, Jessey Schuetzen Corps, Fifth Wind d German Guard, Wilhelm Tell Schuetzen Company, and others, Tel d king-shot on the eagle was fired at four o'clock the second day by Herman Roepke. The following members received; the first cash	we might select the best for legitimate vachting purposes. In the Montauk's victory we poke stil one more peg to show that depth and speed are compatible enough, and upon a fair system of measurement at that. Montauk did not win by bringing greater untaxed tonnage to the line than her rivals. She paid for what she had like the florest craft she is. She won, and in so doing adds
	untaxed tomage to the line than her rivals. She paid for what she had like the honest craft she is. She won, and in so doing adds testimony of the strongest and most pertinent sort to the claims put forth in maintenance of the equity of bulk measurement. Her success, that of the Mischief, Intreplid, Palmer and Valkyr are so
's THE BRIDGEPORT GUN CLUB will hold its second annual shooting tournament next Monday,	success, that of the Mischief, Intrepid, Palmer and Valkyr are so many living, talking proofs that the best boat will win under bulk,

Tutor.	Pupil.	Total
J L Paulding	Geo Brower 22	45
Geo Joiner23	D D Tool22	45
J W Wright	D D Tool	45
T J Dolan	J Macauley	43
T W Leavitt22	R († Griffen	42
T J Dolan24	L Molineux	41
W A Robinson19	J R Barton22	41
S A Day	J B F Bliven21	41
E E Lewis	Wm Lewis	41

Pachting and Canoeing.

and that the fear of cutting down freeboard and spelling a boat for a trivial gain in allowance is groundless. In Seading her longer antagonists of handly, the new schooner has set up a poser for the solherents of length. "Length gives speed." says the tyro, and yet in a conicat between two well-shaped fulls. length gorse to the wall, and form, lie arrangement and the uses to which the built has been did not be the search of the solid property of the solid p

	SCHOONERS.		
	- First Class Keel.	Cubic Contents.	Allow- ance.
Name.	Owner.	Feet.	3f. S.
Rambler	W. H. Thomas	16.807.30	Allows
Fleetwing	B. S. Elliott		
	Second Class Keel.		
Albatross	E. W. Humphreys	5.331.08	Allows
Social:	C. W. Lippitt	2.743.10	18 41
Decide:	First Class Centerboard.		
Tidal Wave	Daniel Cook		Allows
Montank	S. R. Platt	8.364.16	1 34
Montaga	Second Class Centerboard	1.	
Clytin	A. P. Stokes		Allows
Cruender	J. R. Maxwell	6.825.70	0 52
Fetalla	J. D. Smith	6.825.70	2 42
Education	SLOOPS.	,	2-
	First Class Keel.		
Mestero	W. B. Parsons	3.210.00	Allows
Origo	C. S. Lee	9 326 37	6 49
011144	First Class Centerboard.	iii ajavoiai	0 10
Inlin	E. M. Brown	4 516 94	Allows
(Ivonio	C. R. Flint	4 484 20	0 12
Warner	.J. D. Prince	2 050 72	3 43
Tallia and	Herman Ochichs	2 179 60	7 23
Hindegard		3.013.80	11 21
Vision	.J. J. Alexandre Second Class Centerboard	0,010.00	11 21
f2 3:	Second Class Centerboard	11 (121 412	Allows
Ecupso	E. A. Willard	N.UU1,40	
Valkyl'	B. F. Dawson	1,010,00	3 22
Vixen	.F. C. Lawrence, Jr	1,758.70	6 32
Christine	H. E. Dodge	1,000.00	0 32

Valkyr.

*B. F. Dawson.

1,75.50

2, 12

Victor.

B. C. Dawson.

1,75.50

3, 20

Victor.

B. C. Dawson.

1,75.50

3, 20

2, 20

There was a vast congregation of steam yachts, bugs and sailing craft off Bay Ridge, and many of the steamers accompanied the fleet outward as far as their limited seagoing qualities would permit. The wind was blowing s. s. w. fresh, with every appearance of freshening; tide, half elbb. The start was of the usual shuffling order, follow my leader and ten minutes to do it in. Of late, the public has not been indebted to the N. Y. Y. C. for any advance in yacht-racing customs, or, for that matter, in anything appertaining to the sport, the club having found an acceptable vent for its enthusiasm in balls, are works and festivities, while saining has languished. The revision of their saining rules, and the complesory dropsit from the junior liths: and we do not look to the N. Y. Y. C. for anything smarter than the storeotyped old tining. Both the Adantic and Seawahaka Corinthian have curtailed their periods of grace to 5 minutes, as a sort of feeler to doing away with the grant to laggards altogether. If their lirst attempts were not quite successful, it was not due to any fault in the mathod, but to the failure to appreciate the new order among the skippers, many of whom found themselves on the wrong side of the committee steamer when they should have been on the right side. The start is not to be blamed for any such lubberliness, and with a final or two more, the five minute period will be found to work with a trial or two more, the five minute period will be found to work with a final or two more, the five minute period will be found to work with a final or two more, the five minute period will be found to work with a final or two more, the five minute period will be found to work with a final or two more, the five minute period will be found to work with a final or two more, the five minute period will be found to work with a final or two more, the five minute period will be found to w

The Canadian sloop Atlanta beat out with the rest but was dropped by big and little as she was not being pressed. The Long Island shore was hugged as closely as possible, and all hands crossed over to Staten Island, then tacket off and stood into Gravesend Bay. The wind stiffened up and clubs came down all around, Montauk and Tidal Wave hanging on a while longer.

A few boards and a fetch into the Coner Island shore enabled the yachits to lay for buoy No. 10. In this work Hildegard with a smart crew had come out in the lead with the work Hildegard with a smart crew had come out in the lead with the lay of the work of the authority of the work of the lead of the work of the state of the lead of

under:	. M.	8.	H.	м.	S.
Hildegard1	2 - 30	- 08	Crusader 12	43	40
Fanny	2 31	44	Vixen	43	40
Gracie 1	2 33	50	Estelle12	44	40
Montauk1	2 86	21	Tidal Wave	45	30
Julia	2 37	30	Vision	45	31
Ulvtie1	2 40	15	Mystery	49	-00
Valkyr1	2 40	51	Christine12	49	10
Eclipse	2 41	10	Rambler	50	5.1
Oriva1	2 41	50	Fleetwing	54	15
Albatross1	2 43	13	Social12	54	40
The vachts stood on a	intil	able	to weather 816, when they	c h	ove

Oriva. 12 40 feetwing. 12 54 54 55

The yachts stood on until able to weather 856, when they hove around for the Hook, which could be hade in Fig. Then the hard worked the stood of the hook which could be hade in Fig. Then the hard worked the stood of the hook with the stood of the hook was the result. Julia had already put for the Horseshoe, leaking badly. The water was said to have risen over the cabin floor. Possibly water in the bilge accounts for not showing up quite as well as a Steer's built craft ought to do. Topsails were handed and topmasts housed by the sloops. Then Oriva's jaws were spilt, and down came her mainsail just as her fun was about to begin. Christine turned tail and flew for shelter with the peak dropped.

The rest kept at it. Montauk found the wind to her liking and stalked away grandly. Rambler held on to topsails for awhile, but finding them more than she wanted, followed suit and clewed down. Mystery jumped her bowsprit out of her, and the masthead and top hamper went with it. Her rigging, being new, may not have been set up properly, but her spars and it gappeared too light for such a first of the standard pluckly kept up a stern chase to the initia. Notating the death of the such as the steen the such and pluckly kept up a stern chase to the initial way which argued well for her as a heavy weather boat, though when it comes on really bad, her huge sticks must be dangerous things to keep from taking charge. The outer mark was rounded to the gay ring of Captain Cosyrove's big fog bell, as under:

Montauk had weathered to severthing, and scened to take the sea in a way which argued well for her as a heavy weather boat, though the gay ring of Captain Cosyrove's big fog bell, as under:

Montauk had weathered to overything, and scened to take the sea in a way which argued well for her as a beavy weather boat, though the gay ring of Captain Cosyrove's big fog bell, as under:

Montauk had weathered to severything, and scened to take the sea in a way which argued well for her as a beavy weat

		31.				м.	
Montauk	1	33	30	Crusader	1	44	24
Clytic	1	34	00	Tidal Wave	. 1	45	24
Fanny	1	37	30	Rambler	. 1	48	47
Gracie	1	37	32	Fleetwing	. 1	50	42
Hildegard							

Gracie 1 37 32 Flectwing 1 50 48

Hildegard 1 41 00

It was a run for home, and ballooners came into requisition. Montauth held her fead clear up to the line, though Fidal was picking up so fast on her that it became evident Montauk's play is to windward proved and though Fanny's lee, and made the finish with a couple of lengths only to spare, but lost to her sister, allowing for their difference in start. Valkyr never put in a smarter bit of sailing, and proved herself exceptionally good in the sea. She had six minutes to spare and nine with allowance. Her day's work may be taken as a complete "vindication" of the medium type. Long ago, when we medium type the "conception form, would-be critics deemed the medium type the "conception form, would-be critics deemed the medium type the "conception form, would-be critics deemed the medium type the "conception form, would-be critics deemed the medium type the "conception to such that is a supplementation of yacht design. In spend made over the course by the Montauk is the best on record, beauing that of the Idler, June 8, 1876, from Stapleton with finish at buoy 15, which was 35, 54m, 48s. Prizes go to Rambler, Albatross, Montauk, Crusader, Fanny and Valkyr. Montauk as ot takes the Bennett Cup for schooners. Times of this is a under:

	FIRST CLASS KEE	L SCHOONER	us.	
			Elapsed	Corrected
	Start.	Finish.	Time.	Time.
Name.	B. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Rambler		3 21 25	4 05 28	4 05 28
Electwing		3 32 04	4 14 24	not me'd i
	SECOND CLASS KE	EL SCHOONE	RS.	j
Albatross		3 35 37	4 28 23	4 23 23
Social		Not time	1.	
	FIRST CLASS CENTER!	BOARD SCHOOL	DNERS.	
Tidel Wave		3 14 35	3 58 18	3 58 18
Montant		3 06 57	3 52 17	3 50 43
III O II O II O II O II	SECOND CLASS CENTER	BOARD SCHO	ONERS.	
('Irria	11 12 00	3 23 14	4 11 14	4 11 14
Chargadar	11 18 09	3 25 13	4 07 04	4 06 12
Fetalla	11 16 27	3 42 00	4 25 33	4 22 51
Estello	FIRST CLASS &	EEL SLOOPS	1 100 00	1 77 01
"If we at comme		arried oreor	* moot	1
Mystery		icablad	must.	
Oriva	FIRST CLASS CENTE	abboled.	VATRO	
7. 31		licablud	Oro.	
Juna		2 10 12	4 02 50	4 02 38
Gracie		0 10 10		
Fanny		3 10 43	4 02 39	3 58 57
Vision	11 18 52	3 40 43	4 26 51	4 15 30
Hildegard	11 11 00—D	isabled.		
	SECOND CLASS CENT	ERBUARD SL	UUPS.	
Eclipse		3 51 13	4 38 56	4 38 56
Visi Heaven	. 11 14 58	3 47 10	4 32 12	4 29 57
Vizen		3 56 23	4 43 13	4 39 51
Christine	11 14 03-T	urned back.		

JERSEY CITY Y. C.-THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

JERSEY CITY Y. C.—THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

THE club sailed a very successful match last Thursday, it being the trenty-fourth annual meet since the organization. Wind moderate from s.s.e., but freshening throughout the day.

The course for classes A and B was from an imaginary line between the judges' and stake boats anchored off Bedloe's Island, thence around bony No. 85. Southwest Spit and return to starting point, twenty-nine miles and a half. The course for class C was to red body, No. Indies and a half. The course for class C was to red body, No. Indies and a half. The course for class C was to red body, No. Indies and a half. The course for class C was to red busy, No. If and return, sailing twice over the course, the winning yeach in each class to complete the distance within eight hours to be entitled to a prize. Th t time allowances were for classes A and B three minutes to the fort, including one-quarter of overhang; for the other classes, two minutes to the fort. The start was a flying one. It will be noticed that the ciub has receded from mean leight to including only one-quarter the overhang, a step in the right direction and events, even inoget abolished for all them in New York, as it has been elsewhere. The yachts got across straggling, Liciee being in the lead, and twenty-two minutes before the last yacht got over. Among the big ones lainda, Commodore H. C. Roome, showed the way, but finally lost on allowance. Mignon, in trying to clear a coaster in the Narrows, fouled and parted her bobstay. Forsyth and Brother had it all their own way, and Annie F. had a sail over. Judges, B. F. Clawson, Stephen Maife and Gis. Bian. Summary as under:

CLASS A—CABIN YACHTS OVER THERTY FEET.

CLASS A-CABIN YACHIS OVER THIS	LIX PLEI.	
	Actual	Corrected
Start. Finish.	Time.	Time.
H. M. S. H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
lisie May	4 54 10	4 17 51
Iodesty	4 58 45	4 26 3446
inda10 56 30 3 35 20	4 38 50	4 38 50
lignon		
CLASS B-CABIN TACHTS UNDER THU	RTY FEET.	
idee		
CLASS C-OPEN YACHTS OVER TWENTY	FIVE FEET.	
dex, Forsyth 10 56 00 2 50 10	3 54 10	3 51 8746
Spirit Tappelar 10 56 15 2 51 15	3 55 00	8 54 30
fay 10 57 30 2 55 45	3 58 15	3 58 15
Ma	4 08 05	4 08 2716
'orpedo		-/-
CLASS D-OPEN YACHTS UNDER TWENTY	-FIVE FEET.	
foodoo	1 56 15	1 56 15
Attle Nell	2 22 00	2 20 2216
CLASS E-OPEN VACHTS TWENTY FERT	AND OVER.	
3other10 58 15 1 08 15	2 10 00	2 10 00
essie G		
CLASS F-OPEN YACHTS UNDER TWE	NTY FEET.	
1. 72	0 01 45	D Dr. 4Y

1.

B

SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN Y. C .- SATURDAY.

SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN Y. C.—SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

THE metropolitan week was brought to a happy close with the made it case you're for the amateur hands, and right creditably did they go through their work. We regret the absence of small three and five-to-more's in these Corinthian matches, and would like to see an with their government of the control

Tarker, A. D. Russell, J. A. Jitchell, W. I. Holmas, and I. D. Hot-chulter Oriva—Length over all, 69.83ft.; on water line, 59.75ft. Craw—C. S. Lee, captain; J. M. Woodberry, Robert C. Cornell, W. S. Simonds, A. B. Simonds, Walter Suydam, Dr. W. May, Neil Mitchell and Grenville Kane. Sloup Schemer—Length over all, 38.95ft.; on water line, 87.17ft.; sail area, 1,39 square ft.; S.Y.C. tons, 12,074. Craw—Captain, W. S. Alley, Mate, A. B. Alley! A. Morroe, J. Aymar, T. C. Bach, H. A. Sanderson, H. C. Cooper, W. 1888. J. A. W. H. Russell, 23ft. 49, in; sail area, 672 square ft.; S.Y.C. tons, 3,912 tons. Captain, Stai-ley Greacen; Horace Craighead, Sturtevant Wainright and J. H. Greacen.

ley Greacen; Horace Craigneau, Stationau, and Revaus Greacen.
Sioop Gael—Length over all, 33.21t.; on water line, 28ft. 10in.
Captain, B. B. Hopkins; P. K. Hills, J. Tapping, J. T. Jjams, J.
Foullte and S. E. Hopkins.
Cutter Volanto—Length over all, 45.03ft.; on water line, 39.95ft.
Crew—A. S. Hodges, E. C. Hodges, P. Dexter, H. S. McVicker, F. B.
Appleton, H. H. Crocker, Jr., H. C. Mortimer, P. T. Barlow and A.
Chiford Tower.

Crew—A. S. Hodges, E. C. Hodges, P. Dexter, H. S. McVicker, F. E. Appleton, H. H. Crocker, Jr., H. C. Mortimer, P. T. Barlow and A. Chirord Tower.

Sloop Amazon—Length on deck, 28.25ft.; on water line, 25.83ft. sail area, 75isq.ft.; S. Y. C., 4.44 tons. Crew—Captain, Franklin Beames; J. C. Tribkin, J. C. C. Egerton, A. G. Grey, Geo. H. Church. Willis Hally and Charles G. Brown.

sail area, 75lsg.ft.; S. Y. C., 4.44 tons. Crew-Captan, Franklin Beames; J. C. Tribicin, J. C. C. Egerton, A. G. Grey, Geo. H. Church. Willis Hally and Charles G. Brown.
Willis Hally and Charles G. Brown.
Halls Hally and Charles G. Brown.
While, were accommodated aboard the Americus steamer.
Francis O. De Luze, Walter L. Suydan, A. H. Stevens and S. Nelson White, were accommodated aboard the Americus steamer.
The day was hazy and pleasant, the brezee mild to moderate from s.s.e., and not over steady during the forenoon. Tide last of the flood. A five-minute start was essayed, and would have proven successful enough but for the proverbial perversity of skippers in refusing to give a thought to their position until the signal brings them stated wrong side of the conmittee steamer, and pefore the meaning the standard of the continuence of the content of the standard of the standard of the content of the standard of the standard of the standard of the content of the standard of t

Schemer, 1:22:00; Valkyr, 1:24:00; Olytio, 1:26:20; Albatross, 1:26:30. To the Scotland lightship Schemer and Wave made tack and tack in close company, the forner turning the lightship at 2:07,45, when both made more sail for the run boune to a freshening wind. The rest kept on to the Sandy Hook slip, heeling rail under and after some rattling work, in which sheets were trimmed with dexterity, old Captain Cogrove set his big bell a gonging as the racers cased around the lightship as under:

н.	M.	s.	H.	М.	S.
Gracie2	19	55	Vixon	31	05
Fanny 2	21	10	Valkyr2	40	(15)
Eclipse 2	28	26	Clytie	42	37
Oriva	39	40			

Gracie essayed a balloon jib against the rules, and Fanny subsequently lodged a protest; the rest were content with jibropsalis and spinakers to port. At this business Eclipse's crew proved the quick-est. Fanny jammed the gooseneck of her spinaker boom, and lost some time in setting the sall in consequence. The fleet came staggering along, reeling under a heavy press, and the committee steamer had to open out what to reach the line ahead. Ware was found still leading schemer by a few lengths, and there was little time to wait before the big ones came bowing down, finishing a well-salled race as below.

			Elapsed C	orrected
	Start.	Finish.	Time.	Time.
Name,	H. M. S.	и. м. в.	н. М. з.	H. M. S.
Albatross		4 55 18	5 20 13	
Clytie	11 35 00	4 33 40	4 58 40	-
Louise		Not time	3d.	
FI	RST CLASS SL	00P8.		
Gracie	11 35 00	4 16 15	4 41 15	4 41 15
Fanny	11 35 00	4 24 12	4 49 12	4 47 08
	OND CLASS SL	00PS.		
Eclipse	11 35 00	4 32 10	4 57 10	
Oriva	11 35 57	4 39 45	5 05 48	5 05 48
Valkyr		4 49 57	5 14 57	
Vixen	11 35 00	4 41 15	5 06 15	-
	IRD CLASS SLO	OPS.		
Wave	11 82 42	4 05 17	4 32 35	
Schemer	11 33 22	4 05 44	4 32 22	_
Volante	11 33 22	4 24 09	4 50 47	_
FOU	RTH CLASS SI	OOPS.		
Gael	11 32 30	3 20 50	3 48 20	
Amazon		3 31 40	8 56 40	
Vivien		3 36 20	4 01 23	
Olytta Ballman Calcomon	and Cool and	the minn	one in the	la alaca

Clytic, Eclipse, Schemer and Gael are the winners in their class with a protest to be decided in the Gracie's case.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB, TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB, TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

In view of the experiences of the New York matches a couple of days later, it was particularly kind of Providence to let up on the southeasters just in time to give the fleet of the Atlantic Y. C. a smooth sea and a nice wholesail summer wind from the southward which carried the lot around the course in very quick time, the only thing approaching to windward work being a couple of boards out the Narrows and long and short leg down big clubs in the oscion, naturally much interest on the barrows and long and short leg down big clubs in the season, naturally much interest on the larger classes there was good sport among the scheeners, but fracele was the only single sticker at the line and safled the course without making a contest. We view with some satisfaction the fracele was the only single sticker at the line and safled the course without making a contest. We view with some satisfaction the failure to fill in her class, for it argues that popular taste no longer runs on such unwieldy boats, but prefers more moderate tonnage for the sloop and cutter rig or else goes of into schooners at once. The allowed the season of the schooners at once. The short of the season of the schooners at once. The short of the school of the schooners are such those desiring to see yachting lifted from smooth water proclicities those desiring to see yachting lifted from smooth water proclicities than schooners they would be serviceable as comfortable cruisers and much less expensive in crew and keep. The only addition larger shoops have seen this year is the old time Julia "aitered back" from a handy wholesome schooner to a clumsily rigged stilling machine, and been withdrawn and put on the big single stickers in America, has been withdrawn and put on the big single stickers in America, has been withdrawn and put on the big single stickers in America, has been withdrawn and put on the big single stickers in America, has been withdrawn and put on the big single stickers in America, has been wi

schooners we have and a reliable sort of craff in any match, but being larger than her antagonists required a little more breeze than she found.

Among the small schooners little Madcap, generally sailed for what she is worth, hope-t to save her time off Agnes and Triton, but this the strength of the wind precluded. By the way, Madcap, seems to the strength of the old precluded. By the way, Madcap seems to a closer winded boat, handier oven than as a would be a liveller and a closer winded boat, handier oven than as a would be a liveller and a closer winded boat, handier oven than as a would be a liveller and a closer winded boat, handier oven than a seem of the craft of the mannast in her cable. Suashine, ex-Commodore Peet's little cruiser, came boldly to the start, though she failed to be placed. The principal interest centered in the sloops. They included quite a fine fot, among them Lizzie Z, who has run up an enviable record from the start of the s

The conditions of the match were as follows: Hybra start, with from minutes grave to cross. It appears from this that the Atlantic Y. C. has recognized the necessity of reform in the method of great frequinty seaths away, and has inter the demand for a one gun start half way as a bestiming by limiting the period of great from ten to bre minutes, come start in the start of the sta

Name.	H.	м.	5.	Name.	н.	М.	R
Atalanta	12	25	50	Elephant	10	2.3	DC
LIZZIG L	1:3	26	-1-5	Pover	10	35	10
Crusader	12	27	4.5	Triton	10	25	1/
Civile	12	29	50	Waxe	10	1245*	n/
ECHDSe	12	8.)	10	Kelnie	19	90	150
Pirate	12	2.)	50	Genta	1-7	120	57
Gracie	12	82	00	Christine.	12	30	20
Agnes	12	28	00		1.0	100	*10

the outer mark so that Atalanta overstood at the Scotland enough to cause her the loss of a close race. Eclipse and Lizzie L. had been doing very fine work to windward, and held big Gracie names in the lee in a way which did not augur well for the latter's chances in international match with a wind-jamming cutter. Nor did not big sloop dispose of those little flyers till the outer lightship was rounded and sheets were freed, when tonnage and her well-known capacities on a reach launched her ahead at the finish. The Sandy Hook lightship was fetched around at the times mentioned, the smaller sloops having cased away for home around the Scotland mark, the Elephant having the race well in hand, with Wave a good second.

manne energee a en m man	CEP 1	Trit	wave a good second.		
izzie L	36 40 46 47	20 43 00 00	Name. H. Clytie. 1 Pirate 1 Triton 1 Rover 1 Agnes 2	49 57 57	17 12 24

All the law allowed in the way of light sails was quickly displayed and the fleet went bowling for home at a rattling rate, with the sea boiling under their bows. Gracie outran her smaller friends, and Clytie drove by the big sloop. Atlainta showed the way in, with Crusader close up in her wake, one of the fastest and pleasantest matches of the club finishing as under:

	CLASS A-SC	CHOONERS.		
Name. At:danta . Clytie. Crusador.	10 38 25	Finish, H. M. S. 3 24 25 3 37 24 3 27 15	Elapsed Time. H. M. S. 4 46 55 4 58 59 4 48 15	Corrected Time. H, M, S. 4 46 55 4 53 20 4 46 40
	CLASS B-SC	HOONERS.		
Madcap Agnes Triton Sunshine	10 35 45	Did not g 3 49 55 3 45 28 Did not g	5 11 15 5 06 28	5 04 17 5 06 28
	CLASS C-	SLOOPS.		
Gracie	10 39 00	3 38 20	4 59 20	4 59 20
	CLASS D-	STOOPS		
Lizzie L Pirate Christine Eclipse Linda Rover Viola	10 39 39 10 39 45 10 40 45 10 40 50 10 41 45 10 41 55 10 42 33	3 47 45 4 03 30 4 07 05 3 44 00 4 30 05 4 00 20 Did not g	5 08 15 5 23 45 5 26 20 5 03 10 5 48 20 5 18 25 o course.	4 56 80 5 14 06 5 21 09 5 08 10 5 37 48 5 11 40
	CLASS E-			
Genia Caprice Elephant. Wave Kelpie Emma T.	10 43 00 10 43 00 10 43 00 10 41 30 10 41 87	3 44 47 4 09 25 3 26 36 3 24 20 3 34 45 4 01 00	5 04 00 5 26 25 4 48 86 4 4) 20 4 53 15 5 19 23	5 01 40 5 15 09 4 33 54 4 38 58 4 53 15 5 18 83
Pilot	CLASS F-OPI	EN SLOOPS.	4 29 00	4 00 110
Corinne	10 42 00	3 13 10	4 30 10	$\frac{4}{4} \frac{29}{26} \frac{00}{47}$
Cancadon Assess Car	anda Timeta T	A J. 1711 1.		

Crusader, Agnes, Gracie, Lizzie L. and Elephant were the winners of the club prizes, while Livingstone Cup goes to Eclipse as first sloop home of her class. Mr. Willard is to be congratuated upon his mailen win, and judging by the way Eclipse performed this day, his mailen win, and judging by the way Eclipse performed this day, first so that in the constant of the again this season. Lizzle L. is a "poser." If it is not all in the constant in the constant of the post, so it must be the luck to which some of unity is hardly in the boat, so it must be the luck to which some of unity is not greated to her good. Kelpie carried away topmast early in the race. Rever made a fair third, which is something in such good company. Elephant and Wave left their class hull down. A protest was lodged against Elephant, her salling master not being a regular season hand, but shipped for the occasion only, which is not permitted by the club by-laws.

NELLIE WINS.—In the match race between Mr. Hyde Bowie's schooner Neille and Mr. Henry White's schooner Fleur-de-Lis. Salled on San Francisco Bay June 8, the Neille won handsomely, her opponent giving up. Neillo is by Matthew Turner, and measures bott, over all, 55.08 on the line, with 19.5 beam, and 5ft, depth. Fleur-de-Lis is 597t. 16m, water line, 18ft. 6in. beam, and 5ft. depth. Pieur-boom, 25ft., within bermuda mainsail. A few days before the race Fleurest Basico ballest was removed and added to the keel. The fleurest basic ballest was removed and added to the keel. The fleurest basic ballest was removed and added to the keel. The fleurest basic ballest was supported by French Match ballest with the fleurest ballest was slippered by French Match ballest with the fleurest ballest was slippered by French Match Mellie received 2m. 28fc. French Match Mellie received 2m. 28fc. from her opponent under the length rule, but this did not much matter one way or the other.

It was blowing a strong northwester. Course from Mission Rock to Hunter's Point, thence to slake-boat near Oakland shore: thence to Fort Point. On return to go north of Alcatraz and Goat Island, round the Oakland mark and home same. Fleur-de-Lis could not early her canvass, and Neilie had it her own way from the start. The former give up, and Mr. Bowie landed the purse, after his yacht had been put through the hard work in the heavy sea and strong breeze, in the most admirable style. Neilie remains cock of the walk on San Francisco Bay. Time as under:

Start, Hunter's Point. Oakland.

Nellie Fleur-de-Lis	Start. . 1:05:33 . 1:01:34	Hunter's Point. 1;21;09 1:17:31	Oakland, 1:41:28 1:39:48	
Nellie Fort Point. 8:51:13	Oakland. 4:37:18	Hunter's Point. 4:58:00	Home. 5:58:30	
Fleur-de-LisGave up.		,		

THE "CENTURY."—A carefully-writen article on the "Evolution of the American Yacht," in the Century Magazine for July, will be found full of interest and instruction to the saling public. The author, S. G. N. Benjamin, is evidently a deep student of the questions of type, measurement and rig, and we are glad to find him that the foundation of the control of the advance insulated by Forest and Stream. The outlook of the charge was also been always to the control of the machine into the ship. We will recur more fully to the article at another time.

NEW YORK CANOE CLUB.—The regatia of the New York Canoe Club will take place on Saturday, June 24, off the club house, New Brighton, S. I. Paddling race for canoes, Classes 2 Paddling race for canoes, Classes 3 and 4. Sailing race for canoes, Classes 4 and 5

YACHT FOR SALE.—We call attention to the advertisement of schooner yacht Southern Cross. She was built in 1880, and every means was used to make her an inusually strong boat, comfortable and dry, suitable for family use in all kinds of weather. She is offered for sale now only on account of the death of her late owner.

The Inventors and Only Manufacturers of Genuine "MIST COLOR" LEADERS, of which Seth Green says: "I have tried them and found them to be the most perfect I have ever seen."

Prices are per dozen. All highest quality selected.

ROUND GUT—SINGLE.	DOUBLE AND EDIRE IS AND INVESTIGATION
Trout	DOUBLE AND TREBLE AND TWISTED.
8 11 11	Regular Double
0 6 4	
Plack Rose 2 4 4	
black bass	Heavy " 3 00
44 44	4 50
Honor Black Rose 9 it it	9.00
11ca y Diago Base 6 6 11 4 50	Ex 5 00
6 75	7 50
Ex. " 9 75	15 00
5.50	Regular treble or twisted
8 25	4 88
Salmon	Heavy " 875
9.05	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
Heavy Salmon	12.00
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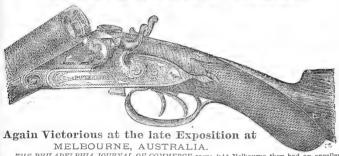
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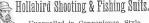
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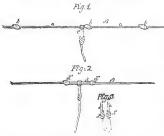
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greatly prolonged, and the doubling of the leader
in the act of looping on such snell greatly facilitated. Heretofore, in looping the upper flies of a
cost about a leader of single gut, the latter soon
becomes badly chafed and its enameled surface
worn off.

tated. Heretofore, in looping the upper files of a cast about a leader of single gut, the latter soon becomes badly chafed and its enameled surface worn off.

In addition to this its difficult to hold the loop of the state of the looping the small to file the looping the small to file the looping the small to file the looping the small to file the looping the small to file the looping the small to file the looping the small to file the looping the small to file the looping the small to file the looping the thickness of the leader at the point of attachment of the fly avoid these objections. The drawing Fig. 1 represents a leader as heretofore in use. Fig. 2 is a leader made in accordance with my invention, while Fig. 3 shows the manner of looping the leader in the act of attaching the fly. In these dewlings of the purposes of dy-fishing for trout or bass, and to the purposes of fly-fishing for trout or bass, and as heretofore made, such leader being composed of several lengths of gut knotted together, as shown at b, and the snell attached to the fly being looped about the leader, as shown at c. In carrying my invention into practice, I add to the leader 4 at one or more points (according to the number of flies to be used in the cast m addition to the stretchery an auch points. This re-enforce may be added in several ways, but a simple and easy one is that shown in Fig. 2, in which two adjacent ends of two strands of gut are laid side by side and knotted together, as shown at a fin. Fig. 3, and then apply the dy by passing such loop e through the loop of the leader rannoving and tedious, owing to the flexibility of the single gut. By doubling the re-enforce, as shown at Fig. 3, and the leader rannoving and tedious, owing to the flexibility of the single gut, by doubling the re-enforce, as shown at Fig. 3, and the leader have believed the loop of the leader of the which the fly is attached, and after passing the fly which the fly is attached, and after passing the fly which the fly is attached, and after passing

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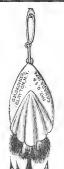
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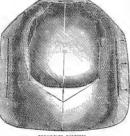
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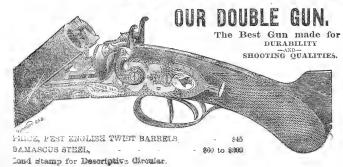
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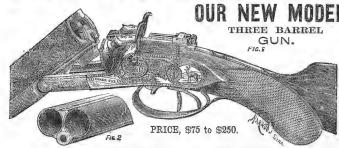
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EDITORIAL.
The Angler.
The President Speaks.
The Speatsan Tourist.
On an Old Turnpike—II.
Camps of the Kingfishers—IV.
Maine Waters and Routes.
Fish and Game in Colorado.
Camp Cookery.
"Portage and Paddle."
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Market Shooting in Nebraska.

Hints on Camping Out.

The Yellowstone Club.

Major Joseph Verity—VI.

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MAJOR PITTE FIGURENIOS.

EA AND RIVER FISHING.

Fish in Season in July.

The Skoodoowobskook.

Notes on the "Book of the Black

Bass."

Trout and Trout Streams.

Fishing about Pittsburgh.

CONTENTS.

ENTS.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Among the Pickerel.
Philadelphia Fishing Notes.
FISHCULTURE.
Salmon at McCloud Hatchery.
THE KENNEL
THE KENNEL
THE LESSIFICATION AT THE KENNEL
THE LESSIFICATION AT THE LESSIFICATION AT THE CHICKEN TRIBLE.
Spaniel Judging at Cleveland.
The Chicken Trials.
RIFLE AND TRAF SHOOTING.
Rifle Practice at West Point.
Some Points of the Match.
New York Schutzen Corps.
Creedmoor July Programme.
New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and
YACTERG AND CANDEING.

Game.

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A Word for the "Dish" Boat.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE ANGLER.

 ${f I}^{
m N}$ these summer days when the gun is laid up in lavender, if that be the name of oil and flannel, and the honest man goes not forth to shoot anything called game, but for his sport goeth only a fishing, it is a proper time to consider the angler and his ways. Angling is set down by the master of the craft, whom all revere but none now follow, as the Contemplative Man's Recreation; but is the angler, while angling, a contemplative man?

That beloved and worthy brother whose worm-baited hook dangles in quiet waters, placid as his mind-till some wayfaring perch or bream or bullhead shall by chance come upon it, he meanwhile, with rod set in the bank, taking his ease upon the fresh June sward, not touching his tackle nor regarding it but with the corner of an eye-he may contemplate and dream day dreams. He may watch the clouds drifting across the blue, the green branches waving between him and them, consider the lilies of the field, note the songs of the cathird in the willow thicket, watch the poise and plunge of the kingfisher, and so spend all the day with nature and his own lazy thoughts. That is what he came Angling with him is only a pretense, an excuse to pay a visit to the great mother whom he so dearly loves; and if he carries home not so much as a scale, he is happy and con-

But how is it with him who comes stealing along the brink with such light tread that it scarcely crushes the violets not shakes the dewdrops from the ferns, and casts his flies with such precise skill upon the very handsbreath of water that gives most promise to his experienced eye; or drops his minnow with such care into the eddying pool, where he feels a bass must lie awaiting it. Eye and ear and every organ of sense are intent upon that for which he came-sport. He sees only the images of the clouds, nor any branch but that which impedes him or offers cover to his stealthy approach. And his ear is more alert for the splash of fishes than for bird songs. And with his senses go all his thoughts, and float not away in day dreams.

Howsoever much he loves her, for the time while he hath rod in hand, Mother Nature is a fish-woman, and he prays that she may deal generously with him. Though he be a parson, his thoughts tend not to religion; though a savant,

not to science; though a statesman, not to politics; though an artist, to no art save that which now employs him-the art of angling-for this day, at least, exalted above all else. So far removed from all these while he casts his fly or guides his minnow, how much further is his soul from all but the matter in hand when a fish has taken the one or the other, and all his skill is taxed to the utmost to bring his victim to creel. Heresy and paganism may prevail, the light of science be quenched, the country go to the dogs, pictures go unpainted and statues unmolded till he has saved this fish

When the day is spent, the day's sport done, and he wends his way homeward with a goodly score, satisfied with himself and all the world besides, then he may ponder on many things apart from that which has this day taken him by green fields and pleasant waters. Now he may brood his thoughts, and dream dreams; but while he angles, the complete angler is not a contemplative man.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

I Nour issue of May 11 we drew attention to a so-called hunting club, newly organized in the West, and our remarks have at length extracted from the president of this club a reply, printed in another column. This reply is perhaps intended to be sarcastic, but, if so, the sarcasm is of a very mild character, and on the whole we are disposed to regard the letter as a good-natured one, and the invitation as given in good faith.

Mr. Back's letter is, however, rather amusing. He takes it for granted that in writing about the West and its game we are dealing only in glittering generalities; that we rely for our information merely on what we have read; that, in fact, we are "tenderfeet." In all these assumptions the President is wrong. Our feet have been hardened by many a year's contact with the rugged sides of the mountains, and long ago ceased to trouble us, either when footing it through the sage brush over the plains, or when scaling the steep hillsides, up which it was necessary to drag our un-willing animals. No, we are not tenderfeet. In fact, we incline to the belief that if the President will take a census of the population of Glendive he will find that there are not ten men in the town who have seen so much of frontier life in all its varied aspects as we have. When Nebraska and Kansas were uninhabited wastes we hunted through them and fought the Sioux and Arapahoes by the side of our red allies, the Pawnee Loups. As civilization pushed westward we moved on, thrust forward by the advancing tide of emigration; Colorado, Wyoming and Utah were for years our hunting ground. Then the cattle began to come in too Hinking ground. Then the cather began to Colon in the thickly, and we traversed from South to North and from East to West Dakota and Montana. There was no Glendive in those days, nor a foot of railroad in the latter territory. Hunting, fighting Indians, prospecting and mining, we took the rough with the smooth, and usually managed to have meat in camp, notwithstanding the supposed poor shooting with which the President credits us. We were with Custer in the first expedition to the Black Hills, and were among the first to detect among the grass roots, in the valley where now stands a flourishing town, the shining particles that a little later started the rush to the Hills. When we first drank of the waters of the Yellowstone River, we risked our hair, in company with two brave fellows, one of whom the Sioux have since killed, for the privilege of enjoying the hunting on that stream, and we may perhaps be allowed to express a doubt as to whether the President had at that time any special acquaintance with that river, its valley or the sur To speak more particularly of the terrirounding region. tory from which our correspondent writes, we can say that we know it pretty well. There are, to be sure, some portions of Montana where we have not traveled, camped or hunted, but we fail to recall any section south of an east and west line drawn through Benton that we are not pretty well acquainted with. We know the Missouri, the Musselshell, the Judith, the Pend d'Oreille, the Hellgate, Big Blackfoot and Snake rivers; have hunted among the Judith, Big and Little Belt, Snowy, Crazy Woman's, Bridger, Powder River, Coeur d'Alêne and Bitter Root Mountains.

Idaho, Washington and Oregon are also familiar to us; we have a somewhat intimate knowledge of Nevada and Cali-fornia, nor are the dense forests and high rocky shores of British Columbia altogether unknown to us. although we have no desire to specify what we have done, we occasionally hit when we shoot, and have been known to kill most varieties of animals found in the mountains, from bear down to badger. We can usually find our way to

drive a team, sit a bucking horse-for a while-and throw the diamond hitch.

Having said thus much, somewhat against will, but because we want to show the President that we know what we are talk ing about, we may add a few words about the game and the prospects for its extermination. If the President is an old mountain man he is insincere when he gives us to understand that the game is so abundant that it cannot be exterminated. If he has been through the experiences that from his letter he clearly wishes us to infer he has, he knows perfectly well that the game will last but a very short time. It is more charitable, perhaps, to assume that the President is himself in fact, if not in name, a tenderfoot; that, although he lives on the frontier, he is a dweller in towns, one whose experiences of the life of a mountaineer are confined to a few days in camp each year. We are the more disposed to think that this is the case, because his letter presents internal evidence that he is not an old-timer. If this be so, let us tell the President that he is wrong, that the game will disappear in the Yellowstone Valley as we have seen it vanish in other localities. It is but about eight years since we could see along the Platte River and thence south to the Republican, and beyond through Kansas, the Nation and Texas, buffalo by thousands and hundreds of thousands. Day after day you could travel over the prairie and never be out of sight of them. Where are they now? It is but a short time since the antelope fairly swarmed in Kansas and among the sand hills of Western Nebraska. Where are they now? You may travel a hundred miles through what used to be the most magnificent hunting grounds for these graceful animals, and not see a dozen of them. In like manner all game, whether it be buffalo, elk, blacktail deer, mountain sheep or antelope, has disappeared from a dozen localities which we could name. In like manner it will disappear from the Valley of the Yellowstone, unless steps are taken to protect it there.

These steps will be in direct opposition to the purposes of the President's club. We hope that there are in Montana law officers and private citizens with pluck and backbone enough to oppose this organized destruction of game; men with "sand" enough to see that the laws are enforced, and that the big game of the Northwest which is so rapidly disappearing from the country shall not be utterly wiped out We hope it, but—we doubt. of existence.

FLY-CASTING TOURNAMENT.

PREPARATIONS are being made for a fly-casting tournament, to be held in the vicinity of New York. Prominent anglers are interested in the affair, and a substantial prize list has already been well started. At the solicitation of the gentlemen principally concerned in inaugurating the movement, the tournament will be held under the direction of this journal, acting in concert with a committee appointed for the purpose.

Great care will be exercised in framing the conditions of the several contests to insure a satisfactory test of the skill of the competitors, and every effort will be made to render the tournament a success. The meeting will not be local in character; it is the aim of the projectors to secure a repre sentation of the best work of each angling center, and to make the tournament a pleasant meeting of anglers from various parts of the country.

We shall give further particulars of the meeting as the plan is matured. Meanwhile, we should be pleased to receive correspondence on the subject.

ST. JACOB AND THE BULL .- Among the medals secured for the coming international military rifle match will be one for the highest individual score on the American side, and another for the best score made by a member of the English team. One of those medals will bear the figure of the ubiquitous and oleaginous St. Jacob (with a hint to try his oil), and the other that of the Bull rampant (with an injunction to smoke Durham). Mrs. Lydia Pinkham and the Hop Bitters man are yet to be heard from. Doubtless the manufacturers of Vanity Fair would jump at the privilege of a representation at Creedmoor; and if this thing is judiciously worked there is no limit to the pile of medals that may be secured from enterprising and philanthropic firms.

FLORIDA BEHIND THE AGE. - Deer, quail and other kinds of game are "in season" just now in Florida; in fact the people down there shoot all the year around. The State had a game law once, but it was not of much good, even while ostensibly in force, and the ignorant legislators, who like to slaughter deer at all times, rescinded the obnoxious camp, can cook a meal, pitch a tent, make a bull boat, law as soon as possible. It is a great pity that the people of

Florida should not see the wisdom of preserving the game attractions of the country. These are the inducements which lead a very considerable proportion of winter tourists to visit that State; and as a simple matter of dollars and cents it would be wise to protect game in its breeding season. Perhaps in two or three hundred years Florida may reform in this matter.

THE DESTRUCTION of valuable food fish for manure. spoken of by our Philadelphia correspondent in another column, is greatly to be deplored, and it certainly seems as if there should be some means of bringing this food supply to a market. It ought to pay the fishermen to send their catches, if not to the large cities nearest to the fishing ground, at least to the towns and villages in the neighborhood, where the fish should bring prices that would yield far more than the agriculturalist could afford to pay for them as fertilizers. Such wholesale destruction as that spoken of by our correspondent cannot fail to result in great injury to the fisheries of the Delaware River.

"Professor."—We congratulate our whilem correspon dent, who went out with the ill-starred Jeannette expedition as plain Mr. R. L. Newcomb, and returned as "Professor Newcomb." He went through hazard and hardship enough to earn the newspaper-given title; and he deserves it much more richly than, for instance, does "Professor Bibiero," who tried to swim across the East River the other day with his arms and legs pinioned.

The Sportsman Tourist.

ON AN OLD TURNPIKE.

In.

In retracing our steps, at our last "outing," we saw nothing worthy of note save a young setter—a fine Insh setter of remarkable build and breeding. He seemed out of his "reckoning" entirely, and I wondered to whom he owed allegiance, and I made free to examine his collar, on which was graven his name and his owner's, well known in a neighboring city. Recognizing in me a lover of dogs, he soon was as friendly as a stange dog should be, and ere long his master came up, and he left me with good will—with my good will, also. What sentiments are inspired at the sight of a noble, well-bred dog! Although I have decided preferences for a few breeds, I confess that I truly love all, and see much in a good dog to honor and to love. The wisest man may learn many virtues from him, and some he holds in a degree so pre-eminent that no man may attain thereto. A faithful friend, a boon companion and an interested partner is a dog, and once made, his allegiance can never be broken or shaken.

Some country scenes are made peculiarly attractive by the presence of a dog, and a few such I shall always remember. But now to our tramp, continuing the deserted pike from the house where we saw the little girl with flowers in hand. Behold! there she runs with her darling dog, having a joyous romp among the buttercups and the fresh grass! To be sure, though her companion and playmate be a cur, she is as happy and proud of him as though he were a "first prize" at a bench show. I do love to see little children with dogs for playfellows, and to see the intercourse continue from year to year till the allotted three score and ten of man's life shall have seen successive generations of canine pets.

man's life shall have seen successive generations of canine pets.

In crisp October weather I doubt not this secluded tract would afford good cover for quail and grouse, and it were well to bear in mind its many advantages over the much-frequented shooting ground made familiar by years' practice. But a truce to shooting and the talk thereof. There is something in the thrught of it that seems incongrous to me, with spring and the fresh leaves and the carol of the nesting birds. In the fall it is far different, and then I could enjoy, with such a chivalrous, tender-hearted shooter as "Nessmuk" for companion, a day in the stubble, week in and out, during the season.

What quaint ideas of road making these old turnpikes illustrate! Every one who has tramped or driven on one knows their peculiarities, and this is no exception. Yonder hill will afford a fine outlook, and I am curious to see what its top will afford us, or rather our eyes, to dwell upon. The way thither is steep and undeviating, and barren of interest in an especial degree. No country road can be utterly uninteresting if we are in the mood to see and to consider the minute objects of interest that appeal to us at every step of the way. Barring a road despoiled of shade trees—and many bits of road are thus being devastated every year—if at peace with myself and the world in general, I can find enough to occupy my attention. Alas, how many there are who are beauty blind, and see not, on any road, anything to admire or be satisfied with! They have not the sentiment of a dog even, and few of his less exalted qualities.

A few more rods and we can see over and far away, and, if I mistake not my bearings, a water view will give diversity to the scope.

A few more rods and we can see over and far away, and, if I mistake not my bearings, a water view will give diversity to the scope.

Here we are, and there flows a river—placidly flows through green meadows and wood-laden banks. A pretty scene, truly, and well worth the climb its acquaintance to make.

Below us the road ends abruptly at the riverside, and we can continue our turnpike tramp no longer and no farther without the aid of a boat to ferry us to "the other side." When the pike fell into disactude the bridge was taken away, and the crumbling abutments attest the sharpness of the tooth of time and its unprotected state against the rude buffets of the elements. The sight of the river is suggestive of—fish and fishing, and the inexpressible delights of an angler's life.

Pausing here, let us leisurely recall the fact of our augling experience and, on the morrow, prove to our own satisfaction how experience (as well as "history") can "repeat itself" and cast the shadow of the rod upon yonder water.

Thus ends our tramp, as many a pleasant one has ended, by a pretty bit of water, and here I beg leave to begin for Forder AND Stiedand an unpretentious series of papers on angling, which I beg to call "With Hackles and Gentles," and inscribed to all lovers of the "craft."

O. W. R.

"CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS."

IN SEVERAL PARTS-PART IV.

"CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS."

IN SEVERAL PARTS—PART IV.

WE were up betimes in the morning, for we wanted to put in a good day's fish to decide the question of moving camp. But first we must needs have a look at the big fish to see how he had passed the night. When Jim and I took a boat and pushed out to the stern of the one o which he was tied, a sight greeted us that smote us full sore with grief. Calamity of calamitres! There, hanging at the end of the cord in the clear water, tail down and mouth wide opened, was the old warrior, limp and dead as any salted mackerel, and we were so anxious to keep him alive until we were ready to start home. Putting sadly back to shore, we carried him up to the camp and laid him out at full length on a board, where he was surrounded by the boys, and many were the regrets expressed at his unexpected death.

Many conjectures were made as to the cause of his sudden taking off, but probably the true cause was the injury he received when I planted my knee on him in the boat, and the drag of five miles through the water to camp. Perhaps he died of a broken heart—of grief and chagrin at his defeat and capture by a little thread that looked to him scarce of strength to check the jerky spurt of a well-developed sunfish, let alone the headlong rush of one of the mighty tribe of Bosar nobolitor. Who knows? But his broken spirit had taken noiseless wing (or fin) during the night and passed away, and we mourned him as one whose like we might never see again. Frank and the Scribe, joined by our jolly, good-natured young neighbor, Aleck, who had come walking in on us as silently as an Indian, repaired to the "nook" and took a brief consoler.

We took the measure of the old chief, and carefully noted it down, as follows: Extreme length from tip of under juw to end of caudal fin, 4 feet 4½ meches; girth at pectoral fins, 20 inches; at ventrals, 25½ inches. The caudal fin, as it iay on the board naturally and without stretching, measured just a foot from point to point of crescent in a straigh

exactly 12 inches. He was a magnucent usin, vary usin and color for a maskalonge, which made the spots show faint and indistinct, but withal a fish of perfect form and splendid development.

We borrowed a small steelyard from across the lake to weigh him with, which was marked for thirty pounds, and two additional notches past the mark. Aleck, who had speared numbers of them, and a few larger than this one, had pronounced it a forty-pound fish from the first, and none of the party had "guessed" him below thirty pounds. Two of us swung him up between us on a pole, raising it as high as our heads to clear the tail from the ground, but found the steel yard would not give his weight.

The "pea" was moved out to the 32-pound notch, and on letting it go, beam and pea flew up with such a decided jerk that we felt safe in placing the weight at thirty-five pounds at the lowest, and it was so recorded.

Having no arsenic nor rock salt at hand to preserve him, and none of us being much versed, anyhow, in methods of keeping a dead fish in hot weather, Frank dressed him, and carried half to Aleck's mother, with the compliments of the camp; the other part went the way of many a noble fish before him. I brought the "bug-cleaned" and sun-dried head home w th me and have it yet.

But the morning was wearing away and no fishing yet. Jim and Knots, with Brother R. eager to take his first bass, went together in one boat, choosing to fish Sisson's Lake thoroughly and take a dip into Hanley's, below, if the sport did not promise well nearer camp. The veteran and I, having in mind the glories of the day before, headed our boat for the "upper waters," and when out into White's Lake began fishing, but did nothing worth noting until well up towards the head.

Just below the saw-mill the lake narrows until, fishing from a boat in mid-channel, a long cast will almost drop your frog or minnow among the lilies on either side. Here we pulled the boat up on a sand-bar at the mouth of a tiny spring brook, and Dan had some fine sport with three

bass, that, by the way they took hold, had clearly not been to breakfast.

I had the luck to lose one in the grass that was certainly as large as Dan's three, else he would not have got away. [And this reminds me—as the Scribe would say—that it may be well in this connection to proffer a morsel of advice to aspirants after piscatorial honors, and more especially to the younger part of the fraternity, who may be ambitious of becoming masters in the gentle art. Always when you lose a strong, hard-fighting fish, if the symptoms are bass, make solemn asseveration that he would weigh from six and one-quarter to nine and three-quarter pounds (had you landed him), and be particular about the quarter pounds. If trout, draw it a shade or two milder, and don't stickle for a quarter of a pound, for quarter-pounds in trout are seldom numerous enough to contend about. Other fish are to be regulated according to the symptoms and circumstances surrounding the case. You will find this about the only way left to get even with your partner, who has taken the most and the biggest fish. Advice free.] e free.]

Dan said not a word, but I could see a smile flitting around the corners of his mouth that threatened to broaden into a snicker; and filled to the muzzle with disgust, I shoved the boat out from the bank and we took our way up

shoved the boat out from the bank and we took our way up the lake.

A few rods from the point a violent and unlooked for jerk came near yanking the old sinner into the water; but righting himself in a moment, a sharp tussle began between him and what we supposed to be a maskalonge or large pickers. The fish made for the grass on the east side; and as Dan braced himself to hold him away, and I swung the boat around to assist him, the line flew back, and on recling up we found the gimp had broken short off an inch or two from the hook.

We looked at each other for half a minute and said nothing. The very best selected and most forcible forms of expression known to the American language would not have met the requirements of the case. I was reminded of the loss of my bass a few minutes before, but managed to let the pressure blow off without an explosion.

Near the inlet, a few hundred yards above, Dan struck a pickerel of such amazing strength and game that his skill and powers were taxed to the utmost to get the upper hand and bring him to gaff.

Such prodigious power have some of the "fighting pickerel" of these upper lakes that yards.

Such prodigious power have some of the "fighting pick-erel" of these upper lakes, that I verily believe they could "walk off" with two bass, each of the same weight as the

pickerel.

This may sound a lit[†]le fishy, but I believe others who

have handled some of them will agree with me. I had recled up to be out of Dan's way, and keeping the boat in position for him and not moving more than four or five rods, he took six more with the same frog as fast as he could handle them, while I yanked them into the boat with the gaff and knocked them on the head with a short club. With the seventh fish the frog had become stripped of skin and most of the flesh from the jaws back, and Dan was fishing with just about nothing but the frame. He called for another frog, but as my share of the sport was getting a little monotonous, I suggested that we had enough, that pickerel fishin' didn't amount to much anyway—when I was getting none of it. Had I kept on with the gaff and the club, and hooked on a frog occasionally, I believe the old fishhawk would have stayed there till he had half filled the boat with the hungry sneaks, or until darkness had driven us to camp. We agreed we had enough, and not wishing to be burdened with them going up, we pulled back across the little bay, made the acquaintance of Mr. Wilson and a couple of men at the mill, and gave them our morning's catch. We got out and stretched our legs by taking a look over the mill and the pond, and it was during this short stop with the mill owner that he informed us of his intention to stock the pond with trout.

A curious spring that he called our attention to furnished as a glorious drink of clear, cold water, and we pledged a

A curious spring that he called our attention to furnished as a glorious drink of clear, cold water, and we pledged a health and better acquaintance all around by drinking in turn from a bright tin bucket that served the occasion far turn from a bright tin bucket that served the occasion far turn from a bright tin bucket that served the occasion far This spring gushes out of the ground near the fuol of the low hill, in a stream as big as a man's leg, and, dashing along five or six feet, pitches into a hole and is lost to sight. From here it works its way underground somewhere into the lake, which is perhaps soventy or eighty yards distant. Any thirsty and tired brother who may happen that way will find it just north, near the upper end of the mill, and I am certain that after he has once drank of its sweet, cool waters, he will feel good toward old "Kingfisher" for telling him where it is, and will drink his health in an extra tincupful.

cupful.

As we were ready to push out from the boom of logs at the foot of the inclined tramway, up which they are drawn from the water into the mill, one of the mill men told us that early in the morning he saw a maskalonge that would weigh twenty to twenty-live pounds lying in the shallow water at the mouth of the river just above. Backing his boat cautiously away without alarming him, he went back to the mill for a spear, but on returning found the fish had either gone up the stream or back into the deep water of the lake. Then Dan and I were sure this was the same chap that had broken his worthless ginn at the narrows a short lake. Then Dan and I were sure this was the same chap that had broken his worthless gimp at the narrows a short time before. Of course it was, and did we not know all the time it was a maskalonge?

Had we arrived at any other conclusion all the traditions of the craft would have been as naught; all the teachings of our early youth would have been in vain. Yea, even back to the time when we flipped horned chubs and silver sides out of the little pool below the old millwheel with a bent pin.

best pin.

Dan soliloquized (Dan tackles an average soliloquy "perfectly regardless"): "If fish could leave a trail in the water, how many a subtle theory could be exploded, and how many a fine structure in the shape of a marvelous fish story, with gables and turrets and buy windows and all the modern improvements, would be wrecked before it was ready for the roof. How many of the 'known habits' of the denizens of the waters would have to be unlearned! All haill then, ye trackless waters, for from out your hidden depths comes at the beck a world of comfort to the school of anglers burdened with superfluity of knowledge, soaring imaginations and mendacious proclivities."

with superfluity of knowledge, soaring imaginations and mendacious proclivities."

As this line of thought led under the circumstances strongly in our direction. Dan seemed not to care about giving it further voice, but lighting his pipe gave himself up to silent enjoyment, while I worked our way up the half mile of crooked river and out into Bower's Lake. At the little stream where we took the five bass the day before we stopped to get a cooling drink and rest, and fish awhile. As we pulled in under the branches of a cedar, we disturbed a nimble-footed little red squirrel who was a "slakin" of his thirst," or mayhap he had come down to the brook to take a bath, or put the finishing touches on a late morning toilet. He was highly indignant at the intrusion, and berated us soundly from a crotch in a small cedar where he had taken refuge at the first sign of danger. As we kept quiet and showed no disposition to molest him, his curiosity moved him to leave his retreat and creep cautiously out on a projecting limb to see what we were doing. Embodiened at our indifference, he sat up on the limb and "sassed" us to his heart's content. Moving a little further out on the branch toward us and peering curiously at us out of his bright eyes, he seemed to think we were not much anyhow, and for our lack of spirit chattered and scolded at us and heaped taunts on us till he worked himself into a towering rage. At every "bark" or note of his peculiar chatter his tail would give a responsive "illp," greatly to our amuscement. It seemed to us that every motion of his little jaw closed and broke a current of electricity connecting with his tail, causing it to "flip-flip" in a most ludicrous manner

They are bright, pretty little creatures, quick as a flash in their movements, and in size are between a ground squir-

"flip-flip" in a most ludicrous manner

They are bright, pretty little creatures, quick as a flash
in their movements, and in size are between a ground squirrel and a gray. They are abundant throughout all this
region of country, but as they hold no rank as game, a
charge of powder is seldom wasted on them, yet when broiled
see, art they make a very toothsome "mou'ful" for a hungry
camper. After scolding at us until he was hoarse, our little
chatterbox gave his tail an extra vigorous and deflant birt
and disappeared in the folinge, his departure hastened, no
doubt, by a flourish of Dan's rod as he swung it back for a
cast,

Cust.

We fished here quietly for an hour, taking seven fine base that would run near three pounds apiece, but no pickerel. I lost a splendld fellow under the sunken limb that was of course a couple of pounds heavier than any of Dan's, because he had four to his credit, while I had but three.

Filling our "tanks" from the stream, we pulled out for the next water station above, the spring brook, at the mouth of which we struck the big maskalonge the day before. We rowed carefully past this for a hundred yards and back again, hoping there might be another one hanging around that was spoiling for a fight; but as none responded to our challenge, we pulled in and tied our string of fish (we had taken a few more coming up) to a stake driven into the sand at the mouth of the stream, to be left there and picked up on our way back.

At the head of the lake, near the mouth of the river, we

spent an hour or more with a school of pickerel, taking them until their capture ceased to be sport.

A glance at the sun told us we had loitered too long on the way to go further up that day without being late in camp again; however, had we struck another chief of the tribe, I have no doubt we would have stayed out until morning, if necessary, and felt little the worse for it.

We fished along around the cast shore, took a couple of bass, and went ashore at Bower's house to hunt a spring, as the last hour in the broiling sun had well-nigh parched us with thirst.

with thirst.

with thirst.

Taking the path from the landing up to the house, I soon "smelled out" the spring a few rods south, at the foot of the low hill; and I won't say how much I drank of it, but Jim is not much off in his estimate of the writer's capacity for water that goes to the spot. Filling the old-fishioned army cup brimming full, I took it down to Dan and went back to the house to find some one to take our fish off our hands.

The most noticeable features about the place were a shift-less, "wuthless" looking dog that roused himself out of a sound nap at my approach—too lazy to bark or ceax more than a couple of listless wags out of a burr-infested tail, and dead sunfish—a pig-pen right alongside the front door, containg a fat, grunting porker—and a cow stable built against the rear of the house; thus making it handy for a change of most villamous smells.

knock brought "Uncle Bower," an aged, bent man, to

the rear of the house; thus making it handy for a change of most villamous smells.

A knock brought "Uncle Bower," an aged, bent man, to the door, and after getting him to understand that we wished him to accept our fish, he went with me to the boat and we loaded him down with fish enough to last him and his good dame and a neighbor or two a week, or as Dan said, "enough to keep him sortin' fish bones for a mouth."

Glad to have disposed of our fish in a way that would do ur fellow creatures some good and not look just wasteful, we said good bye to the pleasant old gentleman and pulled across the lake to pick up our other string of fish.

Going down Dan fell into a streak of sport that was entirely new to him and greatly to his pleasure. I pulled the boat along at a moderate speed ten or twelve feet from the boat along at a moderate speed ten or twelve feet from the boat along at a moderate speed ten or twelve feet from the boat along at a moderate speed ten or twelve feet from the boat along at a moderate speed ten or twelve feet from the boat along at a moderate speed ten or twelve feet from the boat along at a moderate speed ten or twelve feet from the boat along at a moderate speed ten or twelve feet from the boat along at a moderate speed ten or twelve feet from the surface. Every few yards, or at most rods, a bass would make a dash for it, frequently leaping for it while in the air, and when one was hooked I stopped the boat and waited while he was led alongside, when after disengaging the hook he was dropped back into the water, a few only of the larger ones going on a stringer for camp. After half a mile or more of this (to Dan) exciting sport I got tired of taking them off and dropping them back, and meekly suggested that some things had limits—even skittering for big-mouthed hass might run against a boundary line somewhere, and as my part of the spoils amounted to little more than "gaawin" of a bone," while he was feasting off the fat of the land, stuffing himself with woodcock, and trout and terrapin

disappointed at the results of the day's fishing.

After leaving camp in the morning they were overtaken down the lake by Aleck Benway, in his boat, who was out for a day's sport with rod and spear, and at his invitation Brother R. had eagerly changed his cramped quarters in the bow of the little skiff for a more roomy and comfortable place in Aleck's little boat, which was a marvel of speed and seaworthiness, and could, he boasted, show a clean pair of heels to anything on the Lakes, either under sail or with him at the oars. She was indeed a beautiful little boat, with num at the ears. She was indeed a beautiful little boat, with easy graceful lines that the eye of a sailor would love to linger on, and being built entirely by Aleck and his brother, she was the pride of his heart.

After the swap, Jim and the Scribe had fished all around Sisson's Lake, with about the same luck that Dan and I had

experienced two days before.

Going on down into Hanley's Lake, they fished that with Going on down into Hanley's Lake, they fished that with hetter success, but still they were far from satisfied, and after a lunch at camp they went up stream and fished White's nearly to the saw-mill and back. Here they found the fishing better, but not to compare with that of the year before, around and above the islands at the foot of Central, and they went back to camp ready to cast their votes for a move in the morning, either up or down.

Brother R. had acquitted himself just about as we had ex-

Brother R. had acquitted himself just about as we had expected he would do.

The first bass he caught was a pickerel that dashed under the boat, smashed the top joint of his Uncle Dan's best rod, and got away; "leastways" that is the way it was told in camp. He was equal to the emergency, however, for he concluded that pickerel fishing was too high up in the art for him to begin with, and tying on a small hook he joined Alcek in 'histin' out sunfish' witt what was left of the broken rod. Tiring of this they went below into Hanley's, and Alcek—as related by Brother R.—gave an example or two of his marvelous skill with the spear. These spears have usually three to four barbed tines of slender steel, welded on a short shank with a socket, into which is fastened a slender shaft or handle of ash or white cedar ten to fifteen feet long, and very light and tough. Going down through the river Alcek called Brother R. to look at a healthy-looking sunfish sunning himself close alongside a sunken log, and poising his spear he hurled it with unerring precision a distance of full twenty feet, impaling the little fish and leaving the spear quivering in the log. Next he threw the spear twenty-five feet or more and transfixed a four-pound pickerel swimming leisurely along outside the lilies, and a couple of others met their death at lesser distances, all of which was to Brother R.'s profound astonishment. profound astonishment.

To such wonderful proficiency in throwing a spear do some of the dwellers along these lakes attain that they disdain the slower and to them less exciting method of procuring a mess of fish with rod and line, but provided with a spear, and a torch in the bow of the boat or cance if by night, with a comrade to paddle, they will kill a dozen fish

in less time than it would take to find bait for a half day's fishing with pole and line.

In spearing by daylight the weapon is often thrown several yards from the boat, and if a large pickerel or maskalonge is struck, fish and spear disappear from sight and remain under water until the buoyancy of the handle brings them to the surface. Occasionally the handle will pop up a quarter of a mile away, and then tall paddling or rowing "sets in" to get in reach of it and if the the recording we have of a mile away, and then tail paddling or rowing "sets in" to get in reach of it, and if the fish is mortally hurt, he is soon dragged into the boat; but sometimes they go under again and lead the boat a merry chase before spear and fish are secured. In the hand of an expert like Aleck it is almost certain death to any fish coming in reach, and Brother R., having in mind his experience of the forenoon, went back to

naving in mind his experience of the forenoon, went back to camp profoundly impressed with its superiority over the rod as a sure thing on pickerel at least.

That night, when the last man had relieved himself of the day's accumulation of fish l—ore, and we had discussed the question of moving camp, eleven o'clock was creeping on and we went to bed undecided to go up or down.

**Experience of the forenoon, went to be discussed the content of the conten

TO BE CONTINUED. 1

MAINE WATERS AND ROUTES.

MAINE WATERS AND ROUTES.

A RTICLES from different writers have frequently appeared in the Forest and Stream regarding the Rangeley Lakes and their tributaries, how to get there, the beautiful scenery along the route, the fine stage and hotel accommodations, etc., etc., usually winding up with a glowing account of the wonderful fishing and hunting in some specific locality, all of which no doubt possesses a good portion of real significance, at the same time some policy may be discovered, and each one has his pet route and place. But to take a general and broad view of the matter, these lakes and wilds of Maine are nearly all in the same latitude, and extend the whole length of the State, from New Hampshire to New Brunswick, bordering on the Province of Quebec, or the Canada line, a distance of over two hundred miles, presenting a very large field for sportsmen and tourists.

dred miles, presenting a very large field for sportsmen and tourists.

To be perfectly famillar with this vast wildness would require one's lifetime of fifty years, so it may be expected of one to give a true account of only a portion. Our real knowledge only extends from New Hampshire to Moose River, embracing Parmacheene and the Rangeley chain of lakes, together with the Seven Ponds, Chain of Ponds, Tim Pond, King and Bartlett Pond, Spencer Ponds, Jim Ponds, Flag Staff Pond, etc. But this narrative is intended mainly for the Seven Ponds, Massachusetts Bog and vicinity, embracing facts gleaned from three famous hunters and trappers, viz., Warefield, alias Kit Carson, alias David Crockett, alias Whitman, Haines and Crosby. These gentlemen have spent several winters in this very remote section, including the one last passed, besides guiding sportsmen during the summer months, and they are all inhabitants of Rangeley, Franklin county, Maine, and are well-known to many readers of Forest and Stream. These hunters spend their winters in the vicinity of these ponds, for the purpose of trapping ofter, bear, beaver, mink, sable, lynx, fisher, etc., of which there are an abundance. It is the usual custom to spend a few weeks the first of the winter in securing etc., of which there are an abundance. It is the usual custom to spend a few weeks the first of the winter in securing their winter's supply of moose, caribou and deer meat, and a good supply may be found at their home camp any time during the winter, all taken of course before the closed time, as guides are not supposed to violate the fish and game law

laws.

These ponds nestle among lofty and magnificent mountains, known as Snow Cap, White Cap, and the Boundary mountains, on the top of which the boundary line between Maine and Canada runs east and west in a zig-zag course to

Maine and Canada runs east and west in a zig-zag course to suit the convenience of these peaks.

It is but a very few years since sportsmen had never cast a fly upon these waters, and as yet only the shores of those most accessible have been marked by their footprints. Though the distance from one pond to another vary from half a mile to one mile apart, yet as Warefield remarked to us, no sportsman's rod had ever cast a shadow upon either of the four of the most northerly and westerly of these mirrors among the mountains, for the most fastidious sportsman as yet has never failed to satisfy himself with the greatest abundance of trout and game found within the limits of the nearest approach of these lakes. Nor west Pond is the uppermost of the chain, and is truly on the divide, as it has two distinct outlets, one flowing into the Dead River and thence into the Kennebec River; the other into the Rangeley lakes and Androscoggin River. Adjacent to this pond is Massachusetts Bog, dotted with pools of water, literally alive with speckled trout, the weight of which on an average is two pounds each, and around this bog the moose, deer and caripounds each, and around this bog the moose, deer and cari-

pounds each, and around this bog the moose, deer and caribou have beaten paths.

In August last year a Frenchman, from Canada, shot two large moose in open daylight near this bog in one day. In March, 1881, the above named hunters built a very fine camp, fourteen feet square, at Nor'west Pond, which will accommodate a small party, and this last winter built three fine boats from pine boards which they sawed from pine logs fully three feet through. There was no saw mill within thirty miles. Warefield describes it thus; he says: "We cut the trees on the slope of a hill, laid skids one end on the ground, the other end on a prop six feet high, rolled the logs out near the props so they were six feet from the ground, then with a whipsaw, one man above and one below the log, we sawed out our boards by hand power, as was the custom in olden times."

Messrs, Grant and Richardson have several fine camps and boats at the more easily approached of these ponds, and

Messrs. Grant and Richardson have several fine camps and boats at the more easily approached of these ponds, and Kennady Smith also has a camp and boats at one of them. The number of sportsmen visiting these ponds has rapidly increased annually, as have also the accommodations, and if I am rightly informed. Mossrs. Grant and Richardson, proprietors of the Kennebago Lake House, are this year running a camp at these ponds, in connection with their hotel at Kennebago Lake, and parties are not under the necessity of taking in any luggage except their rods, guns, etc., thus saving a large amount of hardship which has had to be endured herrotore.

ing a large amount of hardship which has had to be endured hervifore. We don't feight to be some foreight sportsman, and unimterested in the travel to this great hunting and fishing grounds, but give all the information possible for the benefit of sportsmen and readers of Fordet and Stillard, as has been our practice for many years; and we stand accountable for the truth of all we say. We don't advise any to attempt to visit Seven Ponds unless they are strong and healthy, for there is no way to reach them without hardship, though a road has been cut out from Tim Pond, a distance of nearly fifteen miles, yet the surface of the ground is in its natural

state, and any one at all acquainted with the country knows state, and any one at all acquainted with the country knows that it is quite as easy to walk as ride over such a road. The glowing accounts which have appeared in Forest and Stream in regard to trout fishing in Tim, King and Bartlett, and other ponds, tributaries to Dead River, are substantial facts. But when it is claumed to be the superior route to the Seven Ponds, it is not correct, according to reports of truthful men who have tried both routes. The distance from railroad, by way of Dead River. Tim Pond etc. to Seven Seven Ponds, it is not correct, according to reports of truthful men who have tried both routes. The distance from railroad, by way of Dead River, Tim Pond, etc., to Seven Ponds, is seventy miles, at least; while by the Rangeley and Kennebago route, from railroad to same ponds, is less than forty-five miles, and the stage and hotel accommodations much better. By this last route one is able to reach Seven Ponds one day sooner, beside saving twenty-five miles' staging.

staging.

It is but just that sportsmen and those visiting these places should know the facts regardless of any personal interests, and any doubting these statements will do well to investigate for themselves. The different routes to thee great sporting grounds, viz.: Upton, at the foot of Umbagog Lake, Andover, leading to south arm of Richardson Lake, Phillips and Rangeley and Kingfield, North Anson and Eustes, each and all have their attractions and friends, and are all superior routes to certain points; and yet no one route is the best for all; and truly it is not our purpose to induce any to go any way other than for their own personal interests. Yet since the telegraph and narrow gauge railroad from Farmington to Phillips have been established, thus cutting the stage ride down to seventeen miles, the Phillips and Rangeley route takes the lead, and is much the quickest, cheapest and easiest route to the following points, viz. Greenvale, Rangeley, Mountain View House, Haine's Landing, Bemis Stream, Indian Rock, Parmacheene Lake, Kenebago Lake and Seven Ponds. In going to Upper Dam it makes but little difference, the cost is about the same eitner way. s but just that sportsmen and those visiting these places

the six lower lakes the ice goes out nearly all at the

makes out little difference, the cost is about the same either way.

In the six lower lakes the ice goes out nearly all at the same time, thawing away first around the inlets. The boats commenced making trips all within two days this present season. In Parmacheene and Kennebago the ice goes out from three to five days later. A telephone line is now being constructed from Phillips to Rangeley, and will probably be extended to Indian Rock the present season. The poles are nearly all set and the wire will be applied soon. This will be a great advantage to sportsmen.

The fishing season is late this year, on account of the extremely cold spring; but the last few warm days has shown that trout are still abundant, and many boxes have been taken home, some containing seven and eight pounders. As an example, I might mention Messrs. Chace and Sargent, of Haverhill, Mass., who own a camp at Haines's Landing, and have had as guests for a few days Rev. Wm. T. Hubbell, Baffalo, N. Y., and Wm. T. Plaisted and son, Somerville, Mass, making a party of six, including Mrs. Chace. The party were encamped for a week, and took upward of two nundred trout, the largest of which weighed eight pounds two ounces, and ten of the number averaged over seven pounds each. Mr. Plaisted is well known to many readers of FOREST AND STREAM, having been a conductor on the Boston & Maine Railroad for nearly thirty years. He is a thorough and genial railroad man, and is well-nigh the front as a trout fisherman, having taken last week from Moose-luckmagunite Lake fish weiging as follows: One 7 lbs. 2 czs., one 7 lbs. 5 czs., and one 7 lbs. 14 czs., beside fifty others weighing from one to two pounds each, the smaller ones all returned to the water.

Trains leave Boston for Rangeley Lakes via Boston & Manne and Eastern Railroad at 9 A. M., arriving at Phillips at 7 P. M., thus saving thirty minutes from former years. Fares have been reduced to Phillips and return \$1; so tickets are now sold from Boston to Phillips and return for \$10. Stage fare from P

PHILLIPS, Me., June 16, 1882.

PHILIPS, Me., June 16, 1882. SAMUEL FARMER.

I have just returned from a week's sojourn at Tim Pond and the Seven Ponds. Notwithstanding that we went too early by two or three weeks, we had very fair sport with the gamy trout of that section. Mr. Smith has several new camps ready, and spares no pains to make the fisherman's stay pleasant in every respect. His son's wife has charge of the Tim Pond camp, and her table is first-class in every respect. To those who have never visited these ponds we say, give them one trial this year and our word for it you will repeat your trips annually. There is no limit to the trout in these waters.

BIDDEFORD, Maine June 8.

FISH AND GAME IN COLORADO.

HAVE just returned from a short trip to Middle Park, having taken over 4,000 young New England trout and liberated them in the waters of Granz River. They were the first to cross the dividing range in this State. Only three were lost in transit, although taken over on the second day after the road was opened through the snow for travel.

after the road was opened through the snow for travel. Mountain streams are all very high from the late and heavy spring snows and frequent rains since. This gives assurance of good fishing after the season fairly opens, say by the 10th or 15th of July.

There is plenty of game in the park. Residents say it is more plentiful than a few years ago. I found the people using wild meat almost exclusively, and there is doubtless some waste that ought to be stopped. I heard of some slaughter of elk and deer for their hides the past winter and spring, and saw one wagon load of elk hides brought in that could hardly all have been taken from animals necessarily killed for meat, as they represented but a single family of persons. I was told of another party who killed about seventy-five elk for their hides.

killed for meat, as they represented but a supersons. I was told of another party who killed about seventy-five elk for their hides.

I saw two men who were trapping beaver. They had several fresh skins, but complained of poor success. Another party of three men came in while I was there with their season's "catch." They wintered about Egeria Park and on the headwaters of Yampa River, and complained of doing badly. The reason they gave was that a party of trappers from Utah worked over all that part of the country last summer, from Green River eastward to the Gore Mountains, and then backward in the fall over the same ground. They swept it clean. This trapping of fur-bearing animals in the summer season, when they are raising their young, ought to be prohibited by the severest penalties.

The same part, told me that trout had been almost totally destroyed last season in the Roaring Fork of Grand River by blasting. Also, that the same practice had greatly reduced their numbers in Eagle River and William's Fork of the Grand. The development of new mining camps in the vicinity is the cause.

CAMP COOKERY.

ROASTED TROUT-FIG PUDDING.

ROASTED TROUT—FIG PUDDING.

In your last issue I told your readers of a nice way for cooking large brook trout. The article was printed precisely as written. Its absolute correctness pleased me very much. One is not often able to tender to an editor such unstincted praise on this point. My good humor prompts me to say nothing savage about the ridiculous blunder in an editorial comment upon my note. Rather let me "heap coals of fire" upon your head by communicating another excellent method of woods cookery of brook "shad"—no, no, I mean trout. Credit for it is due to Mr. Robert B. Cable, Elmira, whose ability as a railroad man is only equalled by his success as a camp cook. The fish, undrawn, were wrapped, separately first, and then in a body, in oiled or buttered brown paper and the package lightly covered with green leaves and put to roast in the hot embers, as potatoes are often roasted. The delicate flavor of small trout cooked thus is beyond description. But what will equally recommend this method to anglers is the fact that when one carefully unwraps each cherub he finds all the brilliant speckles in full display as at the instant of his leaving the water. And the skin will not cleave to the flests, but peel from the side in one piece like the bark from a young balsam in sap time.

New York, June 26, 1882.

In response to your call for "camp cookery receipts," allow me to favor the outdoor fraternity with a capital thing to "top off" on after a good square meal. The ingredients are very simple, but it gives a finish to a dinner that is inexpressibly grateful to the somewhat abused palates of those roughing it in the woods.

I surprised a party of ravenously hungry campers with it last year, and gained thereby such an enviable reputation as a cook that I have traveled on it ever since.

FIG PUDDING.

Cut 6 figs into pieces (avery level-headed camper carries figs among his supplies), cover them with cold water, and let just come to a boil over a gentle fire. Put into dish and add 2 teaspoonfuls of sugar.

Set '\(\) pint milk on to boil; while heating, beat up 1 egg; add pinch of salt, tablespoonful of sugar, and teaspoonful of corn-sturch (or flour). Beat together, pour into milk as soon as it boils out; pour whole mixture over figs in dish.

STELLA MARIS.

"PADDLE AND PORTAGE."*

"PADDLE AND PORTAGE."*

READERS of the Forest and Stream need not be told that Mr. Steele has a decided taste for somewhat arduous wilderness exploration and adventure. Earlier files of this journal contain accounts of his Florida, Michigan and Maine excursions. A few years ago an extended canoe tour of 200 miles through the Maine forests was described in a handsomely illustrated volume, "Canoe and Camera." In the autumn of 1880 Mr. Steele supplemented that trip by another Maine expedition, from Mooschead Lake to the Aroostook River, the results of which are given in a volume which now lies before us, "Paddle and Portage." Mr. Steele's new book takes high rank among the beautiful books of the year, and easily goes to the head of its particular class. In fact we know of no illustrated book of American sport and travel that can at all begin to compare with it. A portable photographic apparatus formed part of the author's outfit, and Mr. Steele was successful in securing a large number of superb photographs of scenery and camp life, from which the illustrations of the boon have been engraved.

The route over which this trip was made is at best a most difficult one, and in the autumn of 1880 the hardships of the expedition were greatly increased by the low water. Streams were dried up, and instead of paddling their canoes, as they expected, they had to drag them over the dry land. The reader has not musp pages to turn before learning that the "portage" was vastly out of due proportion to the "paddle." and as we follow the party on their tollsome way, the query naturally suggests itself, why did they do it? By dint of much hard work, damming up streams and then floating down a short distance on the volume of water thus secured, sluicing beaver dums, and various other expedients, coming meanwhile to the very verge of starvation, they managed to literally "pull through," and finally emerged from the woods after a journey of four hundred miles.

The party consisted of five persons, the author, Mr. Lyman B. Goff, of Paw

after a journey of four hundred miles.

The party consisted of five persons, the author, Mr. Lyman B. Goff, of Pawtucket, R. I., the two guides, Hiram and John Mansell, and the Indian guide, Thomas Nichols. The guides proved to have been well chosen; they were reliable hardy men, and won the good opinion of the tourists.

The book is chatty and enlivened by frequent ''jest and story.' Its preparation has been a genuine labor of love, and from the frontispice to the finis its artistic work has been under the constant supervision of the author, who certainly may feel just pride in the appearance of the volume. Of the large map, 20 x 30in., accompanying the book, we have already spoken. It was compiled by Mr. Steele, and is the best map of the country published.

Below we give some brief extracts from the pages of

Below we give some brief extracts from the pages of "Paddle and Portage."

"We spent three days on Echo Lake hunting and trapping, and added three beaver to our collection of furs and stock of provisions, which latter was now rapidly decreasing. On breaking camp we explored the outlet of the lake, and finding the stream very dry, were obliged to build dams in order to sluice our canoes through this country to the Mansungun Lakes below.

Lakes below.

"I tell you that water is cold,' said John Mansell, as he waded ashore after putting the last mud and stone upon a dam opposite the camp. 'You don't call this a canoe tour, do you, Hiram' I should call it going overland to New Brunswick. Never did see such a dry time in my life.'

"The water having greatly increased during the night, we loaded our campes and placed them in line above the dam, each man, with the exception of the Colonel, being in his customary nosition.

customary position.

* "Paddle and Portage," from Moosehead Lake to the Aroostook River, Maine. By Thomas Sedgwick Steele, author of "Canoe and Camera," Map of Maine, etc. With over sixty illustrations and map of the canoe courses of Northern Maine. Boston: Estes & Lauriat, 1822, Price, \$1.50.

"'Are you all ready?' yelled the Colonel, standing on the top of the dam below us.

"'Ready!' was answered; and with the blade of his paddle he threw the mud and rocks to the right and left, and the pent-up waters of three days' detention swept us down the stream a long way on our voyage. The Colonel, dashing through the woods, regained his canoe at a bend in the river. But gradually the waters receded from under our barks, and we were again force' to take to the stream and lift our canoes over the cruel rocks, until we reached a broad expanse of the river below. This pond was the result of an enormous beaver dam four feet high and one hundred feet wide.

"'We better set our traps,' said Nichols; 'many beaver here; me catch some to night, a family of nme,' the Indian's accuracy regarding the points of woodcraft being at times wonderful. 'But we cannot proceed without water,' said the Colonel, observing the stream very dry below.

"We therefore set our traps and cut the dam to the width of over ten feet, through which the water rushed with velocity and floated us quickly to the Third Mansungun Lake. We were detained only by a few fallen trees, which the axe in the brawny hands of John Mansell soon cleared. Before it was light the next morning the Indian's cance was far away on the lake for an examination of the traps; he soon returned with four immense beavers, whose aggregate weight fell not short of two hundred pounds.

"'Me footed two more,' said the guide, exhibiting the webbed feet of the animals in corroboration of the fact; 'but they very quick—they get away. I see dam we cut last night, and it now just good as new.'

"Good as new!' we cchoed. 'Impossible.'

"True as me stand here,' said Nichols, at the same time glancing anxiously into the stewpan, to see if we had left him any beaver meat for breakfast. 'Beaver, they fell tree in night ten inch thick, gnaw it in lengths three feet long, plan them at cut, and heap with much bark, mud and sticks. Build dam up in one night. No think it myself, if not see i

"After our toil on Osgood Carry and the stream below, we rested over a week on these Mansungun lakes. The third Mansungun Lake, on which we first campled, is five miles long and two wide. This is connected by a narrow outlet with the second Mansungun Lake, which is about the same size as the other, while the first or lower lake is the smallest body of water, being about two miles long and one wide. I fished and hunted in short excursions from camp, and, with tourograph over my shoulder, I was constantly in search of the picturesque. Nichols had discovered a brook (the name of which we afterwards learned was Chase), tumbling down the side of a mountain near our camp, and as falls were a rarity on the route, I spent half a day in this gorge. About this region we had rare success in our hunting and trapping, and with many skins stretched on the drying hoops about camp, and fresh animals coming in to add to the stock, our quarters gradually assumed the appearance of a Hudson Bay trading-post." "After our toil on Osgood Carry and the stream below,

"'If moose so near,' said Nichols, one day, 'me better make horn and call moose to-night; no try, no get him.'
"We thought this a good scheme, and with the approval of all the Indau tramped off into the woods, and soon returned with a large piece of birch bark. Shaving the edges with his knife, he warmed it over the fire, and proceeded to roll it up into a great horn two feet in length, tapering it from six inches to one in diameter, and fastening the edges with wooden pegs.

pegs.

"Nichols and I were the only ones who went out on the hunt. Preparing ourselves after the evening repast, we stepped into our cances at 7:30 o'clock. It was not a remarkably severe night, but as I knew I should be obliged to remain for a long time in almost motionless position, I took precautions to wrap up extremely well, and before I returned, the nigt chill had penetrated through it all to the very vicinity of my bones. my bones

my bones.

"'Most ready?' asked the Indian, as in this clumsy and uncomfortable attire I rolled, rather than seated, myself in the bottom of the cance. 'Yes; all ready, Nichols!' and throwing the birch moose horn into the craft we paddled out into the lake, with the best wishes of the rest of the party from the shore.

"If we hear a shot,' yelled the Colonel, with a look of dubiousness, 'we will add an extra log to the fire.'

"And cut up the balance of our salt pork,' added Hiram, 'for moose steak is a little dry without it.'

"It was a clear night, and so still that the blows of an axe at camp could be easily heard two miles across the lake. The bright October moon was gradually creeping down the western sky, but shone enough to light us on our way many miles.

'She shone upon the lake That lay one smooth expanse of silver light; She shone upon the hills and rocks, and east Within their hollows and their hidden glens A blacker depth of shade.'

"The tall hemlocks that fringed the shore threw their shadows far out into the lake, and in these reflections the guide paddled from point to point.
"A slight rustle behind me, and the Indian draws forth the long birch horn, dips it noiselessly in the water, and for the first time in my existence I listen to the weird sound of the moose call. the moose call.

the moose call.

"Ugh—ugh—ugh—oo—oo—oo—oo—oo—ugh—ugh!
"Three plaintive 'ughs,' then a rolonged bellow, commencing in a low tone, increasing in power and volume to the end, and followed by two notes like the first. It rolled across the lake in every direction, was tossed from mountain tops to the inmost depths of the forests, echoing and rectioning. Then all was hushed, and we waited in silence the result. The stillness was something overpowering. We held our breaths. At times, however, it was harshly broken. Away toward the distant shore some sportive animal would splash in his gambols at the water's edge, or a muskrat could be distinctly heard gathering his evening meal; then the prow of the canoe would graze the rushes or the lily pads with a suddenness that was startling.

"Noiselessly the Indian plied his paddle, and we crept

"Noiselessly the Indian plied his paddle, and we crept silently on in the shadows. Again the horn was raised to his lips, and there came forth that strange midnight call, so melodious to my ears. This was repeated again and again for six successive hours, neither of us exchanging a word during the entire time.

"At last the stars alone cast their reflections in the glassy lake, and although from a distant mountain side we at last received an answer to our call, we could not draw the animal to the water's edge.

"We had paddled over ten miles. It was now 2 o'clock in

"We had placed over ten miles. It was now 2 o clock in the morning, and we returned to camp. I was too stiff to move, and the Indian lifted me from the cance to the shore, while I realized that I had experienced all the pleasures of moose hunting—save the moose."

"A council was held, and at the suggestion of Nichols, we at last decided to build sleds or 'shoes' for our canoes, and drag them through the bed of the stream twelve miles to the Aroostook River.

we at last decided to build sleds or 'shoes' for our canes, and drag them through the bed of the stream twelve miles to the Aroostook River.

"Little by little our provisions had given out. First the sugar, then the hardtack and coffee, while potatoes and Indian meal had been a thing of the past for many days. The trout had left the summer pools for their spawning beds, and notwithstanding the state of our larder, we had no time to ascertain their whereabouts. Occasionally we shot a duck or partridge; we added plenty of water to the stew, to make sufficient for the party, and in consequence had an unsubstantial meal. For many weeks we had subsisted almost entirely on the flesh of beavers, but now, being in haste, we had little time to set our traps.

"On the 20th of October starvation almost stared us in the face. Our breakfast this day consisted of the last portion of benver flesh and a cup of tea without milk or sugar.

"I believe I'd give ten dollars a mouthful for another meal like that, 'though it's only an appetizer,' said Iliram, arising from the frugal repast.

"'Iliram,' remarked the Colonel, 'puts me in mind of an Englishman I met some weeks ago at the Tremont Hotel, Boston. The gentleman sat at my table, and for four mornings in succession I had noticed him call for dried herrings and coffee, of which he made his entire neal. I was wonderfully interested, and on the fifth morning, to satisfy my curiosity, I had the audacity to question him: "I say, my friend, you must excuse me; but do you eat those herrings from a medicinal motive, or because you really love them." "Well," he answered with a drawl, "I don't exactly love them, but along about 11 o'clock in the morning there creeps over me such a glorious thirst that I wouldn't take fifty dollars for it."

"But thus was no time for story telling, and we immediately set to work on the 'shoes' for the canoes. The

over me such a glorious thirst that I wouldn't take fifty doilars for it.'"

"But this was no time for story telling, and we immediately set to work on the 'shoes' for the canoes. The guides soon felled a number of tall cedars and dragged them into camp. Then we split them into boards ten feet in length, half an inch in thickness, and tapering from four to two inches in width, the broadest extremities lapping one another at midships. Sixteen of these strips were necessary for each of the three canoes, and were fastened to their bottoms by being split at the edges and drawn tightly together with strips of cedar bark which ran through the slits, and passing upward were tied securely to the thwaris. Thus the graceful form of the birch was lost in the rough outline of a boat. For four days we labored incessantly at our task, and from the splitting of the great logs to the finishing of the wood, had as tools only an axe and a penkuife, "Fortunately partridges proved abundant, and on these we subsisted during our forced encampment. A fine otter four feet in length was shot near camp, but his flesh proved too fishy for us, half-famished as we were. A large hawk frightened by our voices, dropped from his talons a trout of over two pounds in weight, suggesting to our minds Israelitish experience.
"At last the 'shoeing' of the canoes was accomplished,

over two pounds in weight, suggesting to our minds Israelitish experience.

"At last the 'shoeing' of the canoes was accomplished,
and repacking our luggage, we paddled down the dead water
of Mansungun Stream, and passed falls five miles below.
Although the morning was lowery, we little thought we had
selected the worst day of the entire tour for the passage of
the river; but so it proved. Soon the heavens grew dark, the
birds sought shelter in the wooded depths, the wind howled
among the tall forest trees, and the rain, beginning first with
light showers, increased at last in volume to a perfect deluge.
In the midst of this we were obliged to disembark from our
canoes and drag them through the rocky bed of the river,
and the good results of the 'shoeing' at once became manifest.

"'You look out for the bow, me look out for stern,

fest.

"You look out for the bow, me look out for stern,' yelled Nichols, as crowding my cance forward over the ledges of rocks and through the shallow water of the stream we pushed onward, followed by the remainder of the party.
"We soon realized that we were in for hard work. Mile after mile we dragged the cances, at one moment plunging into some unseen hole almost to our waists, the next instant striking a ledge with hardly sufficient water to cover our feet, while the rain poured in torrents upon us. It was water above and water below, and when we were thoroughly wet, it made little difference from which source it came. Occasionally we reached water sufficiently deep to float us a short distance, but after a few trials we found it less fatiguing to remain in the stream all the time. I pulled and hauled unit every muscle seemed strung to the tension of a fiddle-string, and before the end of the ordeal I felt like a beast of burden. So did the others; but we never grumbled. A common feeling inspired us with the idea that it was heroic sport. "After nine hours of toil and discomfort, through difficulties that lasted for twelve miles, we reached the mouth of the stream, and camped at the junction of the Mansungun and Mil. noket rivers, our hardships forgotten in the first sight of the Aroostook waters.

"But for the cedar splits protecting the cances, they would hardly have withstood this rough experience, as the knifelike rocks had left deep impressions on them. Our rubbei bags had shielded our tents and blankets from the ill effects of the storm, but the tourograph had been floating unoserved in two inches of water, which destroyed a number of the plates, changing them from the 'dry' to the 'wet process of photography."

Down the St. Lawrence River.—Upon and after June 26, a steamer will leave Clayton, N. Y., at the head of the Thousand Islands, at 6 A. M., upon the arrival of the through steamboat express over the Utica & Black River Railroad, which brings passengers leaving New York at 6 P. M., and Ningara Falls at 7 P. M., the previous evening. The entire day is passed upon the comfortable shaded decks of the boat amid the superb scenery of this grand river, and Montreal is reached in time for supper. Messrs, Leve & Alden, the well-known tourist agents, are the general agents of this route, and full particulars, with descriptive guide, may be had regarding this trip at either their Boston, Naw York or Philadelphia offices.

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ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

In connection with Arctic expeditions that have from time to time been undertaken by various countries, one expecial feature has always presented itself to my mind. It has always appeared to me that the expeditions have not been composed of the right kind or stamp of men, and I have always, when reading the journals of any expedition that has fallen under my notice, been strongly impressed with the belief that, had the members of the expeditions referred to been composed of a different class of individuals, much better results would have been obtained, and nuch suffering and, in many cases, loss of valuable life avoided. My idea is that each Arctic expedition should include a certain proportion of a cluss of men commonly known as North American trappers, who, for a trip of this nature, possess certain qualities eminently fitting them to assist in undertakings of this kind.

I wish to be understood as casting no reflections upon the ability, hardihood, high moral and physical courage of seafaring men, but the very fact that they live for years as they do, braving the dangers of the seas and giving their entire time and attention to the duties and study of their profession, naturally deprives them of the advantages of learning the various expedients, contrivances and habits of landsmen.

naturally deprives them of the advantages of learning the various expedients, contrivances and habits of landsmen, who give all their attention to their own pursuits and only arise to prominence as guides and explorers, hunters and woodsmen, after spending the best part of their days following their own peculiar vocation. It needs no mention from my pen to direct attention at this late date to the various my pen to direct attention at this late date to the various brave, noble and heroic efforts of scafaring men who, in all ages of history, have done so much f r the advancement of science and commerce, and no encomiums would be too great to pay the tribute of praise to the names and memories of countless numbers of nautical men. But life is too short for individuals to climb to the top of the ladder of more than one profession, consequently a mixed commission, so to speak, embodying and combining the elements of the best skill and talent for both land and sea, is what is required in expeditions of the class I refer to, for they differ from most others, which are generally confined wholly either to a land or water journey.

or water journey.

Were seamen not among the bravest of the brave, they would naturally shrink from undertaking a voyage that at any time is liable to be changed to a land orice march, when their nautical lore and experience does not tell for much all their mattical lore and experience does not tell for much, and perhaps be thrown upon a land trip in an inhospitable country where to save their lives might be a matter that would tax the abilities and best efforts perhaps even of the very natives of the country, who notwithstanding a life of study of the various contrivances possible to be accomplished, have often sufficient to do to eke out a scanty subsistence during the long and dreary winters of northern latitudes.

Reverse the position and place men of the type of Kit Carson Daniel Boone, Joe Meek and other prominent trappers, at sea in a vessel of the best class, equipped and fitted with all the ap-pliances that science could suggest and money procure; leave them to their own devices, and what would they make of the them to their own devices, and what would they make of the situation? Go still farther, place them at a moment's warning in mid ocean in a ship's boat with scanty supply of provisions, insufficient supply of water, and what would they accomplish, or be expected to accomplish under such circumstances? And yet the hardy and intrepid navigator cast upon the ice is placed in almost as bad a situation in many ways as the landsmen would be in the former mentioned case.

On very noticeable circumstance is suprest to readers of

landsmen would be in the former mentioned case.

One very noticeable circumstance is apparent to readers of the various narratives of all former expeditions, and that is, that to such men as Ehierbing or Esquimaux Joe, who acompanied Capt. C. F. Hall, were due the salvation of the party, who, unaided by their efforts, would have surely perished by starvation, while Hans and Petersen, in the voyages of Kane and Hayes, showed no less prominence in their admirable fitness as members of a northern expedition. Indeed the annals of all the different exploring voyages term with abundant evidences of the necessity of incorporating with abundant evidences of the necessity of incorporating

with abundant evidences of the necessity of incorporating men of different classes in parties of the kind alluded to.

While reading Strain's narrative of the trip across the Isthmus of Darien, which terminated so disastrously to several of the party, I could not help being struck with the disadvantages he labored under for want of practical men as a component part of the command, for, while they were a component part of the command, for, while they were traversing a country having considerable game, the rivers of which affording a generous supply of fish, although provided with arms and ammunition, they were unable to secure enough food for their maintenance, and while possessing personal bravery, indomitable courage, ability to enough the desired endowed the courage of the course and control for the maintenance, and wine possessing personal bravery, indomitable courage, ability to encounter and endure great hardships, a large portion of the command died from hunger, after the loss of their single and only fish hook. Had such men as I have mentioned been attached to the party, how long would it have taken them to make other fish hooks out of portions of their guns or camp utensils, bones, etc.? The knowledge that a piece of wood or bone pointed at both ends, tied by the middle to a line, and when baited, laid alongside or parallel to the line, but when swallowed by a fish and a sharp twitch given would become a toggle fastened in the fish's gullet or maw, and consequently with gross feeding fish such as catfish and others inhabiting tropical waters, becomes one of the most efficient fish hooks to be had, might bave been the means of saving the entire party. Spears, gaffs, nets, traps and other appliances would have been within the scope of such men, who would have needed nothing but the wood that grew on the banks of the streams and an ordinary knife to fashion them into appliances for the capture of fish and game. Many of into appliances for the capture of fish and game. Many of the animals of North America being nocturnal in their hab-its, seldom offer an opportunity to mankind to secure food by shooting them, but traps, when set by experienced trap-pers, meet the difficulty, and supply food and clothing obtainable by no other means.

Nobody ever makes a trip, takes a hunt with, or remains in the company of an experienced hunter and trapper without learning new wrinkles and contrivances. Books do not treat of forest lore as they do of other sciences. The only place to obtain education in this branch is the school of experience, and the study is of such magnitude that it is never completed. Necessity being the mother of invention, perhaps there is no other class of men who are so often placed in positions requiring for success ability to adapt themselves to circumstances; hence the value of their services in all matters requiring prompt measures, decision, and capacity to make the best of the situation. How important it is, therefore, that the very best material should be selected for all such hazardous undertakings as arctic explorations. Nobody ever makes a trip, takes a hunt with, or remains

How many men of even average intelligence can procure fire without matches? and when procured, does it strike one man out of a thousand, when needing fire for warmth at night (clothing being insufficient), that the proper plan is to build two or more fires, and lie down between them and thus almost do away with the necessity for blankets at all? No, it does not; but he builds one big fire that he can't get near, if fuel be plenty, and the unfortunate person presents the unhappy condition of being nearly roasted on one side, while being nearly frozen on the other, and after various feats of ground and lofty tumbling, morning returns to find him more tired than when lying down the night previous. Many other examples of the devices, contrivances and shifts appertaining to a knowledge of forest life might be introduced here as illustrative of the correctness of the theory suffice.

duced here as illustrative of the correctness of the theory involved in this article, but those mentioned will perhaps suffice.

There are representative men of the class spoken of who will leave the settlements, make a trip through an uninhabited region (occupying months in duration) alone, and live well and be clad warmly, no matter how rigorous the season or inclement the weather, where to a party provided with a much better outfit such a journey would simply mean death by starvation, unless some of the party were skilled in the mysteries of wooderaft. The one would live, so to speak, upon the fat of the land; the others would scarcely see a bird or beast on the trip.

It is enough in all reason to send men out who are willing not only to brave the dangers of the seas with which they are acquainted, without endangering their valuable lives in a land or ice march of which they must, from the condition of their past lives, know little or nothing.

It may be said that the natives of the country are the best persons to be land in the capacity of guides, hunters and auxiliaries. This is decidedly wrong, the argument being good to a limited degree only. The white race the world over is superior as a class to any other; they are better skilled in the use of firearms, means of travel, endurance, and in many other ways. What a white trapper would learn in a few days in Greenland would enable him to discount the average native in anything, except perhaps the margement of a kayak or something of like nature. Then there learn in a few days in Greenland would enable him to dis-count the average native in anything, except perhaps the man-agement of a kayak or something of like nature. Then there is a moral courage that is associated with education and in-telligence, that frequently is of the utmost importance, which in matters requiring decision of character and judg-ment, more than makes up for a large amount of physical courage, since superstition, going hand in hand with ignor-ance, renders the uneducated native of very little account in many affairs.

ance, renders the uneducated native of very little account in many affairs.

I would not say by any means to exclude natives as forming part of the expedition, for their services hitherto have been of a very important character, but a desire to return to their homes and families, and various other reasons, cause them often for their own purposes to magnify dangers and otherwise mislead the persons in command, and often a fear of ridicule, or a desire on their part to keep certain matters execute prompts them to assign other motives for their wish to abandon further efforts toward the objects of their wish to abandon further efforts toward the objects of the undertaking. Again when the native is aware that the lives of the party are wholly in his hands, treachery is more apt to come to the surface than when he is aware that his services can if occasion require be dispensed with. Many Indians of my acquaintance could be easily secured to go on the warpath, encounter ferocious animals, run dangerous rapids and enter into other perilous undertakings involving great personal risks, but would shrink from warpath, encounter ferocious animais, run dangerous rapids and enter into other perilous undertakings involving great personal risks, but would shrink from and in most cases utterly refuse under any consideration whatever to simply visit certain lakes and other places inhabited according to their belief by Sla-li-cums or monsters, who cause all sorts of evils to be inflicted upon those during to intrude upon their

The true reason of their not undertaking a visit to such places would, however, be carefully concealed from any other than a particular friend in whom they had implied confidence. Nay, very often to merely mention the name of these imaginary monsters is productive of all sorts of calamconfidence. Nay, very otten to meany means these imaginary monsters is productive of all sorts of calamities to the offending mortal. Such matters in all ages and all lands are attributes of superstition and ignorance, and are perpetuated to a greater degree, even among enlightened nations, than many are aware and willing to admit. Take some natives along, by all means, if considered as adding to the strength of the expedition, but don't forget the trappers, who, if the north pole is ever to be reached by means of appliances now within human ken, will add an element of success to any undertaking in that direction of a greater value than I believe any other that can be secured.

The sufferings of the Jeannette's crew lend at the present time an increased interest to all concerned in providing ways and means for mitigating the perils and hardships consequent upon northern trips, and with a view of adding my mite, I am induced to use the best medium at my command as a means for expressing my ideas on the situation.

**Sow Westminster, B. C., May 1, 1882.*

New Westminster, B. C., May 1, 1882.

Arrival of Spring Bruds.—Pay Ridge, L. I., June 4, 1882.—Below I give a list of some arrivals of birds during the past spring: Hermit thrush, April 8; brown thrusher, April 27; wood thrush, May 2; tawny, May 3; robin, all winter; catbird, May 2; brown creeper, March 2; golden crowned kinglet, April 18; ruby crowned, April 26; marsh hawk, April 21; tishhawk, April 2; sparrow-hawk, April 21; pigeon-hawk, April 8; tree-sparrow, Feb. 16; song-sparrow, Feb. 18; white-thosted, Feb. 28; fox-colored, May 8; towhee, April 26; white-crowned, May 23; chip-sparrow, April 22; field, May 23; yellow-bird, May 2; purple-finch, April 22; indigo-bird, April 20; pewee, May 2; kingbird, 7; wood-pewee, 22; great-crested, 21; warblers, golden crowned thrush, May 17; black and white creeper, April 29; nash-ville, May 10; yellow-rump, 10; black throated green, 17; black-throated blue 18; blue yellow-back, 20; chestnut-sided, 20; blackpoll, 20; blackburnian, 22; summer, 3; Maryland yellow-throat, April 30; green black-capped, May 20; redstart, 20; yellow-breasted clat, 3; blue-headed soltary virco, April 26; warbling, May 5; white-eyed, 13; yellow-throat, 20 red-eyed, 20; Baltimore oriole, May 2; orchard (male 6f second year), May 10; male full plumage, 13; purple-martin, May 21; white-bellied swallow, May 21; sand-martin, 20; barn-swallow, April 2; cow-bunting, April 3; rescheated grosbeak, male, May 8; female, May 10; redwing-blackbird, April 1; purple-grackle, 2; golden-winged and yellow-bellied woodpeckers, April 2; redhead, May 10; yellow-birded cuckoo, May 22; kingfisher, April 3; humming-bird, May 3; night hawk, May 6; swifts, April 29; green heron, May 9; night hawk, May 6; swifts, April 29; green heron, May 9; night hawk, May 6; swifts, April 29; green heron, May 9; night hawk, May 6; swifts, April 29; green heron, May 9; night hawk, May 6; swifts, April 29; green heron, May 9; night hawk, May 6; swifts, April 29; green heron, May 9; night hawk, May 6; swifts, April 29; green heron, May 6;

April 8: blackbreast, May 14: wild geese, flying north,

April 9: blackbreast, May 14; what geese, hying hord, April 9.—A. L. TOWNSEND. Niagara, May 29, 1882.—Below I give you the dates of the arrivals of a few of the earlier birds: blacbirds, Feb. 17; meadow-larks, last week in February; robin, March 1; swal-low, April 1; oriole, May 9.—W. S. L.

A MALLARD'S STRANGE NESTING PLACE.

OMETHING over a week ago some gentlemen OMETHING over a week ago some gentlemen were walking from a station in the eastern part of Colorado on the new extension of the B. and M. R. R. to Denver, to a ranchman's house a mile distant, when they flushed a female mallard in the open prairie. On going to the spot from whence she arose, they found that she had a nest containing eleven eggs and evidently was sitting. The prairie there was nearly barren and only a sprinkle of sage brush and grass weed to cover the sandy soil, and the ranchman declared positively there was not a lake, pond, slough or any leader of water within coveratem rules, the Platte River heing declared positively there was not a lake, pond, slough or any body of water within seventeen miles, the Platte River being thirty-five miles distant. He carried the eggs to his anch and put them under a hen he had sitting. The questions in this case are how the duck subsisted while she was sitting, and what she would have done with the young after hatching them out. How would she have gotten them to water? From all accounts there are more ducks breeding in this vicinity than ever known before, some few mallards, but chiefly teal and widgeon. On Sunday last I drove out to a little lake three miles from the city and flushed from one end of it twelve ducks, a pair of mallards and the rest appeared to be pintails, but were probably widgeon. They got up so far away that I could not decide positively as to their species.

of it twelve ducks, a pair of maintens and the less appears to be pintalls, but were probably widgeon. They got up so far away that I could not decide positively as to their species. I am sorry to say there are a pack of simpletons who are shooting ducks here now.

Chickens promise to be abundant.

Burr. H. Polk. simpletons who are

Lincoln, Nebraska, June 20, 1882.

AN AVIAN GLUTTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Miss., June 12, 1882.

I SEND by this mail some skins that I pulled from a pair of birds that I shot. Although they are here by thousands from March until October, I am not sure that I have their right name. Please give me their name, and if there are any of the readers of Forest and Stream that can tell me of a good way to get rid of the wretches, the information will be thankfully received. As a general thing I am not in favor of destroying the small birds, but this little fellow come determined on missing from the time he gate.

tion will be thankfully received. As a general thing I am not in favor of destroying the small birds, but this little fellow seems determined on mischief from the time he gets here in early spring until the cold drives him to his winter home. Their earliest arrival in the spring can be noted by their chatter, which can be heard from early morning till dark around the bee-hives. Here they chase the 'busy bee' all day long, with as much determination on the destruction of the bees as some sportsmen (?) seem to have for the destruction of our game birds. It seems that the only idea that those birds have when so engaged, is to see which of them can make the largest bag (of bees) during the day, week or month, and I firmly believe from what I have learned of their destructive habits, and from some observations I have made around the bee hives, that they take a great deal more game (bees) than they can consume, and that it is left on the ground to rot.

When small fruits begin to ripen and the weather gets hot, they seem to lose a great portion of their love for bringing the busy bee to bag. This is caused in part by their efforts to get outside of so much fruit, and in part from their having but little time to spare from other mischief. They destroy a great quantity of cherries and other small fruits, but when grapes begin to ripen they are at once in their glory and will thank no one for cherries. Those who have never watched them at their destructive work can have no idea of the amount of grapes that these birds can destroy. Those that they destroy for me annually would make several barrels of wine, and if they were not watched and shot from morning till night they would never fail to take the whole crop. Did I say take the whole crop? If so I was wrong, for they simply destroy the most of it. I have often concealed myself among the grapevines and observed them at their destructive work to make sure that I did not accuse them wrongfully, and have many times seen these wretches aligh upon some twig or trellis arm j neath and seem to derive the greatest pleasure in having it trickle down their throats. From grape to grape and from cluster to cluster they would continue to pass and would clip and drink until they were full to their mouths, and then did they stop their wicked work? They would have been a little excusable for their wickedness if they had, but they do not. I have seen them when they were so full of grape juice that they could not swallow another drop, continue to clip holes in the tender skins of the grape, and then watch the glittering drops as they fellone by one into the dust, and seening to wish with all their hearts that their little stomachs were as large as all the oceans combined, and that all the rest of the world was grapes, and that the rivers were made for the especial purpose of pouring this juice into them.

When they had drained the fuice from all the grapes within

rest of the world was grapes, and that the rivers were made for the especial purpose of pouring this juice into them. When they had drained the juice from all the grapes within their reach they would commence to pull the pulps from the skins, and after holding them in their beaks for a few seconds, seem to grow sick at the idea of trying to swallow them, and would drop them on the grape pulp they would seem to regret it, and another was taken to be served in the same way, until all in reach were pulled out and dropped, and then the birds would either go off to rest awhile, or move to another lot of ripe clusters, and continue the destruction. This seems to be a hard accusation to bring against these little birds, but I can bring proof of what I say. I acknowledge my inability to drive these birds away with the shotgun. They are so numerous and so wild that it is a hard undertaking. After being shot at for a while they all become so shy that they cannot be approached while on the trees, and their flight, which is in pitches and jerks, make them hard to hit on the wing. I kill hundreds of them, but cannot destroy them as fast as I wish. They could be shot best while catting grapes if it were safe to shoot among the grapevines. When they are flushed they are sure to put a grapevine between me and them until they are count of reach of shot. Many other birds depredate upon my grapes, but all of the others combined do very little damage compared with these. Oh! how I wish that the specimen hunter would get among them, or that they would fall into

the hands of some of the State Societies for the Protection of Game to be used at their tournaments. I would use bird lime or strychnia were I not afraid of destroying many song and insectivorous birds. Will some one give me a remedy.

FOREST FIELD.

The skins sent on by "Forest Field" are those of the male and female summer redbird (*Pyranga astiva*), a species against which we have never any accusations like those of our correspondent brought up. We should be glad to learn more of the depredations of this species.]

ANONYMA.—Two or three anonymous contributions have been received at this office within a short time, which we been received at this office within a short time, which we wish had been signed. One of them over the name "Swallow" gave an account of the supposed hibernation of a "river swallow" in the mud of a Maine river, and the observation of the exit from the mud of two of the birds this spring. We should be only too glad to have our Maine friend send a detailed account of the circumstances, accompanied by his name, which of course will not be published if he objects. Another communication from "H. B. S." asks some questions about earth worms which we should be glad to reply to if we had the writer's name.

Game Bag and Gun.

JULY WOODCOCK SHOOTING.
July woodcock shooting is legal in eleven States, as follows, the sea son opening on the first of the month, unless otherwise designated:

Delaware, Illinois (4th), Indiana, Iowa (10th),

Minnesota (4th), Missouri, New Jersey, t Ohio (4th),

Maryland,* Pennsylvania (4th),
Rhode Island.
*Season opened June 10 in certain counties, and June 15 elsewhere;
in Wicomoco county it opens Sept. 1. +Closes Aug. 1 to Oct. 1.

BEARS.

EVERY sportsman, and all syrupathizers with those who suffer by death and accident, will sympathize with the widow and orphans of William Milliken, of Boston, Mass., who was torn to pieces by bears, on Pisco Lake, Adirondacks, on Juue 10. Given all possible sympathy to the dead and the living, hoping the mangled remains of the decased were well insured in the best accidental companies, I rise for a few remarks on the bear. I have known Bruin for the past forty years. I have met him on the trail, in Northern Michigan, Pennsylvania, and the North Woods. I have seen him in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Ordinarily. Bruin is about as dangerous as a recoon or

the past forty years. I have met him on the trail, in Northern Michigan, Pennsylvania, and the North Woods. I have seen him in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Ordinarily, Bruin is about as dangerous as a raccoon, of the festive woodchuck. But, it does happen, that the mother of any mammal will ignore danger to herself in defense of her young. Almost any animal will go wild and reckless of danger in defense of its young, and, the bear is powerful on muscle. Consequently, when a she bear turns on her tormeutors, it is well to keep back about 85 feet. She doesn't want to hurt anybody. She only wants to get her babes away from that fearful biped with the derby hat, and a dead rabbit cut on his hair.

If you humor her, you are safe enough. If you want to put four hounds on her, making the escape of her cubs at the least doubtful; well, "you takes your choice." If you drive her to desperation, and she has the grit to stand by her cubs, "better you stand a leedle back."

I have bagged a good deal of bear meat. I have been twice on a lone cruise in the North Woods. I saw several bears there—all intent on their own affairs.

So slight was the danger from wild animals there, and so childish seemed the immense armaments of the average tourist, that I came to leave, not only my rille, but the old revolver behind. And I found the 8-ounce rod and the pocket hatchet all sufficient for defense against wild beasts. All the same, a she bear with cubs may be dangerous. I will give three instances that I can youch for.

Forty years ago, "Jim Steele," with a record of seven panthers, twenty-one bears and 1,800 deer, resided at the mouth of "Asoph Run." He sent his son, aged fourteen, up the creek for the cows one evening. The boy came back frightened and crying, saying that a big bear had chased and nearly caught him. Old Jim took it in at once. "Jump of from under the bank, reared on her hind legs and showing all the teeth she had, growling, snarling and threatening made at the party. Old Jim took it in at once. "Jump onto my back." he

er. Thirty-three years ago, "Harry Ellis," born and bred Thirty-three years ago, "Harry Eilis," born and bred on Pine Creek, guided a party to the nuckleberry hills of the Barrens. While prospecting for the best berrying grounds, he was suddenly confronted by an immense bear which arose from behind a large fallen trunk, and rearing on her hind legs made directly at him, roaring, grunting, snarling and showing her best array of teeth. Harry seized and flourished a pine knot, whooping and yelling at the top of his voice as he ran backward at his best pace, for a few rods only, when the bear turned and quickly conveyed her two cubs out of

danger.
On the same range of hills I once went huckleberrying danger.

On the same range of hills I once went huckleberrying with farmer T., his wife and daughter, on invitation. I was invited because I had been there before and knew the hills like a book; also because I had a good shelter tent, a handy thing in case of a heavy shower. Our rig was a two horse farm wagon, the bottom of the wagon packed with inverted tubs and buckets, on which the party of four found seats as best they could. Distance to the ground twenty-one miles, fourteen of it on a good road, the last seven miles steep and rough log roads.

fourteen of it on a good road, the last seven miles steep and rough log roads.

By dint of starting at 3 A. M. and abusing the horses to unwonted speed we were on the ground and "onhitched" at 11 A. M., among herries so plenty that the ground was absolutely hidden by the dull green and rich blue bloom of leaves and herries. It was a short job to pick a bushel of herries on such ground; but I had been there before, and I thought I knew of a place, about three-quarters of a mile westward, where the herries were equally plenty, but larger. So Farmer T. suggested that I had better go over and see, bring back samples, etc. back samples.

ack samples, etc.

I took a largetin pail and started. Half way to the ground

there was a gulch—a gully they call it here—to be crossed, and this gulch was badly blocked with fallen timber. When near the bottom I halted to select the best route for getting by or over some fallen trees that lay in my path, when a very large, dingy-looking "brown-nosed" bear sprang on a fallen pine, sprang off again directly at me, got on to aer hind legs, and began to play the usual game of scare—showing all her teeth, making the savage, roaring, barking, growling noise common to enraged bears. On the instant I commenced a lively retrograde movement. Once I caught my heels and tumbled over backward, but got up suddenly. Had I staked my last dime on a free-for-all-go-as-you-please backward race, I couldn't have improved the time one second.

You see, as Mr. C. D. Warner remarks, "the bear was coming on."

It was a Chinese fight. Growling, snarling, teeth and claws on one side; whooping, yelling and pounding tin-ware on the other. Nobody hurt. Bear badly scared. As for myself, I wasn't scared a bit! Why my knees should have jack-knifed and kinder knocked together as I slowly climbed the side of the gulch on going back to the wagon, or why Farmer T. should have thought it worth while to ask what made me look so white, are questions too irrelevant for notice. Ho had heard the row distinctly, and was an old bear hunter. But some people like to appear sarcastic.

As for the bear; it goes without saying that when she I ad

made me look so white, are questions too irrelevant for notice. He had heard the row distinctly, and was an old bear hunter. But some people like to appear sarcastic.

As for the bear; it goes without saying that when she I ad sc—played me off a few rods, she got down on all fours and took herself out of that with her cubs for all she was worth. And the two women? Well, they found "pickin" good enough where they were, and for the rest of the day seldom got more than two yards away from the masculine element. At night they insisted on absurdly large fires, also that one of us "men folks" should keep constant watch and ward. We fixed the shelter tent nicely with a royal bed of hemlock browse, on which we put them to sleep as if they had been two infants. But they would not. I think there was not a half hour during the night in which one or the other of them did not come up on her "head's antipodes" with a snap like a jack-knife, and, peering into the outer darkness for bears, with a wild, disheveled look, proceed to make sarcastic remarks to me, or throw obloquy on my lurcher and still-hunt dog, Lupus.

Poor Lupus! Half greyhound, half terrier; perfect on deer; supposed to need only a chance to develop into a first-class bear dog. At the first glimpse of the bear he "lit out" like a streak of greased lightning. It must have been after 11 A. M. when the row occurred. At 1 P. M. he was at home in Wellsboro, with the last inch of his tail curled away under an old lounge, whence he refused to be coaxed by beef or blandishments until my return. "He builded better than

under an old lounge, whence he refused to be coaxed by beef or blandishments until my return. "He builded better than he knew." Had he clinched a cub, causing it to squall and cry, that muscular old brown nose might have made it sultry for somebody.

he knew." Had he clinched a cub, causing it to squall and cry, that muscular old brown nose might have made it sultry for somebody.

And not always will the mother bear stand by her cubs. Five or six years ago two young men were prospecting timber lands on the hills of Pine Creek, near Cedar Run. They had a still-hunt dog and rifle, and they came on an old she bear with her two cubs. The dog grappled one cub, the other climbed a tree, and the old bear ran for her life. The first cub was securely tied, and one of the men climbed the tree and dislodged the other. After using up two pairs of suspenders, the straps and strings of bullet pouch, powder horn, etc., both cubs were safely tied and both men were badly scratched. All the time the cubs had kept up a series of whines and cries, but the mother did not come back.

Last April, John W. Bache, of this place, while prospecting for coal, came across an old she bear with her two cubs. The old bear did not offer to defend her cubs, and Mr. Bache has had them here until last week, when he sold them for \$25, which, although considered cheap, is \$24.50 more than I would give. One experience with tame bears is enough for me.

I would give. One experience was taken to be for me.

And, while I am just as sorry as any hunter and stranger can be for Mr. Milliken and his bereaved family, I breathe the freer that there is one well-authenticated bear story in which the bear killed the man.

[Our correspondent's "freer breathing" is in this case premature. Later reports say that Mr. Milliken emerged in safety from the North Woods, and the fellow who started the story about him is in greater danger from Mr. Milliken than the latter ever was from the bear.]

How Massachusetts regards it: Boston, June 22, 1882.— Is not that the worst bear story ever out? Query: Was there ever a "bear story truthfully told? Beautiful weather here in Boston, and everything is lovely.—E. M. M.

MARKET SHOOTING IN NERRASKA

MARKET SHOOTING IN NEBRASKA.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A short time since I happened to be looking over a copy of the New York Clipper, where I saw an item substantially as follows: "Mr. Blank Blank," the celebrated wing shot, has been hired, together with several others, to go to Nebraska this scason to shoot prairic chickens for the New York market." I have concluded to take this opportunity of imparting a little information to 'Mr. Blank Blank, 'et. al. relative to our game laws and the laws relating to the transportation of game in this State, etc. I quote verbatim from the Annotated Statutes of Nebraska, of 1881 (containing the last session's laws), pages 377 and 378: "It shall be unlawful for any person "* * to kill, ensaner or trap any wild grouse between the first day of February and the lifteenth day of August in each year." "It shall also be unlawful for any person, agent or employe of any association, corporation, railroad company or express company to receive, carry, transport or ship any such animal or bird at any time of the year." This last quotation refers to all game birds or animals mentioned in the game laws. The law then proceeds to affix the penalty for violation of any of these enactments. I will further inform "Mr. B. B.," and his friends that we have in this place a Sportsmen's Club, and that there are similar clubs all over the State, organized mainly for the purpose of seeing that our game laws are enforced; also that we propose to keep a sharp lookout for all "market hunters" and violators of said laws, whether from New York, Nebraska, or elsewhere; and finally, that this information is all given gratuitously, cheerfully and without malice.

J. B. Farnsworth, M. D. Farnsworth, M. D. Farnsworth, M. D. Farnsworth, M. D. Farnsworth, M. Gun in this way: Wipe the muzzle off

I CLEAN MY GUN in this way: Wipe the muzzle off clean and blow three or four good long breaths through each barrel, which will moisten the burnt powder. Let the barrels lie a minute or two to give time to moisten before wiping out. I have found this method works to a charm in the field or return from the hunt.—AN OUTSIDER.

GAME IN CALIFORNIA.

Editor Forest and Stream:

GAME IN CALIFORNIA.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In reply to your inquiry I beg to say that the inclosed is a full and correct copy of the present game and fish law of California; that is, it is the law as expressed by the Legislature, but strange to say, there is a class of persons here who seem to hold about the same sentiments regarding the relations of the several counties to the State as are still held by those people who believe in the doctrine of States' rights.

To be more explicit—in several of the counties of this State the local boards of supervisors have taken it upon themselves to ignore the authority of the Legislature and have assumed the right to make game laws to suit themselves, or rather the whims of certain persons who have no appreciation of the necessity for game protection and want to continue the slaughter into the breeding season. In the main, the provisions of our game laws are well considered, and if respected there would be no danger of any appreciable diminution in the quantity of wild game for many, many years to come, if indeed a marked increase would not result. It is true that the close season for quail, grouse, ducks, etc., might be extended a few weeks later in the full and made to take effect a few weeks earlier in the spring, with benefit to all who look to field shooting for a pastine and amusement. But instead of extending the protecting arm of the law over the game, the chief efforts of a large number of men, including these supervisors, are directed toward a contrary result. For instance, the deer law is made to take effect on the 1st of November and continue until the 1st of July of the following year. Everybody who has hunted deer in this State and is familiar with their habits knows that the rutting season begins in November, and that the young are not large enough, as a general thing, to shoot before July, and often they are not then. But see what these supervisors (I allude now to those of EI Dorado, Nevada and Placer) have done. The counties named are all foothill l

State! What would the people of the Eastern States think of such officers?

Again, they have done the same thing in regard to the dove law. The Legislature very wisely concluded two years ago, to restrict the season in which these birds might be killed, and inserted in the general law a provision (as will be seen by reference thereto) to the effect that they should not be killed between January 1 and July 1 of each year. The supervisors of the counties above named—of Placer and Nevada, at all events—have decreed that they may be shot as early as the 1st of June, and a Nevada county paper boastingly announced the other day that the doves had come in plentiful numbers, and the "sportsmen" there were killing upward of five hundred a day! The same story comes from Placer county, only in an exaggerated form. A gentleman who was up there last week informs me that thousands of the birds are slaughtered every day, and the despicable work is upheld and sanctioned by the law officer of the county. Now, be it known that this is the breeding season of the doves, and it is safe to say that every female has either a nest of eggs or a brood of young. Think of the number exterminated by this process, and then estimate how long it will take to complete the job of whiping out the whole species. If the doves were like other birds that go far up into the mountains to rear their young, it would not be so bad, but on the contrary their nests are thickest where the country is most settled. They always seek the hay and grain fields, and thus are at the mercy of every man and boy in town and country who can handle a gun.

The question might naturally be asked, "What is the State Sportsmen's Association about that the tidest where the country is most settled. They always seek the hay not take hold and

most settled. They always seek the nay and grain licius, and thus are at the mercy of every man and boy in town and country who can handle a gun.

The question might naturally be asked, "What is the State Sportsmen's Association about that it does not take hold and punish those who violate the laws?" The truth is that the State Association can accomplish little without the aid and co-operation of local clubs, and in the counties where these illegal practices are carried on the local clubs are as deep in the mud as others are in the mire. Moreover the district attorneys of the counties and the supervisors would resist all attempts at prosecution, and the matter would have to be carried through several courts before the question of jurisdiction could be determined. At the recent State Sportsmen's Convention, however, the matter was discussed, and it was resolved to petition the next Legislature to pass such laws as will in the future prevent the possibility of any clash of authority. Some ten years ago there was in force a provision in a law of the State defining the powers of boards of supervisors, which gave them authority "in counties where local laws for the protection of game existed," to suspend the operation of the State law, But this provision has been time and again in lifted by subsequent legislation of ageneral character. There were also at that time several counties excepted from the operation of the game law, but all this was long since done away with, and there now exists but one general law for the whole State, as is expressly required by the new constitution, adopted three years ago.

I am no lawyer, but if the district attorneys of the counties named have no better knowledge of law and the relations existing between old and new legislative acts affecting the same subject, to say nothing of the requirements of the Constitution, than to advise their boards of supervisors to override the authority of the Legislature, I think they had better "sell out" and allow the same number of schoolboys to

administer their offices. I have fought this usurpation of power for the past year, and have done my utmost to cause public opinion to shame these parties into doing their duty, but so long as they are upheld by a gang of shooters at home who are constantly athirst for gore, they will probably persist in their course until brought up by the Legislature with a round turn

eist in their course until brought up by the Legislature with a round turn.

You may wonder how it is that, under the circumstances, we have any game left in California. I can hardly explain; it must be all owing to "our glorious climate" which has thus far produced faster than the slayer could kill. But the latter have the upper hand at last, and all kinds of wild game (ducks and geese excepted) is yearly diminishing in numbers. Qualis are killed at all seasons, especially by a certain class of dure shooters, sains are nursued as late in the spring

ducks and geese excepted) is yearly diminishing in numbers. Quails are killed at all seasons, especially by a certain class of dove shooters; snipe are pursued as late in the spring as a bird can be found and shot over their nests, while no attempt is made to disguise the fact that deer of both sexes re killed every month in the year, notwithstanding there has been for the last six years a prohibitory law in regard to does and fawns, regardless of seasons. Of course a rapid decrease in the supply of these species of gome is going on all the time, and it is already a rare thing for a person to be able to secure a fair bag of either in a day's hunt. Indeed, in a few years from now deer will be rarely seen in the Coast Range or the foothills of the Sierras, and the parties who have been slaughtering them by the thousands on thousands yearly for their hides alone will be driven to sawing wood or some other respectable method of making livings for themselves.

A large number of mallards and blue-winged teal are breeding in the tule marshes of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys this summer, and by the middle of August many of the young will be able to take wing. About that time the tules will be full of sneaking fellows, gun in hand, bent on scooping in whole broods of the toothsome "floppers." Of course they must be delicious enting, these young juicy fowls, but it is positively shameful that men cannot keep their hands off them until they get their growth and can afford good eport for the gnner. A decent respect for the game laws, born of an honest desire to have game pretected during the breeding season, has denied me the luxury, during a residence in California of twenty-eight years, of having once tasted the flesh of a young "flopper," and I never expect to. Many others, like myself, who believe in keeping the laws inviolate, lose the cream of the shooting every year, because for a month or more before the close season expires parties pursue the ducks and qualis in their favorite haunts, and by the time shoo

evil.

was my intention, before concluding this letter, to have It was my intention, before concluding this relief, to have given you an it ea of how dove-shooting (in easion) is carried on in this State, but it is already too long, and I will defer the subject until another time. In two weeks from now the season will open, and if the birds are not all killed off in the meantime, I will tell you where I find them, under what conditions, in what numbers, etc.

N. E. White.

Sagramento, California, June 14, 1882.

HINTS ON CAMPING OUT.

HINTS ON CAMPING OUT.

In your May 11 issue you speak of the number of campers out as growing less, and add, "The tourist who has tried camping out once is much inclined to go to a hotel afterward, if he can find one to go to."

We think that is quite true of the average tourist, for he is a very common sort of fellow, and likes a good bed and a good table, and a good crowd around to talk and tell big stories, or to be gulled by bigger ones told by the professional notel guide, who has helped to dissrust him by his villatinous cooking and slovenly way of taking care of his passenger while camping out. Then, again, if the hotel is in the vicinity of game or fish, it is quite as cheap, if the tourist trusts to his own luck and does not employ a guide, who frequently is in the employ of another man—i. e., he is subsidized not to "give away the best holes," but reserve them for his regular customer.

As we have said, many are disgusted by falling into bad hands on their first trip, and again we think many might be made "sick" by following the varied advice given in the papers, and by men who claim to know all about it.

In your paper alone we have read some very strange advice. One man recommends spruce logs for a camp fire. To be sure they burn tolerably well, but they will cover the nulucky camper all night long with snaps and burn holes through every bit of cotton cloth within pistol shot of the fire. White birch is absolutely reliable for camp wood. It won't snap; we have used a tent in front of a fire for six weeks and not a spark has injured it. Yellow birch or maple are good, but white birch is "par excellence."

We also find a man who advices in cold blood persons to trust themselves in a shanty covered with fur boughs in the form of a thatch. If simply to keep off the dew, such a camp would be sufficient, but the man doesn't live who can make a camp of any kind of boughs growing in the State of Maine, that will shed the water of a shower even half an hour long. We have tried it raithfully, and have seen it

the next trip.

We notice a man recommends a rope for a tent pole.

We notice a man recommends a rope for a tent pole. One of the first things to do is to secure a level spot for the tent floor, and to find such a place between two trees is not easy in our forests, and again, the rope will slacken in dry weather and the tent "hop" in the middle, and no man can make a straight line of a rope. The ridge of a tent ought to

ne. e have holes two inches in diameter made in the ends We have holes two inches in diameter made in the ends of our tents, and pass the ridge pole through there, letting it stick out a foot or two at each end. If on a cance trip, the setting pole of the birch answers well; but any smooth pole is as good. Then we cut four crotches or forks as long as the side of the tent. Two of these at each end, set opposite each other with the forks under the ridge pole, and the body of the pole on the same angle with the tent, holds the ridge pole firmly in place, as they act like guys or braces. The poles at each angle of the tent also protects it, and afford a place to have a triples in dry weather. In this way one poles at each angle of the tent also protects it, and afford a place to hang articles in dry weather. In this way, one need not "tote" cumbersome poles along. A good spot can be selected. No danger of injuring the tent (if the ridge pole is smooth), for the supports are outside of it, and no wind can blow it down, for each pole acts as a brace. Beside you get rid of the upright pole in the middle of the door of the tent.

One word in regard to clothing. The "dead grass"

colored suits of canvas, now sold by the ton, are well enough in many places; but for still hunting in our woods one may as well take a red flag and a band of music as to attempt to get along unobserved and still. The color can be seen as far as almost any other among the gray trees, and every twig and bush that touches you will scratch and make as much noise as the crack of a whip across a clown's back. As least it will seem so to one trying to creep up to a herd of caribou. Soft gray woolen is the only dress suitable for our shooting, and we wouldn't give a dollar a ton for cunvas among the trees, especially after the snowfalls, when hunting is at its very best.

For the feet, one should not neglect taking good grained leather boots or high shoes; yet a pair of common coarse rubber shoes will many days be the very best covering. Have them large enough to wear two pair of good Canada woolen stockings, and the corrugated bottom will stick to smooth surfaces, rocks, logs, etc., and give sure footing many times better than any other foot rig.

Watenville, Maine.

WATERVILLE, Maine.

THE YELOWSTONE CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:
In your issue of May 11 I find a very pleasant notice of the "Yellowstone Valley Hunting Club." I wish, as one of the officers of the club, to tender you an invitation to hunt the new week or so this fall. We will endeavor to corrall the new an experienced the "Yellowstone Valley Hunting Club." I wish, as one of the officers of the club, to tender you an invitation to hunt with us a week or so this fall. We will endeavor to corrall some deer, antelope and buffalo, and have an experienced hand hold your shooting-iron, and you can pump away to your heart's content. Unless you are a better shot than the average "tenderfoot," there will be some game left after you get through. Eastern hunters have no idea of the extent of this Territory or of the amount of game there is in the Northwest; and we give you the laugh when you talk of exterminating the game in this country. We have two herds of buffalo near here. The Yellowstone herd, sixty miles south of Glendive, contains over 300,000; the Missouri herd has about 490,000, and is from thirty to 300 miles away. These herds are scattered over a tract of country several hundred miles square, over hills and valleys, bad lands and timber. Among the buffalo are droves of antelope, frequently 500 in a flock. The whitetail deer are in bottom lands, in the brush, along a thousand streams; but few, comparatively, ever heard the whiz of a bullet. The blacktail deer are on high, rolling prairie, and at the head of ravines and among the bud lands. The mountain sheep or big horns are among the pushes bed long the supposition of the sea minals are shy and hard to get.

the roughest bad amos or bitails. All of these aminums when shy and hard to get.

There has been so much disappointment among the "tenderfeet" in finding game, and so much said about exorbitant charges by guides, that a few old-timers organized the "Yellowstone Valley Hunting Club," for the express purpose of furnishing the means at a stated price; for instance, the club does not allow charges made by its members only at a certain with A pranty and eminment complete cost \$3 per day; Intrinsing the measure of the does not allow charges made by its members only at a certain rite. A pony and equipment complete cost \$3 per day; guide, with tent and camp utensils, \$5 per day. For a large party, heavy team, tents, cook, and supplies and help, all included, at \$2 each person per day as a boarding outfill we warrant plenty of game in sight, and perfect safety from Indians or road agents. If you are chased by a buffalo bull, that is your own affair; at the same time we will be on hand to help you out. Yours for the hunt, H. S. Back. to help you out. Yours for the hunt,
GLENDIVE, Montana Territory, June 15, 1882

MAINE'S "VISITING SPORTSMEN,"

WE read Mr. Hubbard's paper with much interest, and can endorse his view of the value of game to the State. We believe with him that the real profit to our people is in selling the game and fish "running," or as cattle dealers say,

'on the hoof."

If our visiting sportsmen could get over that mania for big bags and stop catching trout when they had all they could eat, and not waste them, and would pay more attention to our game laws, there would be nothing to complain

Most of our visitors are active professional or busin

of.

Most of our visitors are active professional or business men who take only one vacation, and they want that filled up. They are in the habit of getting their money's worth in all other bargains, and whenever they visit Maine they want all there is to be had.

No matter at what season of the year they visit us, they are apt to want to catch trout and shoot deer, caribou and moose. If they could just remember that trout and deer are not raised on the same patch of ground, and ripen at different seasons, it would aid our guides and frontiersmen very much in keeping the laws faithfully, and would in a few years change the whole matter.

It is a very common thing for a man to say to his guide in August "I want to shoot a deer," or perhaps a moose. The guide will reply, "It is against the law." "Oh, well, if there is any trouble I will pay the fine. I'd sooner pay a fine than not kill a deer." Of course that is demoralizing to the guides, and is a source of trouble to game constables. You cannot very well upbraid a man for killing moose in the deep snow of February and March, if you show the utmost disregard for all laws in July and August. You say "1 only want a little venison for my stalle." He replies, "I only want a few moose skins and some meat for my family." If sportsmen would divide their trips, make one in its season for trout and another for game, and regard our just and proper laws and teach others to do so, it would end the whole trouble, but restrictive laws of all kinds are excellent for our neighbors, we don't need them ourselves. or our neighbors, we don't need them ourselves WATERVILLE, Maine.

LOUISIANA.—New Orleans, June 20.—It is with great pleasure I am able to say that our season so far has been excellent for quail, and the prospect for a good supply of this grand game bird was never better. While traveling through the country their clear notes can be heard on all sides. Wild turkeys are also breeding, and good sport can be depended on this fall .- E. ODELL

PENNSYLVANIA WOODCOCK.—Philadelphia, June 24.—We look for but little woodcock shooting around us this July. The birds are literally all drowned out. Should any have escaped, the grounds are so uniformly wet that those that remain will be scattered over an immense tract of country, all of it at this time such good feeding ground. The sportsman will find but few in a day's transp.—Homo.

PENNSYLVANIA QUAIL.—A Bradford county, Pa., correspondent says that the Tonawanda Valley quail shooting will be unusually fine the coming season. He is in the vicinity of the town of Canton and knows what he is talking about.

MAJOR JOSEPH VERITY.

SOME OF HIS, SPORTING ADVENTURES, AS MODESTLY SHIT FORTH BY HIS OWN HAND.

CHAP. VI.

CHAP. VI.

THE density of its vapors is a peculiarity of Adironda.

Once, while I was crossing on one of the larger lakes, I was caught in a fog which was so thick that I could not see omy hand at half-arm's length before me, and was soon completely lost and without the slightest idea in what direction our camp lay. After groping about vainly for an hour or more, I thought I would fire my rifle and see if I could not get a response from my companions, but there was no more report than if I had discharged it under water. I had held the gun nearly upright, and happening to look upward, I saw that the ball had cut a hole through the fog bank to the blue sky. Taking a hint from this, I fired in different directions toward the sky, hoping to get a gleam of the sun through a bullet hole, and having so found its position in the firmament, be able to sh. pe my course. But I soon found that I was wasting my ammunition to no purpose in such haphazard experiments. I then fired a point-blank shot from my shoulder, and as I expected, saw a blank hole where my ball had penetrated the fog in front of me. Into this I set my nose, and so kept it while I pushed the boat steadily forward for perhaps one hundred yards, when the end of my nose struck the ball, fast lodged in the dense vapor. Then I carefully fired again in the same direction, with the same result, and after half a dozen such nosings out of my bullets, had the satisfaction of feeling the boat's bottom grate upon the pebbly shore, and directly landed, by unaccountable good fortune, within ten rods of our camp, where I heard the muffled voices of my comrades and made my way to them, almost exhausted with hunger and the fatigue of such continuous pushing against the almost solid fog. Looking back on my course, my track showed itself as a long, narrow cavern.

immost exhaused what hunger and the latigue of such con my course, my track showed itself as a long, narrow cavern.

I knew a marten trapper who, while following his 'blazed' line of traps, was caught in one of these fogs, which, congealing by cold weather suddenly coming on, he was obliged to chop his way through to his camp. If it had not been for the marked trees to guide him, he must certainly have perished. Smoke has sometimes the same solidity in certain conditions of the atmosphere. I have seen great branches of trees carried away by the volume of smoke from a camp fire, and once, when surrounded by a forest fire, I climbed a tall tree and walked off on the top of the smoke clouds to a place of safety. I do not remember having sees any mention of this phenomenon by any tourist in Adironda, not even by the Rev. W. M. M. Hurry, who is usually as observing as he is always truthful.

I once camped with a hunting party on the shore of a little lake in that region, and we soon noticed that about dark every night, after a strange rushing sound and a prodigious spiashing, the water would rise, by accurate measurement, two feet and eleven inches, and so remain till daylight, when it would subside to its usual level. We wondered greatly, for we could not believe that a small inland lake could be subject to the tidal influences which control the ocean, and were quite at a loss to account for this periodical rise and fall. But at last we discovered that it was caused by the immense number of wild ducks which settled in the lake every night and left it at the earliest dawn On the occasion of our solving the mystery, these water fowl had become so wedged in that they had no room to take flight, and were quite unable to do so till we had drawn out by their necks a great many, which we killed, and had enough to supply our camp with roast duck for a week, though there were ten of us, all blessed with good appetites, and we ate only the breasts.

[After the above was in type we received the following note from Maj. Verity

Camp Hire Hlickenings.

"That reminds me."

"That reminds me."

WE have all heard of the maiden lady who, when praying for a husband, answered the owls, "Who! who!" with the words, "Anybody, oh Lord, anybody!" One would hardly expect a cool-headed man of mature years to be so rattled at the idea of being lost as to so answer the broad-faced bird, but such is a fact. Mr. B. was bewildered in a slough where he and a friend had been duck shooting. As it began to grow dark an old owl sang out, "Who! who!" "It's us, and we are lost" valled B

w-h-o! who!"
"It's us, and we are lost," yelled B.
He knew before the words had fairly escaped him that he had made a mistake that would cost him many a "set em"
"He has not been disappointed. No NAME.

Among the cherished recollections of my early days are the many choice and wonderful tales that I used to hear while sitting by the old box stove in the country store. What a mirth-loving crowd gathered each evening around the generous fire, and what incredible stories they used to tell. Old Henry Caldwell, or "Cud" as everyone called him, was by far the best racconteur that resorted there. His fame had extended far and wide, and although other villages had sent their best taren to vancuish him with "well told nim, was by far the best raconteur that resorted 'there. His fame had extended far and wide, and although other villages had sent their best men to vanquish him with "well told tales," he was never defeated. There was a freshness and piquancy in his manner of relating a story that carried all before it. No one could relate at incident, no matter how startling its character, but he was reminded of something similar, even more wonderful in detail, which, related in his ni titable manner, never failed to overwhelm his adversary with crushing defeat. Well do I remember an incident that illustrates the power that this ruling passion had over him. We were as usual enjoying a social time at the store when a boy came in flushed with pride in the capture of his first rabbit, and after an animated description of the chase and final capture of his victim by digging him out, he wound up with, "You oughter have heard him squeal when I got hold of him." True to his instincts "Cud" remarked: "That reminds me that when I jerked the hook into that big pickerel the other day he squealed just like a rabbit."

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

Lake trout, Cristivomer namaycush.
Siscowet, Cristivomer siscowet.
Brook trout, Sabelinus fontinalis.
Grayling, Thymalius tricolor and
T. monitanus.
Ruinbow trout, Salmo iridea.
Clark's trout, Salmo clarkii.
Dolly Varden trout, Salvelinus
malma.

Dony variety from, Salvetinas malma.
Salmon, Salmo salar.
Land-locked salmon, var. sebago.
Quinnat salmon, Oncorkynchus chouyeha.
Black bass, Micropterus, 2 species.
Shad, Alosa sapidissima.
Maskinonge, Esox nobilior.

Sea bass, Centropristes atravius.
Striped bass, Roccus lineatus.
Striped bass, Roccus lineatus.
White perch, Morone americana.
Seup or porgie, Stenotomus argyrops.
Tautog or blackfish, Tautogaonitis.

tis.
Bluefish or taylor, Pomatomus
saltatrix.
Weakfish or squetague, Cynoscyon regalis.

WATER.

Pike (N. Y. piekerel), Esox lucius.
Pickerel, Esox reticulatus.
Pikeperch (Wall-eyod pike) Stisteethium.
Perca fluviatitis.
Striped bass (Rockfish), Roccus
lineatus.
White bass, Roccus chrypsops.
Rock bass, Ambioplites, two species.

cies. War-mouth, Chænobryttus gulo

Sus.
Crappie (Strawberry bass, etc.),
Pomoxys nicromaculatus.
Bachelor, Pomoxys annularis.
Chub, Semotilus bullaris.

"Sea trout," Cynoscyon carolinen sis. Sheepshaad leepshead, Archosargus proba tocephalus, Kingfish or Barb, Menticirrus ne

bulosus.
Spanish mackerel, Cybium maculatum.
Drum, Pogonias chromis.
Lafayette, Liostomus obliquus.
Red bass, etc., Sciwnops ocellatus.

Angling is a rest to the mind, a cheerer to the spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness. It is like the virtue of humility, which has a world of blessings attending upon it.—Sir Henry Wotton.

THE SKOODOOWOBSKOOK.

In the course of the debate on the River and Harbor bill the other day, Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, caused the clerk of the House to read the following beautiful poem, which originally graced the columns of our luminous contemporary the Sun, and is now perpetuated in the Congressional Record. The blending of sentiment and fish is very beautiful:

O maid with the hair that is yellow,
'Tis time that your home you forsook;
Come over and live with a feilow By the beautiful Skoodoowobskook

II.

And there where the grasses the brooks kiss. In the prettiest kind of a nook,
Where the swift-running Skoodoowobskooksis
Pours into the Skoodoowobskook.

III. Our lives like their streams shall commingle, For heaven no further we'll look; Then come-it is wrong to live single-O come to the Skoodoowobskook

IV. In this lovely terrestrial Eden I'll teach you to fish with a hook:
The fishes are plenty, O maiden,
In the crystalline Skoodoowobskook!

Our food shall be trout from the waters, Which you to your sweet taste shall cook; Come, fairest of Uncle Sam's daughters. To the banks of the Skoodoowo

NOTES ON THE "BOOK OF THE BLACK BASS!

BY D. W. CROSS.

[Editor Forest and Stream:

EST D. W. CROSS.

[Editor Forest and Stream:
I submit to your readers the following timely criticisms on my "Book of the Black Bass," by D. W. Cross, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, author of "Fifty Years With the Rod and Gun." Mr. Cross is a veteran sportsuan, of great experience in all matters pertaining to shooting and fishing. His little work on the Rod and Gun contains more practical information to the square inch than any work published, especially on wing shooting, which is based upon true scientific principles. My own comments are enclosed in brackets.—J. A. HENSHALL.]

BOOK OF THE BLACK BASS, pp. 185. "Micropterus salmodés (Lac.), Henshall, the large-mouthed black bass, or, as it is sometimes called, the Oswego bass."

Last summer I caught a great many black bass on the rocky shores of Lake Ontario, between Oswego and Salmon rivers, also many in Salmon River, below the Pulaski Dam, and it appeared to me that all were the small-mouthed bass. The Oswego River is a rapid one, and does not appear to me to be a fearwhile recent for the key went of the present of the prese

rocky shores of Lake Omtailo, between Oswego and Salmon rivers, also many in Salmon River, below the Pulaski Dam, and it appeared to me that all were the small-mouthed bass. The Oswego River is a rapid one, and does not appear to me to be a favorable resort for the big-mouthed bass.

[Mr. Cross's conclusions are correct; most of the bass in Oswego River belong to the small-mouthed species. Nevertheless, the large-mouthed bass is quite generally called the Oswego bass throughout the West and Northwest, which many anglers attribute to its being found in Oswego "Lake," in New York; but this is entirely erroneous, there being no such lake in that State. It is one of the many names of the black bass which should be wiped out. The distinctive and descriptive names, "Small-mouthed" are the only ones that should be used.]

Page 164, "After h tching, the young fry remain over the bed from two to seven days, usually three or four, when they retire into deep water, or take refuge in the weeds, or under stones, logs, tare other hiding places."

Your description of choice of location, making nests, incubation, time, etc., shows correct and careful observations of their habits. But, really, do the young retire into deep water? So far as my experience and observation go (and I took particular pains to watch the young fry last summer, and many times prior) the young fry seek the shoal water near the banks, and in the bayous, where hiding places are the best, and where they are least liable to be gobbled up by their numerous enemies. Look at that a little more, and see how it is. Not very material, except in planting them.

[The fry are usually observed in shallow water, among the weeds, because the observer is usually on shore. But I have often seen the young fry on the surface of the deepest portion of lakes and ponds, and especially was this the case in Florida the past spring (March and April), where I frequently observed the newly hatched fry in the middle, or deepest, portion of the streams and bayous. And this is no doub

found in the deepest portions at these seasons; they are found on the shoals and other feeding grounds. The young fry are very active, and are constantly on the move.]

Page 251. "The reel should be so placed as to be underneath when reeling up the line."

Sound! Another reason is: when it is used on top, the wet line clings to the rod and reels up hard.

Page 273. "Black bass leaders should be from six to nine feet long."

And you recommend putting the flies three or four feet.

Page 273. ""Black bass leaders should be from six to nine feet long."

And you recommend putting the flies three or four feet apart. That is all good. But, did you ever try only three and a half feet of salmon gut, with two flies (all that should ever be used), the flies twenty-seven inches apart? Reasons: Too long a casting line increases the chances of breakage, and the bass will not shy a line when fastened to a shorter leader. If the flies be too far apart, in playing the bass, the unoccupied hook is more liable to hitch on weeds or snags. Twenty-seven inches apart will permit you to land a bass with your net from either fly without endangering the hitching of the other in the net, or on the bottom, weeds, etc. Hence I have adopted three and a half feet with two loops twenty-seven inches apart, with snells not more than five inches long (three is better), in all my bass fishing. For trout, I use a nine feet leader with from three to five flies, twenty-seven inches for the first, and twenty-two inches apart for the balance. When snells are six to eight inches, they are apt to twist about the line and knot.

[In my special instructions for fly-fishing, I advise (pp. 370) a six feet leader and but two flies; and snells for flies (pp. 277) from three to six inches long. The snells sux to eight inches long (pp. 275) refer to bait fishing, as will be seen.]

Page 296. "Flies should be small, rather than large."

eight inches long (pp. 275) refer to bait fishing, as will be seen.]

Page 296. "Flies should be small, rather than large."
Your remarks on flies are very full and instructive. But —here comes that everlasting "but"—does not the size of the fly depend a good deal on the character of the water? If still and clear, a smaller fly might do; but the bass has a mouth, which (like the immortal Henry Clay's) speaks for itself, and is adequate to take in a large bait. You cannot have a large hook on a small fly very well; Nos. 3 to 6 Sproat hooks are pretty sure to catch and hold, while smaller may fail. In waters ruffled by winds, or on rapid streams, I have always found large flies the most successful. Herewith I send you a specimen or two that have proved very killing with me, on our club grounds, Sandusky Bay, Ohio, and on the waters and shores of Lake Ontario, north of Oswego.

of the waters and shotes of Lake Officiation, florth of [The flies sent by Mr. Cross were of the same size that I use and recommend (pp. 296 and pp. 300) for cloudy days, and high or rough water. For bright days, with clear, low or fine water, I recommend (pp. 296) small flies. I recommend, first, Sproat hooks, next O'Shaughnessy, for flies; from Nos. 2 to 5 (pp. 299), "the latter being the smallest that should be used under ordinary circumstances, though, for the smallest flies, Nos. 6 and 7 may be employed."] Page 320, "To hook the live uninow."

I do not now fish for bass, much, with the minnow, but when I do, I invariably run the hook through the mouth carefully out at the gills, close to the cheek, and draw the snood through far enough to run the hook under the skin at the back fm, in a way so as not to double up or injure the

shoot through far enough to run the nook under the skin at the back fin, in a way so as not to double up or injure the minnow. He will live and play, and you will be almost sure to hook your fish every time. If hooked through the lips (a good way in still water), and the minnow is large, the fish often grabs below the hook, when away go both minnow and home. The writer processor was

and bass; often when rises are scarce.

[I find that hooking through the lips is the best way, all things considered, as I recommend. I advise Mr. Cross's method (pp. 436), for spinning or trolling with the live min-

method (pp. 436), for spinning or trolling with the live minnow.]
Page 331—"Landing net handle."
I use one for wading, especially in swift water and rocky bottom, long enough for a support, with a steel spike screwed into the lower end. I have it hollow, and long enough to insert a small brass, copper or tin tube large enough to hold one bamboo tip. The tube is made perfectly water-tight, otherwise water will get in and the tip will be spoiled. When on land, I stick the spike (five inches long and tapering) into the ground while playing and killing my fish, or, if wading, lean it on my arm; then I have support in swift water, and what is better, always have an extra tip handy. Try it.
Page 340—"Minnow pails."

if wading, lean it on my arm; then I have support in swint water, and what is better, always have an extra tip handy. Try it.

Page 340—"Minnow pails."

Many years ago I used to carry my minnows several miles to favorite bass grounds, when, if shut up they would die, or, if open, the water would slop over in the carriage; so I devised a minnow pail which proved successful in keeping minnows alive, and no water was spilled: The outside bucket was made tapering, of heavy tin, 14 inches across the bottom, 8 inches across the top, and about 10 inches high, with a stout bail, and handle of wood. Inside of this I put a straight bucket about half an inch less than the diameter of the top of the outside bucket, and an inch and a half shorter, and perforated with many holes on top, sides and bottom. On this there is a sliding door to put in and take out the minnows (just as you describe it), and a small bail that will fit inside the cover of the outside pail. The water (when in a carriage) will strike the slauting sides of the outside pail and fall back, while the minnows will live without change of water, even if riding all day.

Page 373. "Keep out of sight of the fish as much as possible, for herein lies the greatest secret of success in angling."

You here strike the key-note of success for either bass or

ling."
You here strike the key-note of success for either bass or You here strike the key-note of success for either base or trout fishing. But, really, is the bass as shy and scary a fish as the trout? My experience runs the other way. A bass will scare as quick, but he won't stay scared. He will come out, if he hides from the scare, in from five to fifteen minutes; but not so with the trout, you must wait hours instead of minutes after you have scared him. The bass is a bolder fish; will tackle anything, and is inclined to show his pluck. Think of it.

Think of it.

[I have thought of it, a great deal, and have expressed the same opinion as Mr. Cross (on pp. 373, 374 and 403). I hold that the bass is as wary, but not so timid as the trout, and withal is more knowing.]

Page 374. "On when and where to fish."

Page 374. "On when and where to fish."
Your remarks as to the best time and the best places show to me how much you have been there. I agree with you heartily, that to know always vibere to fish, requires more "gumption" than to know how to handle a fly-rod in the most skillful manner. In my experience, whatever that may be worth, I have found just at dawn and at twilight, especially in still water and on a still day, the best time. In a good breeze, any time. This, I believe, confirms your practice. On some grounds a good breeze is indispensable to success, in bass and trout fishing.

Page 380. "Inch for inch, and pound for pound, the black bass is the gamest fish that swims."

Fred Mather, Dr. Garlick (the father of fishculture in America), Dr. E. Sterling, and many others, agree with you in this. I cannot telt you how many trout and bass I have caught and timed, and how difficult, sometimes, to determine which had "got the case." Both are gamy enough for all the sport and excitement the most ardent sportsman could wish. I must confess, however, that gamy as the bass is, the trout of equal weight is his superior both in time of endurance and muscular activity. But the difference, weight for weight, is so little, that no two true sportsmen will cross swords over the question of superiority. The California mountain trout, J feel quite certain, will ultimately become the rival of the black bass. It thrives in warmer weather than the brook trout, grows faster, and is hardy and prolific. It and the black bass will ultimately become the game fish of America.

[If the same tackle, or at least the same red is used, the black bass will not suffer by a comparison with the trout; on the contrary, where the two fish are of equal weight, the bass will fight as long, or even longer than the brook trout, and will prove the hardest customer to manage. I mean no disparagement to the brook trout; but the black bass should receive his due. I sincerely hope that Mr. Cross's anticipations regarding the "rainbow trout" of California will be more than realized; but there seems to be much difference of opinion as to its gaminess, as well as to its successful introduction to our waters. We will, at all events, hope for the best; at the same time I will here reiterate my opinion that the black bass will eventually become the leading game-fish of America.]

of America.]

TROUT AND TROUT STREAMS.

TROUT AND TROUT STREAMS.

I HAVE read with interest Mr. Blackford's article on trout culture, and acknowledge him to be good authority on everythine pertuining to fish and fishculture, yet I claim the privilege of differing from him.

Mr. Blackford says brook trout are no more plentiful, or cheaper now than a dozen years ago. If so, how happens it that brook trout sent to him on the 1st of last April netted the raiser but a 'trifle over sixty cents a pound? Ten to twelve years ago I sold trout in New York and Boston at seventy-five cents a pound, and have sold them as high as one dollar a pound. I think they must be more plentiful, or else people have taken a dislike to them, which I hardly think possible.

Mr. Blackford says that the brook trout, from their shyness, disappear from the streams as soon as civilization comes near them. The fact is the brook trout are the most easily domesticated of any fish with which I am acquainted. The trout in my pools are so tame that they will take food from my hand, and every morning as I pass by the pools, they leap out of the water and cut up all sorts of anties, as if to say good morning.

The cause of the disappearance of and the failure in restocking our streams with brook trout, is that the streams, the waters of which were once suited for them, are no longer so, by reason of the dams that have been built on them, flowing large ponds, thereby exposing a very much larger surface to the heat of the summer sun, and the water that formerly maintained a temperature as low as fifty-five degrees in midsummer, now rises as high as eighty degrees, rendering it unfit for the brook trout to live in. Brook trout will not thrive in water above sixty-five degrees in temperature.

I know of one stream in this town where before any dams were built upon it, the trout were so plenty that the farmers fed them to their pigs. Now, there are three dems on the stream, flowing ponds of an aggregate area of not less than 500 acres, and not a trout can be found in the stream.

This is simply

Is now definited up and user for some kind of instinated ring.

Restore the waters of our streams to their original temperature and purity, and with restocking and judicious fishing
they will furnish as many trout as any streams of their size in
the wilds of Canada, even if they should flow through the most
thickly settled part of the country.

W. L. Gilbert.

Old Colony Trout Ponds, Plymouth, Mass.

FISHING ABOUT PITTSBURGH.

FISHING ABOUT PITISBURGH.

Define this city on business, and while looking over the Forest AND STREAM of a friend, I called his attention to a letter in it from a stranger in Pittsburgh, and my friend remarked, "Why, who of the readers of Forest AND STREAM have not heard of the glorious times spent with the strong the property of the many fishing clubs of our city, and the many points near by, and right here, where may be found the adolen perch, the gamy bass, the flavory salmon, the beautiful sunfish, and the greatest of all, the trout streams of the neighborhood. Upon these streams, to be successful, the angler will find opportunity for the exercise of all his skill. But if one wil-hes for fish, and but little sport, let him paddle of the muddy Monongahela, and drift down into the still muddier waters of the Ohio, and there he will, as is well known, that the four-pound Monongahela chult, the five-pound cartie, and, although 'tis said the sucker will not take the hook, in these waters the man after meat can, notwithstanding all that is said about this fish, find it in large quantities, It is related of a fishing party that camped upon the banks of the Monongahela that they took some mud catfish weighing twenty pounds, and not a few of the Monongahela chub weighing eight and ten pounds. So large are some of the catfish caught here that it has given rise to many stories about their fabulous size. In many cases these false are true. "An old ferryman on the Allegheny tells of and exhibits a pair of boots made from the skin of one of these fish taken by him last season in that stream. He fishes for no other kind, and the secret of his success with that rarticular fish, he claims, is in the bait he uses. Regularly does the old man take his tramp for the woods near by, and from there he brings the skin of one or more 'coons. With these skins, properly preserved, he baits for the catfish. He declares no other fish will take it, and, for some reason, only the larger of those. This manuer of fishing, the old man says,

ghiogheny; nor of the rapid stream of Sunfish, the solemn waters of Black Creek, the rocky walled waters near the Cascades, or furthor up the Allegheny, the enchanting waters of Silver Falls outlet, the last the home of the "speckled beauties

beautics."
Now, is not this city peculiarly blessed with places where the lover of the rod may enjoy himself? and I say, for what more may the angler ask?
But my friend says, "Write, and be assured before coming."

ing." Pittsburgh, Pa. Traveler.

Tell "Stranger," who asks for information about angling in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, to call at No. 79 Mulberry street, and ask for Harry Irwin, and he can post him. Call about 6:45 P M.

AMONG THE PICKEREL.

Though thou fishest only for trout and salmon, despise not thy humble brother of the angle who findeth pleasure in taking even so mean a fish as the bullhead or pickerel.

mean a fish as the bullhead or pickerel.

A UTUMN is with us. The bass have retired to Horicon's tranquil depths, and gathered in schools, meditating on the narrow escapes of the last season. Overhead in the clear water they see the form of our friend with the open countenance (the pickerel) lazily floating past. He does not care for schooling, and even now is waiting for some one to play hook-ey with him. That is certainly a barb-arous joke. We must draw the line somewhere, and as the breeze has hauled round to southeast, Basin Bay will be as likely a spot as we can find. A long pull dead to windward, with a gentle sprinkle now and again, as the wind cuts the crest of a wave and slaps it vengefully down on our backs, and we round the point; a few strokes and we glide into smooth water, a sheet of about ten acres in extent, land-locked on three sides, but open to the east. This is Basin Bay, famous for its big pickerel.

round the point; a few strokes and we glide into smooth water, a sheet of about ten acres in extent, land-locked on three sides, but open to the east. This is Basin Bay, famous for its big pickerel.

Out in the lake the white caps are flashing in the sun, while here all is calm as a poud, the only break on the still surface being the occasional play of a cat's paw that, tempted by the quiet beauty of the scene, has left its boisterous company outside, and wandering in, now dances duintily to and fro over the water. With a good stout line out we start diagonally across to the other shore, keeping the spoon just off the grassy bed on the bottom, in range with a dead cedar, backed by a tall maple a short distance from it, which, glorious in its rich attire, blazes like a beacon in the woods. Over and back!—evidently they are asleep below there! What's the time? Haif-past eleven? Soon show up now! Try it again and with a little more line this time. An inspection shows the spoon hidden in a handful of long, green, trailing strings. Scraping the bottom, hey? Now it is buzzing nicely; give a little more, then! and with 125 feet of string out we start again, and this time on the skirt of the grass we strike them. T-s-s-ook! and the old bamboo rod bends like a bow, just enough spring in it to hook' em without tearing out. The line is taut with the strain, and the drops which cling to it sparkle like diamonds in the bright sunshine as they chase each other down it subrating length. Laying the rod in the bottom of the boat you grasp the line, and hand over hand, in comes your fish. Splash; sook; soo, "let him run; let him run; con the shim, quick!" This time only a feeble struggle; and now he comes rapidly to hand under your steady pull, his mud-colored back making a ripple on the surface. Here he is alongside, and grasping the stretcher you stun him with a sharp, quick blow on the head; then seizing him firmly, and thrusting your thumb and fight into the sockets of his deep-set eyes, lift 'him out. Careful handling saved

the hooks fall from his jaws and rattic snarpy as only semithe thwart.

There is nothing in pickerel fishing like the wild dash
and frantic jump of the bass; but a big one will "strike like
a major," and his spasmodic starts for liberty will often take
the novice by surprise, otherwise he comes in like a watersoaked log. Another thing in his favor is his size, ten or a
dozen of the real old sort of seven to nine pounders make a
nice show, and when spread out in front of the hotel on the
grass, amid the "Olb" and "Ah's" of the ladies, you may
select the big one of the lot, and gently stroking his chin, recite Gordon's epitaph:

Here lies the holy of Robert Gordon,

Here lies the body of Robert Gordo Here lies the body of Kovert conton, Mouth—almighty, and teeth accordin', Stranger, step lightly o'er this wonder, If he opens his jaws, you're gone, by thunder! DICK.

PHILADELPHIA FISHING NOTES.

A LL through the shad-fishing season at Gloucester, N. J., black bass, out of season, have been taken in the big seine, and marketed, not in great quantities, to be sure, but when the net was first hauled, some female bass heavy with spawn were caught. This is not generally known, from the fact that the catch is all dipped from the bag of the seine into the market boat, twenty or thirty yards from shore, and cannot be seen. Had I not been told by one of the fishermen L would not have known. Last year several salmon were cannot be seen. Had I not been told by one of the fishermen I would not have known. Last year several salmon were caught at Gloucester, but this season none have shown themselves in the net. Weakfish are still being caught by the thousands down our bay by the net fishermen of Slaughter Neck. The bulk of fish taken are used for manure, and are purchased by the farmers for a small sum.

farmers for a small sum.

A few sheep's-head are being taken at Little Egg Harbor, but the run is small. Next mouth the larger fish will show themselves. I would recommend Capt. Joe Shords and Geo. Morris as pilots for any of your readers who may want to test their patience at this sport. Both can be engaged at Tuckerton, N. J. The great trouble with me when sheep's-head fishing at this point was not the lack of fish or their biting, but for a long time never knew when they were taking my bait. I have since learned.

HOMO.

PIME IN ONEIDA LAKE.—Chittenango, N. Y., June 24.—In Oneida Lake, which is five miles from here, there has not been within fifteen years as good fishing as there is now. It is common to eatch from tifty to one hundred pike in a day's fishing. They will average about two pounds each. We think here that it is owing to having hunted up the nets, which has been done successfully. Let the good work go on. Lake Port is the point I have reference to.—L. E. S.

THE GRAYLING, in upper Michigan waters, are biting The Grayling, in upper Michigan waters, are biting vigorously. Several parties from Toledo are now encamped on the bank of the Au Sable, thirty miles from Grayling, and report fine sport. One party of four, just returned, caught 471 during four days' work. Grayling are monopolizing all the interest formerly manifested in St. Clair Flats bars.—Whire (Toledo, June 20, 1882).

VIRGINIA TROUTING.—We are told that good trout fishing is to be found in Dry Run, Rockingham county, Va., in the vicinity of Rawley Springs.

Hishculture.

SALMON AT THE McCLOUD HATCHERY.

SALMON AT THE McCLOUD HATCHERY.

THE following notes on the catching of breeding salmon at the U. S. Salmon Hatching Station on the McCloud River, California, during the season of 1881, may be of interest.

The number of ripe salmon caught at each haul in the seine commenced to increase about the middle of August, and on the eighteenth of August I thought it safe to begin to collect salmon eggs for the hatching house. On that day we took one hundred and forty thousand (140,000) eggs, the parent salmon appearing to be very thick in the river. The next day we took two hundred and twenty-five thousand (225,000), and by September 2, we had exceeded half a million a day. The next day we took more yet, and from this time till we stopped fishing we could have taken a million ad day, if necessary. Ripe salmon never were so abundant before in the McCloud River during the fishing season. We caught frequently at one haul of the seine more than we used to catch a few years ago in twenty-four hours. The salmon were very large too, the average weight of the spawned fish being several pounds more than last year, and the average number of eggs to the fish being 4.205, against about 3,000 in 1880, and a still smaller number in 1870.

usn being 4.205, against about 3,000 in 1830, and a still smaller number in 1870. In consequence of the abundance of spawning fish, combined with their large size and average of eggs, the fishing season was made comparatively easy this year. When salmon are scarce we have been in the habit of drawing the seine continually, night and day, through the twenty-four hours. When they are plentiful, the regular time- for drawing the seine is from four A. M. to ten P. M. This year, on account of the extraordiny abundance of the fish, we frequently had to make but two or three hauls a day, and even at this rate we took all the eggs needed, (seven million five hundred thousand) before the spawning season was half over, a piece of good luck that never came within our experience before.

a piece of good luck that never came within our experience before.

I may add here that this vast increase in the number of salmon in the river is the direct result of the artificial hatching of young salmon at this place. For several years past the United States Fish Commission has presented to the State of California two million (2,000,000) salmon eggs or more each year. These eggs the State Fish Commission has hatched each year atits own expense, and has placed the young salmon in tributaries of the Sacramento. This artificial stocking of the river has resulted in a wonderful and wholly unprecedented increase of salmon in Sacramento. So great has been the increase that the annual catch of salmon in the Sacramento River is worth nearly half a million dollars more than it was seven years ago, before the hatching operations were resorted to. This one result of the work done by the United States Fish Commission on the McCloud River would obviously be ample compensation for all the outlay which has been made there, supposing that it were attended with no other results.

THE McDONALD FISHWAY.

Manchester, Va., June 15, 1882. Editor Forest and Stream:

MANCHESTER, VA., June 15, 1882.

MANCHESTER, VA., June 15, 1882.

Some time since I wrote you concerning the McDonald fishway at Bosher's dam on the Jamos River, promising then to give you further information as to its working during the present running season. I have paid considerable attention to the way this spring, and am entirely convinced of its complete efficiency. I have had the gates shut down at various times, and have almost invariably found more or less rish on the fore bay at the head of the ladder and upon the ladder itself. I have never seen a shad upon it, but there have been so very few shad up there this season (being but three caught in that part of the river, with nets, that I have heard of), that it would have required constant watching to have discovered one, except by the merest chance. If any shad have ever gotten to the foot of the hadder I have no question they have gone up, for there is absolutely nothing to prevent them. The smaller dams between Bosher's and tide-water have been very much built up and added to within the last twelve months and I think that is mainly the reason of the scarcity of shad higher up the river. There is an effort being made now to have the McDonald fishways put upon these dams in time for another season, and if successful I have no doubt we season.

In my former letter I said I believed I could push a boat un

eason. In my former letter I said I believed I could push a b

In my former letter I said I believed I could push a boat up the ladder if there was plenty of water. I accomplished that feat this spring, shoving one with a pole entirely to the top, the weight of the boat and myself going up an incline being the only difficulty, the current being positively nothing.

All of the fishes common to the river, such as mullets, yellow suckers, carp, perch, bass, gars, catfish and e-ds have been seen upon the ladder in quantities. Upon shutting the gates down at one time, there were found nineteen mullets and one yellow sucker at the top of the ladder, stopped in the act of passing

and one yellow sucker at the top of the ladder, stopped in the act of passing.

The Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company, whose duty it is to construct these fishways on the James, having railed to run a deflecting wall from the foot of the ladder to turn the current from the ladder into the main stream coming over the dam, which when done, I've no doubt, will make the way much more effective, enabling the rish to find their way more readily to the foot of the ladder. When the railroad company build ladders on the other dams on the James, which the law requires them to do within another year, I have little doubt that the shad, as of yore, will be regular visitors to our mountain regions. That the McDonald fishway presents an efficient and economical means of getting them there, there is no doubt, and it only remains to have the ladders put up to accomplish the fact.

FISHERIES OF THE GREAT LAKES.—Toledo, O., June 9, 1882.—Editor Forest and Stream: We have read the article FISHERIES OF THE GREAT LAKES.—Totedo. O., June 19, 1882.—Editor Forest and Stream: We have read the article from Mr. D. Y. Howell, in your issue of June 1, which we think gives a very fair solution of the vexed fish question. The views as there expressed meets the general approbation of the fishing interests at this end of Lake Eric. We indorse it fully.—J. H. McLean & Co.

CONNECTICUT.—Superintendent of State Fish Hatcheries Henry S. Fenton reports that in the State 535,000 brook trout 295,000 Penobscot salmon and 111,000 land-locked salmon eggs have been planted. Up to date, 1,2000,000 shad have been hatched and placed in the rivers.

THE BRANTFORD, ONT., Caledonian Society and Lacrosso Club will hold their athletic games July 18.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

April 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1882. Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society's Fifth Annual Bench Show. Fittsburgh, Tale Entries for the Bench Struckering, for English setters whenge on or after March 1, 1882. Class Lincoln, Superintendent, I. R. Stayton, Secretary, Alleghony City, Pa.

FIELD TRIALS.

Scalashed A. Natural, A perion Kennel Club Field Trials on Profision.

FIELD TRIALS.

September 4.—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairia Chickens, Fairmont, Minn. Entitles for the Derby close July 1, for the All-aged, Sept. 4. Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Tenn., Secretary.

November 17: Eastern Field Trials Club Field Trials on Quall, near High Point, N. C. Entries for the Derby close July 1. For the All-Aged and Members' Stake, November 1. F. N. Hul, P. O. Sox 884,

Ageil and Members' Stake, November 1. F. S. Liou, A. Kawa York, Secretary, December 4—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quail, Grand Junction, Temp. D. Bryson, Wemphis, Teon. Secretary, December 11—New Orleans Gun Club Field Trials or Quail, Opcourses, La. Entries close December 10. J. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La.

SPANIEL CLASSIFICATION AT THE NEW YORK

SPANIEL CLASSIFICATION AT THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THE writer being a greenhorn as regards spaniels, invested five half-dollars for as many separate admissions to the last New York Bench Show, and devoted from two to four hours on each occasion to the examination of the dogs on exhibition. Being specially interested in the spaniel class, most of his time was spent in examining the dogs coming under this category, his object being to acquire information regarding this class, and of studying the characteristics of the different varieties. As a greenlorn, he ventures a few criticisms, to be taken for what they may be worth, and subject to correction when wrons.

category, his object being to acquire information regarding this class, and of studying the characteristics of the different varieties. As a greenhorn, he ventures a few criticisms, to be taken for what they may be worth, and subject to correction when wrong.

"Class 54. Irish Water Spaniels." In this class we find entry No. 646, Rover. This was certainly a handsome dog, and the writer envied the owner of it. But what was it? It was a liver dog, with wavy (not curly) hair and a bushy tail, looking as much like an Irish water spaniel, as the dog is generally described, as a half-bred liver setter would. Now this dog was clearly either a mongrel of some sort (like the "English retriever") or else belonged to a breed not described by any authority that I have been able to consult. In either case he had no business in the class in which he was entered, and I ask whose fault it was that he was entered in the pointer class, or a bull-tierrier in the bull class—or is there some one whose business it is to see that dogs are correctly entered? One would naturally suppose that this function belonged to the superintendent or to a competent deputy who would examine each dog on its arrival, and if heoriectly entered by their owner, assign them to their proper class. The dog in question was certainly a beauty, and I herewith ask its owner what it is, and how it came to be in class No. 54? "Class 55. Spaniels other than black) over 280s." In this class we find entry No. 655, Nellie. This bitch, when brought into the judging ring, looked about ofteen pounds, and the writer will give up as a guesser if she weighed an ounce above 280s. How then is she entered in this class? Entry 656, same class, is "Ten pupples nine weeks old." This entry was probably correct, provided they bunched the whole litter to hack up the weight, but why, may I ask, were they not placed in "Class 59, spaniels pupples (any color) under 12 months?"

In the same, "Class 55, spaniels (other than black) over 280s. How then is she entered in this class? Entry

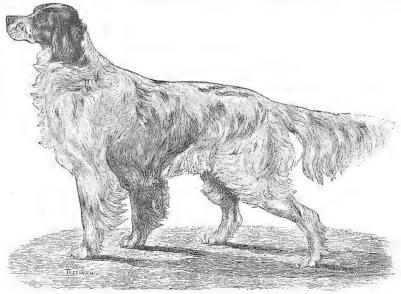
present rules for judging the blacks will inevitably get the prizes.

The result of this will be that commercial breeders will soon breed the blacks exclusively, and that the old style cocker will be at a discount, and be only bred by amateurs who believe the latter to be superior for sporting purposes. If now the black spaniel is the better dog for a sportsman's use, let some one who knows say so, or give his reasons. As a green-horn I offer no opinion on the subject, but look for light to experts. I would like to ask another question. Why is a black spaniel under 25lbs, called a "black cocker," and how was the weight in this breed of dogs, if the a distinct breed, raised to between 40 and 50lbs? Where does the black come from and what are its special advantages? Compared with liver, or liver and white, is the black superior in nose, in tractability, in endurance or in adaptability to pursuit of more varieties of game! The prediction has been made that the spaniel before many years will supplant both the setter and pointer as a sportsman's companion in the Eastern and Middle States, and it therefore becomes a pressing question as to what variety of spaniel will on the whole prove most useful. If the blacks, let us know it, and transfer the liver and whites to the non-sporting and fancy class, and let them be bred simply as house dogs of good looks and pleasant disposition. The matter, however, ought to be definitely settled, not by a show of hands merely, but by good and sufficient argument. Passing to "Class 56, cocker spaniels fother than black, under 25lbs," we find entry No. 6%, seven puppies. Surely when there is a puppy class, these should have been entered in it. I am aware that an owner has the option of entering a puppy in an adult class, but think that the rule permitting it should be rescinded. "Class 50, spaniel puppies (any color) under 12 months," permits a minghing of water spaniels, black spaniels, field spaniels and cocker spaniels; that is, dogs which, when adult, may vary from 20 to 50lbs,—a uzes. The result of this will be that commercial breeders will soon

"points" varying decidedly in each of the varieties menfroned.

Reviewing the matter, we find but six classes allotted to
spaniels, while twenty are given to setters, and yet the different varieties of setters resemble each other more closely than
some of the varieties of spaniels. We hope, therefore, that
at some future show the spaniel classes will be sub-divided,
with separate classes for dogs and bitches and puppies of
each variety—possibly also champion classes—and also that
there will be some one whose business it is to see that dogs are
not manifestly misplaced as regards classification. As to
points for judging let, those who admire the black spaniel
agree upon a standard, and those who prefer the liver and
liver and white agree upon one, and not as at the last Cleveland show attempt to judge both by the same. This is clearly
necessary, as the black spaniel, whether he be over or under
zelbs, is quite a different dog from the other. Which is the
better and more useful type of dog the writer does not attempt to judge, being only a

MR. A. J. KELLY, who has for some time been connected with the Baltimore Kennel Club, as trainer, has resigned the position, and will leave July 1.



MR. A. M. TUCKER'S ENGLISH SETTER "DASH III."

DASH III.

THE picture of Dash III. is a speaking likeness of the grand old dog and reflects much credit upon the artist, Mr. Harry Tallman. Dash III. is a white with black markings English setter of good size. He was whelped April. 1876, by Laverack's Blue Prince, out of J. Armstrong's Old Kate, and is owned by Mr. A. M. Tucker, of Charlestown, Mass. He was imported Sept. 16, 1878, by the Harvard Kennel Club, of Cambridge, Mass., which paid Mr. Llewellin the highest price that up to that time had been given for a setter to come to this country. He is not only a bench show winner, but a field trial winner as well, having, with Drake, won the brace stakes at Nashville, Tenn., in 1878, shortly after his arrival here, with only two weeks' experience on our game, and a handicap of two and a half points for not retrieving, beating such noted dozs as Gladstone and Lincoln, Paris and Clip, Joe, Jr. and Buck, Jr., Erin and Bow, and several other good ones; the brace making the score of fifty-six and a half points out of a possible sixty-six. He was also entered with his daughter, Countess May, in the National Brace Stakes, at Vincennes, Ind., 1880, but, owing to a cut in his foot, he was very lame and plainly unfitted for work, and was not placed. His bench show winnings are: Second, Carlisle, Eng., 1877; first. Philadelphia, 1878; also the special rits, Boston, 1879; also divided first with the Irish setter, Ben, the Gordon setter, Grouse, and the pointer Faust, in the So0 prize for the best setter or pointer, and taking first with Countess for the best brace at the same show. He also won at this show the special prize for the best dog that had won first at a field trial. The progeny of Dash III. have also made their mark, both in the field and on the bench, no less than three of them winning a place at trials, Countess May (dead) dividing second and third with Marchioness Peg in the National Derby at Patoka in 1879, Pollux winning the Eastern Field Trials Derby at Robins Island in 1881, and Bessie winning second at G

A TALK ABOUT DOGS.

A TALK ABOUT DOGS.

THE first of a course of lectures, the profit from which it is intended to apply to aid in the construction of a suitable house for the youn; Burmese elephants, Rama and Sita, now in the Zoological Gardens, Dublin, was recently delivered at Trinity College, Dublin, by Rev. Samuel Haughton, M.D. We find the chatty discourse of the Doctor reported in the London Live Stock Journal. He said:

Science taught that the dog was the descendant of the wolf, naturalized and domesticated by man. No other animals that they were aware of, besides the wolf and the jackal, could claim ancestry with the dog. If he were to say that the dog came into the world to be the companion of man, he would not exaggerate much more than Prof. Owen, who said that the turbot came into the world to be the iood of man. Wolves and jackals do not bark—they velp in packs. The dog introduced into Australia, has developed into the dingo. He had dissected hundreds of wolves, dogs, jackals and dingoes, and the anatomy of the latter was not distinct from that of the wolf. Some years ago he communicated his ideas on this subject to Mr. Darwin, and he said that the reversion of the dog back to the dingo required very serious explanation to be consistent with his well-known theories. The dog was always spoken of in one sense in the Bible—as a term of contempt, just as he was at present spoken of in the East—as, say, the scavenger of the city. He had selected three illustrations of the different types of dogs from his own experience, and on this subject he had given a warning by persons who understood dogs. They asked him, "Are you going to tell stories that you read about then represented in the little of the read of

helieve one word you say. However, he would run that xisk.

A great many dogs have ways of their own, and man forms no part of their life. There are dogs which have come into the world for the sole purpose of killing rats, and these have a vague, unsatisfied experience, until they discover that purpose. Then they are happy, and man becomes a mere machine for supplying rats. Other dogs come into the world for the purpose of herding sheep, and, though man thinks them very intelligent, they are not subservient to man's will in the shape of the third type to which he would refer. The third type was the dog that comes into the world and remains in it for the sole purpose of finding out the man or woman to whom he is to devota his life, and, if necessary, sacrifice it. First he would deal with the rat-killing dog. He had never spoken of this before, and they might regard it as a perfectly fresh contribution to the literature of dogs. His dog Bob was,

or rather ought to have been, a black and tan terrier, which was given to him by an ironworker in Lancashire whose sick child he had attended and saved—at least the father thought he saved it, which was the same thing. The man gave him what was the highest gift in his power to bestow, "the black and tan up that is not black and tan"—so he described it. "Sin," he said, "if you are troubled with rats, that will be a lovely dog," Well the pup didn't seem to have much in him; ran away from every little cur in the street; did not show any spirit at all; hadn't even the pluck to bite the leg of a visitor. There was in those old days a dissecting porter named Evans, who derived a considerable income from providing rats, and one day he said to him, "Evans, before I drown the dog, get me a rat". The man brought five rats, and the moment the dog saw them he flattened himself out like a plate on the floor, a rat came out of the trap, and was at once tossed into the air in a fashion that drew from the lecturer the remark, "Now that dog is recollecting what his father and grandfather did before him."

One day meeting Judge Longfield, who had a fox-terrier from the County Cork, they had a talk about their respective animals—and us a result of the conversation they made a match. It got wind that Haughton and Judge Longfield had a ratting match in the park, and there was a large audience of medical students. Well, fourteen rats were let out altogether, and Bob killed eleven to Judge Longfield's dog's three. He described another match between Bob and a dog owned by an English gentleman, in which a ferret was used to chase out the rats, and which resulted in Bob's winning a wager which was sent as a contribution to Dun's Hospital.

He then spoke of the second or sleep-herding type of dog. He met last summer in Bangor a very fine collie sheep dog. The farmer who owned him had a farm near Beaumaris, and one in Carnaryonshire, and had refused an offer of £50 for him. But when he transferred himself and the sheep and dog to Carnaryo

one who required them. In this way the dog's desire for herding sheep was satisfied, and he cared nothing for his master.

The lecturer now came to the highest of all types of dog—that which attaches itself to an individual master and will often lay down his hit for him. The dog of this type that most impressed him was one he met with in the Isle of Skye. Some lifteen of sixteen years ago he was yachting with some friends on the west coast of Scotland. They got on board at Pc. tree a pilot who had an excellent acquaintance with the ochs there, and who had toothache in the canine tooth of what he described as his "port bow." He told the man that there was a gentleman with them who would cure ann—one, in fact, whose greatest pleasure on earth consisted in drawing teeth. Well, this man's sister came to see him, and at their request he (Dr. Haughton) went to see her children, who were ill.

They started one morning, the man having brought with him a Skye terrier, for a tramp of six or seven miles over the mountains. The track at one place lay through a pass in which no stranger could have found his way. When they arrived at the place they passed close to the tails of cows which were kept on the premises, and into the part of the house where the sick persons lay. He then turned down the bed-clothes, and found to his extreme horror that they were in very scrious smallpox. Having given some directions as to the treatment of the children, he asked how he was to get back. The man took down a collar from a nail, said something in Gaelic to the dog, and put the collar around his neck. That moment the dog became an altered dog. He jumped upon the lecturer, and said in his dog language, "I am yours; do what you like with me." They then set out, and so doubt, and fine and made up some medicines for the sick children, he would have had to sleep all night in the delile. When he canne in again the skipper said that the dog would not taste the food that had been offered to him, but the moment the bottles were fastened to troop a

DAISY.—Washingtonville, Ohio, June 21.—Editor Forest and Stream: Your report of the Cleveland bench show says that Daisy, winner of second in English setter bitch puppy class, is by Belton. This is a mistake; she is by my Felton out of my Jesse Turner. Please rectify the mistake, and oblige G. W. BALLANTINE. [We are not answerable for the mistake, as she is put down in the catalogue as by Belton.]

SPANIEL NUDGING AT CLEVELAND.

Editor Forest and Stream:

CLEVELAND, O., June 20.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am anxious for a little information regarding the spaniel question. In the first place, I would like to know why the spaniels in Little information regarding the spaniel question. In the first place, I would like to know why the spaniels in Little and the spaniels in Little
THE CHICKEN TRIALS.

OUR readers should bear in mind that the entries for the Derby close next Saturday, July 1, and all who wish to enter their dogs must do so on or before that day. Everything promises well for a good meeting. Birds in the vicinity of Fairmont are reported very plenty. The following well-known gentlemen have consented to act as judges: Mr. D. C. Bergunthal, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mr. Theo. Morford, Newton, N. J., and Hon. B. E. B. Kennedy, Omaha, Neb. The following additional Derby entries have been received since our last:

15. Willard Bros. enter Remus (Zip—Juno), whelped May 22, 1881. 1881

J. Palmer O'Neil enters Acme (Thunder—Bess), whelped April 13

April 17, 1881.

17. W. C. Berringer enters Monte Christo (Thunder—Bess), whelped April 17, 1881.

whelped April 17, 1831.

MR. GOODSELL'S RECENT IMPORTATION.—Belthus, the Laverack setter dog purchased last spring by Mr. J. H. Goodsell, of this city, from Mr. James Hogarth, of Kendal, Eng., arrived in New York June 16, on the steamship State of Pennsylvania. Belthus was bred by Mr. J. B. Cockerton, and is now fifteen months old. He is by Fletcher's champion Rock (E. K. C. S. B. 4,280) out of Meg, full sister to Flash II. (E. K. C. S. B. 10,187). He won first in the puppy class at Edinburgh in January. He is a very handsome blue belton, with black ears, and is an exceedingly well-formed animal, of large size, with immense bone. He gives promise, when mature, of making it warm for the best of them on the bench mature, of making it warm for the best of them on the bench his other field qualities prove equal to his stylish way of going we shall expect to see him in the front rank. Mr. Goodsell will at one of since bitches to him, and we shall watch the result with much interest, as we believe the progeny will be something above the average.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.—The entries for the Eastern Field Trials Derby close next Saturday, July 1, and all who are intending to enter their dogs should not forget the data. Quite a number of entries have already been received, and we trust that many more will come in. This is one of the important events of the year, and winners of a place in this stake, aside from the intrinsic value of the prizes, will achieve honors of which they may well be proud. We hope to be able to give a full list of the entries next week.

THE BEAGLE BEAUTY.—Granby, Conn., June 20, 1892.—
Editor Forest and Streum: Mr. J. G. Morrison, of Ashland,
N. H., who bred Beauty (the beagle pup winning second prize
in class 65 at late New York show), has just written me that
her owner, John Aspinwall, Barrytown, N. Y., made a mistake in entering her as sired by Ringwood. She was sired by
Flute, who was also sire of Bush, winner of first in same class.
—N. ELMORE.

SETTERS FOR SALE.—Mr. E. A. Herzberg, of Brooklyn, offers his entire kennel for sale, with the exception of Emperor Fred, and his old favorite, Jessie. This is a good opportunity for any one in want of well-bred animals, as Mr. Herzberg will sell at reasonable prices.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. H. B., Mellon .- Dr. Carver is still in England.

STRANGER.-Letter from Pittsburgh for you at this office.

H. R., Philadelphia—We do not know where you can get a pair of live quails at this season.

J. H., Boston.—Please inform me what charges are made for having dogs' names claimed. Ans. None.

Birch Canoe, Hartford, Conn.—We do not know where you can get canoe. Probably an advertisement in this paper would give you he desired information.

E. B. H., Henderson, New York.—I. The New York game law re-nain as before. 2. We have never known of a dog being poisoned by the use of Steadman's flea powder.

J. W., St. Louis, Mo.—Let nature dry her milk; interference might ause more serious trouble. Use sulphur ointment every day for a week, rashing off with castile soap. If no improvement in week write

E. E. N., Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Is a black nose on a red Irish s ter a demerit, or is it found in dogs of first class pedigree and bre ing? Ams. Stonehenge says the nose should be "of a deep mahogany yery dark fleshy color. not pink nor black."

G. B., New York.—Your dog has canker in the ear. Take of br chlorallum and laudanum equal parts and dilute with six times bulk of water, fill the ear with the mixture and gently knead base a minute or two. Two or three applications, twenty-four h apart, should effect a cure.

P., Detroit, Mich.—I. What is the law on ducks, quait and regrouse in Ontario? 2. Is there any non-export clause so far as a game is concerned? 3. Is a license required? Ans. 1. Open season wild fowl begins Aug. 15, for quail Oct. I, for woodcock Aug. 1, group to the large game, and the large game.

MATTLOWER, Winsted, Conn.—The club, after an inactivity of years, cannot claim the old name. The club first taking the nam 1882 ought to maintain the right to the title. But if hard feeling be engendored it might be a good plan to change your club metallange the other club, and defeat it so baddy at the trap th name will be no honor to it. The matter is hardly worthy of b quarreled over by men.

Files, Providence, R. I.—In article published last winter, giving some recipes for ridding a dog of fleas, it is stated that quessia used as a wash is as good as mything. Please give the amount in solution. If you know of anything better from actual experience will you please give it. Ans. The article referred to says "a strong will you please give it. Ans. The article referred to says "a strong strong will be a superior of the same o

Bifle and Tray Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT WEST POINT.

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RIFLE PRACTICE AT WEST POINT.

West Pointy, June 12, 1882.

The some days past the papers have been dilied with glowing accounts of the doings of the young men attached to the Military Academy. The daily life of the cadets has been set forth with much particularity, and a good deal of their nightly life as well, judging future commanders of our armies have been praised without stnt, until the general reader would come to think that there was result nothing more to be desired in the oducation of these young men. They do indeed get many of the elements of a thepercical military and the properties of the stratement of the properties of the stratement of the properties of the stratement of the properties of the carties surface. They become fine horsemen, and they have neat little rifles with which they go through the mantismen, and a company of good sharp-shooters could knock over the entire battalion of cadets, with all they are not marksmen, and a company of good sharp-shooters could knock over the entire battalion of cadets, with all Spatials to use officer of the post, and an instructor of tactics as well, the question was asked what opportunities the young men had obscienced by the properties of

SOME POINTS OF THE MATCH.

SOME POINTS OF THE MATCH.

THE managers of the British team which is to visit America in September next are working with a vigor which promises success. They have little to say to the American committee on the match, all the correspondence on the subject being of a semi-confidential nature, and passing from one individual on this side to another individual on the other. One of the most recent of these communications appears below. The points involved are to be discussed by the Executive Committee of the N. R. A. of America, and the conclusions will appear in our next.

Dear General Wingate:
Very many thanks for your recent letters. Word near the conclusions will see the conclusions will appear the conclusions will appear in our next.

communications appears octoo. The points movine are to be discussed by the Executive Committee of the N. R. A. of America, and the conclusions will appear in our next.

Deep General Management of the American property of the conclusions will appear in our next.

Very many thanks for your recent letters. We of course anticipated that the match is to be shot at Creedmoor, notwithstanding newspaper statements. At the same time we thought it necessary to be assured of the fact. You say that the Long Island Rallway will do all you require for the actual meeting; but will they be running suitable trains during the few proceding weeks? This is a serious question for us, and must very much influence our choice of quarters. Wherever we go we must be within easy reach of the range (for distort) for one of the course of the range (for distort) for one idea of our team shooting any other match than the one we come to shoot, and, as at present advised, we should not accept any challenge such as you hint at in yours of May 7. At places the same time we do not pledge ourselves that no members of our team shall shoot in other matches, should any be proposed to us.

You may take it as certain that the "twelve," who shoot in our match will not shoot as the brilish team in other matches; we could not not one that the course of the read of the range of

events you will understand why we cannot pledge ourselves to bring a team for the Palme, although we shall be glad to do so if there are no obstacles in the way. Honce I ask if we can have a match if we can get a team together. I Inclose a paper of questions which I will ask you to reply to at your early convenience. I put them in this form for convenience sake. With kind remembrance to yourself and Mrs. Wingate, Believe me, yours very sincerolly, Tankes B. Waller.

1. The date of the match.
2. Thuretable of railroad to and from Garden City.
3. Whether there is any suitable locality for quarters of the British team as accessible to Creedmoor as Garden City.
4. What facilities for practice can be given at Creedmoor previous A. What facilities for practice can be given at Creedmoor previous at Sundard Creedmoor previous at Long range, and, whether on such days the targets will be ours for the whole day.

Note.—We ask you to do the utmost you can for us in the matter of practice. We shall have sixteen men practising together, and if we have a Palma team as well, we shall want them to practice on other days than those devoted to military teams.
5. Whether the block foresight allowed by the British National Riffe Association will be permitted in the match. (This foresight is made by filing away the come or wedge on the military sight, so as to leave centre of latter, so that in alming it resembles a line pin sight. With this the back sight is altered by outing away a square notch in the upper part of the sliding bar, so that in alming, the square block is seen with a margin on each side. "Although I think the conditions of the match allow of this sight arrangement being used, we have not authorized it until we hear from you that you have no objectious to it."

6. Do you object to "Silver's anti-recoil heel plate" being fixed permanently on the heel of the rifle. (This is a patch of undia rubber fixed between the butt of the rifle and the metal heel plate for the purpose of lessening the recoil, and the metal heel plate for the rubber of the sealing the recoil, and the metal heel plate for the sights, each color being used pure; the mixture of black and white so as to produce gray, not being allowed by the British N. R. A. Please state your agreement as to this in detail.

8. Do you allow the use of theoretheoptic eye shade. (This is a plain perforated disk similar to the peep sight on the match rifle, and a either fixed on the cap peak by the hinge constituting a universal joint, or held in the eye like an eyeglass, and is allowed at Wimbledon.

NEW YORK SCHUTZEN CORPS.

NEW YORK SCHUTZEN CORPS.

The twenty-fifth anniversary including king and prize shooting, of the New York Schutzen Corps, (apt. H. D. Busch, was held at a control of the New York Schutzen Corps, (apt. H. D. Busch, was held at a control of the New York Schutzen Corps, (apt. H. D. Busch, was held at a control of the New York Schutzen Sc

CREEDMOOR PROGRAMME.

members of the corps received silver medals (instead of cash prizes, as usual) on the eagle.

CREEDMOOR PROGRAMME.

CATURDAY, July 1.—"No Cleaning" March. Six competitors and one final competition, arranged with the view of determining the best methods for military match shooting, without cleaning, except between ranges. 80, 990 and 1,000/36. Any position and any rifle. Military rifles to receive an allowance of one point on each shot fired. Seven shots and two sighting shots are allowed to the competition of the competition of the competition of the competition of the competition. The entries required to make a match. Entrance fee, Si; except in final competitions, when the entrance fee will be \$2. Winners of one or more competitions to be admitted to the final competition. Competitions shall submit to the executive officer for examination their ammunition whenever required, and shall furnish full information in any requested particular as to its preparation, etc.

This match is open to everybody, but particularly to beginners coached by veteran riflemen, the object of the originator of the match and of the N. R. A being to encourage and educate young riflemen, Open to teams of two men, one of whom has never won a prize in any rifle match, at any open-air range. Individuals may belong to more than one team. Each team will shoot together, five shots each man at allowance of one point on each five shots fived. The members of one team may use the same rifle. Entries (for the team) \$1 each. An allowance of one point on each five shots fived. The members of one team may use the same rifle. Entries (for the team) \$1 each. Resentries permitted. The three highest scores of each team, made on any day or days of the competitions, to be added together and counted as one score in determining winners of prizes; \$100 cash, presented by Gen. Edward L. Molineux, President N. R. A. and other prizes offered by the Association, to be availed to the fine day of the entry of the prizes offered by the competition of prizes in any p

spector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y. The badge to become the property of the competitor who, at the close of the season of 1882, shall have won it the greatest number of times. In case of a tie, the highest aggregate score of all the competitions participated in up to that time to decide. Winners of former champion marksman's badges to be bandicapped five points at each competition. Ten other prizes (silver medials) presented by the N. R. A. to the ten highest competitors in order of merit. The same man can win only one medal during

tors in order of merit. The same man can win only one medial during the season.

The "Qualification" Match of 1882.—First Competition.—Open to members N. G. S. N. Y. and N. R. A., the former being in uniform (lacket, cap and belt) may count score made as qualifying them to the state Remington Rife. 100 and 330/ds.; standing at 100, kneeling at 330/ds. Fire shots at each distance with any relitary rifle. Entries 50 cents each. Re-entries permitted at the distrain on of the Executive Officer, but only the highest score to out. To the competition in each competition making the five highest aggregates cores, sixty per cent. of the entrance money will be equally divided.

competitors in each configuration of the entrance money will be equally gates cores, sixty per cent, of the entrance money will be equally gates cores, sixty per cent, of the shots, any's four shots. Four inch cartons only to count. Entires, 50 cents each. Not more than six re-entries permitted on one day. At the end of four matches, the peritions, to be accarded 20 per cent, of the total entrance fees received; the next greatest number 15 per cent, and the next 5 per cent. At each competition the first man to receive 10 per cent, the next 5 per cent, the next according to the second of the count of the total entrance fees.

they were enroused in the National Competition. Conditions as "Duryea Skirmishers" Match.—Fifth competition. Conditions as in previous competitions. Prizes, a silver medal offered by Gen. Hiram Duryea, and 15 and 10 per cent. of the entrance fees respectively.

In provide competitions. Prizes, a silver metal offered by freatham competitions of per cent. of the entrance fees respectively.

Wednesday, 19th.—"The Educational" Match.—Fourth competition. Conditions as on Saturday, 8th. Distribution of prizes at 5 o clock. The "Lion" Match.—First competition. To be shot for twice each month unless otherwise announced, and to be awarded that competition who shall win it three times, not necessarily consecutive. Open one of the contract o

ance rees received will be divided equally among the ten highest petitors. e "Raphlity" Match.—Second competition. Conditions as on Irday, 8th.

BOSTON vs. NEW YORK.—The long-range match which was shot on June 14, between teams of the Walnut HII marksmen and the Amateur Club of this city, resulted in favor of the Bostonians by a landsome lead. The weather conditions were not of the best. The score stood:

			Amateur Rifle (
Wm Gerrish74	70	71 - 215	J Habishaw	72	69 - 216
M C Gregory70	69	72 - 211	J H Brown70	74	64 - 208
W H Jackson 72					
J F Brown					
J S Summer67					
F J Rabbeth71	64	64 - 199	J W Todd59	65	63 -187
		1242			1198

GARDNER, Mass, June 21.—At a recent meeting of the Gardner Rifle Club, at the Hackmatack Range, there were a good number present. The inch ring and Croedmoor target combined was used bistance, off-hand, 200yds. The following is the score: R. C. R. C. Totals.

n.	C.	r.	L.	100	443.
S B Hildrith	45	90	45	178	90
A Thorpe	44	9:3	46	171	90
F H Knowlton81	45	60	41	141	86
B Williams 66	43	68	45	134	88
U Shumway55	41	74	41	129	82
F Underwood	43	44	41	119	84
(# C Goodale58	42	57	42	115	84
C G Wade50	40	60	42	110	82
G H Heywood	42	50	4()	110	82

NEWPOPT, R. I., June 21.—The Fort and Newport teams shot their second match a Paradise range to-day, the Newport and again winning. The conditions were 2004st, off-hand Creedmoor target, military rifes allowed 2 points cach. The score was:

Newport Fean.

Newport Fean.

1 E	C remning			 	 					٠		. , 4	υ	U	υ	*2	U	Ð	U	2	3-30
(i H Burnhan	α.			 							.,5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4-11
1	V M Farrow.				٠.							.4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5 - 43
(S Plummer					 			٠.			4	- 5	4	5	4	4	õ	4	4	4 - 43
H	E E Leonard				 	٠.						.4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4-42
1	VS Bryer											4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	5 - 41
J	Henry			 								. 4	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4-41
																					-
	Total																				300
						F	O3	٣t	Ί	¹e	a	m.									
1 8	ergeant Cle	rela	пd	 ٠.	 	 						.5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4 - 43

Total.

The match between the Massachusetts and Newport teams at Walmuter and the Massachusetts and Newport teams at Walmuter and the Massachusetts are team insisted on using either the ring or Massachusetts target, and as
the home team has had no practice on these targets lately it would
not agree to the change. The Newport clib will practice during the
summer and hopes to send one and perhaps two teams to the fall
meeting at Creedmoor. Mr. Farrow intends to start a shooting
school and it is expected that a number of new shots will be brought
out.

OUT.

NO IRISH TEAM.—In response to an urgent letter from the president of the Amateur Rifle Club inviting the Irish riflemen to try conclusions at long range before the Creedmoor buts in September next, the following letter has been received: "Dublin, Friday, June 2.—My Dear Colonel: Through your letter of invitation to an Irish rifle team to revisit America this year, before the Council of the Irish Rifle Association, specially called together for the purpose of considering your proposal. We are most desirous to again visit America.

	111	a	m	la:	ro	ļ.	na	а,	EC	n	-	-0	ıU	w	Υ.	uг	us	٠,	JEI	- E	la	цe	١,			
James I Miles																										
Leonard Geiger	٠															.4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	2	5-43-	2 - 41
G H Charles				٠.											 	. 5	3	õ	2	4	3	5	2	5	4	-33
Wm T Miles														į		.4	5	3	4	3	4	3	5	3	2	-36
MR Hakim														ı,	 	.2	2	2	4	5	4	3	5	5	5-37-	$^{2}-35$
R L League										٠.						В.	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	30

*Handicap.
Two competitors withdrew. The Sharpshooters' match, which followed, was on a Massachusetts target, which is divided into rings from the centre which counts twelve down to the outside of the target, which counts two. The shooting was fair, although the last of the match was shot in a rainstorm. The scores were as follows:

Sharpshooters'	Match—200 Yards.
	10 9 11 10 10 12 10 9 11 11-103
	9 12 11 12 12 9 8 9 9 9-100
R L League	11 10 11 8 11 2 11 10 12 11 97
Peter Smith	.*35 2 9 6 0 10 10 8 3 7 6- 96
P H Charles	10 8 11 10 12 8 9 7 9 10- 94
James I Miles	8 12 9 11 9 10 8 7 7 10 91
	8 11 10 10 9 10 10 9 10 2- 89
Leonard Geiger	8 8 9 9 10 6 9 8 10 11— 88

*Allowance. CREEDMOOR, June 21.—The second stage of the International reparatory Match was shot to-day on the range, but not with very or results. The leading scores, with 7 shots per man, at 800, 900 and 900 yds., making a possible total of 105, stood as follows:

800yd	s. 900yds.	1,000yds.	Totals.
V H Carpenter	24	23	76
J L Paulding 29	26	18	73
T J Dolan	27	18	73
J E Price	28	14	67
U S Wood23	22	18	63
N D Wood	19	9	57
W J Underwood22	15	10	47
S W McClave	5	8	28
S F Kneeland	4	0	21
This shoot closed the match for the	month of	June, th	e leading

	Yards.	Totals. Aggregate
Col G E P Howard,	2005 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 04 4 3 5 3 5	5 5-3594
P Bonnett	2004 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5004 3 4 5 4 4 6 6002 2 5 2 4 5	1 5—29 i 1 3—27
Maj I R Brown	200 45444	1 5-98
Same day, Champion Marksm		,

Vogel4554			
Gunther4553	455155-45	Luft	. 451155515515
Zimmerman5554	455545-47	C Rein	
Hackman5455	11151111	A H Anderson	.5554554545-47
Garrison 4454	45554545	W Seppenfeldt	.5445555514 - 46
C H Miesel5555	Essex A	mateur.	
C H Miesel	151555-48	J Bayer	.5555555555-50
Wm Watts4555	554455—47	Frank Helms	.5555143154-44
J Coppersmith4554	114555-45	J H Huegel	.4314455455-42
Ed Neil			
J A McCallum5555	5555555—50	Louis Pahls	.5553545545-47

22 caliber rifles at long distances.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—The gallery match shot to-day with the Pittsburgh team, with scores exchanged by telegraph, resulted in a victory for the home team, and the boys are very much elated over the affair. It will probably result in building up a healthy feeling in regard to rifle shooting here. The scores at reduced Creedmoor targets stood:

St. Louis R. A., Wm. P. Schaaf, Pittsburgh G. A. R. Club, L. G.

Captain,	Ingersoll, Captain.
G Gasserd5555455555 49	J B Soch
II H Post	D K Beas445444544 45
R Buchanan	J A Hugging 3554454454 48
J J Laughlin	A L Kurshner 4414434545 — 41
F W Rockwell4555545545— 47	Jas Brooks 4154544443 — 41
H E Weber 4554445455— 45	Chas Kerst4455543454— 43
P B Leach455555544— 47	W J Burt44544555— 4
J W Battle	Ed Sellers541444555— 48
E D Bronson445445545— 41	Jas G Stevens4545553455 — 43
S S Blackwell444444455— 42	W M Brooks444544144— 41
	Capsain. G Gasserd

score. Creedingor target, 440yus.:
T. A. Jewett, Rem. special
Dr. Bunker, Whitney L. R
J. W. Lewis, Rem. sport
Dr. Mix, Rem. special
Dr. Chappell, Rem. Creed
W. H. Munger, Rem. Mid. R
R. T. Prentice, Rem. sport
Jewett takes the silver medal for first time.

A TEAM CHALLENGE.—Office Cincinnati Rifle Association.

Main Street, Cincinnati, O., June 2.—Editor Forest and Street
The Cincinnati Rifle Association issues the following challenge: Th
will farmish a team of ten men, fifteen shots per man, 2001s, o
hand, Eassachusetts target, highest total wins, two hundres as
four tollars (250) each street, highest total wins, two hundres as
four tollars (250) each cluster than the concentration of the concentr

ance.—Feter Gusson, Jr. (President C. R. A.)

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—Philadelphia, Pa., June 16, 1882.—I am authorized to say (1) that Gen. T. T. Heath, of Clucinnati, offers a \$25 god badge to the first Ohio National Guardsmen who qualifies duly for the team in the International Match this fall at Creedmoor. A Clucinnati firm offers a \$25 rills to that Olio militanan who becomes a member and shoots in the team, as above. Messrs, Joseph C. Grubb & Co., Philadelphia, offer a \$25 rills to that allow a badden and the companion of the Pennsylvania National Guard (being an applicant as above) who first qualifies for extrance into the American team.—W. McK. H.

THE TRAP.

	TOPSHAM, Me., June 22.—Regular shoot of Riverside Shooting
	Club for club badge, at 20 clay pigeons, 15yds, rise; S Strout
	S Strout
	A Q Goud
	C Goud
	G Goud
	A E Hall
	GM Lee00101110000000000011-7
	C Keay
	H A Stetson
	C L York
	J Dike
	Ties on 19: A. Q. Goud, 111 111-6; H. A. Stetson, 111 0-3. A. Q.
	Goud wins badgeM. C. Hall, Secretary.
	TOPSHAM, Me., June 15Riverside Club, 20 clay pigeons, 15yds.
	rise:
	JS Bonney
	JS Bonney
	J S Bonney
	H A Stetson
	CS York
	SOUTH ABINGTON, MassJune 13Below I hand you the score
	made by the South Abington Sportman's Club, at the Badge Shoot on
ı	the Public Park, June 3, 1882:
ł	D B Howe01010100111111001110—11
	Wm Wilder
	Chas Richmond
	A J Winslow
	W H Whiting
Į	C F Cook
	Elmer Bates
1	Lennie Dobson 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1	Lennie Dobson 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 - 1 0 0 0 1 1 - 1 0 0 0 1 1 - 1 0 0 0 1 1 - 1 0 0 0 1 1 - 1 0 0 0 1 1 - 1 0 0 0 0
Į	A H Wright
1	SE Ring01001011111100111010011
ı	L W Farrar01101111111101101101-15
ı	S C Noyes010100010110011111111-12
J	Geo Edson
ı	W C Alden
ı	S O Cox
J	G W Keith
}	SP Gurney00110010000000011011-7
	JE Whidden 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1
1	Warren Edson0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1
i	E O Achom. 0100101010000000000001-5 C B Smith. 0001000011010000000000-5
1	C B Smith
ı	M W Lincoln
ı	W H Cook

Clay Pigeons.

A Davis Control of the Cook Ist, W. Mider 2d, H. Cook Ist, W. Mider 2d, D. B. Howegi, W. Lincoln 3d, D. B. Howegi, W. Lincoln 3d, D. B. Howe 3d, Chapter 2d, H. Cook Ist, W. H. Cook Ist, W. Wilder 2d, H. Cook Ist, W. Mider 2d, H. Cook Ist, W. Mider 2d, H. Cook Ist, W. Mider 2d, H. Cook Ist, W. Lincoln 3d, D. B. Howe 3d, 6th Sweep; W. H. Cook Ist, W. Mider 2d, H. Cook Ist, W. Mider 2d, H. Cook Ist, W. Mider 2d, H. Cook Ist, W. Mider 2d, H. Cook Ist, W. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe 3d, 6th Sweep; W. Lincoln 1st, A. Winslow 2d, W. H. Cook Ist, W. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe 3d, 6th Sweep; W. Lincoln 1st, A. Winslow 2d, W. H. Cook Ist, W. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. M. Willer 2d, D. B. William M. W. M. Wilder 2d, D. B. Howe and W. Lincoln divide 3d. 6th Sweep; W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.

sweep: Wm. Wilder and C. B. Smith divide.

FALL RIVER, Mass, June 22.—The Fall River Gun Club held its
seventh semi-monthly competition for silver cup, with the following

1 COULTY:	Balls.	Clay Pigeons.	Totals.
01 11			
Sheldon	01111 11110	11111 11111	18
Jackson		11111 11011	17
Buffiaton		10111 11100	16
Hall		01110 10111	16
Valentine			15
Cornell			14
Wood,	11000 11010	11010 01001	10
A number of sweeps	were also shot	, with the following	result:
First, Valentine 1st, Shel	don 2d; second,	miss and out, Buffir	iton and

A number of sweeps were also shot, with the following result: First, Valentine 1st, Sheldon 2d; second, miss and out, Buffinton and Sheldon divided; third, Hall 1st, Sheldon 2d; fourth, Sheldon 1st, Valentine and Jackson 2d.—T. S. H.

LYNN CENTRAI, GLUB.—The weekly shoot of the Lynn Central Club was well attended Tuesday. About twenty shooters were present to practice for the tournament. The first shoot was the team match. The result was 40 uto of a possible 50, at clay pigeons. The next was ten pigeons and soro at glass balls for a medal score. There were eight sweeps at pigeons and soro at glass halls. The results second was the ready of the state of the decision, the team refused to enter. Mr. Johnson succeeded in taking the Individual Championship medal the first day of the shoot.

Match at clay pigeons.

ne carriages. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1882.—The members of the Capital fity Gun Club made the following scores at 20 balls each. Card otary trap, screened, at 18yds.

Mills								.1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1-
Blagrove	٠.		 					. 1	. 1	U)	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	Ō.	1	1	1-
Young								1	1	0	1	0	1	U.	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1-
Dufour								1	. 1	1	()	()	()	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1-
Eldredge			 					. 1	1	0	0	1	()	1	1	0	1	()	0	1	1	0	0.	1	1	1	1-
Farnswort	n.							(1	. 0	0	1)	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1)	1-
Charles																											
Hosford								- 0	0	()	()	0	()	1	0	0	n	1)	Ω	()	7	n	0	1	ñ	4	0

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRO-TECTION OF FISH AND GAME.

won by Edey.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 21.—Ten-men teams of the Glod and Gun Glass Ball Association of Springfield, and the Woodlawn Gun Club of this city, met yesterday on the grounds of the latter club, to contest for a silver oup. Each contestant shot at 15 balls sprung from a rotary trap, at 18yds. The appended score shows the details of the shooting.

Springfield.

B Moses. 10 H F Rice.

85 110

CLINTON, Mass., June 20.—The Clinton Sportsmen's Club has organized with the following officers: President, G. Walton Goss: Vice President, Charles Frazer, Seoretary, Geo. L. Avery, Treasurr, W. F. Bowers, Directors, F. E. Carr, J. D. Hayes, G. W. Truell. They now have eighteen members enrolled. The range is near Sylvan Grove. They propose to meet on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month to break glass balls.

of each month to break glass balls.

GLASS BALLS.—The generous challenge issued by the Algonquin Club to any club in the U.S. to shoot them a friendly match at glass balls, has been accepted by both the "Jersey City Heights" and the Palisade clubs. The match is 10 men a side, 20 balls each, 3 Bogardus traps, to take place on the grounds of the Algonquin Club, Weehawkien (ferry from New York foot of Forty-second street, N. R.), the Jersey boys will have a bot time. At the Algonquin club, well known as right good fellows, a grand time is expected.

Nachting and Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

July 1—Hull Y. C., Challerge Pennant.

July 1—Quaker City Y. C., Ornichian Cruiso to Wilmington.

July 3—Olicago Y. C., Cruise to Milwaukee.

July 4—Larchmont Y. C., Annual Matche.

July 4—Salem Bay Y. C., Annual Matches.

July 4—Solocada Y. C., Annual Matches.

July 4—Solocada Y. C., Annual Open Races.

July 4—Solocada Y. C., Annual Matches.

July 1—Jersey City Y. C., Ladies Day,

July 11—Jersey City Y. C., Ladies Day,

July 11—Jersey City Y. C., Ladies Day,

July 11—Jersey City Y. C., Ladies Day,

July 13—Seawamhaka Corinthian Y. C., Annual Cruise.

July 16—Hull Y. C., One Day Cruise.

July 21—Merrimack Y. C., Annual Matches.

July 22—Merrimack Y. C., Cruise Eastward.

July 23—Bay Matches.

July 23—Julier Y. C., Cruise Eastward.

July 23—Julier Y. C., Ladies Day,

July 23—Julier Y. C., Cruise Eastward.

July 23—Jersey City Y. C., Ladies Day,

July 24—Julier Y. C., Cruise Cannual Cruise.

Aug. 5—Julier Y. C., Cruise Cannual Cruise.

Aug. 6—Julier Y. C., Cruise Cannual Cruise.

Aug. 13—Julier Y. C., Cruise Cannual Cruise.

Aug. 23—Julier Y

VALKYR'S LOST RACE.

VALKYH'S LOST HAGE.

Editor Forest and Stream:
You were right in your conjecture that something was wrong with Valkyr in the recent Seawanhaka Corinthian matches. She had been allout for twenty-one days, and her bottom had become very foul. It was intended to heal ther out for a much-needed cleaning, but nothing came of it, and rather than appear disinclined to meet the field, it was decided to let hergo as sho was, with the result that she was beaten badly by boats she had outsailed upon other occasions.

Nep.

ATLANTIC Y. C., JUNE 24.

ATLANTIC Y. C., JUNE 24.

If nothing more than a sort of "go as you please," the "ladies' day" of the A. Y. C. was not without its deserving features. It may be a question whether the procession of the processi

CLASS A-SCHOONERS.			
Sailing Le	neth.	Allowan	ice.
Name Owner F	In	М.	8.
AtalantaCommodore Vermilye	0 4	Allo	3776
Clytie A. P. Stokes,	1 2	1	0S
CLASS B-SCHOONERS.		_	
Lotus W. A. Cole	0.3	Alle	ws
Agnes L. A. Fish			36
CLASS H-SCHOONERS.	. 5/2	0	0.0
Sunshine William Peet	7 11	Allo	we
MadeapF. D. Shaw	5 116		33
CLASS C-SLOOPS.			00
Gracie Flint & Earle	5 2	_	
CLASS D—SLOOPS.	U ~		
Eclipse E. A. Willard	2 3	Allo	
Dolphin. J. W. Cooper.			48
Stella H. H. Hogms	5 179	1	56
Pirate T. A. Howell	(E 0	1	56
Lizzie L. Dr. Johnston	9 01/		21
CLASS E—SLOOPS.	13 91/6	, ~	21
Dream Gibb Brothers	0 01/	4.27	
KalserW. II. Field		0	16
WaveDr. Barrow			40
Clarita H. W. Bauks	35 714	3 %	27
Caprice David Williams	54 Y	2	51
AnglerJ. B. Morgan		6	47
Tourist T. L. Arnold Amazon F. Beames		8	36
Amazon F. Beames		6	54
Venture		_	_
CLASS F-OPEN SLOOPS.			
RangerCommodore Vermilye		Alle	
Pilot Charles Hazard	14 83/4		19
CorinneH. B. Powell	23 11/4	2	27
CLASS G-CAT-RIGGED.			
Hypatia H. N. Haven		******	-
A jax		_	_
Wind light from s.w. and tide just turning ebl	. It	was a cal	hin-

College Control College Colleg	Beetle 3 51 58 Mavis 4 02 02 Kelpie Did not return	htipple, A. B. Dunham, Hull. 16 10 1 43 34 1 21 45 Hallowe'en, G. L. Turnbull, Hull. 19 03 1 43 34 1 24 48 Sylvan, J. Bertram, South Boston 14 09 1 49 43 1 25 47
Ajax A. S. Wells Wind light from s.w. and tide just turning ebb. It was a cabin-window breeze to the first mark, and Gracie reached away from the lot, followed by Agnes, Lizzie L. and Clytie in the order named. On	KelpieDid not return.	Sylvan, J. Bertrum, South Boston. 14 09 1 49 43 1 25 47 Nonparell, E. Lanning 17 04 1 35 08 1 14 46 Vesper, Benner Brothers 19 01 1 35 02 1 16 08 Charlotte, G. G. Garraway 18 11 1 3 345 1 18 02 Lizzle, Porter & Jeffries 10 095 1 37 50 1 18 19 Elsite, J. L. Clark 16 07 1 43 45 1 21 18 19 Altecor, C. Barnarr 16 07 1 43 45 1 21 18 19 18 16 17 18 18 18
window breeze to the first mark, and Gracie reached away from the lot, followed by Agnes, Lizzie L. and Clytie in the order named. On	BOSTON YACHT CLUB.	Vesper, Benner Brothers
the wind took them all to the Tompkinsville turn, and then, with booms over to starboard, they all slid in to the finish, the winners being Clytie, Agnes, Madeap, Gracie, Lizzte L., Wave, Corline and	THOSE who, for want of more than a provincial range of vision, are fond of considering New York the yachting center of Amer-	Lizzie, Porter & Jeffries
	ica, far beyond approach by any other locality, will find it difficult to reconcile the meager entries of at most a dozen yaches in these waters with the overwhelming crowd of sixty or seventy boats at the	Meteor, C. Barnard
Distribution of prizes, collation, illuminations and flreworks of the usual description wound up the day, the excellent vocal renditions by the Dudley Buck Quartet Club, being a pleasing relief among com-	waters with the overwhelming crowd of sixty or seventy boats at the start as witnessed in the open matches of the Boston Y. C., sailed	Adrienne takes silver cup valued at \$80; Anna, silver cup valued at
many:	June 17. Such a strong muster, though quite common in the East, is a spectacle New York has never yet beheld. Possibly some of our large schooners represent more wealth or more lavish display of	S80; Lime, silver salver valued at \$50; Wait, silver pitcher valued at \$50; Magic, silver salver valued at \$50; Wait, silver pitcher valued at \$50; Rebie, \$25; Raven, \$45; Judith, \$15; Sunbeam, \$10; Ibis, \$20; Amy, \$10; Peri, \$20; Flora Lee, \$15; Widire, \$10; Nonparell, \$20;
		Amy, \$10; Peri. \$20; Flora Lee, \$15; Wildfire, \$10; Nonpareil, \$20; Vesper, \$15; Charlotte, \$10.
Start. Finish. Time. Time. Name. H. M. S. H. M. S. H. M. S. H. M. S.	is not the criterion of popularity at all. In point of numbers Boston is so far ahead of New York that, as Mrs. Partington would remark, "Comparisons become odorous." In vessels of three to ten tons, a dozen can be found around the Cod to every one nearer home, and	
Name. H. M. S. H. M. S. <t< td=""><td></td><td>EAST RIVER Y. CJUNE 26.</td></t<>		EAST RIVER Y. CJUNE 26.
Agnes	graduate, and afford most sport on the least money, we regret their absence from metropolitan waters. More attention is now being	THE third annual match was sailed June 26 over the club course, from Greenpoint to and around the Gangway buoy off Sands Point and home to Hunt's dock. The steamer Americus was chartered to accompany the race. The flood tide was making and
CLASS H—SCHOONERS. Madcap	drawn to yachts of modest tonnage, since Forest and Stream has	chartered to accompany the race. The flood tide was making and the wind of wholesail strength from northwest. As in other races
Sunshine	favorable consideration by regutta committees, and we look for numerous accessions to the Cornthian squadron in the funtre. It is	the wind of wholesail strength from northwest. As in other races of the junior clubs, the increasing number of cabin boats was quite noticeable, only four open boats in three classes being found at the
Sunshine. 3 30 00 5 52 30 2 13 39 2 13 39 CLASS C—SLOOPS. Gracie. 3 39 00 5 09 10 1 30 10 1 30 10 CLASS D—SLOOPS. Stella. 3 44 00 5 10 47 1 35 47 1 33 51	becoming understood that the sand bag sailing machine is not the only, nor yet the most desirable, form a small yacht may take on.	line. Start from an anchor, a very good plan where the channel is
Stella 3 44 00 5 10 47 1 35 47 1 33 51 Pirate 3 44 00 5 23 13 1 89 13 1 87 17	The bild notion that only large yachts were it for the sea or distant cruising is fading away in the light of increasing experience which demonstrates that, when properly modelled, the thinest two-tonner	the signal, besides being more interesting and livelier work than the plan of following your leader with ten minutes to make up your mind or to catch a lucky slant. A sharp squall overtook the fleet
Eclipse	ing two-sticker ever bounched. We note in the Roston regards no less	after rounding the upper mark, and brought the Mistake and Marie
Lizzie L	than 27 sloops under 40ft in length, and out of 24 starters in second and third classes no less than 14 keels against 10 of the center flux.	after rounding the upper mark, and brought the Mistake and Marie to grief. The former is an open racing machine, and, spilling her sand bags, was kept aftont and her drenened crew rescued. The Marie, however, was sailed into the worst of the squall with gaff and
Caprice 3 44 00 5 84 11 1 50 11 1 47 17 Amazon 3 44 00 5 51 32 2 97 32 2 00 38 Dream 3 44 00 5 90 25 1 46 25 1 46 25	and even among the open boats a respectable portion were of the	had a keel and some outside ballast. This proved to be a delugion
Kaiser 3 44 00 5 27 10 1 43 10 1 42 54 Angler 3 44 00 5 57 17 2 13 17 2 06 30	There was a lively easterly wind blowing on June 17, and prospects for an exciting day's work. Boston does not take its one from New York, that is very evident, for the start this day was effected from	for her outside weight was not enough nor sufficiently low to prevent the catastrophe. She was knocked cockpit under when the main-
Wave		"come out." The water rushed in, and as soon as righted by a line
Venture 3 44 00 6 59 20 2 15 20 not m. Tourist 8 44 00 5 54 00 2 10 00 2 06 24	an adalay, no Joseka considered the lisures steep oppularity in the future. Though our choice is for the one-gun start, after the English fashion, the anchor start is much preferable to the slouchy ten	from the steamer Americus, she sank to the bottom in 4½fms. of water, and will probably not be raised. An attempt has been made by an ignorant reporter of the New
Gracie 33 00 5 09 10 1 30 10 1 30 10 Class De-SLOOPS. T 1 35 47 1 33 57 Pinato 34 4 00 5 23 13 1 39 13 1 37 17 Eclipse 3 44 00 5 23 13 1 39 13 1 37 17 Eclipse 3 44 00 5 23 10 1 39 13 1 37 17 Eclipse 3 44 00 5 23 10 1 38 00 Dolphin 3 44 00 5 24 04 1 37 04 1 30 10 Lizzle L Class E-SLOOPS. Caprice 3 44 00 5 34 11 1 50 11 1 44 17 Amazon 3 44 00 5 34 11 1 50 11 1 44 17 Amazon 3 44 00 5 34 11 1 50 11 1 44 17 Amazon 3 44 00 5 51 32 20 7 32 20 0 38 Dream 3 44 00 5 51 10 1 43 10 1 42 54 Angler 3 44 00 5 7 10 1 43 10 1 42 54 Angler 3 44 00 5 7 10 1 43 10 1 42 54 Angler 3 44 00 5 7 17 3 13 13 3 03 30 Vava 3 44 00 5 7 10 1 33 10 1 42 54 Angler 3 44 00 5 7 10 1 33 10 1 32 54 Vanture 3 44 00 5 7 10 2 13 30 2 10 03 Venture 3 44 00 5 7 7 3 2 13 37 Tourist 3 44 00 5 57 47 2 13 47 2 13 47 Pilot 3 44 00 5 67 47 2 13 47 2 13 47 Pilot Class of each Ridgell 5 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8	lagy of inners shunning the connectition and brisk activity incidental	Vorb World to blame keels and outside weights for the disactor
Ranger, 3 44 00 5 57 47 2 13 47 2 13 47 Pilot 3 44 00 5 57 40 2 13 30 2 12 21	to other methods. As seamanship and good judgment contribute most meterially to the day's results throughout the entire race, there	From such a poorly informed quarter nothing better was to be expected, but the readers of Forest and Stream are intelligent enough to understand without further explanation that Marie's keel and low
Hypathia. CLASS G-CAT RIGGED. 3 44 00 5 50 26 2 06 26 Ajax 3 44 00 5 57 59 2 13 59		weights only prevented a more sudden crisis, which might have in-
A.Ja.2	tardiness and lack of perception should no more be met by a com- promising spirit in the start than in any other portion of the race. A skipper who "overstands" or foolishly bucks the strength of the tide receives no indulgences for his slips during the race, and we fail to see	centerboard had no influence upon her upsetting or sinking. All boats with fixed ballasis will sink if alled, no inatter what their model or method of stowing weights may be, and for that reason such boats,
NEW HAVEN Y. C.—JUNE 21.		
THE first annual match of this new and thriving club was sailed June 21, over the accepted club course. Start off Long Wharf,	The latter is part of the race as much as any other portion, and when the gun is given, concessions of all sorts should cease. This view has been taken by the Boston Y. C. in saddling each skipper with the responsibility for his own start. To say nothing of the greater simplicity	cabin as nearly impossible as may be. The case of the Marie is an excellent warning to those who deem their yachts safe because they have a few pounds spiked to the keel, and that not low enough down
Tune 21, over the accepted club course. Start off Long Wharf, New Haren; then down the harbor, leaving Beach and Pardee buoys to starboard and Crane's bar buoy to poirt; then to Luddington's Rock buoy, leaving it on starboard hand; then to buoy off southern	sponsibility for his own start. To say nothing of the greater simplicity	
	and intelligibility of a single gun to the straggling line, with pap dished out to the laggards in the way of corrections for a late start, getting off to one gun, be it flying or from moorings, lends zest, snap	delusion and a snare and are upt to induce a lack of appreciation of danger in critical times. The Marie sank after filling for the very good reason that her ballast and load of water combined weighed more than her displacement when immersed up to the level of her
dington buoy on port hand. Judges—Morris W. Bacon, Alfred W. Miner and Dr. T. S. Rust. Breeze fresh from s. w., tide young flood. The steamer Corning took the guests ou to view the racing, and the	and interest, which must contribute much to the education of mind and the training of body from a nautical view, and fer these good	
judges and press were accommodated aboard the tur E. P. Avery. Regatta Committee—The Commodore, J. Gallagher, Jr., W. W. Price,	reasons the live methods of starting have the hearty support of Forest and Stream,	sity in all boats carrying fixed ballast, and therefore to be found in every regular yacht in the world. The Marie capsized simply be- cause she did not have enough weight on her keel nor was it low enough to answer its intended purpose. Secondarily she upset be-
indescand press were accommodated aboard the tury E.P. Avery Regetta Committee—The Commodore, J. Gallagher, Jr., W. M. Frice, F. C. Anderson, W. H. Reynolds. The arrangements were of the best in all respects, showing that experienced hands were at the whoch. Entries filled in classes C. and D. Prize in class C for boats 35 to 45th, a sliver cup presented by the Derby Silver Company. In class	In the first class, schooner Adrienne was off in Im. 45s. The second class averaged 2m. in clearing, and the smaller yachts payed on al-	enough to answer its intended purpose. Secondarily she upset be-
Entries filled in classes C, and D. Frize in class C for loads to to 45ft., a silver cup presented by the Derby Silver Company. In class D, 25 to 35ft., a cup presented by the New Haven Register, and known	In one mist class, satisfaction of the word in a mass are second as most like a dash. Course for first class, wenty miles, for second class, fourteen miles; third and fourth class, gight miles, and five miles for fifth class. Yacins to star! from an anonor, all sails down. Cables may be sipped at will. The signals adopted are of interest, in	cause she carried on too heavily in an ugly puif, and because her large open cockpit and cabin doors allowed her to fill. The disaster which overtook her was not due to an error of princi-
as the Register Cup		I ble in construction, but to the fact that the brinciple was not carried
Quite a good lot put in an appearance, and so much interest was manifested by the public and the press that a long and prosperous life is insured for the club as long as animated by the same sporting	A steam whistle on the judges' boat at 10:30 o'clock sharp will be the signal for all classes to form in line; at 1 o'clock it will be sounded again, and a flag lowered, which will be the signal for start-	out to the extent it should have been to achieve complete immunity from a capsize. Ignorance will lay the blame to the principles in- volved, but Forest and Stream will give ignorance such a black eye
aminis which beaught about those routeness		
For some time past the yachting world about New Haven has been awaiting with bated breath the advent of a new cutter which J. M. Graves has had in hand. This model ship is said to be the embodiment of a well-considered theory Mr. Graves has deduced from long	lag lowered, as a signal for the second class to start; five minutes later it will be sounded again, and a dag lowered, as a signal for the third and fourth (special) class to start; five minutes later it will be sounded again, and a dag lowered, as a signal for the fifth class to	iticalities of newspaper reporters devoid of mechanical training or clear conceptions of the case. Time and again have we raised a warning ery against the dangers of large cockpits and low cabin sills. But for slighting these points, the Marie, even as she was built,
ment of a well-considered theory Mr. Graves has deduced from long practice in building sharples and other boats. She has, we believe,	sounded again, and a diag lowered, as a signal for the fifth class to	suls. But for sighting these points, the marie, even as she was built, would have come out of her trial unharmed and sailed on her way
wall-sided topsides and steep deadrise on straight hoor timbers, low ballast and a regular cutter rig, with lotty topmast and all the para-	the same tack.	she could have pulled through in safety with cockpit just as its.
ment of a well-considered theory Mr. Graves has deduced from long practice in building sharples and other boats. She has, we believe, wall-sided topsides and steep deadrise on straight floor timbers, low ballast and a regular cutter rig, with lotty topmast and all the parapheralia which go to make up the rig of all rigs. But Mr. Graves shew wonder did not come to the line, though it would have been just in.	Peabody, C. H. Plimpton, J. B. Moody and Chas, F. Loring, who went	preaching so long-that in build and fittings few of our yachts are
•		

her weather, as there was breeze enough to bring out the good points of a heavy iron keel. We hope to chronicle something of this boat's doings before the racing season slips by. The starters were the following: Class C—Cabin sloops, 35 to 45tt.—Ripple, 38ft., J. Paul Konnedy; Flora, 37ft., Mr. Lumphere, of Groton; Starlight, 41ft., Fleet-Captain Merrill White. Class D—Cabin sloops, 35 to 35tt.—Acephy, 31ft., Geo. E. Dudley, Fleet-Captain: Stranger; Endeavor, 33ft., the Commodore; Vixen, the Vice-Commodore; Mystery, 36ft. 6in., F. N. Baldwin; Dehance, Chas. Waterhouse; Lorelie, 29ft., Mr. Munson; Maritana, 38ft., Mr. Voorlies, and Trio. 33ft., S. W. Babbitt. The star was a fixing one, and the 15t. 15w.15; Flora, 11:38-18; Starlight, 137:11. (Jass. D—Zephyr, 11:37:32; Stranger, 11:38:92; Endeavor, 11:39; Vixen, 11:31:5; Mystery, 11:31:32; Defiance, 11:32:02; Lorelie, 11:33:12; Maritana, 11:32:22; Trion, 11:32:10.

The wind was fresh from s. w. outside and the flood just making. Endeavor burst her bobtsay shortly after starting, and her topmast went over the side in consequence. It was a close haul down and a free sheet home, so there was little in the way of windward work to test the yachts and work the crows. Quite a bubble was met as the Sound was opened, and the big ones dropped their smaller compy of the course it became a procession, ending as under, the rear guard not being timed:

			CLASS (o.								
			t.	Fi	nis	h.	Elaj	pse	d.	Corre	cte	d.
	H.	м.	я.	H.	М.	8.	н.	М.	S.	H.		
	Starlight	37	11	3	22	34				3		
	Flora11 3	36	16	3	18	28	- 3	42	12	3	38	39
	Ripple11 &	35		ã	35	58	4	00	43	3	56	50
	zuppio:		CLASS I									
	77 1 11 /				~ 4	38	4	.27	0.0		O.E	0.0
ì	Zephyr11	-4	-322	0	13-4	00	4	~1	UU	- 4	2017	04
	Defiance	30	0.3	4	03	21	4	31	19	-1	27	21
	Viven 11 7	21	15	- 3	36	().4	4	114	49	- 3	58	47
	Stranger	28	29	-3	50	18	4	21	49	4	17	11
	Flora and Vixen take the	ori	zes. A	re	ee.	ption	at t	he	clu	b hou	ise	in
١	the evening brought a me	m	orable	da	v	în No	w i	Har	en'	s vac	hti	ng
	annals to a close. The N.	H	I V C	ic	SEF	ince	orno	rat	erl i	instita	itio	n.
	with headquarters over the	vo	la Voti	011	01	Rank	H	arl	art	1) 734	Hor	vi'
	sloep Endeavor, is Commod											
	Vice-Commodore: Geo. E.	Dυ	idley, s	10	OD	Zeph	yr,	18 .	riec	t Car	naı	n;
	Merrill White, sloop Starli	gh	t, 18 M	ea	sur	er; S	ec:	etai	ry, l	e. P. 9	fyle	er,
	and Treasurer, A. W. Ada	1111	s. The	C	lui) con	tain	IS	perl	aps	mo	re
	practical sailors and yachi	ls	in pro	po	rti	on to	nu	mb	er o	î mer	nbe	18
	than any organization on th	e	Sound.	-								
		_		_	_							

FASTERN VACHT CLUB-JUNE 21.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB—JUNE 21.

THE annual match was sailed in Marbichead Bay, June 24, and was witnessed by numerous spectators ashore, and a large fiect of yachts and steatuers were out accompanying the racers. The outer daggie met with an accident and failed to finish, though her sailing gave evidences of good speed. Itesper won in first-class sloops and cutters, and is a yacht of the "netilium type." The Herreshoff Shadow did some fine sailing, as is her wont, and we should say the improvements made last wintor were a success. The taird class was composed of small cutters, the prize going to the Beetle. Summary as under:

THIRD CLASS SCHOONERS.					
	ctuc		Cor		
	inne		I	'ime	i.
Name.	M.	H.	H.	M.	S.
Hermes4	06	17	4	03	49
Mist	รถโป	led.			
FIRST CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTED	RS.				
Hesper	1.1	27	3	06	47
Ariadne3	12	12	3	08	23
Anna	31	05	3	17	39
Maggie D.	الهدا	led.			
SECOND CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTI	ERS.				
Shadow3	23	20	3	21	56
Hera3	23	50	3	28	55
Valhalla3	30	23	3	30	23
Viking3	32	30	- 3	31	35
Sigdrifta4	03	27	4	03	00
THIRD CLASS CUTTERS.					
Beetle3	51	58			
Mavis4	02	02			
KelpieDi	d n	ot ret	arn.		
·					

BOSTON YACHT CLUB.

over the course aboard the steamer Nat Wales. The judges, Messes. Thos. Dean, Eben Denton and Coolidge Barnard, had lively work cut out for them at the finish taking tunes, as the lyther work cut in bunches, each displaying the numbers of the first of the work of the control of the wales and so far as the spectator is concerned, fewer yachts would have been better relished. Adrienne made her time off big Alice. Anna sloor, now owned by the Commodore of the Hull Y. C. disposed of Recreation. Lillie handsomely beat both Hera and Viking, which proves her to be one of the best about Boston, and perhaps the most dangerous customer a foreign 10-ton cutter could find to tackle in American waters. Sunbeam protested Banneret, and gor second money to swell her long list of winnings, and Nouparell had the usual number of victims at her mercy among the small fry. We append the summary:

i	the summary:	i iry	. "	e uppe	:HU
l	FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS.				
١	Length.		ual		
۱	Yacht and Owner. Ft. In.	Tin	10.	Tin 3 31	98
	Adrienne, J. Pfaff	4 07 3 47	30	3 33	
	FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.				
	Anna, W. B. Lamber	3 58	13	3 17	11
	Anna, W. B. Lamber 39 04% Recreation, Abbott & Merrill 48 00	4 03	52	8 26	52
	SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS.				
	Bessie, C. P. Curtis. 26 06% Lorelei, C. W. Jones 32 10 Hermes, E. B. Robins 35 07%	3 00	30	2 21	
ı	Lorelei, C. W. Jones	2 56	3 20	2 22	
l	SECOND CLASS REEL SLOOPS.	~ 1.50	3 20	~ 10	10
i	Tillia Rond & Dillingham 37 00	2 1-	1.55	1 44	80
ĺ	Lillie, Bond & Dillingham	2 33		2 01	27
	Zula, A. L. Jackson	2 40	3 ()6	12 Oc	(19)
	Freddie, M. J. Driscoll	2 48		2 00	35
	Viking, S. P. Freeman	2 3.		2 10	45
	Cleam B V King (0) 00	2 5	3 56		10
	Mermaid, W. C. Cherrington	2 50	48	2 20	
	Hera, Charles Weld	3.			
	Magic, E. C. Neal	2 20	35	1 4	12
	Waif, C. F. Adams, Jr	2 4	1 30 5 10	2 00	01
	Orioto W W Foith	0 .15	3 11	2 00	31
	Lizzie Warner T Lutted 26 00	2 5	25	2 07	7 111
	Clytie, F. Cunningham	2 4) 40	2 07	45
	Hattie, C. M. Cook	2 5	5 40	2 13	3 53
	THIRD CLASS CENTERBOARD SLOOPS				
	Rebie, J. L. Phinney 23 00 Venus, McKenzie & Stacey 27 08 Jennie L., C. H. Lockhart 24 08		9 25	1 00	
	Venus, McKenzie & Stacey	1 40	01 (1 13	1 87
	THIRD CLASS REEL SLOOPS.	1 40	1 01	1 1-	1 01
	Raven, Elwell & Co	1 33	33	1 10	31
	Judith, E. T. Pigeon	1 40	3.2	1 1	1 03
	Sunbeam, W. S. Nickerson 25 02	1 4	00	1 17	7 30
	Whitewing, Charnock Brothers	1 40	34	1 18	
	Ranneret F A Daniels not meas.	1 3	3 23	1 20	1 13
	FOURTH CLASS OPEN BOATS-KEEL AND CENTE	EREO	ARD	8.	
	Ibis, J. K. Souther, Boston	1 3	5 (4	1 00	
	Amy, E. W. Baxter, Hull21 03	1 3	1 50	1 06	31
	Allie Wattles & Chanman Hull 22 08	1 3	7 18	1 0	
	Joker, George Coffin, Hull	1 3	1 43	1 00	83
	Herald, W. B. Smith	1 3	Ĵ 36	1 0	33
	Posey, F. C. Hersey	1 3	3 10	1.03	144
	Thorn, F. M. Randall	1 4	2 00	1 1:	15
	Sadie, G. B. Gordon	1 4	4 11	1 13	
	FIFTH CLASS CENTERBOARDS.				
	Peri, H. Parkman, Beverly	1 2	35	1 00	52
	Flora Lee, S. A. Freeman, Hill	1 42	1 11	1 0	3 02 3 28
	Nautilus, H. M. Faxon, Quincy	1 3	3 21	1 00	36
	Corsair, W. H. Mills, Huli	1.8	0 19	1 10	17
	Sheerwater, W. N. Merrill, Hull 18 08	1 3	1 45	1 11	31
	Firt, J. P. Bullard, South Boston 16 05/8	1 3	1 15	1 13	03 04
	Glores J. M. Knight Onings 18 09	1 3	9 10	1 1:	
	Diadem, L. Hayward, Onincy	1 3	5 45	1 18	23
	Idlewild, H. N. Curtis, Hull	1.3	7 25	1 16	59
	Zip, G. W. Morton, Quincy	1 4	1 38	1 19	
	Ripple, A. B. Dunham, Hull	1 4	3 31	1 2	45
	Sylvan, J. Bertram, South Boston 14 09	1 4	9 43	1 2	5 47
	Sennie J. C. H. Lockhart 3, 168 Raven, Elwell & Co. THIRD CLASS KEEL SLOSS Raven, Elwell & Co. THIRD CLASS KEEL SLOSS Raven, Elwell & Co. THIRD CLASS KEEL SLOSS Raven, Elwell & Co. 3, 108 Raven, Elwell & Co. 3, 109 Sinibean, W. S. Nickerson 3, 108 Sinibean, W. S. Nickerson 3, 109 Sinibean, W. S. Nickerson 3, 109 Sinibean, W. S. Nickerson 3, 109 Sinibean, W. S. Nickerson 3, 109 Sinibean, W. S. Nickerson 3, 109 Sinibean, F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. A. Daniels 101 Bannerst F. Ba	- 4	,	~ ~	
	Nonpareil, E. Lanning	1.3	80 8	1 1	1 46
	Charlette (1 C) Garragery 19 11	1 0	2 12	1 16	0.00
	Lizzie Porter & Jeffries. 19 0624	1 3	7 50	1 15	19
	Elsie, J. L. Clark	1 4	3 45	1 2	112
	Meteor, C. Barnard	1 4	3 10	1 2	30
	Inez, Goodrich Brothers	1 4	1 08	1 2	37
	Advience takes silver cun valued at \$4). Anna si	ı ə	cur	ralne	l at
	\$80: Lillie, silver salver valued at \$50; Hera, silver	nite	her	value	lat
	\$30; Magic. silver salver valued at \$50; Waif, silver	pite	cher	value	lat
	\$30; Rebie, \$25; Raven, \$25; Judith, \$15; Sunbe	am,	\$10;	Ibis,	520;
	Amy, \$10; Peri. \$20; Fiora Lee, \$15; Wildhre, \$1	10; N	onp	aren,	520;

prepared for aught but dawdling away time in zephyrs or swinging at their anchors in a sheltered harbor. Instead of arguing backwards, as does the World reporter, against safeguards for recuring immunity from capating because partial provisions have been found insufficient, the better aense of the community will, with us, insist than the Marie possessed. As for citing the Mistake as an opposing example, it is as ridiculous as it is irrelevant. The crui ing yachts, large and small, are not very likely to venture upon shifting sand bags because a racing machine upset and did not sink. The thees of holding up the Mistake as a praisworthy oxcuption from disaster is wholly unwarranted, and apt to be frangth with than the hasty pen of an incompetent reporter. It is no new discovery that boars like Marie should sink when filled. Every sloop, every schooner, every cutter under the sun would do just the same thing. Neither is it a discovery that sand-bag machines will float for a time after capaixing, if lucky enough to spill their hags in rolling over. Every informed person knew this all along, and expected nothing by large doors with the cablin, has been brought home by this accident in a way which will, we trust, bring about another of the many reforms treged in these columns. Cockpits, if needed, should be kept small and sparts from the cabin, or the door-sill should reach nearly to the leach. The sterling qualities of a yacht ought not to be sacrideed to sensious proferences for "comfort," at risk to the life of the boat and her crew.

The starters for this matt. Cought.

	CLASS B-CABIN.		
Names.	Owners.	Ft.	In.
Favorita	Commodore M. J. Charde	32	06
Peerless	L. Kafer	30	0.4
James Tregarthen	Vice-Com. J. C. Rennison	30	00
M. W. Conway	J. Conway	29	05
Alice	T. White	27	011/6
	OLASS C-CABIN.		
Amelia	OLASS O-CABIN. J. Sedelmeyor	25	31
Julia	J. F. Sullivan	24	05
Etelka	V. L. Gerster	11	00
Marie	C. G. Smith	21	00
Progress	F. Schuessrle	21	00
9	CLASS D-OPEN BOATS.		
Mistake	C. B. Elliott	27	01
	CLASS E-OPEN BOATS.		
Armenia F	J. B. Foster	23	03
	CLASS F-OPEN BOATS.		
Tip-Top	S. R. Silliman	19	10
Lone Star	O. Joback	.18	04
	s were sent away first, and the cabin yas		
them. They all go	ot off without hitch, the start being both	effe	ctive
and fair. There w	as no windward work up to the mark, w	hich	was

turned as under:

Mistake	48	20	Progress3	11	26
Fip-Top2	57	15	Lone Star 3	11	55
Favorita2	58	00	Amelia3	12	(4
Alice	03	55	Armenia F3	12	40
			Marie3		
M. W. Conway	05	30	Etelka3	24	51
Julia3	10	54			

M.W. Conway. ... 3 06 30 Etelka ... 3 24 50 Julia ... 3 30 5 Julia ... 3 10 64 Clouds had been banking up and shortly after the round a heavy squall of wind and rain burst upon the fleet. Some lowered, but a fow triel to carry through. Marie, with light sails drawing, was knocked down and failed to recover, not because too deep or with too much bullast outside, but for just the opposite reason; for she was still too closely allied to the shoal draft breed, and though right in principle as far as it had been followed, she suifered because the principle had not received sufficiently complete application in her construction, and as secondary reasons because she carried on too health and false without hindrance when on her side. Mistako, in rolling over, and fortunately spilling her bags, thereby saving her rolling over, and fortunately spilling her bags, thereby saving her life at Least until next time, when equally good fortune may not be hers. The crows were rescued by the club steamer. After the squall had subsided, sail was again made by the rest and the match brought to a close as under:

	CLASS B-CAB	IN SLOOPS.		
				Corrected
Name.	Start.	Finish.	Time.	Time.
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Favorite	12 33 04	5 29 24	4 56 20	
Peerless	12 33 04	5 24 04	4 51 00	4 46 40
Tregarthen	12 83 04	5 27 05	4 54 01	4 49 01
M. W. Conway	12 83 04	Not timed		
Alice		5 31 36	5 01 32	4 50 47
	CLASS C-CAB			
Amelia	12 31 44	5 46 46	5 15 02	5 15 02
Julia	12 31 44	6 00 21	5 28 37	5 27 17
Etelka	12 31 44	Not timed.		
Marie	12 31 44	Capsized.		
Progress	12 81 44	5 38 32	5 06 48	5 02 58
	CLASS D-OPI	EN BOATS.		
Mistake	12 29 45	Capsized.		
	CLASS E-OP			
Armenia F	12 23 00	5 38 01	5 10 04	5 10 01
C	LASS F-OPEN BOA	TS, CAT-RIGG	ED.	
Tip-Top	12 25 55	5 27 18	5 01 18	5 01 18
Lone Star	12 25 55	6 16 51	5 50 56	5 47 56
Peerless, Progres	s, Armenia F.	and Tip-Tor	were the	e winners.
Judges-Messrs, A.	Crowell, Geo. H.	. Dawson an	d R. N. H	ebberd.

WHY SHE CAPSIZED.

WHY SHE CAPSIZED.

Exitor Forest and Stream.

An learn in yours of Team.

An learn in yours of Team.

An learn in yours of Team I says Dr. Merritt's charpic capaized on Lake farritt obtained on her trial trip, and that the Call gives the reason as being that none of the case lead was stowed. You say the capaize was in spite of an iron centerboard. Let me tell you why it was. In the first place it was not a trial trip. The boat was slid off the skids into the lake with no ballast of any kind in her. A strong breeze was blowing, and she slid off to learnd. Two "square-rigged" men were aboard, not used to small boats. They made sail ochristen the yacht. There was only a foot of vater where they were, and they could not lower the iron board at all, because there was not the center case. The two spars were 6in. in diameter, and 33ft. long, for a light 23ft. boat. When sail was spread, a pull turned the yacht right over on her side. My impression is, that one of those narrow, deep cutters of yours would have laid on her side without any pull about it will be a supply abourd. Any yachtsman who knew anything about rigging is simply abourd. Any yachtsman who knew anything about rigging could have bettered it. I do not pretend to be an advocate of sharples, because I know nothing of them practically; nor do I care to go to see all one particularly. But I believe in giving the devail his skillful men and no ballast had more to do with this boat's capaize than any inherent qualities of the boat herself.

SACCELITO.

SANCELITO.

A WORD FOR THE "DISH" BOAT.

A WORD FOR THE "DISH" BOAT.

Billior Forest and Stream;

I will much the Josie Norcross, 18ft, long, 9ft, beam, and 16in, deep, against any shape of her size. The mode of measuring size or bulk to be determined by foosier size. The mode of measuring size or bulk to be determined by foosier size. The mode of measuring size or bulk to be determined by foosier and unusually sharp at her ends. A mere skeleton as to size, but heavily and securely built, and ultra "dish." Her record speaks for itself, her best point of sailling, especially when compared with boats almost one-third larger—yet no longer—is heading a sea in a stiff breeze. She carries 6x0bts, dead weight, I will sail her with only two men in each boat, with 50yds, of sail, or less. Sand bags or other shifting ballast to be left on shore. I propose to use one sail only, wille my competitors may use as many sails as a shoal, wide boat—all top and no bottom—does so well? ** (6. W. [Our argument has not been to show that shoal, wide boats cannot sail, but rather that deep boats can, and being preferable in other respects, should no longer be kept under a cloud by a misapprehension concerning their speed. There are no boats of the Norcross's size of the opposite type, but if it. (i. W. will experiment with model yeachts, his conclusions will probably be much the same as our own. What may be permissible in an open beatfor river work could hardly sait the necessities of the yachtsman intending to remain out any length of time.]

MAGGIE IN BOSTON.

Editor Forest and Stream:
From all I can gather concerning the recent Eastern Y. C. race, the imported 15-ton cutter Maggie would, but for the accident, have won on time allowance. Our rule is two-thirds the mean length plus beam, and as it takes no account of depth, is rather favorable to the cutter. The Shadow made the best race with her.

Jame 94.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

THE third annual meet and regatta of the association is fixed for Angust 8 to August 12, inclusive. Rendezous at the Canoe Islands, Lake George. Programme as follows:
Tuesday, August 8, 10 A. M.—Preliminary meeting of association at the Islands. 8 to 6 P. M., ladies' reception.
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 9, 10 and 11.—Regatta of Crosbyeide from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Saturday, August 18.—10 A. M., annual meeting of the A. C. A. at the Cabin.
The regratta will be held under the exact.

Saturday, August 12-12-13. The Cabin.

The regatta will be held under the new sailing regulations of the A. C. A. At c regatta will be called under the new saling reginations of the Races will be called promptly at the hours named, unless the weather makes it impossible.

"Lorina," the large island, will be open for encampment of the A. C. A. during the whole month of August.

10 A. M., roview of entire fleet, in divisions by class.

11 A. M., Junior Class 2, 1 mile padding.

12 M., Junior Class 2, 1 mile padding.

12 M., Junior Class 2, 1 mile padding.

12 M., Junior Class 2, 1 mile padding.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.

10 A. M., Regular Class 3 and 4, 1½ miles paddling.

10:3) A. M., Regular Class 2, 1½ miles sailing.

11:30 A. M., Junior Class 3, 1½ miles sailing.

12:30 P. M., all cances, ½ mile paddling, ½ milesail, capsize and come in with all gear.

ome in with all gear.

10 A M., Regular Class 2, 1½ miles paddling.
10:39 A. M., Regular Class 3, 1½ miles asiling.
10:39 A. M., Regular Class 4, 5 miles sailing.
11:39 A. M., Regular Class 4, 5 miles sailing.
12:39 P. M., all cances, 1½ miles paddling, 1½ miles sail. The disunce in sailing races may be reduced should the wind be light.

FRIESS.

For the regular regatta the prizes will be flags only. Special prizes of minor value may be offered for competition. Mr. J. H. Rushton offers three fine paddles.

Geo. B. ELLARD, W. P. STEPHENS, LUCIEN WULSIN,

NEW YORK CANOE CLUB, JUNE 24.

NEW YORK CANOF CLUB, JUNE 24.

THE annual regatia was held last Saturday off the club house, Staten Island. Much interest was manifested in the performance were lines for Vice-tommodors C. P. Ondin, the other narrower and longer for Mr. Wm. Whitlock. From the manner in which both acted it is safe to say that the Pearls will soon be recognized as the standard saliing canoe. So much thought and experiment has been expended upon canoes of this order by Mr. Tredwen and others abroad that there is little room for improvement without going beyond the bounds of the classification adopted by the A. C. A. Tombour of the classification adopted by the A. C. A. Tombour of the classification adopted by the A. C. A. Tombour of the classification adopted by the A. C. A. Tombour of the classification adopted by the A. C. A. Tombour of the classification adopted by the A. C. A. Tombour of the classification adopted by the A. C. A. Tombour of the classification adopted by the A. C. A. Tombour of the classification adopted by the A. C. A. Tombour of the line for the first match, open to third and fourth classes, A. C. A. Tules. Entries—C. B. Vaux, Shadow canoe Dot. M. Van Renssellaer, Jersey Blue canoe Esmeralds; J. F. Newman, Shadow canoe Whim; W. Whitlock, Fearl canoe Ripple and C. P. Oudin, Pearl canoe Tramp. Esmeralda was quicket avary, with Dot second. The power of the two Fearls soon told, for though salling hands of the builder, both had outrum the other models and made the short leg or two from the lighthouse to the buoy in close company, with Ripple a trifle the better. On the reach home she gained somewhat, leading Tramp over the line some thirty seconds, the rest foliowing over the line at longer intervals. It is hard to judge between these two from a single trial. Tramp is lift, long, with Sain beam, and Ripple is lift the better. On the reach home she gained somewhat, leading Tramp over the line some thirty seconds, the rest foliowing over the line at longer intervals. It is hard to judge between these two rooms a si

FIRST RACÉ,	THIRD AND FOURTH		
	Star	t. Buoy 1	Finish.
Canoe.	rew. H. M.	8. H. M	
RippleW	hitlock3 27	55 8 49	
Tramp	udin3 27	55 3 50	
Dot			4 6 15
EsmeraldaVa	in Renssellaer, 3 27	45	4 9 50
WhimNe	ewman 3 27	55	

SECOND	RACE, THIRD CLASS-PADDLING.	
		Finish.
Canoe.	Crew.	H. M. S.
Wraith		4 41 87
Lorna Doon		4 41 8736
Whim	Oudin	
	Foster	
Dot		4 42
	Coher los	

Nameless	Schu, ler,		William Samuel
Thomas			
THE COM			
	THIRD RACE, SECOND CLASS-PA	ADDLING.	
	,	Start.	Finish.
Canae	Crew.	7.F 14	H. M. S.
Dorraha	Monroe	1.54	11. 34. 13.
I By CHO			
Carry One			5 1 45
Wanderer	Jones		5 1 46
	FOURTH RACE-TANDEMS	3.	
		Start.	Finish.
Canoe	Crew	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Carry One	Vaux and Wheeler	5 19 45	5 25
Lorna Doon	Vaux and Wheeler Whitlock and Weeks	5 19 45	5 55 15

SALEM BAY YACHT CLUB.—The matches postponed from the 5th were sailed June 22. Wind brisk from W. Entries filled for two classes. Third class for keels, sloops and cats 30 to 28ft, and fourth class for boats under 20ft. Course from club house, through main ship channel, leaving Bowditch ledge to starboard, then to Lowell Island, leaving black buoy on Cut Throat ledge and the Brimbles buoy to port: thence home, leaving Lowell Island to starboard; seven niles. For fourth class, from club house down main channel, Bowless, from the house down main channel, Bowless, and the starboard, and house; five unites. Gun was given at 239 P. M., and Mule got away liveliest, followed by Coquette, Mab, Emma, Posy, Comet and Nell. Mule led all round, with Coquette a good second. Comet ran by her class quite readily, and won as she liked. Summary:

	THIRD CLAS	s sloops.						
			Δι	stu	al.	Corre	ante	эd.
Name.	Owner.	Length.	Ħ	. M.	8.	H	м.	8.
Mule	.D. C. Goodridge	24.8	1	33	23	1	36	00
Little Nell,	.A. Liebsch	24.6	2	01	35	1	59	04
	OAT B	OATS.						
Coquette	F. A. Brown		1	50	15	1	45	33
Mab	C. Murphy	23	1	53	20		49	
	FOURTR CL.	ASS KEELS.						
Cornet	G. W. Mansfield	11.10	1	43	13	1	35	45
Emma	H. Brooks	16	2	26	29	2	18	18
	CENTERI							
Posy	Snow Rich	16	1	37	00	1	28	53

HAVEE INTERNATIONAL.—The programme for the annual international matches at Havre can be seen at our office. They are set to 40 tons and 6 to 15 tons. Course for all but hast about 30 miles; for small yachts about 30 miles. Two prizes in each class; three for small yachts. Yawls sail at three-quarter and schooners at three-mail yachts. Yawls sail at three-quarter and schooners at three-

fifths their tonnage. All rigs allowed in each class. Flying start to one gun. No restriction as to sail. Entrance fee \$5 for members of the Havre Club, for others \$10. Entrace fee \$5 for members of the Havre Club, for others \$10. Entrace close Friday, July \$1. Address the Hon. Secretary, Wm. Langstaff, Hotel-de-Ville, Havre. As a number of American yachts are now in Cowes waters, it is to be hoped that some one will show up at the line. Schooner building since the Sappho victories in 1870 has made wonderfulstrides abroad, and it would be interesting to know whether our Wanderer or Intrepid could dispose of the modern lead keels as readily as Sappho did with the olden time Cambria and Livonia.

and it would be inderesting to know merkens our wanderer or intrepid could dispose of the modern lead keels as readily as Sappho did
with the olden time Cambria and Livonia.
WILLIAMSBURG YACHT CLUB.—The club, after an interval of
five years, sailed its eleventh match, on the Sound, June 20. Wind
freaß from northweat, tids three-quarters ebb. Course from club
house, Greenpoint, through Hell Gate, around Stepping Stones buoy
and home. Starters: Catom isloops—blotamora, 33th., H. Zoblets,
Lizzie
deo. Travia. Corinne k., 34ft, open boat, and Tiprop, 18tt. States as a starters and the interval of the numbrous sand-bag tossers of
former times, and the increased favor bestowed upon cabin yachts,
is as marked in this club as among others. It has even been found
impossible to get a single entry for the Hariem River Challenge Cup,
and the proposed races for that trophy have had to be postponed
several times. True to nature, the Lone Star experized before the
judges steamer, and treated all hands to au llistration of the only
commendable point an open sand-bagger can lay claim to—the whole
commendable point an open sand-bagger can lay claim to—the whole
found recklessness and brave scannabily. Besides they show the
catamarans J. soio. 40th. F. Hughes, and Primo, 33th. J. Callan, were
matched by themselves. The steamer Oriental took guests and judges
over the course. At the signal cables were slipped, Peerless took the
lead under reefed mainsail and bobbed jib, followed by Metamora,
Sorcoress and Lizzie V., in the order named. The catamarans were
sent away dying, Jessie with a single reef down and her big sister with
the second earring hauled out. When up to the Brothers the sloops
got the wind quartering, and see jibopalis, Metamora, Irida
Jessie had the beet, and shot away from the another than the
leads were shaken out upon nearing Whitestone, and gedfropsails
easayed, both Peerless and Sorceress carrying away their topmasis.
From Throng's Neck to the Stepping Stones nark it was sharp on the
wind, the round being acco

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
n	I. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Metamora1	1 15 00	8 10 00	3 55 00	3 35 00
Lizzie V1		3 21 18	4 06 13	4 04 13
Sorceress1	1 15 00	8 43 44	4.28 44	4 25 44
Peerless	1 15 00	3 48 00	4 83 00	4 27 00
	CATA	MARANS.		
Jessie1	1 20 00	2 31 07	3 14 07	3 14 07
Primo1	1 20 00	2 42 30	3 22 30	3 12 00
Metamora, Primo, Tipi	top and (Jorinne K. we	ere the winn	Ars.

Metamora, Primo, Tiptop and Corinne K. were the winners.

HALIFAX NOTES.—Oi-Kazé, cutter, carrying the flag of Vice-Commodore Chauncy, Is in commission. Esne, sloop, all lead ballast, and with longer counter; Psyche, sloop, half-ballast, lead, on keep Rear-Commodore Trott, Mary, sloop, flush-decked, new, Lieutenants and the commodore trotter, Mary, sloop, flush-decked, new, Lieutenants and the counterpart of

Sail and find her all that can be wished for."—S.

Y. R. A.—We have received from the secretary a copy of the British Yacht Racing Association's rules for the current year. The book contains list of members, officers, yachts measured and statistical racing data of last season, besides tables of tixe allowance for tomage and standard sailing rules, which have now become all but universal in the yachting world at home and abroad. President, H. R. H. the Frince of Wales; Vice-Fresidents, the Marquis of Exetor and Lieut. Gold General Baring. Honorary Treasurer, Lieut. Col. Leach, R. E.; Secretary, Dixon Komp, Esq., 101 Palace Gardons Torrace, Kensington, London; Measurer, J. Pearor Webi, Esq. The council is composed of twenty-five yachtemon whose names are household words in yachting circles, including the Marquis of Alisa, Count Marquis of Exeter, Wing, the Marquis of Exeter, Wing, the Marquis of Exeter, Wing, the Marquis of Exeter, Wing, St. On Levid Bardon Powell, Esq., John Richardson, Esq., Frank Willian, Esq., and others.

others.

CANAL TOLLS FOR CANOES.—Editor Forest and Stream: The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Edmund Sawage, beputy Auditor of the Canal Board, S. N. Y. "It cancelsts do not attempt to use the locks, but will carry their craft around them, they will not be required to pay toll, nor is it likely that they will be molested in any manner, if they do not interrupt the legitimate business of the canals. They will doubtless receive courteous treatment from all employes of the State. But should they meet with any trouble, it would be well for them to communicate with the department. "Cancelsta will find the lock tenders and other employes of the canal ever ready to lend a helping hand in carrying cances from one level to another, when their business will allow of it.—C. A. NEIDE, Secretary A. C. A.

KEMPS, VACHT AND ROAT SAMING.

NEIDE, Secretary A. C. A.

KEMPS YACHT AND BOAT SAILING.—A new and enlarged or third edition of Dixon Kemp's Yacht and Boat Sailing is soon to appear. From advance sheets we have seen, the additions will be especially welcomed by those fond of small yachts, and happy only in doing their own work about their ship. There will, be plans of American canoes, the sand-barger Parole, by way of politing a moral we suppose, a sharple, complete directions for building and rigging the plans of several typical British cruisers of moderate tonnage.

of moderate connage.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—The club book for the year shows 161 members and a squadron of 19 schooners, 43 sloops, 5 cat boats and 2 steamers. The book contains the revised sailing rules, signals, burgees, constitutions, by-laws, etc. The argument concerning the club measurement rule is dogmatic and quite a specimen of brevity, but not especially clear, much less logical or convincing.

but not especially clear, much less logical or convincing.

A. C. A. REGATTA.—Editor Forest and Stream: Complaint-made leaf year of the distance canceists had to paddie, from Canoo Islands to the race course off Crosbysade. Sir. Walsin, of Regatta Committee, states that the difficulty will be obviated by h ing a steamer on hand to carry all who wish from the camp to course.—C. A. Nede, Secretary.

course.—C. A. Neune, Secretary.

DAUNTLESS.—Commodore J. R. Waller has sold his schooner Dauntless to Caldwell H. Colt, of Hartford, owner of the sloop Wizzard. Mr. Colt proposes to cruise to Europe in his new acquisition next year, after giving her a thorough overhaul. Whether Mr. Waller proposes to build or buy we have not yet heard.

YACHTING GAZETTE.—The London Yachting Gazette comes to us enlarged to double the original size, an omen of prosperity sarned by dint of persevering work. Our contemporary deserves the success it has achieved in face of great difficulties, and we hope to find it upon our table every week for many a year to come.

is upon our table every week for many a year to come.

MADGE—Mr. Auchincloss, acting for Mr. Coates, has paid the duty of \$35 on this cutter, and she is now for sale. Boston gentlemen have been in negotiations. Price asked is \$8,300. She is still laid up at Newport.

DORGHESTER YACHT CLUR—The club book for 1882 lists a fleet of 12 schooners, 3 steamers and 67 sloops, cutters and cate. All the schooners are keels! The roll of members foots up 187.

INTREPID—Mr. Lloyd Phoenix, owing to serious illness, will give up yachting for a season, and his fine schooner will sail from Cowes for this port to be laid up.

LAID OVER,—Many valued communications will receive attention when the racing season slacks.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

WE have seen the new split-bamboo trout and "Henshall Pattern" built and minnow casting rods, manufactured by Messrs. Wm Mills & Son, which, for style and finish, are not surpassed by anything so far shown in the market, and fully justify us in recommending them to the notice of anglers. Messrs. Mills & Son laws platissued a new seventy-page illustrated catalogue, which contains a full description and cuts of all kinds of fishing tackle. It will be mailed to any address on receipt of one three-cent stamp.

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Inches long	4	41/2	5	51/3	6	61/2	7	7	8

TACKLE BOOKS:—Regular Styles, \$1.25. Morocco, canvas lined, 6 inches long, \$1.50. Morocco, canvas lined, 7 inches long, \$2. Solid calf, leather lined, 7 inches long, \$3.00.

NET RINGS.			1
BRASS.			
Plain, with screw socket Folding once, screw socket. Folding twice, screw socket.	81	25	H
Folding once, screw socket	1	50	Cotton.
Folding twice, screw socket	1	75	Linen.
WOOD.	0	0.5	Inches
Complete, with short handle and net	z	25	
Complete, with long handle and net			
Collapsing, with screw socket	2	50	
Collapsing, extra fine	4	00	Cotton.
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[Extract from Forest and Stream, July 7, 1881. p. 444.]

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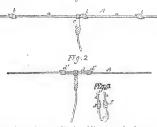
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My invention consists in adding to a leader a reenforce at the several points where the upper flies
are to be attached by which the size of the line at
such point is doubled, the result being that the wear
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greatly prolonged, and the doubling of the leader
in the act of looping on such snell greatly facilitated. Heretofore, in looping the upper flies of a
cast about a leader of single gut, the latter soon
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In addition to this its difficult to hold the loop
of the leader in the act of looping the snell to it
sufficiently firm to easily accomplish the attachment of the fly, as a single piece of gut is not
sufficiently rigid. By doubling the thickness of
the leader at the point of attachment of the fly,
as a single piece of gut is not
sufficiently rigid. By doubling the thickness of
the leader at the point of attachment of the fly
avoid these objections. The drawing Fig. 1 represufficiently rigid. By doubling the thickness of
the leader made in accordance with my invention,
while Fig. 3 shows the manner of looping the leader
in the act of attaching the fly. In these drawings,
4, Fig. 1, denotes a leader of silkworm gut adapted
to the purposes of fly-fishing for trout or bass, and
as heretofore made, such leader being composed
of several lengths of gul knotical together, as shown
as hore the leader, as shown at c. In carrying my
invention into practice, I add to the leader A at one
or more points (according to the number of flies to
be used in the cast in addition to the stretcher) an
additional piece of gut A, which I term a "reenforce," thus doubling the body of the leader
about the leader, as shown at c. In carrying my
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or more points (according to the number of flies to
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of the mes from the case of the advantage there is in using there. All fly fishers will readily see the advantage there is in using the cases they to apply a "fly" or to remove it without implicing the strength or durability of the leaders. Length 3, 0, 9 ft., made of superior silk worm gut in all varieties.

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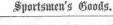
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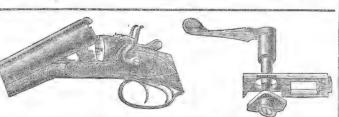
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CONTENTS

CONT.

EDITORIAL.
Firing in the Air.
Hoop Snake Season.
Forest and Stream Fables—VII.
The SFORTSMAY TOURIST.
Adirondack Survey Notes.
Camps of the Kingfishers—v.
NATUKAL HISTORY.
BYTHE'S Search for Hoop Snakes
GAME BAG AND GUN.
The Grouse Question Again.
Fine-Hunting Woodcock.
The London Only.
The Hongan Structure Touring.
The "Bine Gill" Minnow Pail.
Little Wind Niver Trouting.
The Thousand Islands.
The "Wind Niver Trouting.
The Thousand Islands.
The Thousand Islands.
The "Bine Gill" Minnow Pail.
Little Wind Niver Trouting.
The Thousand Islands.
The "Bine Gill" Minnow Pail.
Little Wind Niver Trouting.
The Thousand Islands.
The "Bine Gill" Minnow Pail.
Little Wind Niver Trouting.
The Thousand Islands.
The "Bine Gill" Minnow Pail.
Little Wind Niver Trouting.
The Fiscataquis Society.

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West Virginia Trout Streams.
Salmon in Maine.
The Skoodoowobskook Again.

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Black Bass in the Scotch Lochs.
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FIRING IN THE AIR.

T is a dreadful waste of ammunition and it should cease. It is forty or fifty years since real efforts began to be made by the shooting and angling public to protect the game which, even at that time, was presaging by its increasing scarcity, that state of things which has since come to pass. Not to go back to the ancient days of game plenty, those times when our grandfathers and greatgrandfathers could kill deer within a mile of their homes, and were sometimes in winter forced to take to the trees by the pressing attentions of the wolves, it is within the memory of many men who are not yet too old to do their day's tramping, that game was so abundant that an assistant was required to carry along the bag which was to hold the quail or woodcock secured in a day's shooting. The sentiment in favor of game protection among the better class of sportsmen, although no doubt it existed long before that time, did not crystallize, so to speak, did not have any general support, until the time of the publication of Frank Forester's writings. Herbert's enthusiasm and his happy style aroused the first interest in these matters, and from his time to the present day the interest in them has been steadily, if slowly, increasing.

It was natural enough that the movement in favor of game protection should first take shape in the enactment of protective laws, which provided penalties against the killing of game at certain seasons when it was least fit for use. method of protection, while it was well enough as far as it went, did not go far enough, since in most instances neither machinery nor money were provided for the carrying out of the provisions of the law. In this respect the enactments for protection present a curious anomaly, differing as they do from any other statutes passed by the Legislatures of the various States. The clamor for reasonable and proper laws statesmen are willing to yield to, but it does not appear, except in rare instances, that appropriations of money to enforce such laws have ever been either asked for or granted. The fact is that those interested in the subject have fallen into a rut, from which they do not seem able to extricate themselves, and so, at every session of the Legislatures of the different States, we hear of proposed alterations and amendments of the laws, which those who advance them apparently think, will cure all our present evils. Tinkering with the game laws has become a regular part of the programme of

our legislative bodies. Now, no one will say that our game laws, as they at present stand in the various sections of our country, are at all what they should be, but if they were properly and sternly enforced, they would do a vast amount of good, instead of, as is now too often the case, accomplishing nothing at all. The laws should be short and simple so that they can be easily understood by all, and so that under their provisions convictions may be easy and there may be no loophole for the escape of the offender. A cumbersome and intricate law, full of exceptions and special provisions, should be made by all means avoided. But it is a great mistake, and we wish we could induce every one to think so, to apply for relief in this way only. Why can we not next year leave the laws as they are, and devote ourselves with all our energy to securing appropriations and the appointment of officers to enforce those that we already have? This expenditure of effort to secure changes in the laws is a waste; it is firing in the air.

The efforts to secure enactments which are perfect is very well, but long before they have been passed the need for them will have ceased, for the game will have all disappeared. We should begin now at the right end, and make provision for the enforcement of such laws as we have, and then, after having inculcated in the public a wholesome respect for, and fear of, the law, it will be time enough to make efforts to improve them. It is a shame and a disgrace that, as is now usually the case, the enforcement of the statutes should be left wholly to private individuals, societies and corporations. And it is not only a shame, but it is the worst possible thing that could happen for the general shooting and fishing public, since, as we have more than once shown, the natural result of such a state of things is to induce wealthy clubs and corporations to secure the most desirable shooting grounds, which are thus of course closed to the public at large. Cases of this kind are constantly being brought to our notice, and the rapidity with which this movement is now going on shows that the appreciation of the existing state of things is widespread. The matter is one which touches so nearly every one who at all depends upon shooting or angling for his amusement and recreation, that it is difficult to account for the apathy that appears to exist among sportsmen in regard to it. We can understand why the club member, who can go in September to his marsh on the lakes and later in the season to the points and uplands of the Southern States for his shooting, should be careless in the matter, but how the man whose occupations only permit him to take an occasional day or two in the country near his home, can view with equanimity the gradual disappearance of game we do not exactly see course, this is a matter that interests sportsmen, and them alone. If the prospect is a satisfactory one to them, no doubt it is equally so to the rest of the community, but it certainly seems a pity that the result, which is inevitable unless some earnest action is taken, should come to pass. Things grow worse each year, game is less abundant and harder to find.

In the meantime, we cannot urge too strongly upon those who have already put their hands to the plow, who have actively interested themselves in seeing that the laws are enforced, the necessity of not looking back, of not ceasing from the labor of love which they have undertaken. For the present our hopes rest on them, and each man should do his best. But next fall and winter, when the Legislatures meet, let us all try to do something which will really tell, and no longer fire into the air.

"Hamak."—This is the latest accepted form of the word, variously spelled "hammock," "hummock," and, as we find it in Webster, "hommock." The spelling "hamak," adopted by our correspondent "S." in his "Bits of Florida Experience," two weeks ago, is defended by him in a note, in which he says: "My authority is Will. Wallace Harney, the scholar, correspondent and poet, who first used the word hamak,' giving it as his opinion that it was Seminole in its origin, meaning swampy hard-wood land-or descriptive of that peculiar combination of dark rich soil, either low or high, grown with hickories, magnolias, palms, bays, several kinds of oak and vines galore. I don't think there is such a word as 'hommock.' Neither 'hammock,' nor 'hummock' describe such lands at all. And knowing Mr. Harney's reputation for lore and research, I followed his example, thinking, if a word was to be invented, hamak was better than any. Mr. H. has lived in South Florida many

MAJ. JOSEPH VERITY SAYS: A small flight of ducks is better than a big flight of fancy, .

HOOP SNAKE SEASON.

WITH the first of the real hot days of summer, the editor, country or city, brings out his scrap book, and begins to draw on his reserve stock of snake stories. earliest and most attractive of these is the hoop snake tale; it is also the one which has the least basis of fact to rest upon. Newspaper cuttings, accompanied by letters of inquiry, are accumulating on our table, and, while perhaps it would be as well to consign all the matter referring to this subject to the seclusion which a waste paper basket grants, it is possibly our duty to make one more effort to stamp out the erroneous belief in the existence of this animal.

Mr. A. Pope was no doubt right in a general way when he informed the world that "truth crushed to earth will rise again," and further, that

Error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshipers;

but it would have been a good-natured and graceful act in him to have suggested that Error, although she may at last die, has more lives and is far harder to kill than the average city cat.

The hoop snake myth belongs to the same class of lies with that of the hair snake, and is equally hard to kill. The average scribe does not, we presume, care whether it is true or not, or perhaps with that tenderness of conscience which so distinguishes the journalist of to-day, he fears to keep from his readers something that may be of value, and being ignorant on the subject himself, he leaves to them the labor of sifting the true from the false. These particular stories get into the papers and are copied far and wide, thus adding each season some credulous converts to the believers in the myth. A Watertown, N. Y., correspondent sends us a slip cut from the Utica Herald of June 13, which reads:

Hoop snakes have recently been seen in Orange county. One was illed last week which measured three feet in length. This snake killed last week which measured three feet in length. This snake had a hard, fine-pointed, bone-like substance at the end of its tail, with which it strikes. It forms itself in the shape of a hoop, and speeds over the ground at a lively rate; but it is only necessary to step one side to avoid it, it being impossible to alter its course when rolling.

The paternity of this extract is fortunately easily determined by comparing it with a cutting from the New York Sun of two or three days previous, which says:

Newburgh, June 10.—The question raised as to whether there are hoop snakes in this section of the country can be answered in the affirmative. Some years ago a young lady living on her father's farm affirmative. Some years ago a young lady living on her father's farm at Shawangunk, Ulster county, twelve miles back of this city, was chased down a lane by one, and when she swerved to one side it rolled swiftly by. One was seen on Saturday last. It measured about three feet in length, and was killed on the farm of William Startup, on the north plank road, near Middletown, this county. This snake has a hard, fine-pointed, horn-like substance at the end of its tail, with which it strikes. Some people are of the opinion that the talk of this peculiar species of snakes are poisonous, while others between the perfectly harmless. They form thempelare into believe them to be perfectly harmless. They form themselves into the shape of a hoop and speed over the ground at a lively rate; but it the snape of a noop and spectore the ground at a rively rate; but it is only necessary to step one side to avoid them, it apparently being impossible for them to alter their course when rolling. No one in this section has ever been known to have received dangerous injuries from this kind of a snake.

A Kansas City, Mo., correspondent calls our attention to other extracts from the Sun, some of which we reproduce:

In answer to "E. S.'s" inquiry about hoop snakes, I would say that I have seen a dark-colored snake in Dakota take its tail in its anave seen a dark-colored snake in Dakota take its tail in its mouth and roll along like a hoop. They are also found in Australia.—A: O. T. New York, June 8.

"E. S." seems to regard hoop snakes as a myth. I, too, for years listened to stories about them with incredulity; but my experience with one last August, while rusticating on Rockett Farm, Somers, Westchester county, fully convinced me that there was such a snake. Westchester county, fully convinced me that there was such a snake. While rambling on the farm one day, I saw across my path what I took to be a black snake I shied a stone at it, and, to my horror, it coiled up like a hoop and began to roll toward me. I jumped aside and it darted past me like an arrow. Too frightened to investigate, I beat a retreat to the farmhouse and told my experience. I was there told that it was a species of black snake that, when angered, puts its tail into its mouth and forms itself into a hoop, and then rolls until it has sufficient velocity to throw its body, straight as as a lance, at the object of a large. Its straight has the revent is a sufficient velocity to throw its body, straight as as a lance, at the object of attack. Its stroke is painful, but the wound is not ous. As the snake keeps on a straight track, it is easily avoided by stepping to one side. These snakes are generally about four feet feet long .- HATTER.

HOBOKEN, June 8.

HODGEN, June a. Seeing the inquiry in to-day's Sun asking if there are such things as hoop snakes, and where they can be found, I reply. They may be found in Moodus, Conn., and other parts of that State.—A. J. ROBERTS.

It is scarcely necessary to inform our correspondents of the fact that there is no authenticated instance on record of a hoop snake having been seen by any competent observer. The whole story is a myth, a tigment of the imagination.

THE HOOP SNAKE DOES NOT EXIST. Read in another column the story of "Byrne's" search for

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.—Great numbers of deer are killed in the spring months in the Adirondacks. Some facts relative to this slaughter are given elsewhere by our correspondent, "Adrion Ondack." He mentions one case of a party who killed a doe bearing two fawns. Measures should be taken to suppress this detestable business. It would seem to be the proper thing for the "New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game" to give the matter their attention. They can remedy the abuse and save these deer from the June night butchers. This is a "practical suggestion," though it may be thought impertment as well. We shall be happy to give to the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game more explicit directions as to the exact localities where these outrages have been and are now being committed.

THE NEW YORK WOODCOCK SEASON opens August 1st We are told that in some parts of the State there is promise of an excellent woodcock and ruffed grouse season,

FOREST AND STREAM FABLES.

VIL-THE SOCIETY OF PERCH FOR THE PROTECTION OF MIN-NOWS.

ONCE upon a time the Perch became aware that the Pike Were getting all the minnows, catching them in season and out of season, till it was certain that if the work of destruction went on much longer there would be nothing but worms and flies, or starvation, for the Perch.

So they put their gills together to devise some means whereby the evil might be made an end of. After much talk After much talk over various plans they settled upon that of forming a Society of Perch for the Protection of Minnows, and at once organized, with a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Prudential Committee, and so on till there was not a full grown Perch among them but had an office of some sort. Several wide-mouthed Perch made long speeches, and the others waved their fins in applause, and all concluded that the Minnows were safe, and that thereafter no Pike would be so bold as to dare to touch one.

Then they adjourned to feast on a great supply of worms provided by one of the members, and after that spent two or three days in racing with one another, and trying which could most skillfully snap a fly from the edge of a lily pad.

But all this while the Pike went on gobbling the Minnow just as if nothing had happened.

MORAL.

Resolutions, speeches, feasts and trials of skill will not do everything for the protection of Fish and Game.

The Sportsman Tourist.

For many years I have felt a deep interest in the conservation of our forests and the planting of trees. The wealth, beauty, fertility and healthfulness of the country largely depend upon it. My indignation is yearly aroused by the needless sacrifice of some noble oak or elm, and especially of the white pine, the grandest tree in our woods, which I would not exchange for Oriental palms. My thanks woods, which i would not extending to foreign plant a group of trees in my honor. I could ask no better memorial. I have always admired the good taste of the Sakokis Indians, around Sebago Lake, who, when their chief died, dug around a beech tree, swaying it down, and when there can dealy dig around a secretic sologia books, and placed his body in the rent, and then let the noble tree fall back into its original place—a green and beautiful monument for the son of the forest.—John G. Whittier.

THE GREAT SWAMP.

BY A. MULE.

BUT few persons can pass into the Great Swamp without a certain weird, mysterious, sensation. The plungs, almost immediately, from the open fields and sunted vegetation of the uplands into for file morans is apt to impress the condition of the uplands into file morans is apt to impress the condition of the uplands into file morans is apt to impress the condition of the uplands into file morans is apt to impress the condition of the uplands into file morans is apt to impress the condition of the uplands into file morans is apt to impress the condition of the uplands into file morans is apt to impress the condition of the uplands into the condition of the uplands into the condition of the uplands into the condition of the uplands into the condition of the uplands into the condition of the uplands into the condition of the uplands into the uplands into the uplands into the condition of the uplands into the uplands

there in a carriage beneath the interlocked trees, upon a road smooth, elastic, level and free of dust, and to smell the fragrant odors breathed lavishly by every swamp in spring, is one of the most delightful experiences. When the winter rains set in, however, it only requires forty-eight hours to make this beautiful country one sen of nasty, villations, sticky mud, whose omnipresence and persistence there until next June are simply detestable, and render wheeled travel almost impracticable.

practicable.

And looking at the matter purely from a sportsman's standpoint, this is not the worst; for there is no hunting in the summer. We would try the bear if practicable, but the heat would kill the dogs. Even Brer Bear himself retires to a cool recess as a summer retreat, while the gnats, mosquires and ticks make it lively for mun, dog, deer and turkey altogether. For a short while in November and December we have cool, frosty nights, genial days, dry weather and general paradise for the hunter. But also, these "fift e'er one can point the place," and we are left to stump about in the mud and rain

attogether. For a short while in November and December we have cool, frosty nights, genial days, dry weather and general paradise for the hunter. But alas, these "fift e'er one can point the place," and we are left to stump about in the mud and rain

What a country for a hunter this must have been before the white man got hold of it! It was altogether different in its general features. But I shall discuss this hereafter.

Of course it settled slowly, having always had the reputation abroad of being quite unhealthy. So news was news in those days, and hospitality was paid by conversation just as it should be. The peddler—the land speculator—the traveler in general performed the office of news-bringer and were welcomed and begged to stop as a favor.

Our friend old Shelb, was then young Shelb,, but was then as now a clear-eyed, honest soul with a strong disposition to speak his piece out if he felt strongly.

His nearest neighbor was nearly twenty miles away, and a friendly rub against a fresh mind occasionally was very agreeable even to the quiet hunter.

So it was with sincere pleasure one long summer's afternoon that he saw a solitary horseman riding down the road toward his house. He rose from his chair—met the well-dressed stranger outside the gate and cordially insisted on having him stay for the night at least.

To this, as it was late, the traveler cooly assented, but did not respond warmly to the greetings of his host. Shelb, put up the horse himself—carried saddle and bags to the porch—gave City a big tansy julep and a turkey-tail fan, and then saked "Whaf's the news?" The stranger replied civilly but distantly that he "did not know."

"Anything late from Mexico?" Stranger didn't know.

In vain did the simple woodsman ply his unlucky guest with all sorts of questions, calculated as he thought to lessen his shyness. Finally the stranger deliberately asked Me. "to shut up and not bother him and he would pay double fare for the night's lodging."

Shelb, rose without a word and brought saddle and luggage be

the ladies, than any distinct decinration of improper gaillanties.

At all events, about this time he found himself located temporarily near Huntsville, Ala., and the possessor of a wall-eyed mare, a hundred dollars and more time than he needed by two mont'ss. So, he says, he concluded to pay a visit to fold Hickory at the Hermitage, near Nashville, as the great head of the whole fraternity.

This was not a morning call by any means, but we will pass the details. He stayed two days and a night at the Hermitage, welcomed as only that wonderful man could. He relates much and frequently about this visit, but one little incident shows wilfy the common people loved Jackson. There were blue finger-bowls on the table at dinner, and a rough old farmer who was there used his for a drinking glass. A smile and sneer went round the board full of fine people, and Shelb, says he even smiled himself, as he knew better than that.

Getting separated from S— (by necident, of course), he got lost. Then he blew his horn, but though answered every time, yet somehow the responses did not lead him out of the brake. Round and round he went for all of that blessed day on the inside, while a nigger rode a mule round and round outside, and so blew him about at pleasure—Tom S— at home reading light literature. Toward night S— went up and brought him out, quite grim, but undismayed.

Next day, fishing on the lake for a rest, as he could not swim, he was rash to try the gig from a bean pod of a dugout, and got turned over, of course. At least that is what happened.

happened.

Tired of both bear and fish, he rested under the big tree and lazily admired nature. And a tame but mischievous bear got loose and admired him; not wisely but too well. The bear had been trained by the devils of young niggers to wrestle, and as Nimrod motioned her off with horrible gestures, she accepted the challenge and went for him with an Latin bure.

tures, she accepted the challenge and went for him with an Injin hug.

Tattered and torn, and all forlorn, he finally seeks his balmy raw hide and sweet sleep. Alas, by some perverse fate, a glass box of peculiar shape falls with a smash at his feet, while the dusky coils, the sparkling eye and the thrilling rattle give warning that the awful rattlesnake is loose and locked in a small dark room with him. He didn't know the snake had no fangs and was harmless, but he felt fully able to go through the panels of the door, and so went.

A very little of this goes a great ways, even though perpetrated by a gentleman of the softest manners, and amid the officious condolence of a hundred impish niggers. The mice was recognized at last.

officious condolence of a hundred impish niggers. The mice was recognized at last.

The day Nimrod was to leave he got a dinner fit for the gods. The true inwardness of the thing developed in the white-chal servants, the glass and silver, the general richness of an opulent buchelor's establishment.

And Nimrod was well-bred on the whole. He said nothing about the situation until he took his host's hand for an adicu, "I promised you §3 a day, I believe!" he said, smiling. "You certainly did."

"Well, I shall not pay you a cent, for you have made very much more than that out of me already. Good by!"

ADIRONDACK SURVEY NOTES.

ADIRONDACK SURVEY NOTES.

THE Adirondack survey, to which I have the honor to be temporarily attached, assembled at North Creek, the northern terminus of the Adirondack Railread, on June 16, and took the stage to North River, five miles up, in the afternoon. Here we met several men who had been in the woods, but had been driven out by the black flies, which they reported as something worse than usual. Remaining at the hotel all night to arrange and assort our baggage, we took the stage next day for Blue Mountain Lake, a distance of some twenty-five miles, where we were to meet our guides and start for the woods. After leaving the river and passing the first ridge Mr. Colvin pointed out a large mountain on our left which he had located, but which had no name. Upon inquiry of our driver he told us that he had never heard any name for it. Then the superintendent of the survey offered me the honor of naming it. Here was a dilemma for a man innocent of the names which are in vogue among respectable mountains! If it had been a fish, a dog, a child, or most any animate object, a name would have occurred without hesitation; but to be god-father to a mountain was staggering. It could not well be called "trout mountain," for there were probably few trout on its summit, and for my life no other name occurred. Seeing a crow far up the side I asked if any of the mountains bore its sable to gonomen, and upon receiving a negative reply, christened it "Crow Mountain," all the party, even to the driver, saluting it by uncovering. And Crow Mountain it will be hereafter, both in the reports and to the tourists who ride with that driver.

The road is good to Blue Mountain, where we arrived at

it "Crow Mountain," all the party, even to the driver, saluting it by uncovering. And Crow Mountain it will be hereafter, both in the reports and to the tourists who ride with that driver.

The road is good to Blue Mountain, where we arrived at dusk, after passing through a heavy thunder-storm which echoed and re-echoed from the grand old hills in salvos, which would appal those who do not love this display of nature's force. The rain softened theroad so that our heavy baggage wagon broke down, but, thanks to the curtains of the stage, did not wet us. We remained over night at the Prospect House, whose size and style astonished one who expected backwoods simplicity. It resembles a large seaside hotel and can accommodate six hundred guests; electric lights, colored waiters, and all the pomp and circumstance of a city house, it struck me as a place where city idlers could play at visiting the woods and yet live in the city. The fact is that one must go far in to escape the horrors of the piano and the telegraph, both of which are here. This, however, is what the great majority of people want, so the only growl at that which we old campaigners can get in, is that it is a profanation of the temple, an invasion of the sanctity of the woods by people who are not in sympathy with the genius of the place. There are one or two smaller hotels here, but even they offer you tollet scap to wash with and I draw the line of civilization at yellow scap, and only find myself "in the woods" when this or the soft article is offered for your ablutions; that is, if you indulge in such luxuries as a morning wash with scap. A plunge in the lake is toilet enough, without the aid of saponaccous compounds, be they "yellow," soft or scented.

There are both black bass and trout in Blpe Mountain Lake, but I contented myself with specimens of "inferior" fishes which went into the alcohol tank for future reference. The number of visitors here must soon reduce the supply of angling fish unless culture is resorted to, and this the hotel men w

"CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS."

IN SEVERAL PARTS-PART V.

THE next morning we talked it all over again while Frank got breakfast ready. The fishing was good in the next three lakes above, but if we went up we wanted to go to the head of Six Mile, where Frank said the fishing was the best. but pulling up stream through the narrow, crooked rivers with loaded boats was not a job we hankered after.

The fishing in the lake on which we were camped amounted to about archiver. No doubt there are along of fish in

The fishing in the lake on which we were camped amounted to about nothing. No doubt there are plenty of fish in neighbor Sisson's lake, but while we stayed they were entirely off their feed; they had become shy perhaps by the water being lished and thrashed over for three weeks by a party who were there just before us.

Remembering the splendid sport the Scribe, Jim and the writer had the year before at the foot of Central, and as we would have the river currents in our favor, it was agreed that we go below and camp at the mouth of the little stream where nigh about a year before I had eaten my solitary lunch under a leaning tree on a certain rainy Monday.

Besides, it was rather remarkable that among all the many bass we had taken in these upper waters there was not a single small-mouthed bass to be credited to any of our rods, and we wanted some small-mouths, as we had a fancy they were gamer than their cousins of the large-mouthed tribe. I have no doubt but there are thousands of small-mouths in the upper lakes, but we did not happen to take a solitary speci-

have no doubt but there are thousands of small-mouths in the upper lakes, but we did not happen to take a solitary specimen. The large-mouths of these lakes are chock-full of fight, but I am certain (and I am sustained in the opinion by Old Knots, who is a careful observer), that they don't possess the vigor and staying qualities of the others—the Micropherus sulmoites—and they are certainly not so land-some a fish. And then, our mouths, both large and small, were watering for a mess o' trout, and Cedar River (cold streaks chase each other up and down Jim's back even now at the bare mention of it) would be in easy reach of the lower camp. We got ready to go below. Alegk came down to say good morning, and after holding a brief conference with Frank and the Scribe, at the end of the table, he and I took a boat and crossed the lake to get the frogs, settle up with neighbor Sisson, and borrow a big, broad-bottomed skiff in which to move the packing boxes—a nuisance, by the way, on account of their size.

Sisson, and borrow a big, broad-bottomed skiff in which to move the packing boxes—a nuisance, by the way, on account of their size.

We put the frogs in a shoe-box, over which a piece of mosquito bur had been previously tacked to prevent them from jumping out, and by the time we had recrossed the lake, the other boys had tents down and everything ready to load. We hired Aleck to take a load in his boat, and when all was ready, we pulled away from the pleasant camp with genuine regrets, Frank in the lead in one of the small boats, Jim following in another, Aleck, with Brother R. perched on top of a trunk in his boat a good third, while the writer, in the big boat, and Dan and the Scribe in the other small one brought up the tail end of the line.

In moving below I, was sorry to disappoint the "little maid of St, Clair's," for had we camped up there, as I had promised her we would, I have no doubt but she and old Kinglisher would have had many wise talks and famous romps together. The disappointment, I am sure, was two-sided. Half-way down the river, leading out of Sisson's, Aleck went back into the brush a quarter of a mile and got a neighbor—a Mr. Carey—to come and pull the big boat the rest of the way, as Jim and the Scribe had gauged themselves to give out at Central Lake, which would leave Aleck, Frank and the writer to take care of the five boats, Brother R. having never learned the "knack of oarin."

Jim gave out promptly on time at Central, and would have accomplished it sooner had there been anyone in the boat with him. He got fast in the river once coming down, the current getting the best of him and jamming his boat crosswise of the stream, the bow sticking fast on one bank, and the stern on the other.

He told us afterward that having no one there to help him

boat crosswise of the stream, the ow salvaing last on one bank, and the stern on the other, no one there to help him get the boat off, he just sat still and "cussed" it off, after which it kept the stream as any well-behaved boat should. At Central he was taken in tow—boat and all—by Carey for an additional fee, and for the rest of the way down he communed with nature and sucked comfort from his briar-This was one of Jim's best "holts," and he did not lose his

for an additional fee, and for the rest of the way down he communed with nature and sucked comfort from his briarroot.

This was one of Jim's best ''holts,'' and he did not lose his grip on it until the boat grated on the sand at the mouth of the stream where we were to make camp.

I worked my passage down in Commodore Sloan's boat, Knots and I, by "spelling" each other occasionally, making casy work of the five miles pull.

A short distance below deep water point we came on Frank at a 'landing,'' holding converse with a neatly attired little lady, who at sight of us vanished in the woods, while Frank pulled out lustily for the shining strip of sandy beach a hundred rods or so below at the mouth of the stream where we were to make camp.

A day or two after, she, with a companion, paid us a visit at camp, and we soon after learned, through some gossipy neighbors, that she was a young school ma'am teaching half a score of fledgling Michiganders of the neighborhood, and that she boarded at the farm house back from the landing where we had first seen her, and that Frank had quite a hankerin' after her, and that he had the bulge on all the other beaux of the settlement, and they wouldn't wonder if they made a match of it, and so on, etc.

From all this, the reason seemed plain to us why the young scamp had been so extremely willing to move camp down the lakes instead of up, and his frequent absence from camp after supper was the more readily accounted for. He usually took the milk bucket with him—for a blind—and somehow the cows got into the habit of coming up so late that he rarely got back before ten or eleven o'clock at night. Cows will do this sometimes just to accommodate young people who have a hankerin' after each other. But Frank is a splendid young fellow and bears an excellent reputation among his neighbors, and the bright-cycel little school teacher may be assured of the good wishes of "the Kingfishers," if on our return next year we find Frank has persuaded her to teach him to work in double harness.

our three tents, and it appeared was shaped up for our

our three tents, and it appeared was suaped up an our especial comfort.

Standing under one corner of the kitchen fly we could reach down and fill a dipper with the purest and coldest water from the whimpering little stream, that sang for us a rippling melody the live-long day and hulled us to sleep with soothing murmurs at night. In this, nature's refrigerator, we kept our milk bucket and butter crock—the milk sweet and cold, and the butter so hard that "smearing" it was out of the mestion.

cold, and the butter so hard that "smearing" it was out of the question.

Among the submerged roots of a cedar a few yards above, the Scribe found a cooling refuge for a half dozen vials of medicine labeled, "Dry Mum," or "Roarin' Modoc," or it may have been opodeldoe—I don't happen to call it to mind just now, but if "Roarin' Modoc" produces hilarity and "feller feelin," with a soporific tendency, then it must have been Roarin' Modoc. Anyhow, the Scribe kept mum as to the whereabouts of his medicine chest.

With plants of whale and day scalar groups within twenty. With plenty of shade and dry cedar enough within twenty

With pienty of shade and dry cedar enough within twenty yards of the tents to keep us in firewood for a year and good neighbors in half a mile, it was a camp, as Dan said, "Just to our pleasement," and we took comfort to ourselves that we had cast our lines in such pleasant places.

A couple of our neighbors who had dropped around to see

A couple of our neighbors who had dropped around to see the new campers were engaged by Frank to bring some hay or straw for the beds and milk for supper and breakfast, and while the others added a few touches to the camp and put things to rights for the night, I showed a boat just outside the rushes in front of the tents to try for a bass or two

put things to rights for the night, I shoved a boat just outside the rushes in front of the tents to try for a base or two for the evening and morning meal.

Just here, and a few rods further up the bay, I had taken my best bass the previous year and I was eager to find out if some of the same kind yed lingered in their old haunts.

At the very first east, when the frog was barely a foot under water, the line was jerked through the guides at a rate that made the reel handle whistle, and in a minute I was in as beautiful a fight with as game a bass as ever broke water and made an angler's heart stand still.

"Look at Hickory!—he's got 'im—fish for supper—stay with him, old mackerel—bet you lose him—nothin' but a pickerel," and other encouraging remarks came from the shore, but they fell on heedless ears, as I was profoundly busy with a wary and powerful fish, full of tricks and shifts to circumvent his enemy and escape from the fix he found himself in by his over fondness for speckled frog. At the end of perhaps ten minutes I lifted from the water by his lower jaw and held up to the view of the boys on shore, a small-mouthed black bass that weighed, when I went ashore, just five pounds and twelve ounces, and then a shout went up from that camp that would have lifted the roof, had there been one over their heads.

A little further along the means and in the contents of four

in from that camp that would have lifted the root, nad there been one over their heads.

A little further along the rushes I took another of four pounds eight ounces, and another that weighed a trifle over five pounds, there glorious bass and all small-mouths.

Fishing a couple of hundred yards around the bay and back without another strike, and having enough for present needs, I went ashore and not long after we were sorting the bones from as delicious a mess o' bass as ever came browned

from frying pan.

That night the swish of a gentle surf on the beach, the sighing of the wind through the cedars and the tinkle of the sighing of the wind through the cedars and the tinkie of the little stream back of the camp, brought us sweet and restful sleep, and our beds were as soft down from the breast of mother earth. We were up early next morning, and while Frank got breakfast, tackle was looked over, frogs sorted and everything made ready for our first foray from "lower camp."

KINGFISHER.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Aatural History.

BYRNE'S SEARCH FOR THE HOOP SNAKE.

SNAKE.

YRNE has been for many years in search of the "hoop snake," so well known to many of our early Western settlers. He has interviewed a very great number of these old settlers, who have often seen and destroyed this fearful replile, but could never quite get around in time to see the dreadful thing itself. He recollects walking three or four miles and back, one very hot morning in towa, twenty-live years or more ago, to view the remains of a very large one that a young man declared he had killed the evening before. That young man said:

"I was a walkin' brisky like 'long a narrer path in the woods, with a good chunk of a hickory cane in my hand (I allers carries a good club when in the woods in summer time for fear of the critters), when I luked ahead, and that stretched out on er old log was the biggest hoop snake I ever saw in my life. He war all kivered with bright red, silver, yaller and black spots in kind of diamonds like. He war long and very slender—I shud think twelve to fourteen feet long. The hoop snake saw me about the same time I did him, threw up his head and tail backwards loike, catched his tail in his mouf, an' come rolling rite toward me so fast that he fairly sissed through the air. I seed it war no use to run, so stud reddy for him, and when he cum in reach, I struck at him with my club with all my might, then whurled and run. I run quite a piece and then turned around reddy for none to he make right where I struck at him with my club with all my might, then whurled and run. I run quite a piece and then turned around reddy fur another bout. But I seed the hoop snake right where I had struck at him, whirlin' an' twistin' about, making the bresh and leaves fly in a fearful way. As he growed more quieter I went up cluster and found that he were about dead. When he quit squirmin' and tarin' about, I went rite up to him and found that I had struck him in the small of the neck just below the head, and knocked his head clean off, then his head the woff, the spike in the end of his tail struck inter the hard path so deep as to hold him fast, and I coulan't pull it out to save my life."

Byrne was younger then than now, and a little more impressible. He had heard his father often ridicule and call simpletons the believers in hoop snakes. He had great faith in the good sound sense of his only father, but this young

Byrne was younger then than now, and a little more impressible. He had heard his father often ridicule and call simpletons the believers in hoop snakes. He had great faith in the good sound sense of his only father, but this young man was so ingenious and leeked so innocent, told such a straight circumstantial story, that he thought the "old man" was mistaken, and liable to "pass over the range" with a false impression in his mind about one of the wonders of this earth. So he determined to possess, if possible, the mortal remains of "that ar hoop snake," and carry them back to Illinois, and show the old gentleman he had been mistaken. this earth. So in the solution of "that ar noop leak to Illinois, and show the old gentleman ne noo mistaken.
"So you left the hoop snake there with his tail driven into the path, did you?" said I.
"Why, yes; I couldn't pull it out."

"You could find the place where you killed it, in the morn-

"100 coma ma the place "ing, can you not?"
"Oh, yaas, no trouble 'bout that."
"Did you find the snake's head?" said I.
"Oh, yaas, I found hit about fifty yards away."
"What did you do with it?"

On, yass, I toudd he about hity yards away.

"What did you do with it?"

"Why, left it there with the rest of him."

"Will you go out with me in the morning and show me

"Will you go out with me in the morning and show me where that dead hoop snake is?"

"I dassent leve me work. Dad wouldn't stand it."

"I will pay your father for your day's work, and give you a dollar also, if you will go out with me and get it."

Now, if I had been as well experienced in lazy, lying young men's ways, then as now, I would have noticed the bright cumning twinkle in that young hoosier's eye, or if I had lived or traveled in Ar-kan-saw, where long-range lying is generally practised as a fine art pastime, I would not have been taken in so easily. My "cub" answered: "Wal, I guess I'll go, if yer kin fix it with dad." I fixed things all right with "dad," and we started out to bring in the remains destined to give science a shocking sensation. On our way out I asked the young man if the remains helpd profusely in its dying struggles. "Oh, yes," said he, "hit bled all over the leaves and bresh, thick." And many more questions, the answers to all convincing me the more firmly that he was exactly truthful.
"A cuthey plenty in this timber?" said I.

its dying struggles. "Oh, yes," said he, "hit bled all over the leaves and bresh, thick." And many more questions, the answers to all convincing me the more firmly that he was exactly truthful.

"As they plenty in this timber?" said I.

"Is what plenty? Hoop snakes. Wal, yes, powerful plenty, but not sich big uns as the one I killed last night, but small uns and purty big uns are very plenty."

"Are the smaller ones dangerous?" said I.

"Wal, yaas, I should say they war; one six foot long will drive his spike cleer thru a man, an' kill him as quick as if struck by litenin,"

I confess I was a little shaky on this march through the woods. I had cut me a good hickory staff when starting, and was careful to keep the corpus of my guide in front of me, and my eye keenly in search of any bright, flashing hoop that might start swiffly toward us. The unconcern and bravery of my guide astonished me, but then, I thought, he is used to it. When we had traveled about a couple of miles, my truthful young friend would stop every little bit, as if to take his bearings, then go on again. At last he stopped, and pointing to a large log beside the path, about lifty yards away, exclaimed, "There's where he laid, on that log, and there, near that sapling (about half-way), is where I killed him." We advanced enrefully to the sapling, but found no remains; no dead hoop snake, no "bresh" beaten down and torn up, no blood "all over the leaves and bresh."

"Everything was in its natural order and condition; no sign of any struggle whatever. "This is the place, is it?" said I.

"That's what's botherin" me, "said my young friend.

"You said it drove its tail into the ground so hard that you could not pull it out. Where's the hole?" said I.

"That's what's botherin" me, "said my young friend.

"You said it drove its tail into the ground so hard that you could not pull it out. Where's the hole?" said I.

"Why, where is the hoop snake?" said I.

"But the blood," said I, "the hole, but without success. "Wall this beats all nater," said he. "

"Mow the ——I do you suppose I know; you don't spip pose a feller's bound to know everything, do you? Come let's go fishing; I knows the quickerest place to ketch bullheads in the world."

And poor Byrne has been studying and wondering, until his head has grown gray, how that hoop snake pulled its mate's tail out of that hard path.

And then again, in the spring of '57, Byrne was in Nebraska. In the limestone bluffs along the Big Middy, just below the month of the Platte, the crevices in the rocks were a great winter resort for hibernating animals of all kinds, especially snakes. Of these the great yellow or mountain rattle snake (Crotatus conflictuatus) was very numerous. Byrne's young mind at once become intensely interested in the fascinating science of herpetology. He was seized with a dearre to gather in a few pairs of the largest of these rattlers for seed, to sow in the rich and beautiful land of the Illini, bis home, where the sweet creatures were already growing quite scarce. He succeeded admirably, and day by day his snake menageric, in a glass-fronted box, on a flat rock juiting out of the bluff near the steamer landing, grew more attractive in quantity and quality. There he exhibited to the gaping crowds three brace of rattlers, culled from hundreds, yea, thousands, for their great size and beauty. While snake hunting, he discovered a very curious fact, namely, that there was another snake there of exactly the shape, size, color and motions of the yellow rattle snake, and occupying the same territory and places, that one could not tell from the rattler without seeing the tip of its tail, and then only by the absence of the rattle snake. This snake had no fangs, and therefore was not venomous. Another instance, this, of mockery or mimicry of a deadly thing being the protection of an innocent, defenseless thing. But to my story:

I boarded with old Uncle Abe, with a lot of bucks, mostly quiet, intelligent, laboring men. My "footin" "around among the snakes was the cause of a great many lies, great and

whacker" called "Hauk," who was "breaking prairie." I was anxious to hear from Hauk. I knew that I would get some good, solid facts in herpetology if we could get him wound up and going. The hoop suake business had been touched on lightly a few times, but I had not given the boys any encourment. This evening hoop snakes incidentally came up again, and I bowled them over rather roughly. Old Hank

sat smoking his after-supper pipe. He slowly took it from his mouth, and looking at me, said:
"Young man, I'se afcared you are just a leetle bit too smart; think you know just a leetle too much."
"Why, Hank," said I, "you have never seen a hoop snake, have you?"
"Wall, I should rather say I had; hundreds of 'em; that's just why I left lowa. There was so many of the pesky crifters there"

critters there."

There was business again for the young naturalist—another chance to learn of the wonderful and deadly hoop

'Why, they are not dangerous are they, Hank?" asked

other chance to learn of the wonderful and deadly hoop snake.

"Why, they are not dangerous are they, Hank?" asked one.

"You just bet your sweet life they be dangerous. If one of them thar critters strikes that sharp spike on the end of his tail thru'a feller, he's deader'n if six minner balls had gone thru' him," said Hank.

"How do they fight?" said another.

"Why," said Hank, "if they happen to be mad and see a feller a comin', they whirl both ends'up, take their tail in their mouth like a hoop, and roll rite at you like a streak of greased lightnin', and when they are near enough, let go their tail and run the spike on the end of it right through you—even if it don't go through you, if it only sticks through the skin—the spike has a very small hole through its tip, out of which the snake will squirt you full of pizen. I will never forgit how near I was bein' kilt by one in Iowa; it fairly makes the chills run over me jist to think on it."

"Pell us all about it. Hank." said several at once.

"Now, boys, I don't like to tell about that scrape evenin's, for I don't sleep well arter it, but seeing as how to-morrer is Sunday I will let her go: I commenced breakin' prerairie in Ingianny when I were fourteen year old. I broke all through Illinoy and Iowa, and now I am away out heah in Nebraskah at the same old trade. In Ingianny we had lots of great yaller rattlesnakes, and I was bited several times by em, but I allers had a jug of whisky banged on any plow beam, and when I'de get bit, I'de worry down about a quart of that and go on with my work. But I could hardly make a livin'a-breakin' in Illinois, for the little black rattlesnakes were so thick on the prerary they nearly bruk me up; they bit so often yesee it tuk so much whisky to cure me. Whisky was only two bits a gallin', but when it tuk three or four gallin' a day to cure a feller of snaik bites, it counted up. Besides, I had the shakes a good deal thar, so I had to quit and go to Iowa. There I got along fust rate for several years, until I got a job awa

job away out in the center of the State, near the tumber. Thar I heard of hoop snalks for the first time, but bless you I wasent afcared of hoop snalks or any other kind of snalks, without it's boar constructors or some of them bigern enough to swaller a feller. Well, I used to turn my seven yoke of steers out in the woods to pasture over night. They would stray off sometimes considerable durin' the night, and I would have to go out very airly in the mawnin' and look 'em up. The old man I was breaking for warned me that it was not jist safe to do so on foot, for he said the hoop snalks were very sassy, lively. cross and dangerous mawnin's. But I wasent afeared; I did not even take a club with me.

"Wall, one mawnin' a pair of my steers had strayed away from the rest, and I went further back in the timber to look for them. I turned my cattil in the timber because the green head flies were awful bad on the perarie. I traveled along a path for some distance, when I stopped and leaned back against a white-oak tree, about three feet through, to listen and rest. After standing there for some little time, I looked down along the path, and saw laying on a log in the bright mawnin' sun sunthin' that glistened bright. It was all kinds of bright toolors. I soon saw it was a snaik—an awful purty colored snaik. All at once it looked up, saw me, whipped up its head at d tail together, caught its tail in its mouth, and came rolling right at me like a hoop, so fast that it fairly hissed through tho air. Just in time I saw my danger; that the terrible, deadly hoop snaik was coming for me, and just in the nick of time I sprung from between it and the tree. As I run, I heard a report like the keen crack of a rifle. After running a little piece, I looked back and saw the hoop snaik squirming and slashing around the tree in a fearful way. I stopped and watched it for quite a in a fearful way. I stopped and watched it for quite a in a fearful way. I stopped and washe matter; and I am a dod rotted liar if the critter had not driven t

"Did you see any more hoop snakes there after that?" said I.

"Yes hundreds of them, big and little, but, none quite so large as the one that killed the tree. I allers carried a good club when I was in the woods, and killed a good many of them. They are very dumpish and easily killed after the middle of the day, and not at all dangerous. They never roll after noon. But after that cre cuss killed the tree instead of me I allers felt a little narvous when in the woods and weren't never satisfied until I cum away."

This was all told with the seriousness of a Methodist class leader, and the calm truthitulness of an elderly man, and I am confident that there was not a person in Hank's audience, except Byrne, that doubted one word the old man said. "Hank," said I, "I suppose those hoop snakes are yet plenty in that part of Iowa?"

"Yes, one of my old pards came from that last summer;

"Yes, one of my old pards came from thar last summer; he had a good job thar, bu, sed he was feered to stop on account of the cussed things."

"If you were there now," said I, "you could kill some,

"If you were there now," said I, "you could kill some, afternoons, without any danger."

"O, yes," said Hank, "no troub'e about that at al."

"Well," says I, "I have got \$500 in gold, a good horse and buggy, and a lunndred and sixty acres pre-emption of as fine land as there is in Cass county. I know it's no great stake, but it's something; now you are getting a little old for prairie breaking; you can hire a young bull-whacker to break up the quarter; you can build you a snug house with the money and drive into town every day with the horse and buggy to see the boys, and live like a prince. I know it's not much, but I will give it all freely for a hoop snake, dead or alive, and I think I can find scientific institutions that will give \$100 apiece for several more. I will take any size, genuine hoop snake, from five to eleven feet and eighteen inches long. Say Hank, do please drop everything else and get one: I will break prairie for you while you are gone."

"And I." spoke up Capt. Dan Able, "will give my steamboat the Edinburg (the jovial captain had stepped off to see his old friend Judge McComas, and had slipped up unseen to hear Hank's story) for that spike he has up-stairs in his trunk."

At this Hank bridled up with his cyee snapping a little. "As for you, Mr. Posey, [meaning me—it was the only name I was known by there—I had told one of the boys who wanted to put on airs that I was from Ingiany, Posey county, boop-pole precinct], "if yer wants hoop snakes so bad, you jist ketch them for yourself. As for you, Cap, you jist hard yer seek and the stumbled up stairs to bed; and then and there that very evening, his name was changed from euphonius Hank to "Old Spike Tail," by common consent.

And Byrne has been wandering over the earth, up and down, lo! these twenty-five long years, still anxiously searching for that thing so common everywhere, one to two hundred miles away, the veritable and true hoop snake. And to capture that snake he is even risking the spending of a summer here, where snakes, fleas, tic

fearful stock?

Well, I thought I was done, but I find myself in trouble again. I took this over to read it to my friend Ben, good hone:t soul (he don't know anything about hoop snakes or anything else in particular). He said it was "very good, very good, but I never saw any, so don't know." While we were sitting there discussing it and fighting skeeturs, Ben said, "Here comes old man Frank; he can tell us all about them. Now this same man Frank has run saw-mills and trapped in all the Western States and Territories, and if one will follow up the very he has lived in each place and

will follow up the years he has lived in each place, and count them up, he will be found to be about 750 years old.
"Good evening, Capt. Frank." "Good evening, Colonel," said he (we all get to be officers when we get down here, the lowest title for a gentleman of leisure like Byrne being

Colonel).

"Did you ever see a hoop snake, Captain?" said I.

"Yes, but not since I left Nevada. We had lots of 'em
out there; some called 'em hoop snakes, others rollin' snakes."

"What were they like?" said I. "Were they big and dangerous? What color were they? Tell me all you know about them.

gerous? What color were they? Tell me all you know about them."

"Well, a full grown hoop snake out thar was about twelve to fourteen feet long, brownish black, with a pure white stripe nearly around the back of their head; they were not very thick, but looked rather slender, owing to being nearly of the same thickness their whole length. Their tail ended in two strong, sharp, very hard spikes, or in a fork, these spikes spread apart from each other at the points, so that when the snake struck them into anything they would not pull out. These hoop snakes were found only in the hills; they would lay away up on the side of a hill and watch only below them, where, if they saw anything they wished to strike or capture, they would erect both ends, lay their head back in the fork made by the two spikes (these spikes were about three inches long each) and then roll just like a hoop down the hill toward their prey; and then, whene within proper striking distance, strike those fearful spikes deep into the side of their victim, and then coil themselves around its neck, strangle it to death, and swallow it."

"Did you ever see them strike anthing?" said I.

"No, Colonel; I have seen them roll often, and often, but never saw them strike anything; but I have seen plenty of men who have; who have seen them strike and kill deer often."

"Did you ever know of them killing a person?"

Did you ever know of them killing a person?

"No, I never knew of sich, but I have heard mountaincers tell of such cases often."

tell of such cases often."

Well, here is trouble again. Byrne will know no more rest until he goes to Washington and prevails on Congress to appoint a commission to go to Nevada and study this new double-spiked hoop snake scientifically, and to smooth down the hillsides, free them from stones, so that the sweet creatures can roll smoothly down without dunger to life and limb, and capture what deer and men and things they may want for food. But I do hope the boys will not nickname our good old Captain, "Old Forked Tail."

Byrne.

Crockett's Bluff, Ark., June 17, 1882.

Depredations of the Squirrel.—Red Hook, N. Y., June 26, 1882.—Will you please inform me, through your journal, if squirrels drive birds away from a place? There have always been great quantities of robins about our place and no squirrels, but for the last two years some squirrels have apreared, and I often see them apparently robbing nests, and the old robins trying to drive them away. What makes me think that squirrels drive birds away is, because, at my grandfather's country seat, there are hundreds of squirmakes me think that squirrels drive birds away is, because, at my grandfather's country seat, there are hundreds of squirrels and no birds at all.—S. Sixpeon. [The small red squirrel is one of the worst enemies of our small birds during the nesting season, and does much to drive birds away from a place by robbing their nests of eggs and young. We have seen the squirrels take from the nests the eggs and young and devour them. At this season of the year, they seem to hunt through the trees systematically to find the nests. The robins fight them with a good deal of vigor, but of course the smaller birds are helpless against their attacks. FLORIDA GALLINULE NEAR HARRISBUG, PA,—In my last, Mr. T. P. Montgomery, while snipe-shooting in Witzel's swamp, near Harrisburg, Pa., shot a Florida gallinule (Gallinula galeata), which his dog stood. The bird was a full plumaged female and a very good specimen. Mr. Montgomery has had it mounted.

Bull Bars on City Roofs.—Philadelphia, Pa., June, 1882.—Your correspondent never knew before last week that what is known as the "bull bat," or "night hawk" frequently built their nests on the flat rooftops of city houses. In our city I am informed that more than one pair have begun operations, and have taken up their abode on the roof of two of the warehouses in the busy portion of Philadelphia.—Hamo -Howo

Game Bag and Gun.

JULY WOODCOCK SHOOTING.

July woodcock shooting is legal in eleven States, as follows, the sea on opening on the first of the month, unless otherwise designated:

Delaware. Illinois (4th), Indiana ingiana, Iowa (10th), Maryland,*

Minnesota (4th). Missouri, New Jersey,† Ohio (4th), Pennsylvania (4th), Rhode Island.

*Season opened June 10 in certain counties, and June 15 clsewhere; in Wicomoco county it opens Sept. 1. +Closes Aug. 1 to Oct. 1.

VIGOROUS LANGUAGE ON THE GROUSE QUESTION.

QUESTION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As we who "shoot 'em settin" are held responsible by some correspondents for the decrease of grouse, I propose to show just exactly to what extent I murder them. Of the six seasons that elapsed between the completion of my ninth and fifteenth years I can give very little account. Part of the time I provided around with a forked stick and a relic of the old flint-lock period, and for another very considerable portion I picked them off with a double 20-bore Manton. I was too careless to keep any record of the number of birds killed, but I am pretty safe in saying that I killed a good many. I have hunted nine seasons out of the ten that have clapsed since '71, and for them I can give

Part of the time I prowled around with a forked stick and a relic of the old flint-lock period, and for another very considerable portion I picked them off with a double 20-bore Manton. I was too careless to keep any record of the number of birds killed, but I am pretty safe in saying that I killed a good many. I have hunted nine seasons out of the ten that have elapsed since "I, and for them I can give "chapter and verse." During that time I have killed 142 grouse, or an average of less than 16 to a season. The greatest bag I ever made in one day was 6 birds. The largest number killed in one season, 38; smallest, 2. From carefully gleaned information I believe that grouse were more plentiful here in '61 than at any other time during the last fifty years. Since I commenced to shoot, the seasons of greatest plenty were '67, '71 and '73, while '69 and '81 stand out in bold relief as the seasons of greatest scarcity.

It never seems to occur to some writers that man is often to hunt, I might shoot at grouse on the wing exclusively in order to make one bird last as long as possible. But I work from ten to seventeen hours out of twenty-four, for eleven months out of twelve, and by the time that month is subdivided, the grouse come in for a very small share. A few blank scores mean no birds for the season. The premise that every person is supposed to shoot on the wing, and consequently the tree-shooter is sailing under false colors, may be all right for New York, but "it would not do for Galway." Here, a person who said that he took no sitting shots, would be considered a lineal descendant of Ananias. Consequently, we nover feel "uncomfortable about the gills" when we pick up a murdered bird. They say we are meat hunters. True, we bring in meat for nearly every shot we fire, but I, for one, am a "boarder," and pay for my meat, and never sell my birds. Does any one suppose I am philanthropic enough to go to the woods for the sole purpose of replenishing the larders of my friends? No, sir; I go for the sport, but it ta

part.

I am no theologian, but for every passage of scripture that can be quoted in support of the "recreation" theory, I can find one that will justify killing for meat. For my part I am willing to plead guilty to the charge of selfishly destroylife for my own amusement.

Pot-hunter is another epithet that has been repeatedly fired that the Norw what is not hunter? It seems to be a word

life for my own amusement.

Pot-hunter is another epithet that has been repeatedly fired at us. Now, what is a pot-hunter? It seems to be a word that means anything at all, and yet nothing. I believe that every man constructs his own standard, and either carefully adjusts it so as not to include himself, or uses it solely for the benefit of others. My definition is, "one who hunts in season and out for greed of fillthy lucre;" but some scribes could truthfully describe him as "a person who does not do just as we say we do." It is surprising what an amonnt of capital some writers make of this one small word. Like the "nevermore" of the "Raven," it is their refrain—their sole stock and trade, doubtless, "caught from some unhappy master," and repeated parrot-like whenever occasion seemed to require. An old adage says, "every bullet has its billet." I think that this erratic projectile with which so many charge their abuse-fring artillery, too often bears the name and image of its user; and like a boomerang, returns to the place whence it started. One of the component parts of the character of man is, what is popularly called "human nature," therefore we may expect to see the perfect sportsman soon after the appearance of the perfect man. "There is some soul of goodness in things evil, would men observingly distil it out," and it does not necessaily follow that the man whom I stigmatized as a pot-hunter, would steal a brick house or commit any crime, any more readily than I would. A case came under my notice where an eighteen-year-old boy fractured a limb while "cruising" alone in the woods. A stranger carried him two miles to hie camp and nursed him as teuderly as his own mother would have done had she been there. Yet his man would cut the throat of a crusted deer with a savage delight, that could not be excelled by the most untutored Indian. Its it only for the dollars and cents that the game brings that the most despised market hunter goes to the woods? He is drawn by the same instinct that impels the sportsman,

of destructiveness abnormally developed." The market hunter enjoys himself as well as the sportsman, but he combines business with pleasure, and often is so narrow-minded and greedy as to eat the egg that hatches the golden goose, for fear he will not get a chance to rake in the goose at its maturity. The true sportsman has broader views, and is a sportsman in just so far as he overcomes these selfish traits. Selfishuses is at the hottom of the so-called not-hunting

maturity. The frue sportsman has broader views, and is a sportsman in just so far as he overcomes these selfish traits. Selfishness is at the bottom of the so-called pot-hunting, and few there be who are not more or less tainted with it. I have seen people who professed to have overcome it utterly; but they would usually stand a good deal of watching in a horse trade. Can a man who sells his birds be a true sportsman? If not, why?

I liked Nessmuk's "Grouse Homily." He awakened an interest and touched a chord that no other correspondent ever did, and I never saw an article from his pen in any paper, be it about "unshkable canoes" or the "ignoble catty" that I did not read twice. He is a man to whom I would lend my little gray mare. I can give him no higher commendation. I wish some of our friends who denounce ground and tree-shooting would answer one of his questions and show good logical reasons therefor. How is it that a man who shoots three sitting grouse is a pot-hunter, and he who shoots six on the wing a sportsman? And while their hand is in will they tell us also in what way the former individual is more destructive to grouse than the latter? Must a man cease to take sitting shots because some game destroyers do so? Then, why not argue that no reputable man should use a razor, because a darkey committed murder with one?

inyers do so? Then, why not argue that no reputable man should use a razor, because a darkey committed murder with one?

We sometimes see sensational passages like the following: "The grouse or the pot-hunter must go—shall it be the grouse?" etc., but we never see any suggestions anent the pot-hunter's extermination. Do they propose to do it by enacting a law that grouse shall hereafter be shot only on the wing? Perhaps they intend to evangelize him, and if so, calling him hard names is a poor way to commence. If he is the creature they paint him, moral suasion would have no more effect on him than the point of a needle would on a square of Nicholson pavement. A young "school marm" once asked a successful pedagogue if he believed in ruling a school by love. "Yes," he replied, "but have explicit rules and keep a rod convenient all the same." It is so with the preservation of game—we want good laws strictly enforced. In this country we want a law allowing grouse to be shot only in October and November. This would stop the shooting of half-grown birds for market, and also killing them from tree tops when feeding in winter. The high price paid for these birds in the Boston market virtually puts a premium on their destruction; so a non-export law would be a good thing, but I doubt if we ever could get it.

And now, in conclusion, let me say to those who take good thing, but I doubt if we ever could get it.

And now, in conclusion, let me say to those who take pleasure in seeing their setters and pointers work, remember that all of us are not situated so as to keep them.

If you take pleasure in seeing a grouse do his worst, judge not too hastily the man who does not. Those who live in stone houses should not throw glass, for it is sometimes thrown back, and though it breaketh against the hard wall, small pieces of it frequently, "turn up" where least expected.

McDonald's Corner, N. B., May 26.

"R. E. R.," in his article on "drumming grouse," in the

"R. E. R.," in his article on "drumming grouse," in the issue of Forest and Stream, April 6, coincides precisely with my views, that the scarcity of that noble bird is not owing to the pot-hunter, hawk, owl, fox, or wing shot, but what part the diminutive, yet active tick plays in the perceptible decrease of this game bird of all game birds, "its hard to tell. But the writer believes it has far more to do with the destruction of this bird than all other nuisances and coming a paragraphs."

ceptible decrease of this game bird of all game birds, "its hard to tell. But the writer believes it has far more to do with the destruction of this bird than all other nuisances and enemies named.

As to the extermination of these birds (if they are exterminated) being caused by "yaller dogs," pot-hunters, or wing shots, it's all nonsense. That the grouse has in the last two years disappeared, is an undisputed fact; not only in our Eastern States, but throughout the entire West; for I can saidly verify it myself. Having for many years controlled certain swamps and covers by renting them, and posting my own notices, allowing no one to hunt in them except with my permission (and I can assure you no market nunter or huntsman with "yaller dog" was ever allowed the privilege of filling his game bag or coat pockets in those covers), the grouse, nevertheless, disappeared. These grounds are situated in Ulster county, N. Y., and are considered the best in that section for woodcock; and five or six years ago any day, an ordinary shot, in those glorious, ever memorable covers, could "down" his eight and ten grouse, and bag his dozen woodcock. Last year, although fair woodcock shooting could be had, not one grouse was flushed by myself individually, therefore none shot. Where had they gone? None had hunted in there for years but myself and one or two intimate companions; nevertheless, suddenly, with a mysterious air, like a planatom in the night, they silently disappeared—where, few can tell.

Although agreeing with "R. E. R." as, to the seurcity of grouse, would in justice to "Nessmuk" say, grouse while drumming can be heard, in my opinion, fully a mile, but it all depends upon the day and the weather. Let us here imagine one of those exhilarating mornings, one of those calm, clear, brisk and soothing morning, the air silent and tranquil, with once in a while a whispering breeze, bearing to us fragrance and peace; the dew is dripping, the birds are singing, life seems like living for, and we are content with the world an

twisting through the tangled undergrowth, darting through the forest's limbs, escaping bravely many an ounce of death-dealing pollets. There he stands in all his nobleness, now strutting, now listening, he quickly stops, and bringing his wings with a motion which gains a lightning-like rapidity up and down against his sides, until there is almost a roar. Reader, upon that particular morning, unless that particular grouse is inlested with those traditional ticks, his drumming can be heard a mile, in my estimation more. The writer grouse is infested with those traditional ticks, his drumming can be heard a mile, in my estimation more. The writer has hunted with many a sportsman, many a fine shot; men who would not think of doing a mean or a small act, men who would not think of shooting a sitting woodcock, quail or songster, like many a so-called "true sportsman," togged out in velveteen and leggings, breech-loaders, and fancy, secret-pocketed game bags, take a delight in doing. Did you ask have I ever been with one who would not knock over a sitting grouse, if in season? I can truthfully answer no. They all do it. Such chances come only once in a long time, and, in my opinion, are generally improved,

July 3, 1876, I took myself to Ulster County, N. Y., as was my wont, generally spending winter West and summer East. Summer "cock" sh. oting had that year been banished, and September 1 set as the lawful date to commence the havoc and fusilade. Having not kept myself posted as to the change in this law, I found myself ahead of time two months. Nothing daunted, however, decided to occupy my time as best I could in fishing, the Esopus affording some good sport in that line. August 26 finally came, and a woman in that section being very ill, and in need of some delicacy, decided to kill her a woodcock. My firm resolution was not to kill over one bird, and to make myself more certain on this point, took a little, light, single muzzle-loading gum my father had given me, as my first gun to practice. I had, as I said before, one barrel; that barrel, of course, had only one charge in it, thinking I would wait until I had a good open shot, and so be more certain to make the one load I said before, one barrel; that barrel, of course, had only one charge in it, thinking I would wait until I had a good open shot, and so be more certain to make the one load effective. Walking across a field (which lay between the farm house where I boarded) into a strip of woods, upon the edge of which lay a good "cock cover," I suddenly heard a cluck, cluck, and looking in the direction from whence it came, I beheld a grouse—a single, solitary, lonely grouse, crouching to elude my sight. Immediately thinking a grouse would do as well as a woodcock, I raised my gun, held on the bird, fired, heard a mighty flapping, stepped forward and picked up six grouse—five shot by mistake, but nevertheless killed. Now pot-hunting that day caused the death of five grouse, not counting the sixth, but also came very near enriching the county treasury \$150. The judge, however, considering the circumstances, and my tender years, wrote me a private note advising me to skip to New York, and I "skipped," and from that day to this have been careful not to take pot-shots when shooting for sickness out of scason. Would say, have never sold a bird in my life, being always free with them in cases of sickness.

But unto this day, when I see a grouse sitting and it's lawful to kill them, it is generally my bird, and do not consider it a disgrace; why should I? Nine out of every ten grouse sit for me and it's my game.

Come, brother sportsmen, let us be candid. No one is

1 would not think of hunting with a "yaller dog," let a grouse sit for me and it's my game.

Come, brother sportsmen, let us be candid. No one is responsible for your own statements and articles but your-self; so be candid, honest and sincere in them, and run no fear or danger of being cornered, as was our pleasant and agreeable writer, "Chasseur."

B. A. Mayor.

Austin, Mower County, Minn.

In your issue of May 11 I am made to say, "We have got to learn that the grouse disappeared in a single season," What I wrote was, "We have yet to learn that the grouse disappeared in a single season," which reverses the sense of the sentence. Again, I wrote, "The benificent and painless sport of hounding deer," and he substituted "hunting deer," By the way, a brace of my "advanced" setters stiting by when the article was read aloud, implore you to substitute "pointing dog" for "pointer dog," lest people regard me as an "exclusive pointer man."

I fear "Nessmuk" mistook the spirit of my reply to his article, as certainly nothing personally uncomplimentary

Ashfield, Mass., May 28.

an "exclusive pointer man."

I fear "Nessmuk" mistook the spirit of my reply to his article, as certainly nothing personally uncomplimentary was intended, and if a passage of two was left a trifle pointed —perhaps intended as "counters"—it was all written in the heat of debate and with no thought of impeaching the integrity of one whom I have always regarded as, and still believe to be, one of "nature's noblemen." Of course the fact that our experiences differ somewhat may be partially explained by differences in locality and habits of observation, and as for the balance let us hope that neither of us have been losers by a little friendly discussion and comparing of notes. As "Nessmuk" says, "Probably we could talk together without disagreeing very widely when it comes to the bedrock of true sportsmanship—preservation of our fastfailing game and humanity." I assure him that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to exchange with him the grip of the brotherhood and sit down for a good old-fashioned chat. Doubtless our "differences" would as rapidly dissolve as do those of actual participants in our "late unpleasantness," when given a chance of fellowship and free expression of feeling. I have yet to find aught of malice toward an honorable foe lingering in the bosom of the hona fide soldier. Ruffeld, Mass., May 28.

In Forest and Stream of April 20, there appears a short article entitled "Pot-Hunters." Now I think it very foolish to include as pot-hunters all who take sitting shots, and some of the "gentlemen sportsmen" so called, could with advan-tage take a lesson or two from the one kind of pot-hunter the tage take a lesson or two from the one kind of pot-hunter the article in question so well describes. I have been acquainted with a number, (including myself) who in some unguarded moment under the influence of the excitement incident to the occasion, have committed the unpardonable indiscretion of shooting at (with more or less success), some individual of the feathered persuasion, which had carelessly allowed the hunter to approach near enough for a shot before taking to wine

wing.

I have a friend of mine in mind whom I should not blame for taking advantage of such a shot. Although he is a prominent member of a sportsman's club, and owner of dog and gun, I have yet to hear in any of his numerous hunting excursions an authentic report of his killing a bird while on the wing. I have heard an eye witness state that he has seen tears of shame stand in the eyes of poor old Rough, as he pointed the birds that his master tried in vain to shoot; and his record at glass balls and clay pigeons stands without a rival for misses and unaccountable hits. But he dearly loves to tramp through the woods, and although his game bag was never no very great encumbrance, he generally managed to make it sound at night as though he had been very thorough in his work. But I would not for anything have him suspect that I have exposed him in this way, for in his official capacity he might make things warm for me.

There are a great many fond of the gun, who are very poor wing shots. They do not have time to practice and become expert; and if in their hunting excursions which occur annually they accidentally get a sitting shot at a partridge, I for one am ready to pardon them, as it is but natural for a man to want to bring home game once in a while to show his provess.

And then how proudly the amateur exhibits to his admirhave a friend of mine in mind whom I should not blame

And then how proudly the amateur exhibits to his admir-ing friends the contents of his game bag, as handing out some defunct specimen of the feathered tribe, he regales his

some defunct specimen of the reathered tribe, he regales his hearers with wondrous tales of hair-breadth escapes from misses, and lightning shots in the bush. Some of the old heads also are not bashful in the least, as will be seen by a perusal of the interesting letters found in your columns every week.

By the way, where are the bear hunters that flourished awhile ago in FOREST AND STREAM? Stir them up and let us hear an old screamer from Byrne.

"They tug, they strain! down, down they go, The bash above, Judge Bill below."

The bash above, Judge Bill below."

We are having a very backward spring, with the outlook for game this fall very poor.

The South Abington Sportsman's Club are doing all they can to prevent the killing of game this season, and to this end have circulated posters throughout the county having the game laws plainly printed thereon, with the request that the club be notified of any violation of the law. The club also contemplate the erection of a club house at some suitable point on the sea coast easy of access, and where a variety of game may be met with.

Beagle.

Sourn Anknorox, Mass., May 12.

South Abington, Mass., May 12.

FIRE-HUNTING WOODCOCK.

FIRE-HUNTING WOODCOCK.

THE notes on this subject already published in this journal, may be supplemented by the following extracts from Audubon and Herbert. In his "Onithological Biography," published in 1885, Audubon says: "It is, however, killed in almost incredible numbers, from the beginning of July until late in winter, in different parts of the Union, and our markets are amply supplied with it during its season. You may at all times see gunners returning from their sports with a load of woodcocks, composed of several dozens; nay, adepts in the sport have been known to kill upwards of a hundred in the course of a day, being assisted by relays of dogs, and perhaps a change of guns. In lower Louisiana they are shaughtered under night by men carrying lighted forches, which so surprise the poor things that they stand gazing on the light until knocked dead with a pole or cane. This, however, takes place only on the sugar and cotton plantations."

The description given by Herbert is as follows, being written in 1845:
"In conclusion—I find, on reference to my last article on this subject that I made allusion to a mode of killing the

written in 1845:

"In conclusion—I find, on reference to my last article on this subject that I made allusion to a mode of killing the woodcock commonly practised in Southern States, which is so singular, and so completely at variance with all ideas of sporting in these regions, that it deserves mention, and will, I doubt not, be interesting to many readers who may never have heard of such a process—which, unheard of, they certainly never would imagine.

"This process is termed fire-hunting; it is carried on, of course, at night, and arises from the habits of the bird in that section of the country, which differ wholly from its usages white here.

"In Louisiana and Mississippi, where, chiefly, this mode of sporting prevails, the woodcock lies during the day time entirely in the dense canebrakes and impenetrable swamps which intersect and divide the cultivated lands and rich plautations, and wherein it would be almost impossible and altogether wary and unprofitable to attempt to follow him, as he could hardly be killed on the wing in such a covert as is there found, while the toil would be incomparably greater than the pleasure of the pursuit.

is there found, while the toil would be incomparably greater than the pleasure of the pursuit.

"No sooner is it dark, however, than out the woodcocks come by thousands from their fastnesses, and, pitching down on all sides in the old fields and maize stubbles, apply themselves to nibbling and boring in the soft rich loam for their succulent worm diet.

"Hereupon the fire-hunt commences. With gun and game bag, powder-flask and shot pouch, and all appliances and means secundum artem, the sportsman sallies forth; but no silky-haired, high-strung, sagacious setter—no satinskinned, rat-tailed, obedient pointer follows his master heels. In lieu of Don or Sancho, an old, crafty, grizzlepated, merry negro comes forth, equipped with the brazen to a pole of some ten or twelve feet in length, and filled with lightwood, pine knots, or such like bright-burning combustibles

tibles

"Arrived on the feeding-ground, a light is applied; the quick fuel sends out a broad, ruidly glare; and as the bearer slowly circumambulates the field, a circle of intense lustre is shed for ten yards around him, readering every object more clearly visible than at noon-day. The shooter walks close to the fire bearer, on his right hand, and ever and anon, as the circular glare passes along over the surface of the ground, his eye detects the woodcock, crouching close to the carth, and gazing with its full, fascinated eye upon the strange illumination. The next instant, up it springs, dizzy and confused; and soaring upward toward the light, it is seen for a second, and then is lost in the surrounding darkness; but of that one quick second the sportsman takes advantage, and by a snap-shot cuts him down with a light charge—never killing a bird at above ten paces distant, and often bagging his hundred in a single evening's work.

"This mode of cock-shooting arises, as it is evident, exercessitate rei, and may, for a while, be sufficiently exciting. It must, however, lack all that variety which is the great charm of our Northern shooting—variety which siske great charm of our Northern shooting—variety which arises from the working of the emulous, obedient and well-trained dogs, in observing whose exquisite instinct, fine attitudes and beautiful docility, ne judice, lies half the pleasure of field sports—variety which, together with the lovely scenery, the brisk, breezy air, and the exulting sense of personal independence and personal power springing from these and from the glow of cheerful exercise, renders these sports, to active, energetic and enthusiastic minds, the first of pleasures and almost a necessary relief from the dull monotony of every-day existence." es 'Arrived on the feeding-ground, a light is applied; the

every-day existence.

Austin, Nev., June 22.—During May we had excellent dove shooting, bags of from fifty to eighty being a good day's work. A shoot for the supper came off, but was delayed one week too long, as the birds had commenced to pair and were scarce. Only 206 counts were made by eight shooters. Had it occurred a week sooner the count would have been over 600. We are now enjoying some trout fishing, but our spring, or rather summer, is late, and it is yet quite cool.—Wachinewaii.

ILLINOIS QUAIL.—An observant friend on whom I rely tells me that while on the Indianapolis & St. L Railroad, on his way from the capital of Indiana to Louis, he saw a great number of quail in pairs, which train frightened from near the track into the fields near From their actions, they had evidently paired, and he tells me he knows of no place he would sounce select for a November shoot than portions of the country he passed through—namely, the lower portion of the State of Illinois,—

JUNE DEER SHOOTING.

JUNE DEER SHOOTING.

THAVE not seen the deer signs so plenty in many years as they are about Blue Mountain and the Level this season. I came across fresh deer tracks wherever I went. I did not get sight of one myself, but a gentleman who went up with me, saw three on the borders of a small pond where he went to fish one afternoon. Many of the tracks that I saw had just been made by deer that had heard as coming and had just left. For the last two winters there has not been, on account of the light fall of snow, any crusting of deer to speak of in the Addrondacks, at least in that portion of them known as the St. Regis district. This, no doubt, is the main cause of their being so plenty here this season. The deer winter in the great tracts of the forest that are in the north-western portion of the St. Regis district, and in the spring come out to the openings along the river and the pouds to feed on the tender grass that grows on their banks. But the night hunters, who are nearly as bad as the crusters, and who destroy more deer than all the rest of the hunters combined, not excepting the crusters, are already at work and have slaughtered quite a number this spring already. While there I saw no less than a dozen or more pass on their way to the Sixteon-niel Level or some of the ponds near the head, with their guns, headlights, etc., for night hunting.

These might hunters are nearly all residents of this or St. Lawrence county. The majority that I saw were from the latter county. They go in to kill all the deer they can without regard to age or sex. A year ago last season they killed upwards of sixty on the Level and vicinity before the first of August. They began the slaughter as early as the middle upwards of sixty on the Level and vicinity before the first of August. They began the slaughter as early as the middle dupwards of sixty on the Level and vicinity before the first of August. They began the slaughter will alt his time of the season paddle a boat to within a few yards of them at night.

Now I would li

Now I would like to ask what credit is it to a hunter, or

the senson paddle a boat to within a few yards of them at night.

Now I would like to ask what credit is it to a hunter, or what skill is displayed in shooting a charge of buckshot (often from both barrels), into a deer that is standing still and gazing at your headlight, at that distance?

If they would only kill one deer and then stop so as to have a little venison to cat it would not be so bad. But they will, like the two mentioned above, who killed one of them four and the other three in one night, kill all that they can. Neither of these men cared for more than a meal or two of venison, which one deer would have supplied in plenty. The rest were all killed for merely the sake of killing to count, to boast of, or to have it go out that they were great deer slayers or noted hunters, &c. But if they expected to gain or receive any credit as noted deer hunters, which, no doubt, they did, I can tell them that they fell far short of their expectations. For whatever their friends or acquaintances may have said in regard to the matter to their face, I have heard many of them while conversing with myself and others in relation to it condemn the act as wanton and cruel. Even some of those who practice early hunting. I have heard speak of it in terms that were not very comphmental to them they would have thought had they but heard them. These two hunters are residents of this vicinity. And I have known of their hunting deer nore or less every fall for several years back. But during the whole time I have only known or heard of one deer being killed by either of them after the first of August. One of them, I believe, did manage to kill one some time in that month, some years ago. It is the same thing with the most of the early hunters. They are not able to kill a deer, except by chance, during the law-ful season for hunting, so they hunt them in the spring and summer at a time that they are about as tame as sheep and full as easily killed.

If this early deer hunting is not stopped soon there will be none left long any

THE LONDON, ONT., SOCIETY.

THE LONDON, ONT., SOCIETY.

THE regular annual meeting of the Fish and Game Protective Society met at the Revere House, this city, last evening, June 28, Dr. Niven in the chair.

On notion it was decided that the secretary represent to the Dominion Government that large quantities of game birds are annually being shot and exported to the United States, and request that they take some action to prevent the exportation of these birds. The secretary was also instructed to communicate with Mr. Witcher, Deputy Minister of Fishertes, to urge amendment of the base law, so that the close season will be extended to the 15th of June. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: W. C. L. Gill, President: Dr. Woodruff, First Vice; P. McCann, Second Vice; D. Skirving, Secretary-treasurer. Executive Committee—Tr. H. Smallmani; Robt. Vallance, Dr. Niven, John Puddicombe, Geo. Kelley, C. A. Stene, R. Mercer, A. Chisholm and John Cousins.

The following annual report was read by the secretary, Mr. D. S. Skirving, and adopted:

Mr. Pletsident AND Gentlemen—I have much pleasure in submitting our seventh annual report, which, though it may seem barren of incidents usual in like documents, such as an account of the number of victims offered up on the "stone of sacrifice," otherwise the bar of the Police Court, as infringers of the nuajesty of the Game Laws, and the amount of currency of which they would consequently have been depleted and compelled to contribute toward the support of our Dominion as "spoilers," not pillars, of the State, according to the enormity of their offenses or their deeply reportant pleadings for mercy and their promises to do so no more till next time, still contains matters of interest to our society.

our society.

There have been, since our last report, a large number of posters distributed throughout the district, containing information as to the close seasons for fish and game and other subject in connection with the Game Laws. As these posters were not or destroyed they are replaced by others

upon application to the secretary or other officers of the soupon application to the secretary or other officers of the so-ciety, and from the generally fair knowledge of the close seasons, and the desire to observe them possessed by the farming community in general, principally derived from the information thus given to them, would lead to the belief that the efforts of our society have been very much appreci-

We have not had one prosecution since our last report for

that the efforts of our society have been very much appreciated.

We have not had one prosecution since our last report for infringement of the game law or the insectivorous birds' protection act, which is certainly a good record to give for the district under the protection of our society, and conclusive evidence that our society has exercised a wholescominfluence over those who formerly were tempted to shoot during the close scasons. Also providing that "game protective societies" are an absolute necessity in a game country to see that the game laws are enforced. On the cordial coperation of the farming community depends in a great measure the successful carrying out of these laws, and if they will protect the game birds that remain all the year around and breed in Ontario, and will prevent professional shooters and pot-hunters, both in and out of season, from clearing the fields and woods of every thing they can find in the shape of game, and allow only those who are genuine sportsmen to shoot on their farms, we shall in a year or two have abundance of quall and grouse in this country. The last winter having been so mild, we hear on all sides that young broods will be numerous this season and that the prospects for sport next fall are good.

Salipe have been plentiful, and their return in the fall in large quantities may be reasonably expected. We have to relicrate the remarks made in former reports that it is extremely desirable the shooting season for all game birds except quair should commence on 1st September. The reason therefor is obvious to all sportsmen. Close season to commence on 1st January following, and no effort should be spared until the Legislature grants the request. Some parties to the east of here wish the law to remain as it is, while we in the west wish it altered. The law could be sured until the Legislature grants the request. Some parties to the east of here wish the law to remain as it is, while we in the west wish it altered. The have could be sayed until the Legislature grants the

ostensibly for use tax.

U. S. markets. Some steps should be taken to prevent table sort of thing.

Our worthy Fishery Inspector, Mr. P. McCann, reports having exercised much vigilance during the past twelve months, and that he has prosecuted, caused to be fined or otherwise punished eleven parties for catching bass in the close season, and for spearing fish. He reports the fishways on the River Thames as being in good order.

Mr. E. Raymond reports that a large number of skunks have been destroyed in this section during the past season, as over 2,000 skins have been brought to him for purchase. In conclusion, it is hoped that our society, organized entirely for the benefit of the genuine sportsmen and the game-loving community in general, will be largely supported in future. entirely for the bench of the game-loving community in general, will be largely outported in future.

As far as our finances are concerned, we have had sufficient funds to meet our expenses during the past year.

D. Serrving, Sec.-Treas.

D. Setrivia, Sec.-Treas.

London, Ont., June 29.

The Situation in Westfield.—Commenting on a recent editorial in this journal, Mr. John J. Willis, president of the Westfield (New Jorsey) Society, says in the Monitor, of that town: "In view of the fact that a few evil-disposed persons in the community have openly expressed themselves in antagonism of this society's modes of enforcing the game laws, the above extract is peculiarly pertinent. As the matter stands in this town at present, on one side is a powerful society of seventy members, the whole of the farming and land-holding class, all the respectable laboring men, uncehanics, and young men; on the other, probably not over a dozen men and boys, whose natural destination sooner or later will be in the direction of Trenton. It is now pretty well understood that the whole efforts of the society for the past three years has been exercised for the general good and for no selfish motives. Because it has been found necessary to lease a few farms in order to protect the game birds and fish, that have cost much money and trouble to procure and care for, that is no ground for anyone saying that we are trying to establish a system such as prevails in England. Our leased property does not cover a tenth of the township. And shooting even by members of the society will be forbidden whenever the board of directors see fit to so-order for the preservation of the stock for another season. It remains to be seen if the few spoken of can successfully carry out even a portion of their threats. The whole force and tunds of this society will, if necessary, be devoted to the strict enforcement of the laws, and the sooner we are able to secure such evidence, necessary to enable us to prosecute, the better. It remains to be seen who wishes to present himself threat for honors in a contest against 'We, the people.'

Onio Woodcock Grounds—I am informed by reliable parties that excellent summer woodcock shooting may be had this summer on the line of the Pan Handle Railroad, between Scio and Dennison, Ohio. Between these towns there are five or six miles of low bottom land with alder thickets. A creek called the Stillwater runs through it, and I am told many woodcock have settled down in this section of the country to breed. Your correspondent passed through the region not long since, noticed the capital grounds, and made inquiries in reference to them, and leanued that the country is seldom visited by sportsmen for summer woodcock shooting. As for accommodations I am not able to speak, but should imagine they would be poor, unless quarters could be obtained at some farm house.—Homo. Ощо Woodcock Growns -I am informed by reliable

MEMPHIS SPORTSMEN,—The Memphis (Tenn.) Free Trade MEMPHIS SPORTSMEN.—The Memphis (Tenn.) Free Treate says: There is a club of gentlemen in this city who, some nine years ago, resolved to enjoy life at least one week out of the year, in which business, wives, dignity and mental discipline are metaphorically thrown to the dogs, and a comfortable insouciance takes their place. Dr. R. W. Mitchell is President; W. A. Wheatley, Secretary and Treasurer; J. S. Wilkins, Uncle George Mitchell, John Overton, Jr., D. H. Poston, W. B. Galbreath, A. C. Treadwell, Henry M. James, R. D. Jordan, Judge S. P. Walker, and J. A. Taylor are members. About the middle of October these gentlemen meet together and plot against the machinations of their wives, who wish to keep them at home, but in valu. They club the sum of \$50 apiece, charter a train, and skip out on Saturday to the prairies of Arkansas on a grand hunting expedition. The following is a page from their expense book, which accounts for the objections their respective wives raise whenever their liege subjects go a-hunting Item 1. A piece of pork to grease sore thumbs with, 10 cents. Item 2. A bottle of sweet oil to grease gun barrels, 25 cents. Item 3. Grocery bill: 1 box of crackers, I cheese, I ham, 10 lbs. sugar, 51bs. coffee, 21bs. stick candy, 210 lbs. powder, 1 can conclused milk, total, \$89.84. Item 4. Bill of sundries at Vaccaro's and B. J. Semmes, to wit, I flask of Aqua Vina, for sore throat, \$109.93. The other items do not amount to much—unless it is item 13: 1 box liniment for wounded prairie chickens, 17 cents. These gentlemen spend one week shooting. They scored on one occasion 1,180 prairie chickens, twenty deer, and 150 head of sundry anitmals. making a total of 1,350 head. They take with them the very best dogs in the country.

Connecticut Lakes.—Connecticut Lake, June 26.—In your last issue I saw a mournful reference to missing notes from this locality. Let your correspondent appear in the flesh and he will find us at home in his favorite resort. I occupied some portion of last week in cutting out the windfalls of the past winter from the winding stream where "R," found his first moose. His boat rests quietly on the waters of one of those ponds where our united strength gave out en route. One caribou has laid his antiers at our feet in it last October, but no hunters of old does, with their playful fawns, can count the hides they have taken there. It, with many others near, rests in quiet seelusion, except from the crust hunter; for his hard luck we can thank a more eificient law maker than exists in our legislative halls. Our snow falls were too light within the past few years to catch, but but not to prevent an attempt on their part. One band of five moose was followed for a week this spring, when the snow began to disappear; and our wolf returned too much worn out to bring in a horn with eleven points, found among the "signs."—Nep Morron.

New Jersey Notes.—New Village, Warren County, N. J., June 26.—I send herewith a few notes and the prospects for game in this county. Our quail shooting for the past two years has been tame. Birds generally plenty about May and July, but with November were very scirce. Last fall but very few were shot in any part of the county. Some particular spots, known only to a limited few, afforded a day's shooting, the bag generally counting about a dozen birds. Grouse (pheasant) are very scarce. Woodcock may now be seen in some favorite places, and will afford a little sport in July. This will atone in part for the loss in quait. Very few woodcock are ever found here in October or November. Rabbits are plenty and have excellent cover. Hundreds may be shot in November if one has a good hound. Of troutfishing we have none. Most of our tishing is done along the streams in Pa., or on the ponds and bices for pickerel, and in the Delaware for bass. The largest bass yet caught was at Carpenterville, and weighed four and one-half pounds. A dead one weighing seven pounds was found there floating on the water near shore.—P. II.

Camp Hire Hlickerings.

"That reminds me."

"That reminds me."

WAS standing in the doorway of the Peabody Hotel A after an early breakfast one morning, when I saw a curious little drama all by myself.

It had rained the night before and then frozen so as to leave an icy covering over everything, the pavements especially being of glassy smoothness. A very large, heavy gentleman of cheerful aspect came out of the door about the same time, and we stood for a moment hesitating before trusting to the sidewalk.

Just then there turned the corner and came picking his way up the street one of the tidiest, nattiest, pop-eved little

way up the street one of the tidiest, nattiest, pop-eyed little men I ever saw. He was very careful indeed, and managed all right until just opposite us, when he slipped, grabbed at the air, and went down with an audible bump. My fat neighbor laughed. The little man rose in fury. "By Heavens, Sirrah, when a man laughs I like to see him laugh at something!!!" He sputtered in wrath and a wet seat to Heavens, Sirrah, when a man laughs I like to see him laugh of something! H' He sputtered in wrath and a wet seat to his breeches. But seeing the situation was unpleasant, the portly gentleman deemed it best to simply walk away. So buttoning his coat closer he stepped out. Alas, this did not heal the breech. For he searcely took three steps when he got the worst fall I ever saw. Slipped—backed—kicked up—rolled over and over, and butted the curbstone trying to get up. Hat smashed—boot-beel knocked off, and a big, blockly careful on the get up. Hat smashed—non-book.
No, no, the little man didn't laugh. No, he just hugged the kaup-post and screamed.
I went back into the hotel and waited for a thaw.
A. Mulle. get up. Hat bloody scratch

We were sitting round the fire one evening in rather a quiet mood, talking rather listlessly upon minor topics, when the conversation drifted upon the ice, and several feats of skating were related, each one more remarkable than its predecessor. At last one of the party who had been distanced in two or three heats, asserted that he had skatled across a portion of ice so thin that his skates cut through at every stroke. Cud, who had been nodding in his chair, and seemingly paying no attention to the conversation, here straightened up and remarked: "Talk of skating on thin jee: you should have seen me skate across old Quidnie pond last winter. Why, the ice was so thin that when I got out in the middle of the pond is bent so they couldn't see me from the shore." from the shore!

Cats were the subject of discussion one evening, and the Cats were the subject of discussion one evening, and the boys came out strong with a string of capital tales. Finally one of the veterans related a little anecdote, wherein his favorite cat—who was hopeless!/ behind a squirrel she was chasing across the yard—had been intercepted by him and seized by the tail, and slung with such momentum that when she struck she at once overhauled and seized her prey. This brancht, Chd to his feet.

she struck she at once overhauted and seized ner prey. Ans brought Cud to his feet.

"That reminds me," said he, "of the scrape that brother Bill and I had with our old cat on the Fourth of July. The boys had been firing a causon just back of our house, and had left it there. Bill and I thought that we would have a little celebration on our own hook. So we got about a quart of powder and loaded up the old gun. Just as we had got the wad down, old Tabby came purring round, when Bill—

who was always a bit queer—grabbed her, and chucking her into the muzzle, rammed her home. We then rigged up a slow match, and touching fire to it, scampered for the hillside toward which the gun was pointed. We hadn't much more than got there when we saw that old twenty-four hist more than ten feet, and, as the smoke cleared a little, we saw old Tab a-coming, first sideways and then endways, with a year, yeav at every turn. Pretty soon she struck on top of the knoll, and Je-ru-sa-lem how she did run!"

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

TRESH WATER.

Lake trout, Cristivomer namaycush.
Siscowet, Cristivomer siscowet.
Brook trout, Salvelinus fontinalis.
Grayling, Thymallus tricolor and
T. montanus.

T. montanus.

T. montanus.

Rumbow trout, Salmo iridea;
Clark's trout, Salmo clarkii.

Dolly Varden trout, Salvelinus
malma.

Salmon, Salmo salar,
Land-locked salmon, var. schago.

Quinnat salmon, Oncorhynchus
chouwelh.

Quinnat salmon, Oncornyncius chouycha. Black bass, Micropterus, 2 species. Shad, Alosa sapidissima. Maskinonge, Esox nobilior.

Sea bass, Centropristes arravius.
Striped bass, Roccus lineatus,
White perch, Moroneamericana.
Scup or porgle, Stenotomus avguropa.
Tantog or blackfish, Tautogaoni-

lis.
Bluefish or taylor, Pomatomus saltatrix.
Weaklish or squetague, Cynoscyon regalis.

Pike (N. Y. pickerel), Esox lucius Pickerel, Esox reticulutus, Pickerel, Esox lucius Pickerel, Esox reticulatus, Pike-perch (Wall-eyed pike) Sti zostethium. zostethium. Yellow perch, Perca fluviatilis. Striped bass (Rockfish), Roccus lineatus.

White bass, Roccus chrysops.
Rock bass, Ambloplites, two spe cies. War-mouth, Chænobryttus gulo

sus.
Crappie (Strawberry bass, etc.)
Pomoxys nicromaculatus,
Bachelor, Pomoxys annularis,
Chub, Semotilus bullaris,

"Sea trout," Cynoscyon carolinen sis, Sheepshead, Archosargus proba

tocephaleau, Intostriyas prosectocephaleau, English or Barb, Menticirrus nebulosus.
Spanish mackerel, Cybium maculatum.
Drum, Poyonias chromis.
Lafayette, Liostomus obliquus.
Red bass, etc., Sciænops ocellatus.

TEN-OUNCE RODS vs. FIVE-OUNCE RODS.

Editor Forest and Stream .

Editor Forest and Stream:

I regret greatly the harshness of some of the remarks of Dr. J. A. Henshall, in his letter upon "Light Rods," published in your issue of June 22, and my first impulse was to leave his otherwise interesting and valuable letter unanswered, because of his rudeness; but as my silence might be misconstrued, and as I am inclined to think that the Doctor does not appreciate nor care for the great weight of his words any more than he does for that of his rods, I will notwithstanding the improper parts of his letter, look again at his main point. The Doctor's whole letter is an amusing instance of his preference for heavy rods and coarse tackle. He slashes around in the most vigorous manner like a rustic fisherman with a ponderous hickory pole, and I do believe that he is entirely unconscious of it. He "courts and invites manly, fair-minded and straightforward criticism upon anything he has written," but it is Gil Blas and the Bishop over again, and woe betide the hold man, unknown to fame and Dr. Henshall, who may dare to differ with the Doctor in opinion or presume to say openly that the Doctor had expressed a preference to a certain weight of rod—that man is not manly, nor fair-minded, nor straightforward. The Doctor is so undoubtedly perfectly correct in everything laid down in his book, however, that no other reader of Forest AND STREAM will ever hereafter be found to criticise it in any part. He slashes around in the most vigorous manner like a rustic

of Förest and Stieam will ever hereafter be found to criticise it in any part.

The Doctor in his letter goes on to say that I disproved nothing he had written, and proved nothing of my own knowledge and experience; and that he knows nothing whatever about me. As it is a matter of opinion whether rods should be light, I am willing to admit that my saying so does not make it so, although I did think I knew something about ly rols; but, of course, if Dr. Henshall says he thinks they should be heavy, that proves it; for we all know Dr. Henshall all our lives; the land has resounded with his mane and fame for thirty-five years past shall says he thinks they should be heavy, that proves it; for we all know Dr. Henshall all our lives; the land has resounded with his name and fame for thirty-five years past—the woods have been full of him, as it were. This eminently fair-minded Doctor, who does not garble, presented in his letter "to the impartial reader, in justice to himself," we extracts from his book, but be carefully left out the extract which I, in the most unmanly, unfair and crooked manner, had quoted in full in my first letter. I began by saying: "How amusing are his supercillous remarks (at page 220) upon the proper weight, or rather lightness of trout rods. The Doctor has written an excellent work on black bass, and he says: 'I would here enter my protest against the lightest and withiest trout fly rods, weighing from six to seven ounces, being used or recommended for black bass fishing. So far so good. But then he goes on with this absurdity: 'Such rods are but toys at the best, and only admissible for fingerlings or trout weighing from half a pound downward. I know that some anglers make a boast of using such rods, but it is on a par with some gunners pound downward. pound downward. I know that some anglers make a boast of using such rods, but it is on a par with some gunners who rush to the extreme in light shotguns, and claim that a sixteen or twenty liore is capable of as good general execution as the larger gauges. Now, these are both palpable fallacies, as great as that of "sending a boy to a mill" in the "History of the Four Kings," as many have found to their cost."

cost."

How came the manly, and fair-minded and straightforward Doctor to leave out this extract from his book from his letter of June 22? Because I had already printed it? Then wherein have I misstated him?

I must request the readers of Forest AND STREAM to take

I must request the readers of Forest and Stream to take my letter of June 8, and read it in connection with Dr. Henshall's letter in the paper of June 22.

I never caught a black bass weighing twelve to fourteen pounds, such as the Doctor speaks of, never saw one, never heard of one before. But as I have this winter, over my pipe, concluded that a large percentage of the pleasure consists in guessing at the weight of the fish you catch, and of the fish you lose, I have resolved to throw away my precedent of the property of the preceding with my cyc hereafter, in the usual way. It pains me to think what a toil of pleasure Dr. Henshall must have had, and how the flexors and extensors of his arms must me to think what a toll of pleasure Dr. Henshall must have had, and how the flexors and extensors of his arms must have suffered when he took that thirty-pound redish on an eight-ounce rod in Florida; and when he played those three-pound trout in Lake Superior, on a five-ounce cedar lead-pencil. According to the Doctor's theory, as laid down by himself (please read his letter, and see that I do not garble), his pleasure would have been greatly enhanced with a tenounce rod, and he wouldn't "mind a little extra straining of the brachial museles."

But let nobody dare say that the Doctor prefers the latter course; that would not be a manly nor fair-minded, nor straightforward criticism. And do not understand the Doctor as asying that in his varied experience he has caught Maryland gudgeon weighing less than one ounce on a bait rod weighing two pounds, or a forty-pound bass on a two-ounce fly rod, because he did not say that, although it reads a little that way; but he did delicately handle and kill a thirty-pound redfish on an eight-ounce rod. And of course (as he says so it must be so), "Any expert fly-fisher can occasionally kill in onen water a threa-pound trout on a five-ounce says so it must be so), "'Any expert fly-fisher can occasionally kill, in open water, a three-pound trout on a five-ounce rod—it is no great feat." Oh! Of course not! We all do it! Certainly! Every gentleman who reads this thinks nothing of doing it. A common, tame, ordinary three-pound trout on a five-ounce rod! Pshaw! That's no great feat! I did think, until the Doctor ordered it otherwise in his letter of June 22, that such a feat was worth to me fifty dollars cash down, for the pleasure of it, every time.) I have thrown a fly for twenty-six years. As to the weight least! I did think, until the Doctor ordered it otherwise in his letter of June 22, that such a feat was worth to me fifty dollars cash down, for the pleasure of it, every time.) I have thrown a fly for twenty-six years. As to the weight of my rod—Fred Mather weighed, last year, the one with which I have fished in the company of various gentlemen for four years past. That rod threw and recovered and killed, with forty-six feet water-proof silk-line out, last season, in presence of Mr. J. S. Van Cleef, of Poughkeepsic; Mr. David W. Judd, of New York, and of other gentlemen. It was all the line on my reel; I measured it. The rod can do more. Mr. Van Cleef threw his fly much further. If I am not mistaken his rod weighs within half an ounce of mine. We did not take the trouble to stand up to do it, neither; we sat down in the boat comfortably, and used only the fore-arm. The Doctor's saying that a long line cannot be lifted neatly, nor a smooth, straight cast of any considerable length be made, with such rods, only shows that he does not know how. But I must be careful. Such a remark as that is not manly, nor fair, nor straightforward. And then again it cannot be true.

As I carefully excepted black bass from my criticism in my first letter, I submit to the Doctor's statement that an eight-ounce rod is light enough for them; but any one who has used a five or six-ounce fly rod for trout knows what an immense relief it is to the wrist and to the big muscle from the thumb (the Doctor; would call it the extensor secundi internodii pollicis), and how greatly preferable to a rod of eight ounces. Of course, if a man is going to use his whole arm and all his strength at every cast he will need the heavier rod preferred by the Doctor; but that is entirely unecessary in casting the fly for all ordinary practical trout fishing; and to "still maintain that fly rods weighing from four to seven ounces are toy rods, and not suitable for ** ** trout that weigh upward of a pound' only shows

fishing; and to "still maintain that fly rods weighing from four to seven ounces are toy rods, and not suitable for "* ** trout that weigh upward of a pound" only shows ignorance or want of skill, or vain obstinacy, on the part of the person maintaining it. If to practically and successfully use a five-ounce fly rod with trout of all the sizes that come in the State of New York, in preference to uselessly tiring my arm with an eight-ounce rod, is to be one of "the coxcombs and dilettanti of the fraternity," then I am one of them. It is certainly not I, but it is the Doctor who "prates of delicately handling and killing three-pound trout on four and five-ounce rods, as every day occurrences."

I have very very seldom seen a trout of that weight, but I know my rod and what it has stood, and what it can do; and two gentlemen, members of the Willewenoc Club, within twenty feet of me, saw me hook at one cast and kill three large trout on my five-ounce rod. The account appeared in Forrest And Stitem, at the time. It is the Doctor who

and two gentlemen, members of the Willewemoe Club, within twenty feet of me, saw me hook at one cast and kill three large trout on my five-ounce rod. The account appeared in Forest and Stream at the time. It is the Doctor who makes (in his letter of June 22) the modes assertion that "it is no great feat" for "any expert dy-fisher to occasionally kill, in open water, a three-pound trout on a five-ounce rod." That is a proposition which I never made and to which I do not subscribe, (which is probably unmanly, unfair, and not straightforward in me). But I think that it is a great feat, and that but comparatively few possess the skill, and fewer have the chance; but that the majority of the Willewemoe Club can do it I am convinced, from having watched them throw the fly and handle very heavy fish, and the only fisherman whom I ever heard complain of the fatigue of fighting a large fish with a light rod is Dr. J. A. Henshall.

If it be not an unmanly, unfair and crooked inference. From his own statements that he has more pleasure in getting tired with a heavy rod than with a heavy fish—then it seems to me that he is to be pitied for depriving himself of great pleasure by his inconsistency. The Doctor in his letter pleads ignorance of the "Bowery style" in billiards. That is just it. There never was a man yet who played in that style, or fished in that style, or wrote in that style, but claimed that he was ignorant of it. It consists in junning and driving the balls furiously, without delicacy of touch, hoping they'll count somewhere around the table. It consists in starting out to crush any one who has been so insolent and presumptuous as to differ with the views of the great man who has printed them in a book, by unfairly saying that the critic is unmanly, unfair, and not straightforward—that he has "garbled" the extracts he has made [at the same time suppressing the very extract that the critic criticised); it consists in preferring to tire flexor and extensor muscles with an eight to ten ounce fly rod for trout,

And all the time the person who practises the "Bowery style" thinks he's the finest player in the country, and is unable to perceive the clumsiness and unpleasant impression made by his manner of play.

Let those who choose "yank" out the big fish with a pole; for me, I prefer to be one of the dilettenth whom the Doctor depises; and may I waste much time in my life trying to lead hear than or a few and helf cause and

depises; and may I waste much time in my life trying to land heavy trout on a four-and a-half-ounce rod.

The Doctor will be astonished should he come to learn how many gentlemen have given up the heavy, fatiguing ten and eight-ounce rods, and who habitually use the four to six ounce. Does the Doctor know what is the leverage on a rod of only six ounces? I will tell him; on a fly rod of eleven feet in length, weighing 64 ounces, having on it a No. 4 reel and line weighing 44 ounces (grip above the reel. of course), the leverage is twenty-two ounces, that is, if the rod be held level; upright of course there is no leverage; if the rod were held most of the time at an angle of forty-five degrees, the average power exerted would be eleven ounces; but the rod is held lower, nearer thirty degrees, and it is safe to say that on such a light rod, a power of one pound is constantly straining on the muscles.

I will tabulate rods, the leverage of which has been ascer-

I will tabulate rods, the leverage of which has been ascer

tained.	Length.	Weight.	Reel and Line.	Leverage
No. 1.	12 ft.	9160z.	6½60z.	Sloz.
No. 2.	1136ft.	71/20Z.	Soz.	26oz.
No. 8,	11ft.	6130z.	4840z.	2204.
No. 4.	10ft.	41,20Z,	33.60z.	16oz.
No. ñ.	9}áft.	40%.	83.goz.	130Z.

The average leverage, holding the rods at an angle of 30deg, from the horizontal, is fairly two-thirds of the foregoing. Rod No. 1 is a standard black bass rod. Upon a No. 2 was caught and killed, without gaff or net, a salmon which weighed thirty-three pounds. No. 3 is the "standard" going. Rod No. 1 is a standard black bass rod. Upon a No. 2 was caught and killed, without gaff or net, a salmon which weighed thirty-three pounds. No. 3 is the "standard" trout rod at present in this part of the country. A "standard" rod of 1847, (sent in for repair) has also been tested. Length, 18ft., weight, 17-joz., weight of reel and line, 70z.; leverage, 5 pounds; (as the reel is above the hand) this rod of 1847 is not so strong, nor will it stand work, nor can it cast as far as the 11ft. standard of to-day. A 10oz. rod is now almost as obsolete as that one of 1847. The Doctor, you observe, prefers to have 46 ounces rather than 24 ounces to strain him all day when he goes fishing.

Now I know that sitting down, I can with the No. 5 throw a fly forty-six feet; and that is very much farther than is necessary or usual in trout fishing. It is not necessary to stand up to throw a good fly if you use the right kind of light rod; the Doctor's illustration of fly-casting in his book may be the thing for black bass (though I think he is wrong even there—it does not need so much arm and muscle), but it is totally unnecessary for trout (unless you use one of the

even there—it does not need so much arm and muscle), but it is totally unnecessary for trout (unless you use one of the Doctor's bean-pole ten-ounce rods).

Why are split bamboo rods so much liked? Because they are light. They are not "withe-like." that is, if I understand what the Doctor means by "withe-like." But many gentlemen prefer an ash butt with lancewood second joint and tip to any split bamboo rod. I do myself: it is a little stiffer in proportion to its weight (for the wooden rod can be and is made as light as the split bamboo). I will put in the Doctor's hand, at some convenient place, a rod of sash and lancewood of any light weight he may name, down to four and a quarter ounces, and leave it to him—not as a matter of captious dispute, but on his honor, to say whether or not it is "withe-like." I would like the Doctor to state just how many different light rods he has ever handled—their weight of captious dispute, but on his honor, to say whether or not it is "withe-like." I would like the Doctor to state just how many different light rods he has ever handled—their weight and make. I cannot but think from the Doctor's talk the never handled more than one, and that a poor one.

The principles of a good fly rod have been reduced to axioms by William Mitchell, of New York, who is the father of the American fly rod manufacture. His axioms

are:

1. The less number of pieces in which a rod is made, the more perfect will be its action, and the less its liability to get out of order.

2. The more homogeneous the materials of which the rod is made, if it have sufficient elasticity and strength, the longer will it stand the necessary strain without injury.

3. The more impervious to the action of water, dampness, or change of atmosphere, the longer will the rod retain its elasticity and perfect action.

its elasticity and perfect action.

4. All weight in wood or metal in a rod, above the grip, which does not strengthen the rod, weakens it, and, with all weight added below the grip to balance the rod, is so much

4. All weight in wood or metal in a rod, above the grip, which does not strengthen the rod, weakens it, and, with all weight added below the grip to balance the rod, is so much useless weight.

5. The rod possessing sufficient elasticity and strength with lightness, and which is the least liable to get out of order from any cause, and which, when broken, is the easiest to repair (right on the stream), is the nearest to perfection that a rod can be made.

These are self-evident propositions. And you may add to them another, viz.; that in any given rod, when, under the necessary strain, any part does not bend, that part does not bear its proportion of the strain, and the latter is transferred to the next adjacent weaker part (which is the spot where the rod will break, if at all); so that an absolutely perfect rod should be springy from tip to heel-plate of butt. It has been proved by the experience of many gentlemen whose names I could give if I had their permission, that several ounces of useless wood can be pared off, both above the grip and below, without weakening the rod, while it adds enormously to the pleasure and comfort of the fly-fisher.

The Doctor had better take up his billiard playing again; it will not only strengthen his flexors, etc., but will bring back delicacy of touch and pleasure in it, since he uses a fourteen-ounce cue.

The "animus" of my first letter was simply to refute the Doctor's absurd statement, on page 229 of his book, that "such rods (trout fly rods weighing from six to seven ounces) are but toys at the best, and only admissible for fingerlings, or trout weighing from half a pound downwards." Those are the words of his that sounded to me like the cavil of ignorant vanily or of vain ignorance.

What surprises me is that with all the Doctor's extensive and varied and somewhat remarkable experiences he should prefer to the himself out with a heavy rod instead of a heavy ish. Still I do not think it unmanly, nor untair, nor crooked, nor dishonest in him to state his preference for t

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

I HAD the pleasure of spending last week at the Thousand Islands, and thought you might wish to hear the result of our trip. We left New York the evening of June 18 on the New York Central, arriving at Clayton Monday morning at 10:30. Friend Johnson, of the Walton House, had men and boats in waiting, so we lost no time in getting our fishing rig out and starting off. The wind was high and cold, and the fishing indifferent. In fact we had no pleasant weather until Thursday, and then the fish began to take. We confined ourselves to the black bass, and Thursday and Friday did very well, our party on the latter day taking some one hundred and twenty-five small-mouthed bass, but none over 24 lbs. I think that now it will be safe to count on good fishing. The scarlet bits and gitzaly king were the favorites, though the addition of a small minnow proved exceedingly attractive to the bass.

The plauntom minnow and pearlspoon were very taking

The phantom minnow and pearlspoon were very taking al-

nlso.

The trip was a most enjoyable one. The superb air, total absence of insect pests, and delightful dinners on the islands, go to make Clayton one of the most delightful of summer resorts. I notice that the majority of anglers have discarded all trolling and bait rods, finding a stiff split bamboo fly-rod the most perfect tool for black bass fishing, no matter what bait is used.

New York, Juno 21.

MONTREAL, Canada, June 28 .- Fish are being caught in this district averaging much heavier weights than for many years past.—R. 11, K.

THE "BLUE GILL" MINNOW PAIL.

THE "BLUE GILL" MINNOW PAIL.

The minnow pail described by "Al. Fresco" in your issue of June 8, '82, we know to be an excellent article, having used the "idea" of false bottom nearly five years. We, however, do not approve of holes near the top, considering them of no benefit save to unnecessarily utilize space and create genuine "splashers." All needed light and air is furnished minnow pails by well perforated lids, the diameter of the holes not being less than that of ordinary general use lead pencils.

As it is often desired to keep minnows over night, or for several days, permit us, if not trespassing on your columns, to send you on paper our "Blue Gill" bucket. We give the principle, and not the dimensions, the latter is left by the wayside. "Everyone has his own notion" and can size up to suit fancy or whim. Our outside bucket is a plain, ordinary one, substantially and well made; a perforated bucket, one and a half inches shorter, fits snugly inside, another perforated bucket is fitted within the latter, so arranged as to draw out telescope fashion without separating. When the perforated buckets are closed they are not as long by one and a half inches as the outeror male buckets. Any style top, lid or fastening may be used as suits the taste. Ours fastens with lock. Having a supply of minnows on hand (imagination at the present moment) to preserve in good lively condition, the telescope is pulled and cast into the water, giving 100 per cent. more room for the game fish's "sweet morsel" to sport in and make room for each other, and of course a chance to avoid accidents that generally happen to a poorly regulated, overcrowded bucket. The "clubes," and "shiners," and such must have room to get around, in order to flourish in confinement.

At this point the writer is reminded of a "yarn" related bucket. The "clubes," and "shiners," and such must have room to get around, in order to flourish in confinement.

At this point the writer is reminded of a "yarn" related by a dear farmer friend, now hald to rest. P

LITTLE WIND RIVER TROUTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Permit me to quote a few lines from an article published in the New York Herald of this date, and headed "Fishing in the West":

"No Seth Green is needed here to breed fish for us. The good Lord has stocked our rivers and streamsfull to overflowing with the speckled beauties as fine as the eye of the angler ver beheld."

Two days later we ground the distinct.

r beheld
'Two days later we crossed the divide and encamped in a "Two days later we crossed the divide and encamped in a beautiful cottonwood grove on the banks of Little Wind River. I had often heard of the trout in this river and at once made arrangements for a general fish. Part of the officers were to go up the stream and part to fish down, while Jackson and myself, advised by Crutcher the guide, had determined to fish in a little stream called Trout Creek. The one who took the greatest amount of trout in pounds was to have a feast, and the one who secured the largest single trout to be given a fine buffalo robe. The sun was just rising when we set out up the beautiful valley. Parting at the forks of the trail with our friends, they went down to the river while Jackson and I turned toward the hills."

"We were soon at work lifting out the speckled denizons. Taking my post behind a leaning cottonwood tree, I let my line drop over the bank, and hardly had it touched the water before there was a splash, a jerk, and I landed a halfpounder."

"But I forget quite. From my perch behind the cottonwood stump I cast again and again, each time hooking my

before there was a splash, a jerk, and I landed a half-pounder."

"But I forget quite. From my perch behind the cotton-wood stump I cast again and again, each time hooking my nimble victim, until eleven had been landed from the oachole. They were not large trout, perhaps from half to three-quarters of a pound. Just right for table use and very fat, their sleek sides and deep vermillion spots glistening like silver in the sunlight. Half an hour later I overtook Jackson and found him with a full string. We emptied our strings twice into the ambulance, and then we lunched under the shade of a wide spreading cottonwood tree.

"Two nours later the driver came to say if we intended to ride home in the ambulance we must stop fishing, as we had all the springs which our own weight would bear. Every one who has seen a government army ambulance knows the seats run lengthwise; and sure enough the space between the seats was well filled with trout. I could hardly realize that we had taken so many; but there they were.

"It was not yet quite three o'clock when we arrived at Crutcher's house, but some of the party were there before us, each one having taken great abundance of fish. Leutenant Dinwiddie had the largest trout, having taken a three-pounder. Jackson and I had by far the largest number and the greatest weight, he claiming seventy-six pounds when they were divided. I had sixty-lour."

Now referring to the first quotation, no man can breed fish enougl to repair such ravages as the one described above, nor will the good Lord smile upon such reckless waste of His good gifts.

There are many passages in this article that indicate in the writer the possession of good, honest, sportsmanlikained.

Thus are many passages in this article that indicate in the writer the possession of good, honest, sportsmanlike instincts,

but 'the work above described was not done by the same man who wrote the following, which, however, I extract from the same letter, or if it was, he was possessed by very different spirits at the different times:

"My first experience at trout fishing out West was in the Wind River country. We had camped late one night on the Big Popongic River, and the guides told me it was a famous trout stream. In the morning I rose at reveille and taking my rod went down the stream and east the line, bailing with a grasshopper. Hardly had the bait touched the water before it was taken under by a trout. Another and another was taken until I had six, when I went back to camp to have them cooked for my breakfast. These trout were one to one and one-half pounders, red speckled, and their neat hard, firm and sweet. They were as good as any brook trout I had ever eaten."

That was honest, fair sportsmanship—but the ambulance full—that was a little too much for sport.

RULLAND, Vt., June 12.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 12.

TROUT AT MEACHAM LAKE.

TROUT AT MEACHAM LAKE.

WHILE our spring fishing season has been a very lively one, there have been no very large catches of trout by one individual. Mr. John S. Barnes, of Wall street, made the best—eighteen pounds in four hours fishing—with the fly. At about the same time, Wm. Man, also of Wall street, caught sixteen pounds with the fly.

The season has been a queer one in many respects. With the thermometer indicating 28 degs, raw north wind, we have had our best fly-fishing. Uncle Reuben Wood caught quite a lot of trout May 3, with his R. W. fly, when the water was full of floating bits of ice. Several times I have caught them among the ice with the red bibs. The season, as some one expressed it, has "busted" a great many of the fine theories of both guides and fishermen. The day Mr. Man caught his basketful, the guide, who claims to know all there is worth knowing about the trout in this locality, told Mr. Man caught his basketful, the guide, who claims to know all there is worth knowing about the trout in this locality, told Mr. Man there was no use trying the fish with a fly in that particular place, as he would not get a trout. And so it has been all the season. Where we least expected them we have made the best catches.

While no one made a great haul there have been a great. While no one made a great haul, there have been a great

many trout taken, as there have been a great many fishermen. Mr. Geddes made the best day's trolling, taking

many trout taken, as there have been a great many fishermen. Mr. Geddes made the best day's trolling, taking thirteen salmon trout in one day.

Just now we are having good fly-fishing in the lake, near the house. The laddes catch a great many trolling, with files. I have been greatly interested in the discussions in regard to the California mountain trout. While I cannot make up my mind that he is as good as our native trout, I think him a great addition to our stock of trout, as he will live and thrive in waters where our trout will not grow; and in localities where they have no trout, most people are very glad to get a fish which the trout fisher despises. In many places the bull-head is thought the best fish that swims, and as an illustration of this: Five years ago I put seven pouts into a pond half a mile from the lake, where there were a very few large trout that we could not catch. Last season parties used to come twenty-five miles, build a fire on the bank and fish all night, often taking away two bushels of pouts—the result of one night's fishing—saying nothing about the wagon loads of fun. This year some of the pouts caught weigh two pounds each.

of fun. This year some of the pouts caught weigh two pounds each.

There are hundreds of ponds in the State where trout will not live, which now contain no fish of any value to any one. Many of them would be fine places for other fish. Why not look them up and learn what fish would grow there, then stock them? Somebody would be very much pleased with pouts even, and where they cost so little I think it would pay.

A. R. FULLER.

MEACHAM LAKE, New York, June 16.

MEACHAM LAKE, New York, June 16.

[Parties can leave New York, Boston or Albany at six o'clock in the evening and dine the next day at Meacham Lake. It and the waters about it are well stocked with trout and salmon, and local sentiment enforces observance of the game laws. Artificial propag-tion of fish is carried on yearly by the proprietor, and under this arrangement the fishing improves every season.]

MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

THE season of fly fishing at this popular resort has opened later than usual. Only within a week has the trout taken with zest the artificial deception, but to-day the angler is well rewarded for his efforts. Trolling with the fly and bait-fishing until now has met with the greatest success, but the pleasure and excitement of catching one trout with the fly, is double that of either of the other two methods.

The indications to-day point to the best of fly-fishing during the entire month of July, which is something very unusual with this region, the 10th of that month being the ordinary limit. A party of six yesterday captured ninetyone trout, from one and one-quarter to two and one-half pounds. These were all taken with a fly, the red lackle and blue jay being the leading colors, although a number were taken with the white miller

A lady fishing (with bait) landed twenty-cight trout that weighed fifty-two pounds, five of the trout turning the scales at three pounds each.

In addition to the sad death of the guide, Capt. Hiram Mansell, previously reported in your paper, Mr. H. Wilson, who keeps the house at the east outlet of the Kennebec River, lost (the first of the month) all the fingers of his right hand at the sawmill adjoining his place, while Silas Oscunk herhine, a celebrated Indian guide, was thrown from a tree last winter and instantly killed.

Nr. Kineo House, Moosehead Lake, June 26.

Mr. Kineo House, Moosehead Lake, June 26.

OSWEGO BASS FISHING.

OSWEGO BASS FISHING.

COMEWHERE in the long list of pleasant fishing resorts for the summer months which the happy reader may accumulate in the perusal of his Forest and Stream, now fairly breathing the fragrant ozone and life of the rivers and woods, I desire to write the name of this frontier city. We are not upon the salt water, it is true, nor even close to the great forests; but for a day or a week of delightful rest and enjoyable bass fishing I believe that we offer the best opportunities of any settled locality in the State. Our river is now filled with gamy fish that rise readily to the fly, and range from one to three and a half and four pounds in welght, while the lake shoals within a dozen miles, either cast or west, along the coast fairly teem with great schools of black, Oswego and striped bass. Within the past ten days three eatches have been made upon the shoals, averaging eighty

pounds each, while every night the sportsmen return from points two and three miles above the city on the Oswego River with twelve and fifteen pound creels filled with fish taken with the fly.

Three weeks since your correspondent spent a day upon the headwaters of the Mad River after trout, killing about seven pounds of the speckled beauties, of an average weight of from five to eight ounces, while many streams within a dozen miles afford a half day's good sport at any time during the season.

the season. We caught salmon within the city limits last year; we have repeated the exploit this spring; and when our McDonald fishways are in place, as they will undoubtedly be before fall, we shall expect to add this king of fish to the list of Oswego attractions.

Prospects for fall shooting are good. Partridge and ducks are nesting all about us, and in safety. F. E, H.

Oswego, N. Y., June 25.

NOTES FROM KENNEBAGO,

A T daylight, June 18, I was aroused from sleep by the A T daylight, June 18. I was aroused from sleep by the guides, who were stirring thus early to dress and pack fish for those parties who were going out that morning. It is but a few sleps to the outlet of a brook where the trout are corraled in pens and crates, so I followed to witness the modus operandi. As the fish were taken out they were killed by a stroke on the head with a club. Only those of half a pound weight and upward were despatched; all small ones were returned to the lake. The amount of trout there corraled was simply enormous. Nearly every day parties go out and take along one or more boxes of trout. Some days the boxes amount to a horse load.

After a late breakfast, with B. M. Darling, a member of the quill-driving guild, for companion, a start was made for a day with the trout ourselves. Without attempting in detail the sport was all that could be desired, and at 3 o'clock P. M. we recled up our lines. Our fish car contained fortycight beauties, from three pounds down to one-half pound weight, all smaller than the latter size were at once returned. We were surrounded by other parties who kept up the fight with the game fish till sunset. After reeling we crossed over the foot of the lake and lensurely rowed up to camp on the west shore.

We reached camp in season to care for rods and tackle, perform our ablutions and have a good smoke while sitting on the veranda watchins the varying shadows on West

We reached camp in season to care for rods and tackle, perform our ablutions and have a good smoke while sitting on the veranda watching the varying shadows on West Mountain in the setting sun, and the returning boats as they filed singly into the cove. As each party arrived those about the camp went down to view the fish as the cars were transferred from the lake to the hook. Not a car had less than forty, and some had over sixty, fine fish, some exceeding three pounds weight.

Trout here one not as large as at the lower lakes but in

three pounds weight.

Trout here are not as large as at the lower lakes, but in May and September some are caught every season of five and six pounds. Here, too, one can take them all season through with the fly, and the beauty of all is there are no fish but trout. The scenery here is grand beyond description, and, although the visitors here increase in numbers from year to year there is no perceptible diminution in quantity or size of trout. To account for this we consider the many ponds and streams from the divide on the north which takes in the famous Seven Pondsas well as the chain of large lakes below, all of which contribute to this favorite home of Sathno Jonials. It is beyond the power of a woodsman's pen to adenulis. It is beyond the power of a woodsman's pen to adequately describe the beauties of this resort, and it needs to be

natis. It is beyond the power of a woodsman's pen to adequately describe the beauties of this resort, and it needs to be seen to be fully appreciated.

From Forest Retreat, the fine camp of the Messrs, Richardson & Grant, the route is easy to the Seven, Ponds—most of the route is by boat. There the above named firm are equally at home, and provided with fine boats and camps. They were the pioneers in opening up the county for sportsmen. From Kenebago to the ponds the scenery is charming, and large game, as well as trout, abound. More than a dozen deer have already been seen at and near Kennebago, and the present week, a party en route to Seven Ponds saw four moose on the stream—one large bull, a cow ant two calves. Caribou do not show themselves on the streams in summer like deer and moose, but the woods are full of them, as can be shown in the winter season. The proprietors of Forest Retreat have increased the capacity of their camp the past winter to a large extent, and added many improvements. Let none suppose that the foregoing is a puff, as it is written unsolicited and without the knowledge of the proprietors. Moreover, I pay my bills there as do others; and in proof that the sport is all I paint it, I start the very moment this served is completed on a ten-mile tramp for another whirl there with the gamy trout.

Warfield.

Warfield.

THE PISCATAQUIS SOCIETY.

THE PISCATAQUIS SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Piscataquis Game and Fish Protective Society of this town was held at the office of J. F. Sprague, Esq., counsel of the society. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Freeman B. Shedd, of Lowell, Mass., and Crowell C. Hall, of Monson, Me., Vice-President; Edward T. Rowell, of Lowell, Mass., and Crowell C. Hall, of Monson, Me., Vice-Presidents; E. R. Haynes, of Monson, Secretary; Fred J. Wilkins, of Monson, Treasurer; John F. Sprague, of Monson, Counsel; Executive Coumittee—John F. Sprague, E. R. Haynes, A. W. Chapin; Directors—II. A. Hildreth, E. D. Holden, G. S. Cushing, C. H. Latham, G. A. Matthews, O. A. Dennen, C. S. Pullen, J. C. Tripp, E. M. Bray, C. M. Coombs, G. F. Jackson.

It was voted that the treasurer be authorized to procure of the Mount Kineo Hatchery 5,000 to 10,000 trout, or as many as possible, to be put into Hebron Lake; that the counsel be requested to prosecute all violations of the game and fish laws of this State which come to his knowledge; that the executive committee make arrangements to procure what trout they can for the purpose of re-stocking Hebron and Monson lakes for the coming year.

The following resolutions received a unanimous passage: Resolved, That this Society believe that the public interests demand the passage of a law by the Legislature of Maine, which shall prevent fishing from Oct. I to May I in one or more of the most important lakes or ponds around Monson for a period of not less than ten years, and also a law prohibiting the selling and transportation of the trout beyond the limits of the State which may be taken in any of the waters in this immediate vicinity.

Resolved, That the officers of this Society be and are here by directed to draft such laws and adopt proper measures to secure their passage at the next session of the Legislature.

Resolved. That this society is requested to petition the next

Legislature of Maine for an appropriation of a reasonable

Legislature of Maine for an appropriation of a reasonable sum of money to aid in carrying on the propagation of trout and salmon in Piscataquis county.

President Shedd of Lowell, Mass., in an able and interesting address to the society alluded in a happy manner to the sugerior attractions of forest, mountain, stream and lake in the vicinity of Monson, which are rapidly becoming famous in the sporting world and among the lovers of nature. He congratulated the citizens of Monson upon the fact that a first-class and elegant summer hotel here is now assured, and propheside that not only its social benefits but also the vast business advantages which our people would derive from it, would repay them a thousand fold for their untiring and liberal efforts in this direction.

He urged upon the members the importance of the objects of the society, and hoped that they would never lessen their exertions to re-stock our numerous lakes and ponds, and that their ardor for a rigid enforcement of the fish and game laws of Maine would always increase and never diminish. His forcible denunciation of all poachers, whether they are "visiting sportsmen from the city or pot-hunters from the backwoods," were severe, though just.

The address was listened to with much interest, and received many well deserved praises.

The meeting was a profitable and interesting one. A great deal of interest was manifested.

E. R. HANNES, Secretary.

E. R. Haynes, Secretary. Monson, Mr., June 13, 1881

WEST VIRGINIA TROUT STREAMS.

I HAVE just come from a trout and bass fish in the Al-leghanies. It is no use fishing in the Greenbriar in the summer time for bass. Insect life is so profuse and plenti-ful that the fish have no incentive to take either bait or the

ful that the fish have no incentive to take either bait or the fig. As well, indeed, set a rabbit gum to catch hares in midsummer as to whip the Greenbriar River for bass at the warm season. In the late spring or early fall, when a frost has rendered torpid the multitudinous flies, grubs, caterpillars, id onne genus, then the angler can have royal sport.

In many of the streams within fifty to seventy-five miles from here there is splendid trout fishing. In some future communication I will give full particulars, so that the followers of ye art of angling can tell exactly where to go. I speak by the card when I say that West Virginia stands ahead of any State this side of the Rockies for its abundance of that delicate, toothsome fish known as the speckled or of that delicate, toothsome fish known as the speckled or

brook trout

The great profuseness of its mountain streams, its pure waters, wild, inaccessible country, and general uncomeatableness keeps away the pot fishermen, and only the true angler, who can afford to camp out and rough it, can have an opportunity to whip the mountain streams.

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 13.

SALMON IN MAINE.

SALMON IN MAINE.

WE are having a good run of salmon this year, very largely fish of our own planting. The wardens report an unusual number gone directly up the river. We fancy that we note a difference in the labits of the fish planted by us above the fishways. They seem to be in a certain sense educated, do not lie around below the tide water dam, as did and do the old fish hatched before the construction of the water-works dam. They go more directly up the stream, and through the fishways and sluices. Anglers fishing for white perch have taken several on baits, both angleworm and bits of fish. One has also been taken on an artificial minnow. A fine shad was brought to us that was tempted by an angleworm.

Mr. Stanley and myself have this spring planted in Maine waters one million and three-quarters salmon, 85.000 lambocked salmon and 5,000 rainbow trout fry. The sea salmon have been planted in the Penobscot, Presumpscot, Androscogin and Kennebec rivers. Some forty land-locked salmon of from two to four pounds have thus far been taken this season in the Rangeley waters. One of four pounds is reported as taken at Moosehead. The novelty of our Penobscot salmon rising to bait has caused a good deal of stir among our anglers, and several lines have been lost and things made lively to innocent fishermen who indulged no higher ambition than a string of perch or pickerel.

E. M. Stilwelle.

Bangon, Me., June 27.

Tennessee Notes.—A number of parties have been out lately to Buffalo, Turnbull, Harpeth, Sycamore, White Oak, Flint River, Jones and Crow Creek, camping and fishing for several days at a time; they all report fine sport and a most delightful time generally. To go on such an expedition in this State is simply a royal treat, because it is a happy combination of wild and civilized life. Within a mile or two of camp, on almost any of the above named streams are well-to-do farmers, where all the luxuries and refinement of gentle life can be enjoyed, after a day's hard work angling, and when tired of that, return to camp with all its romantic surroundings of worldly dangers and pleasures. Col. Geo. F. Akers is meeting with quite an ovation from his brother Commissioners in Kentucky and Illinois. While in the former State he was of the party under Col. Griffith which deposited a great number of shad in the Ohio and Upper Cumberland rivers, and while in Chicago was the guest of Dr. Rowe, and was treated to a day's angling in the lake. Fish are reported very abundant in all our streams, and could the laws be enforced would soon be as plentiful as they were before the wholesale slaughter of them began by the pot-fishers.—J. D. H.

FISHING AT GRAND LAKE STREAM, MAINE.—The fishing has been very unequal, but on the whole uncommonly good. One week it was reported that fishermen fished in the lake from the stream to Whitney Cave without getting a rise. Next week in one day three fishermen took eighty-four fish. The young fry (yearlings probably) have been exceedingly abundant about the dam, and the boys of the village have destroyed great numbers of them. There is no section in the law forbidding the killing of salmon or trout fry, but this omission will probably be remedied at the next session of the Legislature.—C. G. A.

Salmon At Dennysville, Maine.—Several gentlemen have been enjoying fine sport at Dennysville, taking salmon with the fly. Mr. Benjamin Lincoln, a resident of the place who has taken great interest in the fisheries, says they have not been so plenty for twenty years. The increase is attributed to the planting of 30,000 young several years ago. Alewives have been plenty at Dennysville, and have been increasing for several years.—C. G. A.

THE SKOODOOWOBSKOOK AGAIN.

r Forest and Stream:

In your issue of yesterday the lines on the "Skoodoowabskook, in your issue of yesterday the lines on the "Skoodoowabskook, were read by us with interest, they seemed familiar, and as you will be a seemed familiar, and as you will be a seemed familiar, and as you have is what I find until the "Tender Lines." Unfortunately lid not preserve the name of the paper from whence they werlipped, some three years ago.

I.

Sweet maiden of Passamaquoddy, Shall we seek for communion of souls. Where the deep Mississippi wanders, Or the distant Saskatchewan flows?

II.

Ah no! for in Maine, I will find thee, A sweetly sequestered nook, Where the fair winding Skoodoowabskooksis, Conjoins with the Skoodoowabskook. III.

Let others sing loudly of Saco, Of Quoddy and Tattamagouche Of Kennebekasis and Quaco, Of Morigonishe and Buctouche,

of Nashwaak and Maguadivique, Of Memmerimamericook, There's none like the Skoodoowabskooksis, Excepting the Skoodoowabskook.

Excepting the Skoodoowabskook.

This may be the original to which you referred when stating that the Sun had published them. You will see the similarity which made them seem familiar to me when reading them in the Forest ANS STREAM; they must have come from the same pen, or are we to think that a pirate craft has sailed o'er the Skoodoowobskook, and limposed on the Sun! New York, June 30.

Hishculture.

BLACK BASS IN THE SCOTCH LOCHS.

A NGLERS and dishculturists may be interested to be in formed of the successful transportation of the comin American game fish (the large-mouthed black bass (Micropterus sulmoides, Lac.) Henshall) and the small-mouthed black bass, Micropterus dolomieu (Lacepede), from New York the Liverpool.

bass, Micropterus dolomieu (Lacepede), from New York to Liverpool.

During the visit of His Grace the Duke of Sutherland to America last year, he for the first time became aware of the unequalled game characteristics of the fish, and its well-known edible qualities. He requested his friend, S. L. Marlow, Esq., of New York, to send him some alive at the earliest opportunity. This request Mr. Barlow communicated to our mutual friend, Eugene G. Blackford, Esq., of Fulton Market, the well-known ichthyologist, and treasurer of the American Fishcultural Association and the famous Ichthyophagous Club.

No one experienced in the transportation for long distances.

Market, the well-known ienthyologist, and treasurer of the American Fishcultural Association and the famous Ichthyophagous Club.

No one experienced in the transportation for long distances of living fish offered, until the date of my annual trip, and I gladly consented to assume the responsibility. My experience of 1857 in transporting alive a pair of brook trout (Satreliuns fontinalis) weighing, respectively, the male twelve pounds, and the female eight and a quarter pounds, from the Rangeley Lakes, in Maine, to my pond at Stanley, N. J., and later (1869) black bass (M. dolomieu) thirty-one in number, from the private pond of Walter Brown, Esq., of Newburgh, N. Y., to Lake Maranacook, Winthrop, Kennebec country, Maine—the carliest introduction into that State—enabled me to feel some confidence in my ability to perform this far greater task.

Mr. Blackford supplied six bass, weighing from one-half pound to a pound, being all left from the large number, fully fifty, exhibited at his annual trout show. I addressed a letter to my friend, Professor Spencer F, Baird, U. S. Commissioner of Fish and F, sheries, requesting a donation from the U. S. Fish Ponds, Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, April II. At noon, 15th, three cans, containing twelve small black bass and five large ones were delivered on board steamship Spain.

Mr. Blackford's were in two cans. The five cans were alike made of strong tin, encased in wood, having handles, and contained ten gallons of water. The tops were provided with perforated covers. They are of the form now generally used by fishculturists.

Through the courtesy of F. W. J. Hurst, Esq., the efficient

made of strong tin, encased in wood, having handles, and contained ten gallons of water. The tops were provided with perforated covers. They are of the form now generally used by fishculturists.

Through the courtesy of F. W. J. Hurst, Esq., the efficient agent of the National line, instructions were given to grant every needed facility on shipboard.

The cans were placed side by side along the partition adjacent to the main saloon, and securely fastened. Arrangements were made for attendance of day and night men, whose duties were to a frate the water every hour. This was effected in the simplest and best way known at present, viz., by dipping out of the cans and pouring back again from a height of two feet. A long-handled quart dipper was used. I prescribed a sufficient number of dips to completely change the water in the cans hourly. This necessitated the handling by the quart measure of filty gallons hourly—twelve hundred daily, and twelve thousand gallons, three hundred barrels during the trip, representing over four tons per day, and forty tons in ten days.

The actual time occupied in this service by the assistants was twelve hours daily. In addition to this, I frequently enerated the water, when upon examination I found one or more of the large bass near the top, indicating exhaustion of oxygen. Six times daily I took the temperature regulated, either by the aeration or the addition of ice, that it only varied three degrees from frdegs.—

Six times daily I took the temperature in the addition of ice, that it only varied three degrees from frdegs.—

i. e., from Hdegs. to Sodegs.—never remaining at the higher point for more than an hour. This may be considered a remarkable achievement, in view of the fact that the temperature of the atmosphere was frequently over sixty.

Other than the occasional coming to the surface of the three larges ones, no serious difficulty appeared until April 22. About three A. M., the night assistant noticed that two were evidently failing. He redoubled his efforts and one revi

at the bottom, seeming to enjoy their novel voyage across the wide Atlantic.

At the valuable suggestion of Capt. R. W. Grace, of the Spain, the cans were raised from the floor about an inch, on strips, permitting ventilation. The wooden cases were constantly wetted, the evaporation causing a lower temperature. Every piece of ice used was carefully washed, and small quantities added at a time. A bullseye lantern permitted examination of the interior of the cans. The thermometer used was a novelby. I procured it from Messrs, W. H. Schlefelin & Co., the day I sailed. It was in a square wooden case, with openings left to expose the bulb and indicator. A convenient handle at the top permitted it to be used with ease, A record of temperatures was made several

times daily; also of the addition of ice and fresh water, and other notable facts were written down.

Exceeding interest in the novel experiment was manifested by passengers, officers, crew, and even by the large number of persons in the steerage. Constant inquiries were made as to their condition, and deep sympathy was expressed when the death occurred.

At Queenstown, I telegraphed to the Duke of Sutherland their safe arrival, also addressing him a letter requesting him to send by his messenger to Liverpool twenty-two platina tags, inscribed with the weight of each bass and date of depositing in his waters. I also suggested that a portion be placed in the ponds on his estate at Trentham, between liverpool and London, and that the balance be exhibited at Edinburgh Fishery Exhibition which opened the 12th inst.

Mr. Blackford also put in my care a box containing four fine Hudson River shad (Alosa sapidissimus); two red snappers (Luighaus blackfordii); and one striped bass (Roccus linearus). Two of the former were for the Prince of Wales, and the balance for the Edinburgh Exhibition. I expressed the shad from Liverpool to the France of Wales, care of the Duke of Sutherland, London, and the balance to Edinburgh. As they were well packed in ice by Mr. Blackford in Now York, and were constantly covered in the center of the great ice room of the Spain, the: were in fine condition.

So far as I am informed this is the third lot of black bass to cross the Atlantic. The preceding ones were taken in 1878 and 1879 by Mr. Silk, fishenthurist for the Marquis of Exeter, and placed in a take at Stamford. They were all very small, however, and he lost a large number in transportation. The last lot singularly enough were taken over in the Spain.

To the best of my knowledge this is the first time that fresh water fish as large as these have been transportation. The sate of the royal salmon or the dainty trout. It is still more needed in the United Kingdom, where but two really game fish now exist. It will rapidly increase and

another generation arrives, be as abundant in Europe as in America.

In conclusion, I take great pleasure in expressing my deep sense of obligation to the officers and servants of the grand steamship Spain for their unfailing efforts to aid me in this important mission. I would also acknowledge the efficient and wise counsel of my friends Messrs, Henry Draper, C. Frederic Wetmore, F. Pelham Marshall, S. W. Johnson and John Carter, fr., of New York city; Dr. R. A. C. Dillon, of Rio Janeiro; Rev. J. P. Smith, and C. Grange, of Baltimore; Rev. P. D. De Lom, of London, England; John H. Mugford, of Brooklyn, and E. Hieks, Granville, Ohio; W. H. Janye, Newport, England; Harry Minshall, Stockport, England, and others.

On Board B. S. Spain, St. George's Channel, April 24, 1882. On Board S. S. Spain, St. George's Channel, April 24, 1882.

ON BOARD S. S. SPAIN, St. George's Channel. April 24, 1882.
P. S.—A second bass died before reaching Liverpool. The balance, in charge of Donald McKay, the Duke of Sutherland's isheulturist, were safely transported to Golspie, Sutherland, and deposited in a loch. En route the fish were entered at the Edinburgh Fishery Exhibition, where they received much attention.

As the guest of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, I spent a delightful week at Dunrobin Castle.

The two black bass which died, a male and female, have been elegantly mounted by Rowland Ward & Son, and will be on exhibition at the offices of the London International Pishery Exhibition of 1883, 24 Haymarket, where they can be inspected by any persons interested until Sept. 1, 1882.

One has been accepted by Dr. Gunthler for final deposit in the British Museum, the other will be sent to the National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.

Geo. Shepard Page.

Amburgan Exchangling Deficiency in Strand, London, May 26.

American Exchange in Europe, 119 Strand, London, May 26

SALMON BREEDING ON THE PENORSCOT

SALMON.BREEDING ON THE PENOBSCOT.

THE establishment in Bucksport and Orland is now thoroughly equipped, and no work of consequence has been done this year, except the collection of actult salmon for the canning season. About 500 have already been secured. They average a little smaller than usual. Last year they averaged the heaviest ever known. These fluctuations in size are frequently very marked, but no cause for them has been discovered. This year there has been another peculiarity. The salmon taken early in the season were nearly all small, whereas in ordinary years the earliest are much the heaviest, as well as longest. There will be, for instance, in the April and May ish a much larger proportion of lish that weigh from eighteen to twenty-four pounds than in June, when the most of them range from ten to thirteen. It is possible, however, that the peculiarity noted this year may be local to a small district near Bucksport, whence the information was received.

Shini district near backspars, where the received.

The State commissioners have this year hatched their salmon for the Penolscot at Enfield, thirty-five miles above Bangor. They were mostly turned into the Mattawamkeag River (the largest tributary of the Penolscot) at Danforth and Bancrott. There were 500,000 eggs in all sent to Enfield, and the loss was quite small.

C. G. ATKINS.

A NEW AND VALUABLE FOOD FISH.

A NEW AND VALUABLE FOOD FISH.

(APT. George A. Johnson, of the schooner Augusta H. Johnson, of this port, who recently arrived from a fresh halibut trip to the Grand Bank, has been the first to discover and make known the highly valuable qualities, as a food fish, of the Grenadier macranes. On his last cruise Capt. Johnson had some of these fish cooked, and finding them much better than halibut, turbot, or any other sea tish he had ever eaten, he cleaned and iced fitteen or twenty of them to bring home. These he distributed among his friends who unanimously agree that they have never enten any finer fish. I chanced to be one of the fortunate few who obtained a specimen, and can therefore speak from experience as to the good qualities of the grenadier, at least, when fried. I have never eaten a sea fish which I would prefer, and in point of richness and flavor I think it scarcely second to the brook trout. There now seems strong reasons for supposing that the grenadier which, only four years ago, was one of the rarest fishes in scientific collections, may become one of our most highly prized food fishes. Capt. Johnson intends to bring home serval hundred from the Bank on his next trip, and these will be distributed to some of the principal caterers in the country. Previous to 18% the presence of the "ine fish"—as the grenadier is called by the fishermen on account of its rough, sharp-pointed scales—in American waters was scarcely known to any one but the Gloucester halibut fishermen, who caught them on their trawks in the deep water from 100 to 500 fathoms) along the slopes of the outer fishing banks, but either throw them away, or used them for but.

During the summer of "8, and since that time, many specimens were brought in and presented to the U. S. Fish Commission for scientific purposes, though it appears none of the lishermen thought of cating them."

The grenadier is not usually found in abundance like the cod, haddock, etc., but more or less can always be taken on the halibut grounds resorted to by the

freshness and flavor much longer than almost any other species of the same size. This is an important fact, since, were it otherwise, the fishermen would not be able to bring them to market in a fresh condition from the distant fishing grounds. It is quite possible that hereafter, "when the lehthyophagous dines," the grenadier may occupy a prominent place among the edibles, and certainly no one of that famous fish-eating society may consider himself a martyr to his principles if he is not called upon to sample a less palatile dish.

J. W. C.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 26, 1882.

RETURN OF MARKED SALMON.

RETURN OF MARKED SALMON.

IN October and November, 1880, several hundred salmon were marked at the Bucksport-Orland (Mo.), establishmunt by the method formerly employed there, namely, by a platinum toy the method formerly employed there, namely, by a platinum tag attached by a platinum wire to the rear margin of the main dorsal fin, each tag being stamped with a number which was recorded at the time of marking, together with a description of the fish. The result of this experiment has continued earlier conclusions as to the biology of the species. They visit the rivers for the purpose of spawning every second year, and no oftener.

Up to this time (June 26,) five salmon have been taken with tags on. The following statement exhibiting the growth of each, so far as known, may be of interest:

	When V					M.	as r
No. Sex. 1136Female 1135Female 1239Female	" 29	Lbs. 754 755	In.	1852.	. Where, 7 Searsport 9 Buckspor	1. 1654	In. 85½ 34
1274Male			301/4	** 13			3916

The other salmon was taken at Bucksport in June, but the particulars are not yet known.

I have seen other salmon that bore unmistakable marks of having been tagged, and doubtless many have been caught that had lost the tag so early after their liberation that no scar remained.

Bucksport, Maine.

Bucasport, Maine.

We received a present a few days since of a very fine fish taken at Stockton, from Charles Hazeltine, Esq., of Belfast, Lt was a female salmon of 17½ lbs., hearing a metal tag numbered 1136. In reply to a note requesting a history of the fish, to Chas. 6. Atkins, Esq., of Bucksport, he furnished the following interesting statement: "The salmon bearing the tag 1136 was one of the two which I find on the record under that number, first, of Oct. 28, 1830, a female of 7½ lbs., 30 inches long; second, Nov. I. 1830, a female of 7½ lbs., in inches long; second, Nov. I. 1830, a female of 18½ lbs., in inches long; the duplication of the number 1136 on the record was undoubtedly an error, one of the above being marked 1126, and read off wrong when the record was made. But the above two fish being as nearly alike, we know very closely the growth of the one marked and its history. It was therefore liberated in November, 1830, and returned in June, 1832, having gained 9 or 101bs, in weight.

E. M. STILLWELL.

The Rennel. .

FIXTURES

FIXTURES,
April 2, 4, 5 and 6, 1882. Western Pennsylvania Ponitry Society's
Fifth Annual Beach Show, Pittsburgh, Pa. Entries for the Bench
Show Derby, for English setters whelped on or after March 1, 1882,
close December 1, 1882. Chas, Lincoln, Superintendent. U. R. Stayton, Secretary, Allegheny City, Pa.

FIELD TRIALS.

FIELD TRIALS.

September 4.—National American Kennel Club Field Teials on Prairie Chickens. Fairmont, Min. Entries for the Perby close July 1, for the All-axed, Sept. 4. Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Teun. Secretary.

November 17.—Eastern Field Trials Club Field Trials on Quall, near High Point, N. C. Entries for the Derby close July 1. For the All-Aged and Members' Stake, November 1. F. N. Hull, P. O. Box 84, N. Vank, Consenting.

High Point, N. C. Entries for the Der)w close July 1, "Fourth ground Aged and Members' Stake, November 1, F. N. Hull, P. O. Box 184, New York, Secretary, December 4—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quail, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary, December 11—New Orleans Gun Club Field Trials or Quail, Opelousas, La. Entries close December 10. J. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La.

ALEXANDRA PALACE DOG SHOW.

sas, I.a. Entries close December 10. J. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La.

ALEXANDRA PALACE DOG SHOW.

WE are indebted to the London Field for the report of the Kennel Club show, which was held at the Alexandra Palace commencing on Tuesday, June 12. For want of space we omit the comments upon all of the classes except the pointers, setters and spaniels.

The meteenth exhibition of the Kennel Club commenced auspiciously on Tuesday last at the Alexandra Palace, for the morning was tine, although it unfortunately surned out a wet afternoon, and it was well known that the large number of 1221 dogs had been entered for competition. It was, therefore, only reasonable that the visitors who journeyed down by the "early special" should have indulged in prophecies of a very pleasant show; and it is still further gratifying to be able to state that their expectations were rully borne out, as there is no denying that many of the arrangements were better than in former years. Mr. Stephen, the secretary, to begin with, deserves the thanks of exhibitors for the trouble he took to insure the comfort of themselves and their dogs; and the large addition made to the number of judging rings is a move quite in the right direction. In paying this tribute to the advantage of these arrangements—which are, we should imagine, the result of a profitable study of those in vogue at Darington, the latter being the only show at which we can remember to have seen six rings in use at once—we take the credit for a considerable amount of self-abnegation, for the process of getting up our report was rendered very arduous. It is always an upfull task for the representative of a paper to keep his eyes on what is going on during the judging, but what was once a difficulty has now become a labor. Still, things worked well, and use said before, an improvement has been brought about.

Mr. Taunton, as manager, was very energetie; and was well backed up hy T. Edwards. As far as we condisce, the supply of keepers was fully equal to the demand

handsome varnished ones, and almost all the dogs were well separated by wire rails. The effect of the varnished benches was very good, and we heard many exhibitors expressing approval of them. The supply of water and of bedding was unlimited, and from what we saw we must repeat, without reserve, that the arrangements were all that could be wished, and reflect great credit on Mr. Ceutt, Spratt's manager.

We had written thus far on Tuestay evening. It may incredore be surnised that the expectations of a thoroughly edgovable show were rudely shattered by the events of Thursdorff of the country of the state of t

ordinary and unhealthy state of affairs. As one of the oldest and most respected breeders remarked to us, "The sky is full of clouds, perhaps a little thunder will clear them all away." We trust it will.

In champion large-sized pointers, Bang II. scored an almost bloodless victory, his solitary opponent, Marquis, being very moderate. The winner was looking better than we have ever seen him, and his grand chest and shoulders are unvialled, but his head wants character. In the large-sized dog class Mr. C. C. Norrish was well to the front with a first rate puppy, called draphic, whose head is extremely good; his legs, feet, and chest, too, are first-rate, and with time he should develop into something very much out of the common. Second went to the leggy Lord Rackingham, and third to an orange and white, who is good in his body, but very so-so in his head piece. The commended Masster Wazg was very much out of condition, and after the winner we funcient the unnoticed Beau II. as much as any. This dog was unnecountably passed over, as Mr. Whitchouse had determined upon giving him something well worthy of his acceptance, but in some inexplainable manner, and very greatly to his regret, missed him afterwards. As we have this on the best authority, we trust that Col. Starkie will be in some manner recompensed for his disappointment if he reads these lines. Mr. Norrish was again to the from with the very showy lemon and white Bery! in the large-sized bitch class. The bitch struck us amazingly; she has quality combined with substance, and is good in head, legs, feet, and stern. Tidings, who came next, has a nice head and fair body, but is somewhat marred by a peculiar stern, and not the best of hind quarters. Lady Olive, the third-prize winner, fails in her head, but is good in head, legs, feet, and stern. Tidings, who came next, has a nice head and fair body, but is somewhat marred by a peculiar stern, and not the best of hind quarters. Lady olive, the third-prize winner, fails in her head, but is good in head, legs, f

or night have been higher in the preceding class, where she obtained a vhe. Sam price, who came second, is very coarse for a puppy, and has too much leather about him.

Setters.—English champion dogs were badly judged; the winner, Royal IV., is heavy in head, and interior to Prince Royal and Remus. The bitch class contained one name only, and, therefore, Puzzle walked over for the four pounds. In the open dog class Mr. T. Cunnington scored a well-deserved win with Sir Alister, a dog we always liked. He is an elder brother of Prince Solm's Tam o' Braunfels, who ran so well at Shrewsbury and Blandford Field Trials. Royalty is, to

our mind, too thick in head, and her eyes, like her dam's, are too light. Duke of Cartmell would be improved if he showed more quality in bis head, and Pent Bondhue wants more feather, and might be better on his pasterns.

There was a rattling good American dog called Duke of Beaufort, shown by Mr. Goodsell, of New York, who ought to have got something, for he is good in head, has rare shoulders, and excellent hindquarters. He looked rough and untitly in his coat, however, and it seemed inclined to curl, which no doubt kept him back; but he is a good setter, and does his sire, Pride of the Border, credit. In the bitches Mr. Llewellin won with Dashing Paltrey, who is good all over, and well deserved her place. Novelty is rather on the small side, but was well selected for second, as she shows a heap of setter character; but Fashinoable Lady, the next in order, was shown in bad condition, and was lucky to get amongst the money at all, though, under other circumstances, sho would have been quite one of the best. Wild Daisy, he, would do with a better-shaped head; but Daisy II. is very smart, and none would have grumbled if she had been higher up. Mr. Bowers got he with Besset IV., to whose tor-knot we have an objection; but, on the other hand, we think him burly used when Heather Belle was passed over, for her quality certainly deserved a notice. Mr. Statters's Jane, had by. The puppies were very moderate, Jasper Remus, the winner, being coarse in head, with a bad eye, and also light him to be been been done to the lire. Bisloy, who is coarse in head, with a bad eye, and las light him to be been been done though his head is rendered less attractive by his rather light eye. But we liked very much, and can only presume that he was without a card on account of the white on his cleas.

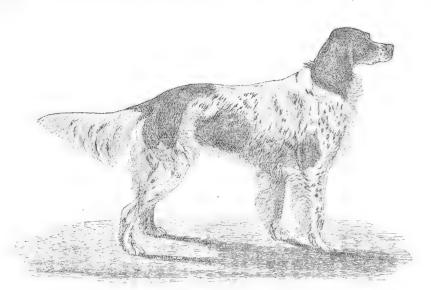
The bitches were a much better lot, but we liked the second prize, Kate Iv., who is grand in coat and color, and very good in other points, to the winner, Norwich Bloom, whom we do not think by any means a good one. To begin with, we ob

smeiters on ner face being especially objectionable. Lådy Palmerston II. has the expression of her countenance spoiled by her overhanging exchrows, which give her face a very sour expression. Bounce, he, is good in her headpiece, and might have been higher up. The puppies were a bad lot; the winner we have already alluded to, but the second prize, Patti, is weedy.

Irish water spani: Is were more numerous than usual, but Mickey Free had things pretty much his own way, and Mr. Skidmore's grand dog was never looking better. Second went to Molly Brallaghan, a very fair stamp of hitch, but not near Mickey in coot or fore legs—in fact, we rather inclined to the good-headed young Hilda for this place; but it must have been a near thing between them.

The spaniel classes were well represented, but began badly, for champion clumbers failed to gain an entry. The decisions in the open dogs were by no means well received, the two most fancied dogs—John o' Gaunt, and his son Tower—being left out in the cold. Wynn, who won, is long-faced and snipey; but Bachelor, who was next in order, is just the reverse in these respects, for his head is undeniably a good one, and we should have put him third. Baronet, the third prize, wants bone and color, so was lucky to be where he was. Tower is good, all over, and so, with the exception of his color and size for he is just a trifle small, is his sire, John o' Gaunt, who is the best clumber on the bench in our opinion. The winning birch has a bad stamp of head, and Dora is not good anough for the show bench; Coral, in fact, had the most correct head, and was about the best. Bachelor III, won in the Sussex: he is a good dog, but his ears are set on too high; and Quince II. has too much daylight under him. Dash V. might be more golden in color, but he is a well-mande dog and well worth his he. In the bitches Brida II., very much out of coat, beat her solitary opponent, the weedy Busy, very casily. The latter, we may add, is by the Black Kaffir, who in turn was got by Dachelor. Now we wan

POINTERS.—Largz—Champion: Prize, R. P. Leach (Bang II.) Oren-Dogs 55lb, and upwards: Ist. E. C. Norrish (Graphle); 2d, J. E.



MR. H. BAILEY HARRISON'S ENGLISH SETTER "DAWN."

Mason (Lord Rockingham); 34, J. W. Galloway (Duke of Ayr). C., T. Wippel (Master Wagg). Bitches, 59lbs. and upwards; lat. G. C. Norrish (Beryl); 2d, S. E. Shirley (Trbings); 3d, W. P. Arkwright (Gevel). Organ—Boad—Champion: Prize, W. P. Arkwright (Revel). Organ—Dogs under 55lbs.; 1sl, T. Phillips (Dick H.); 2d, T. Wippel (Chump). Bitches, under 55lb.; 1sl, H. P. and P. J. Charles (Cora, late Bess); 2d, S. E. Shirley (Shotover); 3d, E. Fike. Organ—Logs under 55lbs.; 1sl, H. P. and P. J. Charles (Cora, late Bess); 2d, S. E. Shirley (Shotover); 3d, E. Fike. Organ—Logs (Lord). Lat. Shater (Sam Price). Vinc., R. P. Leach (Banner). C., H. P. and P. J. Charles (Gree). When, R. P. Leach (Banner). C., H. P. and P. J. Charles (Gree). Vinc., R. P. Leach (Banner). C., H. P. and P. J. Charles (Gree). Yield (Puzzle). Open—Dogs: lst. T. Shater (Sam Price). Vinc., R. P. Leach (Banner). C., H. P. and P. J. Charles (Cree). The Champion (Charled). J. Freme (Monk) and T. Chumington (Bir Allster); 2d, R. L. Purcell Llewellin (Epidland Paragon; 3d. J. Shorthose (tovalty). He., J. S. B. Cockerton (Duke of Carthuell). J. Freme (Monk) and T. Chumington (Red. L. Shorthose (Kovelty); 3d, T. Cumington (Fashionable Ladyy. He., J. Shorthose (Kovelty); 3d, T. Cumington (Fashionable Ladyy. He., Co. J. Cotes (Wild Daisy), F. Damu (Delsy R.), T. B. Lowers (Bessie IV.), and F. Adocek (Gymie). Single Pupples; 1st, and 2d, R. L. Purcell Llewellin (Jasper, Remus and Jewel Remus). Vinceons, C. Kishop, (Brighton). Blacks and Tan—Dogs; 1st, E. L. Pursons (Behop); 2d, Capt. P. Priestly (Sam); 3d, T. Jacobs (champion Marquis). Bitches: 1st, W. Long (Norwich Boom); 2d, Capt. Remus and Jewel Remus). Vinceons, Genetic Lieuwillin (Jasper, Remus and Jewel Remus). Vinceons (Behop); 2d, Capt. P. Priestly (Sam); 3d, T. Jacobs (Champion Marquis). Bitches: 1st, W. Long (Norwich Boom); 2d, R. Champion Marquis). Bitches: 1st, W. Long (Norwich Boom); 2d, R. Champion Marquis). Bitches: 1st, W. Long (Norwich Boom); 2d, R. Champion Marquis). Bitches: 1st, W. Long (Sam)

(Dash V.). Bitches; Prize, J. Partruige (Brita H.). Vic. T. Jacobs (Busy).
FIELD SPANIELS—CHAMPION: Prize, T. Jacobs (champion Squaw).
Vic. J. Royle (Zulu), J. Parrow (Obo), and J. Freme (Kaflin).
OPEN—BLACK—Dogs—Over 2 1958, weight: 1st. T. Baccobs (Bourd).
F. E. Schoffeld (Solias); equal 34, 4; 1st. T. Baccobs (Bourd).
F. F. Batton (Sal. 1), 1st. J. Batton (Sal. 1), 1st. J. Parrow (Prillips); Batton (Sal. 2), 1st. J. Parrow (Fillips); Batton (Sal. 2), 1st. J. Parrow (Fillips); Batton (Sal. 2), 1st. J. Parrow (Saliy); 2d, H. B. Spurgin (Beg.)—OTHER THAN BLACK—Exceeding 20 lbs.; 1st. J. Farrow (Saliy); 2d, H. B. Spurgin (Beg.)—OTHER THAN BLACK—Exceeding 20 lbs.; 1st. J. Farrow (Saliy); 2d, H. B. Spurgin (Fop); 2d, J. Freme (Gwladys). C, R. H. W. Loach (Little Gem).

PROPOSED IRISH SETTER CLUB.

PROPOSED IRISH SETTER CLUB.

The following letter, which we clip from the tire Stock Journal, we carnestly commend to the attention of the lovers of this grand breed of dogs, and would suggest that similar action be taken in this country, not only by those interested in the Irish setters, but that the lovers of all the different breeds and strains of dogs whose identity and characteristics are worth preserving should organize clubs upon a broad, national basis, and with the sole object in view of maintaining the purity, and improving the good qualities of their especial favorites. We should like to see this matter fully discussed in the columns of Forest and Steedard and trust that the lovers of "man's best friend" will come forward and propose some plan of organization that will meet the approval of all, and that the good works may go on until each and every dog in the land shall, by the comeliness of his form and the excellence of his abilities, attest the wistom of the benificent and fostering care that brings to him his perfect day. The letter is as follows:

Sim-Having been requested by several gentlemen interested in the breed to take the necessary steps for the formation of an Irish Setter Club, I have much pleasure in doing so, and solicit the favor of your kind assistance by the publication of this letter in your columns.

That Irish setters require more protection than individual owne's can positively give them, renders the formation of a club not only necessary, but essential to the preservation of the breed.

The object for which the club is to be established will be amongst others' the preservation of the purity of the breed, and its acknowledged excellence for sporting purposes; the establishment of field trials in Ireland; the settling of a scale of points for the guidance of breeders, which it is hoped will be adopted by judges when judging Irish setters at shows; and to apply the funds to be realized by members' subscriptions (which is hoped will be hoped by judges when judging Irish setters at

DAWN.

Our illustration this week is of the black, blue and ten English setter bitch Dawn, winner of first at the bist New York show in the imported English setter bitch class. She is owned by Mr. H. Bailey Harrison, of Tilsonburg, Canada. She is three years old and is by the celebrated Gladstone out of Clip, who are both winners in the field and on the bench. Dawn is a fine upstanding bitch of large size, exceedingly well formed, and is said to be an excellent tield performer with a wonderful turn of speed. She is a handsome animal and has a grant appearance that is very taking. The cut is from a sketch by Harry Tallman.

HOBOKEN DOG POISONERS.

HOBOKEN DOC POISONERS.

Etitor Forest and Stream!

Last Monday evening, the 26th of June, some miscreant poisoned my old champion English setter Jersey Duke, and his promising daughter, Jersey Madd. The latter died before we had any idea that either was poisoned, but Duke was luckily saved. The circumstances were as follows: About 5 of clock in the evening, when with several brothers and riends of mine on the front veranda of my residence, in West Hoboken, N. J., the dogs were let out of their kennel, which is surrounded by high fences and at least 120 feet from the street, and allowed to be with us in the garden. As quite a miniber of dogs had been poisoned in the streets of late, we were careful not to allow then out of the gate, and the only time when either of the four dogs about us were at all on the sidewalk was when they jumped from the veranda over the fence. They were immediately cylled in, and not one of them was more than a half-dozen feet from my fence. As I had to go out, I personally put them in the kennel and closed the gate, and while doing so noticed nothing strange in either of them. I had hardly gone from home a quarter of an homewhen a friend came with the news that Madd had given one fearful yell and dropped dead in the kennel. When I got home I immediately noticed strong symptoms of poisoning on Duke, and gave him without delay all the sweet oil I had in the house—about a cupful, and followed it my with a mixed dose of greace, hot water and salt, and thereafter gave quite a quantity of strong whisky. The dog fought with all his might against the administering of these emetics, and I had to fairly lift him off his feet. When I gave him the Drst oil he staggered around the room, tai drawn in, hind legs paralyzed and drawn forward, and he fell repeatedly list on his bely. He seemed to suffer fearful pain, and was very much excited. After a while he grew quiter, but did not vomit till several hours afterward. For two days after he showed the excited. After a while he grew goided a Committee ne

boom. West Hoboken, N. J., July 2.

THE CHICKEN TRIALS.

THE following additional entries for the Derby have been THE following additional entries for the Derby have been received:

18. W. B. Gates enters Carrie L., sotter bitch, whelped April 18, 1881, by Count Noble out of Peep o' Day.

19. W. B. Mallory enters Pink B., setter dog, whelped May 13, 1881, by Gladstone out of Countess Key.

20. David Furgesson enters Frank, setter dog, whelped June 15, 1881, by Carl out of Queen.

21. Dr. C. H. Tidds enters Minnie, setter bitch, whelped Dec. 18, 1881, by The Counter of Counters May 18, 1881, by Ered of Alama May.

23. J. J. French enters Prairie Rose, pointer bitch, whelped April 4, 1831, by Rival, Jr., out of Queen Hamlet.

24. A. M. Weinhardt enters Day Crockett, setter dog, whelped Nov. 2, 1881, by Sam II. out of Fan.

Jos. H. Diew, Secretary.

DR. PILGRIM'S BITCH.—Washington, D. C.—Can any of your readers give me information about a bitch once owned by Dr. Pilgrim, of Brooklyn, N. Y.? I should like her pedigree and a history of her public performances.—J. H. E. [Will some one supply the desired information]

suze of cocker spaniels.—With your permission I should like to say a word or two re the above subject and the letter from Mr. Jacobs, in your issue of the 2th ult. I was much surprised to see by Mr. Jacobs's letter that Mr. Langdale (who has taken a very great interest in spaniels for many years) was of opinion that a cocker should weigh 28bs., and an very pleased to see that Mr. Langdale put the matter right in your last issue. I should now like just to mention that, in my opinion, a cocker spaniel dog in show condition should never exceed 20bs, and I think Mr. Jacobs to pinion that a cocker should weigh 28bs, is certainly more absurd than the weight now fixed by the Kennel Chub at their shows, which Mr. Jacobs terms "absurd." "Stomelenge," in his last dog book, published in 1872, selects a cocker weighing 197, the first linestration. The Birmingham show committee, when they had a class for cockers, liked the weight at 23bs, for his linestration. The Birmingham show committee lave tried at their shows classes at 23bs, 22bs, and 20bs, for blow prize list, as we read in the Kennel Club committee lave tried at their shows classes at 23bs, 22bs, and 20bs, The Kennel Club blow prize list, as we read in the Kennel Glub committee I see the names of three gentlemen whose spaniels I have seen exhibited at the large London dog shows before we had the Kennel Club London shows. These facts I think, must be sufficient to show that if Mr. Jacobs thinks 20bs, an absurd weight for a cocker spaniel, there are plenty of other people who know something of spaniels that do not. That the cocker is a most useful spaniel is not, I think, disputed, and it is certain that it has been more talked about this last year or so than for many years. The Americans, who are first in so many things nowadays, are giving the cocker extra attention, and I should much like to see our large shows follow suit by making a dog and bitch class, and the weight 25bs, for dogs and 25bs, for birches. Mr. Langdale, I notice, suggests that the Kennel Club at

PARIS DOG SHOW.—The dog show held in Paris, June 3, judging from the meager reports that we find in the English papers appears to have been quite a success, nearly 500 dogs being on exhibition, many of them excellent specimens. The attendance was also very good, much better than at the show last year. The success was very encouraging to the enthusiastic managers who have labored under difficulties that were almost insormountable, and they feel no little pride in the fact that the Paris dog show bids fair to become a permanent institution, and they trust that through its influence a marked improvement will soon be manifest in the different breeds of dogs. We are unable to give the breeding or even the names of the winners, as the prizes that are announced are only mentioned as being awarded to the owners. We shall probably receive fuller details soon which will enable us to lay before our readers a full report of the proceedings.

GORDON SETTER LOST.—Mr. L. M. Levering, of Baltimore. Md., writes us that his Gordon setter dog has strayed or been stolen. The dog is about four years old, of medium size, stands 24 inches high, weighs about 45 pounds, and is broken. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing his owner, P. O. box 492. Baltimore, Md.

KENNEL NOTES.

We wish to impress upon the minds of those who send us items for our Kermel Notes, that to avoid mistakes all names should be written in prixer Letterists, as we find it very easy to make mistakes where this is not done. We also would like to be informed whether the animals unaile or fernale, and to know the date of his A. Carrelli study of the notes in this number of the paper will show just what is wanted.

the notes in this number of the paper will show just what is wanted.

**Flight, Brush and Ruby. By Mr. A. H. Wakefield, Providence, R. Jordack, white and tan beagles (two dogs and bitch), whelped June 19, 1882, by Mr. N. Elmore's imported Rings and out of owner's Pearl Wictor Best. W. Durgin, Rangor, Me., for black, white and tan English, setter dog, whelped Jan. 24, 1882, by Royal Blue (Gladstone—Mersey) out of Modjeska (Leicester—Peeress. 17c. By Mr. A. L. Titus, Centerport, L. L. for pointer birch, whelped Aug. 6, 1881, by Sensation out of Livingston's Rese (Snapshot—Gyrey).

stone -Mersey) out of Modigeska (dailest, recs., by Royal Blue (Glad-Vie. By Mr. A. L. Titus, Centerport, D. I., for pointer bitch, whelped Ang. 6, 1881, by Sensation out of Livingston's Rose (Snapshot-Gypsy). Judy. by Dr. C. W. Harper, Leitersburg, Md., for black and white foxhound butch by Raxter (Ruler-Trulow) out of Dallas (Sounder-Dolly).

Dolly).

Belle Royal. By Dr. C. W. Harper, Leitersburg, Md., for black and yellow foxhound bitch by Driver out of Endy Clifton.

Sweeper, By Dr. C. W. Harper, Leitersburg, Md., for white and black foxhound dog by Sweeper (Lead—Redcoal) out of Bett (Sounder—Polly).

-riony).

Riol. By Dr. C. W. Harper, Leitersburg, Md., for blue and white foxbound bitch by Sweeper (Lead-Redcoat) out of Bett (Sounder-Redy).

et. By Mr. Frank H. Hearn, New York, for red Irish setter whelped Jan. 4, 1882, by H. Miller's Don out of S. Walden's

Sciect. By Mr. Frank H. Hearn, New York, for pred first setter bitch, whelped Jan. 4, 1882, by H. Miller's Ben out of S. Walden's Gypsy Queen.

Think, Receze and Craffy. By Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., for liver and white pointer dogs, whelped June 22, 1884, by his Gay (Shapshot–Fanny H.) out of his Grace (Sensation–June).

Pench. By Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Ct., for lemon and white pointer hich, whelped June 22, 1884, by his Gay (Shapshot–Fanny H.) out of hune 22, 1884, by his Gay (Shapshot–Fanny H.) out of his distribution of the control o

white black and tan beagle dogs, whelped June 6, 1882, by his imported flagwood (Ranter—Beauty) out of his Cossette (Chanter—Beauty) early of his Cossette (Chanter—Beauty) early on the property of the prope

Leo II. By Major Lovejoy, Gray, Me., for mouse gray greyhound og, whelped September, 1881, by Leo I. out of Juno (Duke-Lady

Rupith Queen Bess. By Major Lovejoy, Gray, Me., for mouse gray gray-hound bitch, whelped September, 1831, by Leo I. out of June (Duke—Lady Rapid).

Firlz. By Major Lovejoy, Gray, Me., for black and tan German dachshund dog, whelped April 6, 1882, by Max out of imported Waldine.

Lena. By Major Lovejoy, Gray, Me., for black and tan German dachshund bitch, whelped April 6, 1882, by Max out of imported Waldine.

dine.
Chillea, Capuchin, Constant, Comrade, Chum, Chamouny and
Chartreuse. By Mr. Geo. E. Kendal, Sterling, Mass., for St. Bernard
puppies by Rex (champion Harold—Alphe) out of Brankid (imported
Mouk—Hedwig III.)

TEPPI BRED.

Ruby Taylor—Dashing Dan. Mr. H. W. Durgin's (Bangor, Me.,) setter bitch Ruby Taylor to Mr. F. T. Hall's Dashing Dan (Lotty—Maud Ruller), April 32 (Franky, Conn.) beagele bitch Belle (Darwin—Millie) to his Pittle (Ratther—True), June 10.

Num—Hoot. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) foxhound bitch Sue (Mke.—Smoky) to his Hoot (Sport—Topsy), June 10.

Num—Hoot. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) foxhound bitch Fly Nova Scotia stock) to Mr. R. Holcomb's Tiger, June 17.

Collette—Ringwood. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Collette—Ringwood. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Collette—Flute. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) English foxhound bitch Meta (Drum—Smoke) to his beagle Flute (Rattler—True), June 23.

Nettle—Joker. Mr. W. H. Cookson's (Hudson, N. Y.) fox-terrier

WHELPS.

Stran. Mr. John Davidson's (Monroe, Mich.) English setter bitch Swan (Druid—Lady Cypress), June 13, seven (five dogs), all white, with black markings in head, by Johnnie Fau (Koh Roy—Dob) Utch Feerle. Mr. A. B. Wakefield's (Providence, R. I., beagie bitch English (Mr. A.), Wakefield's (Providence, R. I.), beagie bitch English (Mr. A.), was a superfection of Ring-

Lotta. Mr. T. M. Aldrich's (Providence, R. I.) English setter bitch Lotta (Drake-Molly), June 3. five (one dog), by Howe's Duke (Trim-

Lotta (Drake—Molly), June 3. five tone dog), by Howe's Duke (Trim—Smut).

Judy. Dr. C. W. Harper's (Leitersburg, Md.) foxhound bitch Judy (Raxter—Dallas), eight (six dogs), by Durgan (Sweeper—Ett); one dog and one bitch since dead.

dogs, by the since dead.

Stephen (Sweeper—Bett); one (Jeesburg, Va.) lemon and white pointer bitch Nymph (Viscount—Dolly), June 23, five (three dogs), by his Reanfort (Bow—Beulain).

St. Patti. Mr. E. A. Herzberg's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) English setter bitch St. Patti (Pride of the Border—Jessie), June 23, seven (two dogs), by his champion Emperor Fred.

Polka (Pride of the Border—State IL), June 21, ist (five dogs), by his champion Emperor Fred.

Crook. Major George R. Watkins's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) English setter bitch (crook (Carlowitz—Dell), June 11, nine, by champion Emperor Fred.

Crook. Major deorge R. Watkins's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) English setter than pion Emperor Fred.

Crook. Major deorge R. Watkins's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) English setter blich Crook (Carlowitz—Dell), June 11, nine, by champion Emperor Frederick Carlowitz—Dell), June 11, nine, by champion Emperor Frederick.

Mr. M. S. Bradford's (Springfeld, Mass.) pointer bitch Vinnie—Dr. L. Cororaus —Aranger—Bess). June 7, nine (four dogs.), by Whitin's Duke (Old Phil—Fanger—Bess). June 7, nine (four dogs.), by Whitin's Duke (Old Phil—Fanger—Bess). June 23, by Mir. J. S. Mchitoks'lis Bit.

Canalle. Mr. W. A. Wheath's (Guido) (Memphis, Tenn.) red Irish setter bitch Camille (field champion Joe, Jr. –Buck, Jr.), June 23, by Mr. J. S. Horor's (Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Victress (Victor—Lady). June 2, nine (seven dogs.), by ins proted Ringwood. Queen. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Queen (Victor—Lucy), June 6, six (three dogs.), by his Flute (Rattler—True). Cossette. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Cossette (Chanter—Beauty.), June 6, seven (four dogs.), by his imported Ringwood.

Bess Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Desset (Mno—Bess Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Desset (Inno—Bess Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Desset (Inno—Bess Mr. N. Elmore's Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Desset (Inno—Bess Mr. N. Elmore's Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Desset (Inno—Bess Mr. N. Elmore's Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Desset (Inno—Bess Mr. N. Elmore's Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Desset (Inno—Bess Mr. N. Elmore's Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Desset (Inno—Bess Mr. N. Elmore's Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Desset (Inno—Bess Mr. N. Elmore's Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Desset (Inno—Bess Mr. N. Elmore's Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Desset (Inno—Bess Mr. N. Elmore's Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Desset (Inno—Bess Mr. N. Elmore's Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Desset (Inno—Bess Mr. N. Elmore's Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Desset (Inno—Bess Mr. N. Elmore's Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Desset (Inno—Bess Mr. N. Elmore's G

wood.

Bess Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Bess (Inno-Old Bess), June 9, five (three dogs), by his Fluic (Rathler-True).

Music. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) imported beagle bitch Music (Rockwood-Faithful), June 17, five (four dogs), by his King (Victor-Lucy).

Lucy. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.)

Music (Rockwood-Faithful), June 14 Rve (tour uogs), of the large (Victor-Lucy).

Lucy. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Lucy (Inno-Old Bess), June 17, ten (four dogs), by his Flute (Rattler-Truc) of Bess), June 17, ten (four dogs), by his flute (Rattler-Truc) Grace. Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) pointer bitch Grace (Sensus), June 24, nine (six dogs), by his Gay (Snapshot-Fanny).

Little Nell. Dr. H. F. Aten's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) lemon and white pointer hitch Little Nell (Snapshot-Itose), six (three dogs), by Orgill's Recket (Claud-Romp).

SALES.

Borgia. Black, white and tan English seiter dog, whelped Jan. 24, 1882 (Royal Blue—Modjeska) by Mr. A. B. Aubert, Orono, Me., to Mr. H. W. Durgin, Bangor, Me.

Lidor. Red Irish setter of the Mr. J. P. Sears, Boston, Mass.

Mod. Jr. Red Livis setter of the Mr. J. P. Sears, Boston, Mass.

Mod. Jr. Red Livis setter of the Mr. J. P. Sears, Boston, Mass.

PRESENTATIONS

PRESENTATIONS

PRESENTATIONS PRESENTATIONS

PRESENTATIONS.

Rose. Lemon and white pointer bitch, whelped Sert. 24, 1878, by Snapshot out of Gypsy, by Mr. H. W. Livingston, New York, to the Westminster Kennel Club.

Sensation—Rose whelp. Lemon and white pointer bitch, whelped Aug. 6, 1881 (Sensation—Rose) by Mr. W. H. Livingston, New York, to the Westminster Kennel Club.

Kitty Clyde. White, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped Feb. 25, 1882 (Sport—Fanny), by Dr. Rehwinkel, Chillicothe, O., to N. Elmore. Granby, Coun.

DEATHS.

Liem. Beagle dog (Flute-Victress), owned by Mr. Thos. M. Benja-min, Audenreid, Pa., June 15, from poison.
Durgan. Black and white foxbound dog (Sweeper—Bett), owned by Dr. C. W. Harper, Lettersburg, Md., from distemper.
Scout. Lemon and white pointer dog, tyrs. old (Sensation—Daisy IL), owned by Capit.

dental poisoning.

Ved. Orange and white setter dog, winner with Glen of first in brace stakes, Robbins's Island, 1879, owned by Dr. H. F. Aten, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

ALBANY, June 30.—The first extreme mid-range match of the sea-Alban V. June 39.— The first extreme mutrange mactor of the son was well patronized yesterday. The rifferent brought out their Creedmoor gaus and curled themselves on the grassin allooneeivable shapes, looking for bulkseyes and nothing else. The weather and wind were all that could have been desired, but the targets were at times lighted up with a strong dazzling sunlight, and shortly after, under the black shadow of a passing cloud. The composition was won by Wm. T. Miles, of Greenbush, with a full score, closely followed by the veteran Goiger, of Hudson, who had an unfortunate slip on his second round. The scores were as follows.

T Miles, S C		 	75
Jeiger, R. S		 	74
n E Fitch, R C		 555555555555545-2	777
Miles, Hep C		54545545555555	4.5
ter Smith, R.U			70
arles II Gaus, Ba	l S	 550535355555555	69
t Spelman		 	05

This competitors withdraw.

At four o'clock a subscription match of 300 yards was called. A form o'clock as prize to the conditions which had been so brisk wind had sprung up, and the conditions which had been so successfully fought in the mid-range match could not be so easily overcome at the extreme short range. In addition, the men were a little shoulder-sore from the severe pounding they had received in this previous match. Shortly after the match was called nearly all present had entered, and the dring points were lively places for the average usually obtained at that distance. The following scores were made:

SUBSCRIPTION MATCH-200 YARDS.
Chas H Gaus, Bal S
B k Spelman, Jr., Bal S
Will E Fitch, Bal S
James I Miles, Bal S
Samuel B Ward, Bal S
Michael Murphy, Bal S. 5431411_6
Peter Smith, RC

A RIFLE GALLERY "SKIN GAME."—The New York Times thinks hat as gorgeous swindle as exists in the United States is that of the Longy Island rifleman, who placards the announcement that whoever long is land rifleman and the properties of three shots for a quartery will be entitled to a prize of essential properties of three shots for a quartery will be entitled to a prize of essential properties of the shots for a quartery will be entitled to a prize of essential properties of the shots for a quartery will be entitled to a prize of essential properties of the shots of the shots and a buckshot. The target contains a one-inch unlikeye, and is fifteen feet distant from the marksman. An ordinary hot could strike center nine times out of ten without difficulty. Sach victim is rold that when the bullseye is hit a bell rings. Conflect of his skill, he puts up his quarter, takes careful aim, and pulls. The point of impact of his bullet cannot be seen and he to his skill, he puts up his quarter, takes careful aim, and pulls, and the properties of the skill, he puts up his quarter, takes careful aim, and pulls, and he had been appeared to the same that he marked the seen which is the properties of the size of his bullet cannot be seen and he to he had been as a same bullet and the seen and he had been as a properties of the size of his standard of the size of his did not be seen to the victim. And the seen of the size of th

	100 yds.	200 yds.	800 yds.
A J Howlett	4555551 - 33	44411111-28	4351141-28-89
J W Mangam	4114251-30	4454455 - 31	4844345-28-89
H O'Donnell	4545555-33	4555445-31	4454444-29-93
W H Beadle	4524554-32	8338374-19	2249043-15-66
L W Clark	5455425-33	4454444 - 29	443 4432 24 86
J W Wright	3555444-30	3444335 - 26	2273404-18-74
A McInness	5145545-32	4554445-32	5314554 - 30 - 94
W. Simpson	5454545-82	5514444-30	2345234-23-85
EB Barker	4455455-82	3404464-23	4831484-25-80
T P White	5524555 - 82	3555414-30	4425454-28-90
WORCESTER, Mass., Jun	vo 2) Vootowil		1100101-001-00
" OHOLOHITTH, Mass., ou	te ov - r estela	uy was a pi	easant day for

the Worcester Rifle Association, and they entertained their friends at their range. Out of a possible 120 bullsaves, counting 12 and 12, the

following records were ma	de:			1100	y citig	cou	a cit	18 10	and is, the
Ellsworth11	10	11	11	12	11	10	11	12	11110
0	10	11	12	11	12	10	12	12	11-110-220
Fuller12	10	12	10	10	11	12	12	9	12-110
12	12	10	11	10	12	10	10		
Bixby11	11	10	12	13	10	11	10	11	10-107
12	11	9	11	9	11	12	10	12	8-105-212
Clark12	10	9	8	9	- 9	- 8	- 8	11	11 95
11	12	7	11	12	19	11	9	(1)	9-103-198
Faxon	10	11	12	9	12	11	7	- 8	8-100
. 10	11	10	11	11	10	10	12	в	7 98198
Winchester 7	10	10	10	- 8	- 8	10	12	1	11 95
9	11	11	8	10	10	-8	11	11	11-100-195
Rise 9	11	9	10	10	.7	11	10	9	11 97
5 6 1	- 8	9							10- 96-193
Dr Greeley10	9	.7							
11				- 8		6	8		
				- 8		7			
37							9		
Morse							9		
10									
WessonII		11							
Talan atau		4			9				
Johnston		5							
NEW YORK DIELE OF		1)		-				9	6→ 81—158
Dr Greeley	8 9 9 11 8 8 7 12 8 0	9 7 12 11 8 10 7 11 7 6	8 11 11 6 10 3 10 6 10 9 8	9 8 8 11 9 11 9 6 9	11 10 10 8 8 10 10 9 9 8 6	11 10 6 7 11 10 10 0 7	12 7 8 8 9 9 11 5 11 11	9 9 11 6 8	10— 95—193 8— 89

NEW YORK RIFLE ('UB' 8. BRIDGEPORT RIFLE ('UB), bere was a match shoot at Bridgeport last Friday afternoon, Jun, between a bam of soven of the New York Rifle (tub and a teas even of the Bridgeport Rifle (lub). Conditions Fifteen shots pean at \$\pmax_{0}\text{c}_{0}\text{, on the old Mussacausetts ring target. The following the short of the state of the short of the state of the short of the s ;; York-Rifle Club, L. W Clark, Ajt.-Act.-Capt. . . . 11 10 11 10 11 9 9 11 11 10 12 10 12 10 10—157

Wright	9	10	- 7	12	- 9	7	- 0	- 0	11	10	11	9	11	9	10-125	
Seabury	12	- 8	11	- 9	7	- 9	11	11	10	10	12	10	- 8	11	7-146	
Mangain	10	11	-7	L	- 5	- 9	12	S	10	11	11	6	11	8	10111	
McInness	9	10	7	10	11	- 9	10	12	10	9	11	10	12	12	1915.1	
Howlett	11	10	- 9	- 7	- 8	- 8	10	11	9	11	9	10	11	10	10-114	
Dunlan	10	12	- 9	- 8	10	11	- 8	9	6	11	11	- 9	10	12	8-141	-1011
Dunlap 10 12 9 8 10 11 8 9 6 11 11 9 10 12 8—144—1011 Bridgeport Rifle Club, S. C. Kingman, Capt.																
Quitmire	11	7	12	9	9	9	. 9	11	11	10	10	12	10	10	19-159	
Hubbard	10	10	- 9	9	10	12	9	ŏ	7	8	7	10	- 5	٠ñ	10-124	
Marsh	10	10	7	11	10	*8	10	-8	11	10	12	9	10	7	10-143	
Nichols	11	11	12	7	4	- 8	9	11	12	10	- 8	9	Ω	10	10-141	
White	6	11	11	10	10	12	12	10	11	12	10	12	11	11	10-159	
Gunn	5	10	0	6	11	77	- 8	8	0	8	10	11	0	- 5	7 111	

	record. The score tens the story:		
	R. C.	R. C.	Totals.
	G F Ellsworth	90 46	179 92
	A Thorpe	74 44	159 89
ı	G C Goodale	76 45	155 90
	F H Knowlton 71 43	73 44	144 89
į	C Merritt	80 44	143 87
ĺ	ALBANY, June 29.—The Captain Job	m Daly Match	was shot at
ı	Rensselaerwyck this afternoon. The da	y was quite was	ent luce my

ALBANY, June 29.—The Captain John Daly Match was shot at Rensselaer-wyck this afternoon. The day was quite warm, and the bright sunlight on the targets gave them a dazzling appearance, and the bullseye appeared a mere speck. A gentle breeze was blowing, so that after once getting the elevation and the proper allowance for windage, good holding was all that was required to bring up the white disk. The usual military position, head to the target; is required in the match, so that the chances of a large string of bullseyes is reduced somewhat from what could be expected if any position, but the chances of a large string of bullseyes is reduced somewhat from what could be expected if any position to the control of the co

*Allowance to military rifles.
The targets weed occupied nearly all the afternoon with this match, at in consequence the W. G. Paddock match, which had been set at down for competition, was postponed until some other time.

BOSTON, June 28.—The long range men did not have a very favorable time at Wainut Hill to-day. The weather conditions were not good, the wind being very variable, the dial showing from 12 to 6 check. The wayne street.

Frelock. The scores a	tou	4:												
				F.	Bal	cer								
800yds5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	ä	471
900yds4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	6	5	5-72
800yds	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	Ti-	4-72-215
\$00yds	4	5	2	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5-69
900yds5	4	5	5	5	ő	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5-73
1000yds4	ő	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	Ğ	4	à	5	5-69-911
800yds	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	-4	4	5-70
000yds4	4	5	4	-4	4	5	3	5.	5	5	5	5	5	5-68
800yds	4	5	5	15	4	5	ō	ő	5	ŏ	5	5	5	4-72-310
												-		- 1/4 320
800yds5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5-71
Onlyds	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	-55	3-68
9a0yds	4	5	5	-1	5	5	õ	5	5	5	4	5	3	5-69-208

INTE RNATIONAL MATCH MATTERS.—In response to the inqui-es from Major Waller, of the British feam, the Executive Commut-e of the N. R. A. have fixed September 15 and 16 as the days for the

international match. It was decided that if no protest be made fro other nations a Palma match might be fought in 1882. Heel-pad colored and hield sights and ortheoptic shades were all rejected be the American committee.

other nations a Fairma match might be fought in 1882. Heel-pads, colored and field sights and orthooptic shades were all rejected by the American committee.

BRIXTON, June 2.—Erooklyn Amarcar Rifle Club's "Champion Statch", sixth competition; 20%48., oil-hand. Gusty wind from Statch", sixth competition; 20%48., oil-hand. Gusty wind from 1814th. Statch 1814th. Stat

THE TRAP.

Lander 15, Barry 14, Brown 14, Morthi 18, Sizey 15, Kanuan 16, Weinerby II.

There will be shooting from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sweepstakes shooting from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sweepstakes shooting from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sweepstakes shooting from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sweepstakes shooting the tournament will begin. After that is the regular programme of the tournament will begin. After that is the regular programme of the foreon, 39 and 29 per cent. of the entrances axis individual mortifore 50, 39 and 29 per cent. of the entrance money—two at seven day pigeons, on at ten and one at seven glass balls, one at five pair double day pigeons. There will also be a team match, two menat ten clay pigeons, for a percentage of the entrance.

ACRAAUENTO, Cal., June 22.—The Forester Gun, Club had their

be a team match, two men at ten clay pigeons, for a percentage of SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 22.—The Forester Gun Club had their monthly shoot for prizes at Agricultural Park this afternoon. There was a large number of persons present to wilness the shooting. The scores made were not good: in fact, way below those usually made by the Forestors. The purty who furnished the pigeons gave them all young birds. The following is the score for the match at ten birds: Young 5 Vermilyea 5, Richstriller 5, Torld 8, Kane 6, Shepar 18, Stevens 8, Zaver 7, J. dicher 8, Verity 7, Eckhart 10, Miller 8, Bresses 18, Evegna 6. Henry Eckhart, having killed all his birds, was breast a few or having the content of the school of the forest for blowing result; Alliler went out on the second, Steving, with the following result; Alliler went out on the second, Steving, with the following result; Alliler went out on the second, Steving, with the following result; Alliler went out on the second, Steving, and the killing his eighth bird, was awarded the, second prize, a handsome gold medal. The club will not meet again until the next State fair, when they will give a grand tournament, open to all the State, At that time matches will be had at pigyons, clay pigeons, glass balls and bats.
WELLINGTON, Mass, July 1,—The Maidden Gun Club broke glass

that time matches will be had at pigeons, clay pigeons, glass balls and bals.

WELLINGTON, Mass., July 1.—The Malden Gun Club broke glass balls at Wellington today, under unfavorable weather configuration. In the first match, for 15 balls, Holden trap, 187ds, rise, F. Th. Nons. In the first match, for 15 balls, Holden trap, 187ds, rise, F. Th. Nons. In the first match, for 15 balls, Holden trap, 187ds, rise, F. Th. Nons. In the first match, for 15 balls, Holden trap, 187ds, rise, P. Th. Nons. In the wind 14 broken balls. The second match, 10 balls, same trap on the vise, was won by f. T. Noble, with 10 balls, W. H. Trebor coming in close behind with 9. The third match was at five clay pigeons, 187ds, rise, W. H. Trebor taking the prize. The fourth match, also at clay pigeons, was won by G. B. Durand.

The Malden team, now holding the State champion badge, bas been challenged by the Worester team to shoot for the championship. The Aladiens have accepted, and the shoot will take place at Wellington, at 11.39 Wednesday, July 12.

THE ST. LOUIS GUN CLUB bad a trap shooting tournament on the Fourth. This is a large organization, and its membership comprises some unusually fine shots.

RAYMOND, SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.—The regular weekly shoot was held at Wellington, Friday, June 3), a fair attendance being present. In the match at 20 day pigeons, 15yds rise, the following scores were made: L. E. Johnson 17, F. A. Johnson 17, J. A. Philbrick 16, H. In the match at 20 day pigeons, 15yds rise, the following scores were made: L. E. Johnson 17, P. A. Johnson 17, J. A. S. Kendall 12, H. Blanchard Q. W. S. King, V. D. Mrikwood, L. B. Kendall 12, H. Blanchard Q. W. S. King, V. D. Mrikwood, Lie first being at 20 singeres show the state of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the proper

Answers to Correspondents.

Subscriber, Lyan, Mass.—See answer to J. D. H.
J. D. H., Nashville, Tenn.—\$3.00. Write to E. & C. Van Culin,
Delaware City. Del.
REDLA, New York.—Her breeding is of the best, mated with a good
dog the progeny should be fine.

H. U., Watseka, III.—We do not know the dogs you mention, can you not obtain pedigree from their owners?

H. F. S., Brooklyn, N. Y., Read "The Dug," in our issue of June 22. We mailed the number you wrote for to your address.

We mailed the number you wrote for to your address.

S. P. B., Westerly, R. I.—Can you give me the address of some one who breeds black and tan foxhounds? Ans. Write to N. Elmore, Granby, C.

B. R., Newark, N. J.—Your dog was poisoned. The symptoms were those due to strychinine. A triend of the kennel editor lost a valuable blich two years ago from this poison, with the same symposium of the control of the same symponantities of office off. These early chough, it is give at one large quantities of of olive off. These early chough, it is give at one large quantities of office off. These control the spasins, given under advice of a veso thary or medical man.

control the spasins, given under advice of a veterinary or modical man.

H. L. Dz. Z., New York.—Be kind enough to answer what would be good for worms? What could I administer a small pup, in order to rid it of worms—liver worms they made to eleve? Day Areca and is just now the favorite dog medicine for worms. This Areca and is just now the favorite dog medicine for worms. The smaller the observation of the powder for an average-size dog is ½ drachm. The smaller the dose. Santonine, one grain of the powder in milk, often has good results, and is very easily given.

Judge, Augusta, Ga.—A party of gentlemen shooting plass balls find at the close of the shooting there are seven balls left. Two of the party commence foling each obtain allow the party commence to fing each obtain allow their the party commence foling each obtain allows the party commence to the grant point of the party commence foling each obtain the party commence the grant point of the party commence of the grant point of the party commence foling each obtain the party commence for grant points and that the two balls broken by B stand off two balls for A. A does not shoot at all. Does B owe three or five dollars: Ans. \$3.

Bachting and Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

July 6—Dorchester Y. C., Open Races. July 8—Beverly Y. C., First Championship Match, Nahant.
July 8-Chicago Y. C., Annual Regatta.
July 8—Jeffries Y. C., Club Match.
July 11—Salem Bay Y. C., First Championship.
July 11-Jersey City Y. C., Ladies' Day.
July 12—Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., Annual Cruise,
July 13-New Bedford Y. C., 3d Class, \$30 and \$20. Principal Club
July 15-Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. Commodore's Cup and 2d prize.
July 15-Hull Y. C., One Day Cruise,
July 15-Merrimack Y. C., Club Match.
July 18—Buffalo Y. C., Annual Matches,
July 18-New Bedford Y. C., Annual Cruise, Narragansett Bay.
July 21-Quincy Y. C., Third Clup Match.
July 22—Eastern Y. C., Cruise Eastward.
July 22-Hull Y. C., Annual Club Matches.
July 22—Atlantic Y. C. Annual Cruise.
July 22-Jeffries Y. C., Club Match.
July 23—Quaker City Y. C., Harbor Cruise.
July 25—Jersey City Y. C., Ladies' Day.
July 29—Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., Open Boats and Canoes.
July 29—Beverly Y. C., Second Championship Match, Swampscot
July 29—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 1st Class, Vice-Commodore's Cu
July 29—Royal Nova Scotia V S 2d Class Rear-Commodore's Cu

July 22—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 18 Class, Vice-Commodore's Cup.
July 29—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 24 Class, Rear-Commodore's Cup.
July 29—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 24 Class, Rear-Commodore's Cup.
July 29—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 24 Class, Rear-Commodore's Cup.
Aug. 3—New York Y. C., Annual Cruise.
Aug. 5—Jeffries Y. C., Clinb Match.
Aug. 5—Jeffries Y. C., Clinb Match.
Aug. 5—Jeffries Y. C., Clinb Match.
Aug. 5—Jeffries Y. C., Clinb Carbon, Christe.
Aug. 5—Jeffries Y. C., Clinb Carbon, Christe.
Aug. 6—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., Carbon, Commodorer, Carbon, Carb

Aug. 14—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., Chester Town Cup. 2d prize. All g. 16—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., Chester Town Cup. 2d prize. All g. 18—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., Ocean Match to Halifax, 1 prize. Aug. 18—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., Ocean Match to Halifax, 1 prize. Aug. 19—Hull Y. O., Open Races. Aug. 19—Hull Y. C., Open Races. Aug. 19—Hull Y. C., Chaidelbar, 19—Louis Chester City Y. C., Ladies' Day. Aug. 23—Quincy Y. C., Fourth Club Match. Aug. 23—Gunthern Y. C., Ladies' Day. Aug. 23—Bouthern Y. C., Chais Schoners, 1st Class Schoops, Stool, 575. Principal Clubs. Aug. 25—Beverily Y. C., Open Regata, Marblehead. Aug. 25—Selem Bay Y. C., Championship Sail-off. Aug. 25—Salem Bay Y. C., Championship Sail-off. Aug. 25—Hull Y. C., Club Championship Match, Marblehead. Sept. 25—Jeffries Y. C., Club Janch Mossilip Match, Marblehead. Sept. 25—Jeffries Y. C., Club Janch Mossilip Match, Marblehead. Sept. 26—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., Mayor's Cup and third prize. Sept. 4—East River Y. C., Fifth Cub Match. Sept. 4—Quincy Y. C., Fifth Cub Match. Sept. 4—Quincy Y. C., Fifth Cub Match. Sept. 19—Merrimack Y. C., Open to All Match. Sept. 19—Merrimack Y. C., Gub Match. Sept. 19—Merrimack Y. C., Gub Match. Sept. 19—Quaker City Y. C., Ladies' Day. Sept. 10—Lorsey City Y. C., Ladies' Day. Sept. 10—Lorsey City Y. C., Ladies' Day. Sept. 10—Jensey City Y. C., Ladies' Day. Sept. 19—Qualer City Y. C., Ladies' Day.

NEW JERSEY Y. C .- JUNE 28.

	Mean L		1.	Allow	апсе.
	Ft.	In.		31.	S.
Estelle A. Hennion	34	-0		14	50
LetitiaWm, Turner	30	U		222	50
CLASS B.					
Charm E. W. Ketchan	28	6			
Meteor V. Com. A. Jeanneret	28	41/2			15
Fagle Wing J. & C. Burlion	27	101/9		1	15
Tily R Theo. H. Rogers	27	Ď		22	10
Dare DevilCom. W. H. Dulworth.	27	4		2	20
CLASS C.					
Pauline Louis Kayser	24	1.0		1	10
CLASS D.					
J. L. Sheppard J. D. Goetchius	. 19	11			
Kitty S H. G. Stilling	18	()		22	5216
Eddle Wm. T. Salter	17	4		3	5236
Flirt Chas. E. Korif	16	()		õ	521/2

Shortly after the start a nice crisp breeze set in from southwest and all hands set to working down the river in short boards with a favoring ebb. Down the bay the wind fightened up and left them entirely in the Narrows, but outside they picked up a southwesterly shirt which carried them around the lower mark and lifted them home with a free sheet. The can buoy No. 13 was rounded at the follow-

	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Lily R	2 15 49 · Letitia	
Mutuor	2 17 55 Dare Devil	
Estelle	2 18 59 Pauline	2 43 30
Charm		

worth, Dare Devil sought to retrieve her fortunes by a fling to the southwest in search of wind, but failed to find it. The commoders is, however, well satisfied with his loaded board from other trials, and will give his experiment further test during the season. Sumary as under, Estelle, Lily R., Pauline and Sheppard being the winners, the champion pennant of the club also going to the latter:

	ULASS A.			
			Elansed	Corrected
	Start.	Finish.	Time.	Time.
Name.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Estelle	11 14 00	4 18 35	5 04 35	5 04 35
Letitia		4 10 10	5 26 10	5 17 121/2
	CLASS B.			
Charm	11 14 00	4 30 10	5 16 10	5 16 10
Meteor		4 28 30	5 09 30	5 09 15
Eagle Wing	11 14 00	4 41 35	5 28 35	5 26 20
Lily R	11 14 60	4 18 38	5 04 38	5 (12 28
	CLASS C.			
Pauline	11 08 03	4 40 15	5 33 12	5 31 02
F. L. Sheppard	.11 08 06	3 15 00	4 06 51	4 06 54
F. L. Sheppard	11 06 32	4 37 10	5 30 38	5 24 45

HOW MAGGIE SAILED.

HOW MAGGIE SAILED.

BUT for the untoward breaking of Maggie's jaws in the recent matches of the Eastern Y. C., she would have bacged first money, as she seemed a very hard one to beat, almost holding her own with Mr. Abbot's big Addie, 70t. over all, and 59tt. load line, and disposing readily of yachts of her own size like the fast Kirbybuilt Anna, and likewise beating larger boats, including the fast Hesper, 43ft. load line. We quote an interesting passage from the South Boston Inquirer, from which it will be seen that the beautiful "fitteen" led ble whole pack to the first mrit, and was set of the first mark, and was set of the first mark in the leading and the latter's topsall when the accident to Maggie's gaff cost her the initial race in American waters, which she seemed to have well in hand at the time; 'OC course the principle interest was in the leading yachts, and the Maggie, as she shot rapidly ahead and gained the lead, was cagerily watched, overy point in her sailing being carefully noted. From the Pig-stakes to Egg Rock it was a beat to windward, and here the magnifierent handling of the Shadow showed itself as she stole up upon the Maggie, gaining a minute and a half upon her to the rock. With the Maggie, addie and Anna, the three leading yachts, it was almost a neck and neck race to Egg Rock. The Maggie of the listed in the properties of the Maggie, and the other yachts followed with their balloons set, and the spectacle of the sixteen craft, all running free, with their lofty canvas boming grandly and every stitch drawing was a beautiful one.

"The contest was between the Addie and the Maggie. The former's

CENTERBOARD FOR CANOES.

THE aloption of centerboards for cancer resolves itself into the question whether weatherliness only is wanted or low weight in addition. For racing purposes, where "power" is a great factor in holding speed in light winds and in driving through seas where the water is ruffled, all will choose a board of great weight, such as those to be seen in the Tramp and Ripple, the Pearl models recently added to the N. Y. C. C. These "boards" are of lead and weigh 90 lbs., the limit set by the A. C. A. classification. When dropped to the full



depth of 18 in. below keel, allowed by the same rules, they not only hold to windward but form a very material addition to stability and sail. Where racing is the enument borton, these heavy contrivances will be given the prefer to the control of

wind of the color.

The other.

To ordinary boats the board consists of two thin plates or leaves made of stort sheet steel, which can be allowed to drop or folded at will by lever at the bottom of the box and held in any position by a tightner-serve on the opposite side. The box is 2fin, long and 8m, high, made of galvanized from. It is secured over a 5jin, slot in the keet by server with the opposite side. The box is 2fin, long and 8m, high, made of galvanized from. It is secured over a 5jin, slot in the keet by server and plant. The base of the box across stanges is only 15j wide, so it may be applied to almost any keet, for the flanges may project slightly beyond without harm. The use of the board transforms every rowboat into a fair sailer, and by locating it under a thwart is practically out of the way. We should sky no yach's yawl should be without one, as its advantages are so manifest and its simplicity and cheapness apply using four leaves dia, wide, neight of a fair sailer, and the proper distribution of the proper of the control of the proper of the four have an area of three-quarters to one foot in canoes and from one to two feet in rowboats, according to the size used. These boards are manifestered by Atwood Bross, Clayton, N. Y., and have been applied with much success to numerous boots upon the St. Lawrence especially about the Thousand Islands. We think their merits deserve this description, that their introduction may be furthered.

SAN FRANCISCO YACHTING.

SAN FRANCISCO VACHTING.

MR. JOHN D. SPRECKELS has given Mathew Turner an order for an 80ft, keel schooner to be used in ocean cruising, as Mr. Spreckels wishes to voyage to the Sandwich Islands occasionally to the Sandwich Islands occasionally to the Mandred Mathematical Commerts and to be sailing faster with the news dated. The shoot of Conner's sail to be sailing faster with the news dated. The shoot of Conner's sail to be sailing faster with the news dated. The shoot of the Conner's sail to be sailing faster with the news dated to the sail to be sailing faster with the news dated to the sail to the control of the property of the sail to the sail the sail to the sail the sail to the sail the sail to the sail the sail to the sail the sail to the sail

NEW BEDFORD YACHT CLUB.

NEW BEDFORD YACHT CLUB.

THE matches open to the New York, Eastern, Atlantic, Boston, Larciamont, Dorchester and Seawaniaka Yacht Clubs include the following:

July 13, 153 P. M.—Third Class Stoops. First prize, \$30. Second prize, \$30. Course—From line between judges boat and Butler's and butlet busy to 2, leaving it on starboard, thence to and around red can bush busy No. 2, leaving it on starboard, thence to and around red can bush busy No. 4 on Sand Spit, leaving it on the starboard, thence leaving Dumpling Light and black buoy No. 7 on Bartlemy on port, to and across the starting line. Distance 13 miles.

August 3, 1:39 P. M.—Second Class Sloops. Prize, \$50. Course—From line between judges' boat and Butler's fishtbuoy, thence leaving Black Rock on port, to and around red can bush buoy No. 7 on Wike's Ledge, leaving it on startbuord, thence leaving Dumpling Light and black buoy No. 7 on Bartlemy on port, to and across the starting line. Distance 15 miles.

August 24, 11 A. M.—Second Class Schooners and First Class Sloops. Prizes—schooners, 3109; sloops, \$75. Course—From line between judges' boat and light house on fort at Clark's Point, thence leaving black boay No. 5 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and black can huoy No. 8 at Salter's Point and Black can huoy No

THE Herresbofts have delivered this new high speed steam yacht to her owner, H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y. Like all their hundivors, the Siesta presents unmerous features original with the Bristol builders. In point of model she is totally different from the usual run of overgrown knunches, still built about New York in the ciumsy fashions of our forefathers. The Siesta is sharp as a knife, with U frames throughout, and moderate hollow to her lines. Her speed is derived from very light displacement and small wet surface, owing to the use of composite construction and tone Herreshoff coil bodier and their light weight engines. Sile is lightly built but of bottom and their light weight engines. Sile is lightly built but of the stand far rougher usage than the heavier loads with the distyle oak frame, yellow pine plank and iron spike fastening. She is 98it, long over all, 71th, beam, and 9ft, deep. Her great beam is mainly across deeth, her sides have considerable flare. These proportions were determined upon by Mr. Nathaniel Herreshoff ather extended experiments made a year ago. The boiler is of the circular coil pattern, inteasy, while cylinders 10½ and 18m. diameter by 18m, stroke, and cussing, with cylinders 10½ and 18m. diameter by 18m, stroke, and cussing, with cylinders 10½ and 18m. diameter by 18m, stroke, and which is highly satisfactory. The screw is 5m, diameter with 50m, pinen, four bladet.

The hull has angle iron frame 'x3m, with reverse frames, and floor plates 3-tion, thick. Sies is planked with oak and pme, screwbolled to the frame. Rudder, screw and skag are of bronze. Rigged as a pole-schooler, has a gig, diny and a 3m-3½st, steam cutter at davis, the latter capable of making mine miles an hour. As the Siesti is designed for the St. Lawrence River, she has been given ample head room and venillation below by a deck house fore and all wan a pilot with the kilkthen beneath, and a pantry, forecastle, etc., forward of the latter. The main saloon is reached by a companion from aft the latter. The

THE cable brings news of the worful defeat of Mr. Gower's Rhode Island cathout Gleam by the new Southampton built Mocking-bird, over a course in the Solent, July 4. The Gleam never had a show from first to last, but was thrashed on every point, Mocking-bird winning with the greatest of case, having 19½ minutes to her good. Another fond delusion has been ruthlessly swept away by the test of cold facts, and we stand beaten at our own game of rouding America? Are we to see the chapter wound ap against us by a big entire this fall, or will Madge, Maggie and Gleam sharpen our buildiers' wits equal to such an occasion?

RESULTS' OF BAD CLASSIFICATION.

Editor Forest and Stream.

The once flourishing Delaware River Y. C., of Philadelphia, went ont of existence because 20th, boats had to contend against 28th boats. At the Cooper's Point Y. C. regatta, June 26, out of a fleet of B boats and 9 entries, 5 boats only came to the start. It was a spirited race and pretty to look at, but the club (the oldest on the river As its start and the start of the cooper's property of

WHY MYSTERY LOST HER MAST

WHY MYSTERY LOST HER MAST.

It is an impossibility to follow individual yeachs in many matches,
It is the floct is often strung out over miles or sailing several contents,
and committee stemmers are not always managed with tact to obtain
the best view of the race. Hence we are obliged to publish some
statements from second hand for what they are worth, or leave the
reports incomplete. As Forest and Strikandesires justice to all, our
columns are open to corrections when in fault. In the New York Y.

Gregories of the strike of the results of the strike of the property carried away
from the content of the strike o

found with the builder, who did all and more than his contract called for:

Editor Forest and Stream:

I notice by the Fordst and Stream of the past week that you at tribute the accident to the Mystery as being caused by her outfil being all too light. Her bowspirt was not carried away or any piece being all too light. Her bowspirt was not carried away or any piece broken. Her mast was carried away about thirty feet from her deek. Deep the proof toogle stick, but it could not hold her stills up without any good tongle stick, but it could not hold her stills up without any support toogle stick, but it could not hold her stills up without any seed to the proof toogle stick, but it could not hold for any without any seed to the proof to the still the still to still the still the started in the race, and that was before we had any wind to speak of.

I consider her mast, and in fact all her rig, as it was on the morning of the race, if it had been sufficiently stretched and set up, to be suitable for such a boat, and stout enough for all occasions.

Aloxzo E. Smith, yacht builder, Islip, L. L.

COOPER'S POINT Y. C .- JUNE 26.

COOPER'S POINT Y. C.—JUNE 26.

Edilor Forest and Stream:
This club sailed its ammual regatta on the Delaware June 26, with the result that the big boat wins. Better classification must be adopted, in which size shall be taken into account, or Delaware racing will suffer. Course from Cooper's Point to Chester buoy and back. Out a feet of 16 boats only 5 started at 11 A. M., in the following order: Coliil, Mack, Brenner, Springer, and Schuck last. Elbidie, wind light from southwest. The race was interesting on account of the lightness of the wind. It seemed to be any one's race to the yachts moved off lively, the Springer passing nount lower may considerably ahead of the fleet with Coliil second, Brenner third, with intervals of one minute each. Mack carried way, and went only of the race at Gloucester going down. The winning boats passed around home stake boat: Springer at 4:50 and Coliil at 5:3, a Captain.

CATAIN.

SOUTHERN YACHT CLUIL.—The sweepstakes for \$500 between Lady Emma and Silence and the match for a pennant presented by Com. A. A. Maginnis, open to club yachts, was sailed on Lake Panchartrani, June 29; course fifteen miles, three times around a five-mile triangle. Entries—Silence, 27ft, 21a., A. C. Brewster; Lady Emma, 27ft, 29(in. J. B. McConnell, La Belle, 29ft, 61a., E. A. T. McCutchow; Zoe, 3fft., Henry Denegre; Linwood, 28ft, 61a., E. Hogan; and Swelyn, 27ft., John Philips. The gun was given at 35f;29, and the Lady and Silence get away from an anchor, the Latter taking the lend in a moderate southeast wind. The cabin bodis were sent of not 4f;30, likewise from an anchor, Linwood being was about close band to the exactory stake, then the strength of the castory stake, then the strength of the castory stake. Then the strength of the westward mark. While running with the wind quartering the Lady drew up on Silence and the race became exciting. Sile seemed good at the work and showed the course around the second stake. A few short hitches and then a long leg brought the first round to a close as follows:

Indy Emma 4 55 49	Zoe 5 06	41
Silence	Evelyn 5 09	134
La Belle 5 01 41	Linwood	0:
The wind hauled to southwest no	aking it dead before the wind	to

The wind hauled to southwest making it dead before the wind to the East mark. Lady Emma boomed out a balloon jibtopsail, and Silence followed later. With a beam wind to the is second stake both held about the same, and the excitement of the crowds ashore was kept up to a high pitch. The second round was completed in the same order as the first, and on the third things became desperate between the two lenders, who had bunded each other within a few seconds all day. Then silence got blanketed by a trading schooner, and came income seconds to the weather of the second on the starbeard, and had to put around under the leady forming off on the starbeard, and had to put around under the leady forming off on the starbeard, and had to put around under the leady forming off on the starbeard, and had to put around under the leady forming off on the starbeard, and had to put around under the leady forming off on the starbeard, and had to put around under the leady forming off on the starbeard and had to put around under the leady of the best of the seconds all the seconds and the seconds around the course on record in American waters. But a few lengths, often only feet, separated the two ellippers from the gun to go to the finish. The final times were as follows:

Lady Emma,	6:84:04%	Zoe	1:58:16
Sileneo	6:81:50	Evelyn	:00:07
La Belle	6;55;24	Linwood	60:02:
Only one other race w	as faster t	han the above, and that was	when

Only one other race was raster than the above, and that was when there was a gale blowing, when the Cydnus beat the Lady Emma, Albertine, Pluck and Luck and Startle, on May 25, 1839, when the running time was 2:33:05. In this race it was 2:36:44½.

Albertine, Pluck and Luck and Starlie, on May 25, 1832, when the running time was 2:23:256. In this race it was 2:53:544.

HULL YACHT CLUB.—For the challenge pennant of the club, June 21, there was quite a good master, open to club, yachts only. Namerous entries failed to start, owing to the calm in the meeting. Namerous entries failed to start, owing to the calm in the meeting. Starting them from reaching the course. None of the first and second class were able to appear in time. Courses as follows: For third class, from judges' line to West Gut, passing out and leaving Pettick's Island on starboard, thence N. E. by N. 34 mile to black buoy on Wilson's Rocks, leaving it on the starboard; thence to Hunt's Ledge buoy, off Tody Rocks planey, rounding and leaving it on the starboard, to the planeys of the pettick's Island on the starboard, to the planeys of the pettick's Island on the Starboard, to the planeys of the pettick's Island on the Starboard, to the planeys of the pettick's Island on the Starboard, to the planeys of the pettick's Island on the Starboard, to the planeys of the pettick's Island on the Starboard in the port, to White Flag off Starberry Hill, rounding and leaving it on no port, to Fig Rocks Beacon, leaving it on starboard to judges' boat, passing between it and red lag, 36, nattical miles. The start was the pettick's Island, leaving it on starboard to judges, a custom starboard to judges and starboard to made the my starboard to pudges and the pettick's Island, leaving it on starboard to judges of the fore under the impulse of variable airs. On the home stretch the breeze picked up a trifle and brought the match to a close, Thisber was becalmed before reaching West Gut, the lightest boats slipping to the fore under the impulse of variable airs. On the home service the breeze picked up a trifle and brought the match to a close, Thisber will be the pettick's and Dandelion taking the permant in their classes. The regetta committee was accommoditied aboard Con. Lambert's sloop Anna. Judges-Tr. F

THIRD CLASS.

	Actual.	Corrected.
Ft,In.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Thisbe	1 42 23	1 17 03
Sea Bird	1 17 32	1 23 28
Allie	1 51 00	1 26 25
David Crocket H. Putnam	1 51 57	1 26 32
Expert Monks & Stanwood 23.09	1 52 50	1 29 21
FOURTH CLASS.		
Wildfire	4 10 100	4 .00
	1 48 03	1 29 16
Gisella S. M. King 20,41	1.46~66	1 13 42
Corsair W. H. Mills	1 47 43	1 23 50
Janet W. L. Phinney	1 49 60	1 21 58
Myrtle	1 49 53	1 96 19
Ibis J. J. Souther 20 08	1 40 55	1 27 19
Idlewild	1 57 17	1 81 42
CharlotteG. G. Garraway	1 56 37	
	1 60 37	1 31 54
FIFTH CLASS.		
Dandelion C. F. Adams, 3d 17.05	1 44 47	1 21 22
Cricket W. A. Carey 17 62	1 49 07	1 26 27
Ella May Geo. H. Tyler	01	1 26 37

Ernekett. W. A. Carry. 17 69 1 49 07 1 29 57 ROYAL NOVA SCOTIA VACHT SQUADRON,—The club book shows the squadron to be in a very identishing condition. The Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, is the Commodore; W. A. Chauney, R. A., is Vice-Commodore, and Capt. S. Trott, Reur Commodore: Secretary. F. C. Sunnichrast, Esq.; Honovary Treasurer, W. Helley, Esq.; Salling Committee—G. C. S. Handcock, R. A., A. Allison, Esq., D. G. Prinsep, R. A., F. S. West, Esq., W. H. Troop, Esq., and J. Prinsep, Esq.; Measurers—J. E. Butler, Rsq., and G. H. Luke, Esq. The club counts in honorary and 75 regular members, owing 3 schooners 25 sections. Section 12 honorary and 75 regular members, and the section of the three cardinal dimensions divided by 190. Time allowance according to Y. R. A. scale. Races this season will be found among our fixtures.

SOUTHERN CHALLENGE CUP,—The Southern Yacht Clubsailed for the challence cup over the regular Penchartrain course of for the challenge cup over the regular Penchartrain course of Lablande, 29f., 115m, with Carney as skipper. Mephisto, Alex. Brewster; Rubic, 23ft., J. B. McConnell and Gipsy. They were sent away from moorings to one gun at 332:19 with a moderate wind from west southwest, Gipsy being quickest followed by Mephisto, Pluck and Rubic last. Beoms over the port quarter took them to the first stake, by which time Pluck had disposed of the rest and never again lost her lead. Gipsy and Rubic had is hot to the next mark. It was clear handed burner, and Alephisto in split of seam bags to windwards a short leg for reducing the water between herself and the leader. The first round was finished by Pluck at 421:39; Mephisto, 4:22:31. Rubic, 4:28:90 and Gipsy, 4:28:39. Gipsy then held too high for her good hat made up on the free stretch to second stake, running by little Rubic once more. Pluck increased her lend when Zaphisto took a bad knockolown, from which she recovered only by the skillful took a bad knockolown, from which she recovered only by the skillful took a bad knockolown, from which she recovered only by the skillful took of bad knockolown, from which she recovered only by the skillful clost some 29km, by an extra hitch. The second round was accomplished as follows; Pluck, 5:31:40; Mephisto, 5:37:19; Gipsy, 5:40:33. And Rubic, 5:47:31. The third and last round was completedwithout material change, Pluck and Luck making her time of 6m. 5%. off the little Gipsy, and landing the challenge trophy. This cup must be won thrice in succession to become property. Times of Rubic, 6:37:42. The Hiller khad herefore im .8k, 147:25.
Resident Timekeepers—Henry Bounabel, P. B. Caulfield and Wm. M. Smith.

KNICKERBOCKER CANOE CLUB.—The first annual June regata of the club was held Wednesday, June 28, off the club house, foot of Eighty-sixth street, North River, 43 P. M. There were five reases on the programme, the last being open to all comers, under sail and paddle both. No time allowance. Paddling race for Rob Roys over a half-mile course, won by the Snattamuck, E. A. Hoffman, Jr., in 6 minutes 39 seconds; the Oscoela, A. Erentano, second, in 7 min. Paddling race or Snadows over a half-mile course, won by the Snattamuck, E. A. Hoffman, Jr., second, in Smith. 35-sec.; the Padiside, H. T. Keyser, Hird, in 9min. Sailing race over a three-quarter-mile course, won by the Coquette, C. E. Warren, in 5min. 33-sec.; the Saskatchewan, R. J. Wilkins, second; the Falisade, E. T. Keyser, third, and the Oscoela, J. D. Butter, and the Padistande, E. T. Keyser, third, and the Oscoela, J. D. Butter, and the Padistande, E. T. Keyser, third, and the Oscoela, J. D. Butter, and the Coquette, Hoffman and Warren, in 5min. 3-sec. and 3 buter, second, in 8min. 3 sace, second; in said, severe and Butler, second, in 5min. 3 sace, and 3 buter, second, in Min. 3 sace, second; Mascor, S. Loowenthal, third, and Coquette, E. A. Hoffman, fourth.

QUINCY YACHT CLUB.—The annual match of this sac.

QUINCY YACHT CLUB,—The anual match of this club was sailed June 2f in a good wind from the westward; courses, 734 and 6 miles, Result as follows, going to Anny and Dandellon:

SECOND CLASS.

Amy, E. W. Bazter	21 06	1.20	18	0.5	3 30
Thisbe, S. A. Freeman	21 10	1.20	31		1 12
Joker, Geo. Coffin	20 05	1 44	4.5		7 02
David Crockett, J. R. Putnam	21 08	1 26	30) ()2
Herald, W. B. Smith	20 00	1 28	4.4		1 22
Niobe, L. M. Clark		1 41	50		
Wildfire, H. A. Keith,	18 02				
SECOND C	LASS.				
Dandelion, C. F. Adams, 3d	17 05	1 17	25	0.5	1.52
Zip, G. W. Morton	16 09	1 20		1 0:	0.08
Gora Lee, S. A. Freeman					

BUNKER IIII.L YACHT CLUB sailed their first match this year off Long Island, Boston Harbor, June 21. Course from Long Island House, leaving log whistle to the northward and the Green Island, Shag kocks, Lovell's Island and Sound Point beacon to starboard, thence George's and Galloupe Islands, Nix's Mate to port and home. Summary as under, Mr. P. M. Bond acting as judge and timekeeper. The start was a flying one to a single gun at 185, and proved satisfactory in every way:

			Corrected.
	Length.		Time.
Name, Owner,		H. M. S.	
Anna MJohn Tolman			3 27 25
Celeste George Thomas			8 24 38
Edith Capt. Hodgkhis		3 41 05	3 33 21
ParnellJohn Francis	81 4	8 41 30	3 37 13
Zautho Harry Johnson		3 48 20	3 27 25
Pearl N. Rich	32 3	3 41 00	3 -10 (k)
Zeter	24 5	3 48 40	3 35 05

Zeter ... C. Morris.24 5 3 48 49 3 35 05 PRATTIS COAST PH.OT. A new odition of this handy little volume has made its appearance. The nuthor, being an experienced capitalian composition of the interior of the substitution of the contribution
pless generally, and of F. W. Lincoln & Co., Boston, Boston, THEVES.—A number of small yachts have been stolen from their moorings off City Point, Boston, and a catbout from the basin of the Seawaniaska Y. C. Staten Island. There is one of the Seawaniaska Y. C. Staten Island. There is one of the seawaniask and the first opportunity offering. Owners have a right to protect their property affort, at all hazards, as well as their houses ashore, and a sudden closing of a boat-stealer's career, upon good cause, would be a public benefaction. It would be a good plan if yacht owners would make up a purse to put detectives upon the track of the thieves and see to it that the full weight of the law overlakes them, as the property of all is put in jeopardy if the rogues are allowed to go unpunished.

go unpaidshed.

LIVE START—Concerning the start from an anchor revived by the Boston V. C. in their great match June 17, the Boston Herold has this to say: "The start was made in a new and novel manner, entirely out of the general rule, the yachts being required to start from an anchor with all soils down, thus giving an excellent exhibition of the efficiency of the crows in making sail. When the word was given a most exciting scene was witnessed, each crew naturally reing with the others to 'mastle wil' their sails, and gain whatever supremacy they might by their celerity. In some cases the hall-lards were led through snatch blocks, and a 'walk away' was made with the slack, running the sails up with almost lightning raphility."

with the slack, running the sails up with almost lightning rapidity." SEWANIAKA YACHT CAHB.—The annual cruise has been fixed for July 12, and the club anatolnes for small bonts and camoes in New York Bay for July 22. Since non-small bonts and camoes in New York Bay for July 23. Since non-small bonts and camoes in New York Bay for July 23. Since non-small to be considered was yield out on protest from Fannis for carrying balloon jib in the Carbathian match, June 17, whereupon Fannis's owners generously withdrew their protest and declined to receive the cup under the circumstances. It therefore newer's to the club to be sailed again during the cruise or in the fall. New numbers elected: D. S. Baniss, W. V. Chapin, J. A. Murray, H. Conger Galley, S. M. Roosevelt and D. M. Stinson.

NOLTROYS WATER STOLS.—The distance of the according to the con-

NOIFTON'S WATER STOPS.—The devices of the ennocist are deep. Col. Class. Ledyard Norton, editor of the American Commiss, after protracted search for an efficient drip stop for paddles, advises the following: If you have no bubbes of your own, cell at a drug store piec out two-well, call them rubber nozzles, much sought after in raising the new generation in its earlier stages—slice of the small ends, stip over the paddle and they will fit like cups, an effective preventive to dripping. A testimonial to the Colone's genius is in order,

ECLIPSE.—In recent reports the sloop Eclipse, Mr. E. A. Willard, has been set down as a shoat bout. As a matter of fact, according to measurements by A. Cary Smith, she has 6ft, Sysh. in depth of hold on a load line of 50tt. Bein, and traws 6ft in main the last of the following the first of 50tt. Bein, and traws 6ft in load line, has only 5ft, hold and craws but 4ft. and the big Gracie with about 70t load line has but 6ft. Sin, hold and draws but 6fgt. By the way, how long is the error about Gracie's load line going to be perpetuated in club books, Olsen's List, and records generally? She is invariably put down as 60.9ft., whereas she is some 9ft longer.

NEW STEAM YACHTA—The largest wooden steam yachtbuilt in New York was launched June 29 from the yard of Sam. Pine, Greenpoint. She is built for Mr. 6. Wilcox, and is of the mand river type, low sided and shoul wift of the Sam, Pine, Greenpoint. She is built want of sufficient depth of both. Large fractions to make up for the want of sufficient depth of both. Large fractions of the state of the sum of the sufficient depth of both. Large fractions of the critical type with cylinders 14 and 24a. diameter and 16th., stroke. Two boilers of the Scotch tubular type to carry 129 las, as working pressure. Wheel four bladed, 5tt. diam. and 9tt. pitch.

FORGUNS.—An accident to the signal gun abourd the Addie Elmer, recently on a cruice with the New Club from Boston, came near proving faat. The gun flew into a large would have it, not in the direction of the crew. The small case lack would have it, not in the direction of the crew. The small case lack would have it, not in the direction of the crew. The small charges used accidents would be more frequent. Yachis he mean are cautioned against purchasing guns from cheap ship chandlery stores along the river from or from patronizing junk shops. Reliable dealers like Hartley & Graham, of New York, or Wm. Red. & Sons, of Boston, are the only houses in whose guns confidence can be placed.

be placed.

MAGGIE'S RACE.—A correspondent inquires whether the Maggie was beaten in the Eastern Y. C. race or not before the accident to her jaws of her gail. She was not. On the contrary, she had the race well in hand. The Addile, 50ft. on load line, had a moderate lead the late of the state of the state of the late of the state of the late of the la

tomage or rengu.

EASTEIN CLUBS.—The membership of Eastern yacht clubs is as follows: Eastern, 437, the largest club in point of numbers in America; Hall, 351, 8ve Bedford, 23; portland, 151; South Boston, 140; Lyrun, 189; Eastern Edities, 151; Quiney, 93; Salem Bay, 89; Cape Ann., 72; West Lyrun, 78; Banker Lyrun, 78; Harker Hill, 55; Haverbill, 35; Provincetown and Washington Village, 25 ouch.

SMOOTH SKIX.—F. JOYNECON BRIG TRANSMISSION, AMAGE PROCESSION SMOOTH SKIX.—F. JOYNEC, of Glene Falls, has been gesting special tools to make a new flush lap in the skin of cances and light boats. Half the thickness of the streaks is cut away, an thoy fay ogether with edges square, leaving flush surface inside and out, and naking a tight and strong seara, also allowing the frames to lay lair all the plank from keel to gunwalo.

HULL YACHT CLUB.—Editor Forest and Stream: The following changes have been agreed upon in Eastern fixtures:
The open regata of the Hull Y. C. as advertised for Aug. 19, will take place that day, the Beverly Y. C. postponing their regata from the 19th to the 20th, the Hull Y. C. 1 turn changing the first championship from the 26th to the 32d August.

LONG GAFFS, SHORT BOOMS.—Sloop Fairy, Vice-Commodore, C. A. Perkins, Hull Y. C., has received an entirely new rig from McManus & Son, Boston. The boom was shortened three feel, and the gaff increased a like amount. The new sail is a great improvement upon the old narrow-headed fit of last year.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—The club book for the year shows as schooners, 27 sloops, 6 cutters, 28 steamers and 3 steam launches. The tounage is the leaviest by Far of any club in America. There are 31 honorary, 37 life and 373 regular members—a total of 493 members, and a fleet of 114 vessels.

BERKELBY CANDE CLUB. The students of the Berkeley Dis-inity School of Middletown, Coma, have organized a canoo chib with the following officers: Commodore, W. H. Larone; Vice-Commodore, W. E. Patvine; Treasurer, C. J. Mason, Secretary, J. W. Peck.

PATCHOOUE YACHT CLUB.—Has been recoully organized at Patchogue, South Sile, L. 1., officers as follows; Commodore, Capt. Harry Deancy Vice-Commodore A. C. Mot; Rear-Commodore, K. W. Kowley; Secretary, W. J. Carter; Treasurer, Alfred Price; Meas-urer, Gilbert Smith.

BAY REGATTA.—It is announced that interested persons propose arranging for a public bay regatta in August. We trust the funds will be raised by these expecting to profit from such an event, and that no hat be passed around begging from the public in general.

that no hat be pessed around begging from the public in general.

PENNSYLVANIA YACHY CLUBE.—The new club burges is triangular in shape, red field, white triangle on luff containing a blue keystome. We have already referred to the restriction soft to said mera in this club limiting bolt rope to 5fft. 6ln. See issue of Fch. 17, 1881.

SAN FRANCISCO CANOE CLUB—Has seven members and sover emoses with "will" Brooks as Commodore who, by theiway, is the "leading man" with the paddle, and through whose proselyting efforts canoeing on the pacific is about to take a fresh start.

INTERNATIONAL CUP.—H. R. II. Prince of Wales, Commodore Royal Yacht Squadron, offers[a cup to be sailed for by yachts over thirty tons belonging to any recognized yacht club, British or foreign.

oreign.

RACING.—Matches wore sailed July 4 by a large number of clubs,
eports of which will appear in our next issue. The Knickerbocker
and East River fleets left on the 1st for a three-days' cruise east-

ward. WAIF.—The new ten-ton cutter built by Poillon, of Brooklyn, for fr. Gouverneur Kortright has been christened Waif. She is 39.5ft, wer all, 32ft, load line, 11.4ft, beam, 6ft, draft with keel.

TOPSAIL SCHOONERS.—There are now two American topsail, schooners affont, Wanderer, 197 tons, E. D. Morgan, Jr., N. Y. Y. C. and Nokomis, 116 tons, W. A. W. Stewart, S. C. Y. C.

ANOTHER.—Schooner Triton, Geo. A. Thayer, A. Y. C., has sent her big jib ashore and set up a stay for a full due. The single jibs are about downed on schooners as well as on sloops.

HAZEL.—The new 27ft, sand-bagger, built by Isaac McGlehan, of Pannapo, has a hoist of 23ft, to mainsail, 23ft, boom, 20ft, gaff and 30ft, jib.

NEW HAVEN YACHT CLUB.—The club burgee is a triangular flag, blue ground, white cross, with red star in center of cross.

The Horse in Motion.—The July Century contains an entertaining paper by Colonel George E. Waring, reviewing Stillman's recently published work on "The Horse in Motion," and reproducing many of the photographs taken at the private race-course of Governor Leland Stanford, of California, by Mr. Muybridge, a photographer of San Francisco. The method by which the photographs have been taken—the result of years of experiment—is substantially as follows: At one side of the track is a long building arranged for photographic work, containing a battery of twenty-four exmerts, all alike, and standing one foot apart. On the other side of the track is a screen of white muslin and a footboard. The screen is marked with vertical and horizontal lines, and the footboard bears numbers indicating separate intervals of one foot each. The instantaneous shutters of the camera are operated by electricity, and their movement is governed by such powerful springs that the exposure is estimated to be about one five-thousandth of a second. The contact by which the shutters are sprung is made by the breaking of a thread drawn across the track at about the height of the horse's breast, there being one thread for each camera. In his flight through the air, therefore, he brings each of the twenty-four cameras to bear upon him at the moment when he passes in front of it, and that camera represents his position at that instant. The series of representations indicates the consecutive positions at each of the twenty-four enemes to the author of the wheel, indicating an extremely short exposure. In a series showing a horse trotting at speed, the follow of the wheel, indicating an extremely short exposure. In a fast run, the tuits of the horse's tail, as it wayes with his stride, are clearly marked.

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drag an extra charge). ' 2.25 — 2.40 2.60 2.75 3.25 4.00 Polished (4. silver, balance bandle, extra quality, dit
drag an extra charge). ' 2.25 — 2.40 2.60 2.75 3.25 4.00 Polished (4. silver, balance bandle, extra quality, dit
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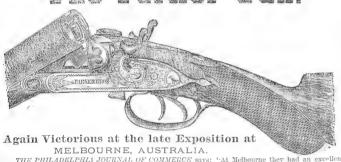
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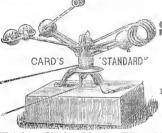
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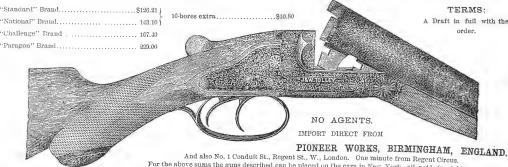
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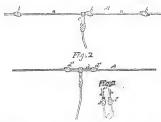
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American Improved Gut Leader

CASTING LINE. Rig. L



My invention consists in adding to a leader a reenforce at the several points where the upper fles
are to be attached, by which the size of the line at
such point is doubled, the result being that the wear
upon it by chafing from the loop of the firs-nell is
greatly prolonged, and the doubling of the leader
in the act of looping on such snell greatly facilitated. Heretofore, in looping the upper flies of a
cust about a leader of single gut, the latter soon
becomes badly chafed and its enameled surface
worn off.

tated. Heretofore, in looping the upper flies of a cast about a leader of single gut, the latter soon becomes badly chafed and its enameled surface worn off.

In the leader in the act of looping the suell to it is difficult to hold the loop of the fly as a single piece of gut is not sufficiently firm to easily accomplish the attachment of the fly, as a single piece of gut is not sufficiently rigid. By doubling the thickness of the leader at the point of attachment of the fly avoid these objections. The drawing Fig. 1 represents a leader as heretofore in use. Fig. 2 is a leader made in accordance with my invention, while Fig. 3 shows the manner of looping the leader. Fig. 3 of shows the manner of looping the leader as heretofore in use. Fig. 2 is a leader made in accordance with my invention, while Fig. 3 shows the manner of looping the leader as heretofore made, such leader being composed of several lengths of gut knotted together, as shown at b, and the snell attached to the fly being looped about the leader, as shown at c. In carrying my invention into practice, I add to the leader A at one or more points (according to the number of flies to be used in the cast in additional the leader of the such in the cast in additional the leader as such points. This re-enforce may be added in several ways, but a simple and easy one is that shown in Fig. 2, in which two adjacent ends of two strands of gut are laid side by side and knotted together, as shown at of pig. 2, in which two adjacent ends of two strands of gut are laid side by side and knotted together, as shown at a fig. 3, and then one generally practiced, both with my leader and those has shown at Fig. 3, and then apply the fly by massing such loop et hrough the loop of the seller into aloop has single gut, by a loop of the seller and reader in the loop of the leader from a loop of the snell to which the fly is attached, and after passing the fly hough the loop of the leader from a loop of the snell to which the fly is attached, and after passing the fly hough

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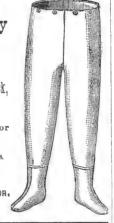
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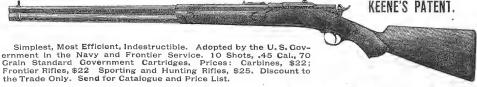
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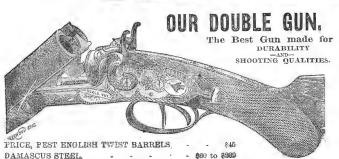
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

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CONTENTS.

DITORIAL.
Shore Bird Shooting.
Destruction of Food Fishes.
He Sportsman Tourist.
Rambles through Newfoundland
Camp Fire in the Great Swamp.
Didymus Criticises Washington. Idymus Criticisco Ir, Bug, une in the North Woods, TURAL HISTORY,

Author the North Woods.

Natural History.

Kanisas Notes.
The Hoop Snake.
Game Bao and Gun.
Bears and Bear Stories.
Hints on Camping Out.
A New Bestico Story.
Idaho Notes.
The Web Sexico Story.
Idaho Notes.
The Web Sexico Story.
Camp Fire Fine Caudin Norway.
Camp Fire Fine Caudin Norway.
Camp Fire Fine Caudin Norway.
With Hackles and Gentles.
Red Drum.
The Fate of a Sceptic.
Tennessee Notes.
New Brunswick Notes.
Horetics on the Worm or Fly.

ENTS.
FISHOULTUBE.
Shad in Arkansas.
Now Humpshire Notes.
Now Hampshire Notes.
Now Hampshire Notes.
Shad in Arkansas.
THE KENNEL.
Spaniel Judging at Cleveland.
English Shows and Clubs.
Spaniel Judging at Cleveland.
The Eastern Field Trials.
The Chicken Trials.
The Chicken Trials.
Marcus.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAF SHOOTING.
THE BAILE AT TRAF SHOOTING.
THE BAILE AT TRAF SHOOTING.
WIXTUPS.
WIXTUPS.
FIRE TRAFFORMER.
VACHTING AND CANOELNG.
WIXTUPS.
FIRE TRAFFORMER.

The Battle at Weehawken.

ACTING AND CANCEING.

ACTING AND CANCEING.

Maggie's Brilliant Performance.
An Unfortunate Cruise.
Racing in a Blow.

Salem Bay Y. C.—July 4.

Keep Clear of the Main Sheet.

Yachting on the Lakes.
Hull Y. C.—July 3.

Larchmont Y. C.—July 4.

The Cutter's Great Wictory.

Answers to Correspondents.

SHORE BIRD SHOOTING.

THE days will soon be here when it will be in order to polish up the shotgun, to load the shells, and to look over the stools and see that the hinges of the metal ones are in good working order, and that they are all, wooden as well as tin, provided with sticks. The seasor for shore bird shooting will be here before long, and the enthusiastic gunner, whose weapon has for months been laid aside, or only used on glass balls, will be making pilgrimages to the beaches and marshes along the coast, where the willets. dowitchers, yelpers and other beach birds are wont to stop and feed. Beach bird shooting is pleasant and pretty sport, and serves well to keep a man's hand in practice at a season when there is no other shooting to be had. It is pleasant to sit upon the outer beach and listen to the thundering of the surf, to feel the cool salt breezes upon the cheek, to watch the dancing blue waters that stretch away to the eastward and speculate upon what is going on beyond them, and to note all the varied and constantly changing phases of marine life which successively present themselves to the When the flight is good there is excitement enough in watching for and calling in the birds, but when it slackens there is no dearth of objects to make the time pass quickly and pleasantly.

Very much of one's success in this kind of shooting de-

pends upon the ability to call the birds down to the gunner. It often happens that a flock may pass within sight of the decoys without observing them, and on such occasions a few call notes will always attract their attention to their mimic brethren, which they will at once seek to join. flock, which have run the gauntlet of guns from Maine to New Jersey, suspiciously passes by, a well-regulated and persuasive call or two will often induce them to turn and swing over the motionless counterfeits, so as to give the shooter the opportunity of getting in both barrels. frequently some of the less suspicious varieties will return, even after they have been shot at, and will attempt to alight near the blind. Unless, therefore, the shooter has full confidence in his own powers of calling, he should have the co-operation of some old bayman, for many of these individuals have attained almost perfection in this branch of their profession. It is, of course, much more satisfactory to depend on one's own exertions, but to successfully imi-

tate the notes of the different species requires an apprenticeship extending over years.

It was our good fortune, a few years ago, to go bay bird shooting with one of the most accomplished amateur sportsmen we have ever met, and the pleasure of seeing the skill with which he would work in a flock of wary jack or curlew would have amply repaid us for all the trouble and time of the trip, even if we had had no shooting.

Having your outfit arranged and bayman ready, there is one other essential to the sport, without which you cannot do much. You must have birds. The flight usually commences in July, but the largest and most reliable one is in August, usually from the tenth to the twentieth. Of course the date at which the birds come is not a fixed one, and de-pends to a great extent on the wetness or dryness of the eason, the meteorological conditions, and still others about which we are in ignorance. An easterly storm about the middle of August is likely to bring on the birds, as the say There are a host of localities along our coast, from Maine down to the Carolinas, where bay bird shooting may be had. Many of our readers know some favorite place to which year after year they are wont to repair for a few days of pleasant shooting. Many good grounds are not far distant from favorite seaside resorts, and the idlers on the beaches can kill time and the birds at the same moment We have not space to speak at any length of the sport, but for details in regard to it must refer our readers to the little book which we published last year, entitled "Shore Birds."

DESTRUCTION OF FOOD FISHES

WE have published accounts of the taking of valuable food fish by the purse-net men, who fish for menhaden from which to make oil, and of the grinding up of mackerel, bluefish, drum, etc., and their conversion into oil instead of food, for which they were intended. It has been denied that this has been done, and the argument has been used that if any fish were more valuable for food than for oil it would be sent to market. This may appear to be so at first, but the fish are taken, and while the steamer is looking for more they pass the point when they cease to be saleable. and are then thrown into the boiler.

This is an evil which should be stopped at once. The price of food is high enough now, and if fish are plenty let us have the benefit of it, and buy our mackerel for three cents a pound, instead of twelve to fifteen. The fact that menhaden are scarce and the oil works are in danger of standing idle is nothing to us. The oil men, having killed the menhaden goose, must not be allowed to begin upon another species to extract golden eggs. Let them abide by the consequences of their acts if they have killed off all the menhaden, which we doubt. In their greediness, the men on Long Island and elsewhere begin at the menhaden when the fish first appear, and keep it up all the time they are with They take them for manure when they are spring-poor, and never let them enter the bays for the purpose of spawning without harassing them with nets. We have no doubt that if the lish were left undisturbed until September there would be as much oil made each year, after a year or two, as there is now, and the fish would increase.

Our attention has been called to this matter by a correspondent who writes from Gloucester, Mass., who tells us that there is great excitement at that place on account of a threatened movement by the oil men on the schools of mackerel. He says that preparations are now being made to put a Tiverton, R. I., steamer into the catching, and manufacturing into oil, of the mackerel, thus diverting them from their legitimate use as food, and that the fishermen at Gloucester are indignant thereat.

Should this move be successful and meet with no opposition it is not to much too expect to see the whole fleet of steamers, numbering over one hundred, all engage in mackerel catching for oil. This, of course, will send up the price not only of this fish, but of all others, and eventually end in the extinction of the mackerel and the driving of thousands of men now engaged in their capture to supply the markets with them, to enforced idleness. No class of men should be allowed to pursue a course calculated to destroy one of our most valuable sources of food merely to fill their own pockets.

AUTHORITY OF SUPERVISORS .- We understand that several large bags of woodcock have been shot in the vicinity of Bridgehampton, Long Island. The explanation offered is that the supervisors have passed a special local law, making the woodcock season in Bridgehampton open July 1, instead of August 1, as elsewhere in the State. We do not does not amount to a row of pins. The supervisors have no authority to make any such local law, and it is consequently of no effect after it is made. Section 37 of the State Game Law says: "It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervisors of any county, at their annual meeting, to make any regulations or ordinances protecting other birds, fish, or game, than those mentioned in this act; and also for the further protection of such birds, fish, and game as are in this act mentioned, except wild deer, and to this end to prohibit hunting or fishing in particular localities or waters lying within their respective counties for limited periods and during certain months of the year, and to prescribe punishments and penalties for the violation thereof, and adopt all necessary measures for the enforcement of such ordinances and penalties." If the Bridgehampton supervisors think that this gives them any authority to open the woodcock season on July 1, they are much mistaken.

INCREASE OF SMALL BIRDS IN THE WEST.—In his "Kansas Notes," our correspondent "A. B. B." speaks of the increase of small birds in that country. The apparent increase in the number and variety of small birds to be found in a prairie country which has been recently planted with has taken place all through Kansas and Nebraska within our recollection, and is due, we imagine, chiefly to two causes: (1) the presence of birds of the timber, which have been attracted by the suitable shelter offered by the groves and the hedges, and (2) the fact that the birds of the plains are much more readily seen when in the trees than they are when as in a country without timber they can alight only on the ground. Bearing on his subject is a note just at hand from our Denver, Colorado, correspondent, "W. N. B.," who says: "As the country improves, birds are becoming plentiful, and we prize them very highly. It is not only for our pleasure, but to our interest to protect and

THE POISONED SCHUYLKILL -Reports from Philadelphia say that the fish in the Schuylkill River are dying in great numbers and are floating. They lodge along shore and decay and are polluting the air. Men have been seen gathering them, but the use they put them to is not known. At Reading the stench is the worst and at this point the black bass are suffering. It is thought that a lack of fishways prevent the fish from ascending to purer water. The Reading Board of Health are investigating the cause of the mor-The president of the Pottstown Water Company says that thousands of dead fish can be seen at that point, and he will have the water analyzed because the people are alarmed at the prospect of drinking polluted water. It is thought that poisoned water from an old mine near Pottstown has flown into the river. The water of this mine is impregnated with sulphate of lime.

THE HUDSON RIVER ASSOCIATION .- This society for the protection of fish and game has its headquarters at Newburg.
The president is Mr. John R. Wiltsie, of Newburg, one of the 'old school," who has shot and angled more seasons than some of the younger members of the society have lived, and is to-day a splendid example of physical vigor and perfect health. Mr. Wiltsie makes annual excursions to the Thousand Islands in company with Mr. Warner, of Rochester. The other officers of the society are: Jas. G. Wood, Vice-President, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; P. H. Christie, Secretary, Clove, Dutchess county, N. Y.; Thos. C. Ring, Treasurer, Newburg, N. Y. The influence of the association is strong, and to their intelligent efforts is due a much better observance of the law then formerly existed. We have received from them a neat digest of the game laws printed for gratuitous distribution.

THE MINNESOTA STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION meet at Como to-day. The society will consider several important subjects, namely: "First, the replacing of the chicken open season to August 15. Second, the abolition of summer woodcock shooting. Third, the appointment by the State of game wardens for the enforcement of the game and fish laws, and the advisability of the united action of the association to carry out the laws." Much of the present interest in Minnesota game affairs is due to the energetic efforts of the secretary, Mr. W. S. Timberlake.

CAPT. CHAS. BENDIRE, formerly of Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory, is now stationed at Fort Klamath, Oregon, in a region full of interest to the sportsman and naturalist. Fort Klamath is situated on the edge of one of the prettiest mountain valleys to be found in America; and question the existence of such a local law, but the law itself | the country is well supplied with game and fish.

W. M. LOCKE.-We learn by telegram of the death of our old friend and correspondent, W. M. Locke, late of White county, Ill. Mr. Locke was well and favorably kuown to many of our readers in Western New York, and we have hunted and fished with him in that region. He was the agent of the N. Y. C. R. R. at Honeoye Falls for many years, and lately held the same position at Marshall's Ferry He was about fifty years of age. Our telegram merely says: "Mort. Locke, leg crushed, locomotive, to-day (July 7), died under amputation." A more honest man and ardent sportsman never lived, and a kinder heart never beat.

THURLOW WEED'S PIGEON .- At the meeting of the Veterans of 1812, last week, Thurlow Weed, who is now in his eighty-fifth year, was led into the hall to join his comrades in their Fourth of July celebration. Mr. Weed was so blind that he could not recognize his friends; and when speaking to them of his infirmity he told of his pet pigeon which had been long accustomed to be greeted by him, and now, not comprehending why it was no longer noticed, was pining away with grief.

Open Seasons.—A comprehensive schedule of the open seasons for each variety of game and fish in the several States, Territories and Provinces will be published in our

PROF. CHAS. LINDEN of the Buffalo Academy of Sciences is now absent on a trip to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and beyond.

Maj. Joseph Verity Says: Young man, don't adopt literature. Better drive a canal mule than to bestride Pegasus

"Camps of the Kingfishers."—The sixth part of "Camps of the Kingfishers" will be printed in our next issue.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS, -Will some of our Western readers tell us of the prairie chicken prospects?

The Sportsman Tourist.

RAMBLES THROUGH NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE labors of my other letter, I believe, ended with our cruel eviction of a family of four beaver, after which we returned to our camp in the dense evergreen "droke." There are a good many readers of Forest and Stream of the companionship of a party of sportsmen in the silent camp, in the silent forest, are after the day's delightful labors; nor need I tell them how blissful is the slumber that comes in from the mystic wood out of the stillness of the night and wooes the "senses into sweet forgetfulness." There is no harrowing nightmare in that sleep, no turnoil of bewildering dreams; and the hunter awakes from his slumber fresh and cheerful as the bird that goes with whirring wings through the trees in the early gray of the dawn. Before we composed ourselves to rest upon our couches of evergreens we cast lots to see who should rise first in the morning and get the breakfast, and the lot fell upon me. I arose in the gray light, replenished my fire, "picked" a pair of our willow grouse, drew them, and put them upon the camp spit, upon which so many a delicious piece of venison had doubtless been reasted. The birds were plump and fat, the ground on which they were shot being literally red with berries, so that with very little basting with butter I was enabled to produce a pair of roasts that would grace the table of a king. No great skill is required in such a cooking operation as this, the chief point being not to let your game burn.

While my companions lay snoring, and the music of my

While my companions lay snoring, and the music of my cooking went gloriously on, I stood for a moment outside the camp door and heard upon every hand upon the plains surrounding our forest-clump the crowing of willow grouse and rock plarmigan. The number of voices could not be less than several hundreds. At this hour of the morning the parmigan leave their coverts—whether the forest, the heath or brushwood—and fly out upon the plains or knolls, the cocks setting up a most vigorous crowing as they alight. They do not, till sumrise, stay half a minute at any point, but continue to rise and perch again, and this is the reason why the whole plains seemed to be talking in ptarmigan language.

why the whole plants seemed we stowed away our beaver skins in the camp and set out for Deer Valley. In this region, Deer Valley, is the headquarters during the autumn and greater part of winter, of the deer. I have seldom heard of a hunter going there and not finding one or more

herds.

We were only just clear of the woods when one of our party exclaimed, "Just in time," and poluting to a "deer lead" he showed us a number of fresh tracks leading towards the valley. "Peer lead" is the local name given to the numerous paths which are seen through so large a portion of the interior of Newfoundland. At nearly any point in the peninsula of Avalon, within from three to eight miles from the coust, the stranger is struck with the number of paths he finds here and there; winding across long stretches of marshes, crossing over a hill, or running down a valley through the wild flowers that grow upon the banks of a stream. I remember the first time I "went into the country." I was bewildered at the number of these wide paths I net, through the wild flowers that grow upon the banks of a stream. I remember the first time I "went into the country." I was bewildered at the number of these wide paths I bet, as I knew that the cattle kept by the people on the coast never came in here. These are all paths made by herds of deer in their marches from one locality to another, and it is remarkable that when a herd of deer sets out upon its march it will invariably go over this lead, which it will not leave unless when in the greatest confusion. Nor will, in the latter case, its absence be long, as, so soon as the animals collect their scattered wits after a rout they return again to their path.

The "lead" is usually about ten feet wide, and in districts where the deer are most plentiful, it resembles a cow-path

and is beaten down several inches below the surface. The deer itself, it may be said, is the caribou (cervus turandus), and is a species of reindeer. It is very important when you are attempting to "work in" upon a herd of deer, that you should not go to windward of them, as their scent is so very acute, that they will pick up their cars and be off. As the wind blew in the direction of the Valley from our point of travel, we therefore changed our course, taking a circuitous route around the hills that we might reach our grounds from the leeward. During that rout I shall be under the mark if I say we saw over a thousand grouse and rock plarmigan. They fiew in scores up in our faces out of the marshes and brushwood, and several of the hilltops and ridges were literally acrawl with them.

It was impossible to resist the temptation of shooting some of such tempting game, though every shot fired was at the

It was impossible to resist the temptation of shooting some of such tempting game, though every shot fired was at the risk of reaching the ears of the wary game of which we were immediately in quest. We killed about a dozen, however, distributing them among the bags of our party. A long stretch of small hills lying along a considerable laud elevation overlooked the Valley, and one higher than the rest commanded a view of the grazing ground of the deer for several miles east and west. From behind a hamak on this hill we reconnoirted with our glasses; and about a mile to the cast at a bend of the stream, saw a herd of about thirty deer grazing in the glorious morning, among the sweet grusses, semingly mindless of danger, save that now and again one of the leaders would toss his head into the air, snitling for a taint of the enemy.

of the leaders would toss his head into the air, sniffing for a taint of the enemy.

How to "work in" upon the herd was the problem now; and at length it was decided that one should crawl up to wards the flock, while the other two should take their stations in the bushes near the lead. One of our party knew that there was a large lead near where the flock was grazing, and that it ran along by a point around the hills about half a mile distant from where we lay. Thither we resolved to go, taking up our positions under suitable cover, while the "driver" was enjoined to keep near the lead in the other direction, so as not to permit the herd to go the opposite way.

direction, so as not to permit the herd to go the opposite way.

We separated, he going off at a run on his mission, we, reveiling in anticipations, betaking ourselves to our point. We found as had been anticipated the lead winding around the shoulder of the hills, and near it, growing several clumps of bushes. A patch of alder standing about twenty paces from the lead seemed the best suited for our purpose, and in it we ensconced ourselves, to await the arrival of the herd. After waiting about half an hour we heard a shot, and almost immediately another. Then I went out of covert a short way, and putting my ear to the ground heard a number of dull thuds, which I knew to be the distant trampling of the flock. I retired hastly, apprised my comrade, and we both with nervous hands put our pieces at full-cock. We were in such a position as to command a view of the lead vore which the deer were to come, for about a hundred yards. I kept watch, through an alder branch, for the approach of the herd. There was not a sound to be heard for some minutes as we lay here, saye, indeed, the excited throbbing of our hearts, and that we heard, and almost immediately I saw the deer.

They were approaching where we lay at a rapid trot, headed by a noble-looking where we lay at a rapid trot, headed by a noble-looking stap bearing his proudly-anticred head haughtily as a monarch. When the herd had reached within thrity paces of our covert, we saudenly rose, each giving a whistle at the same moment. Our sudden apparance and the whistles seemed to paralyze the whole herd, for there they stood stock still looking at us as if they were rooted to the ground. But they did not stand long in this way, for on going out we immediately drought the lock ran out upon a small marsh, reared twice several feet in the air, and the fell. The two shots immediately brought the lock to their senses, and they ran madly out from the lead and on around the hills, but did not get away ill we had cauptice our two remaining barrels into them. One deer fell.

and decided not to follow up either herd for the present. We could judge pretty accurately the direction in which they had run. The one we believed would be found about five miles distant in a valley near the headwaters of a river of considerable size, which ran out into the bay some miles

def miles distant in a valley near the headwaters of a river of considerable size, which ran out into the bay some miles southwest of Placentia.

The other-flock, it was probable, had gone to a point a couple of miles south of where we had found the stream dammed up by the beaver. Then the member of our party who had worked in on the deer remembered having heard that there was a snug little tilt in one of the "drokes" on the falling ground towards the valley where we had seen the herd grazing. We decided to try and find it, as the tramp back to our previous rendezvous was not desirable till we had appeased our hunger. We had only crossed over the nearest hill, and when descending the little valley, when we saw a flock of about fifteen wild geese stalking through the hummocks, feeding vigorously. Taking advantage of a clump of firs—called "var" by the inhabitants—we got within range, but before we could get a ground shot the wary birds were off. One fell, however, from my right barrel as the flock wound around the hill, and though all the rest of our muzzles blazed at them, this was the only one we secured. We were not long before we struck a faint path on the edge of what seemed the most likely "droke" for a "tilt," and following it through the dense fir and spruce wood for about a hundred paces, we came upon the cosiest little camp that could well be seen. Evidently it had been a long time since any hunter had put up there before, as long, wild grasses grew up about the rude door. There were the usual accompaniments of the Newfoundland camp; at a glance we could see glimmering through the trees whitings enough to do a party for a month's burning. Inside the tilt we found a sharp axe, a spade and a "grub," the two latter being intended for the eviction of beaver. We found all the necessaries of cooking utensils, and in half an hour a glorious picce of our fallow deer was spluttering before the bright blaze of the whiting fire. The senior member prepared the dinner, and we stretched upon some fresh broken fir bo

* * "Me tabula sacer Votiva paries indicat uvida Suspendisse potenti Vestimenta maris deo,

vestmenta maris dee,"

And contending that Milton's rendering of the phrase "simplex munditis" in the words "plain in thy neatness" in the ode was poor; "in point of fact, absolutely trash," he said. I told him that Pope wrote the line.
"A little learning is a dangerous thing," advisedly, after which he collapsed.

Now, from where we leav in our great water.

"simplex munditiis" in the words "plain in thy neatness," in the ode was poor; "in point of fact, absolutely trash," he said. I told him that Pope wrote the line.
"A little learning is a dangerous thing," advisedly, after which he collapsed.

Now, from where we lay in our gorgeous little sylvan camp, we could hear coming up through the trees the music of a large running brook, and the mere thought of fried speckled trout crossing my mind determined me to be at once engaged in cutting a small and shender fir sapling, upon which I tide a plain flyless hook, several having been discovered in the camp. My companion whom I had choked with the line from Pope was beside me in a moment, and together we started off in the direction from which we heard the sound of the running water come. We came down to a sparkling brook, that had all along its course quict little pools, overhang with alder boughs or young birches, and covered with the foan created where the brook brawled over the rocks. We baited our hooks with some of the doe's kidney, and cast out, with corks on, in school-boy fashion. The hooks were no sooner out than the corks went under water, and we landed a pair of speckled beauties, each about nine tuches long. We stayed about twenty minutes, during which we took about four dozen fish, the only delay being in baiting, casting and unhooking. The brook was literally alive with trout, and they jumped at the line and the cork and clear out of the water.

Returning to camp we found the venison haunch roasted, and the pan for the trout hot and ready. After we had ended that most delightful meal we decided to go in search of the wounded deer which had made such speed—progress on three legs. We soon found the trail, marked here and there by drops of blood which under the bright sun on the green grasses and woeds were seen very easily. After following the regular lead for about a mile, we found that the wounded deer turned in the direction of the large forest "droke" in which we had put up the first two nights; turned t

TORONTO, Canada,

CAMP FIRE IN THE GREAT SWAMP.

BY A. MULE.-PART I.

WE had arranged everything for a camp hunt of a week in our neighborhood, and only awaited the coming of the first frost, and the "dark of the moon" to start. Between the 1st of November and the 15th of December is our golden chance in the Swamp, and we rarely fail to take advantage of the cool frosty nights, clear fresh days and lovely dry weather to enjoy the sport and social re-union of a camp hunt.

The preparations in our case are simple enough, and yet thoroughly comfortable. In fact during such weather all one can use in camp is a blanket and plenty of food. Tents are useless—for a week one can manage with a flaunel shirt—and so I feel fully equipped for a short camp when I pack some mackinaw blankets, a lot of store grub, such as coffee, milk, sugar, etc., on a patient looking Balaam, all surmounted, of course, by the inevitable nigger and his axe.

The wished for morning came and the welcome sounds of old Shelb.'s horn came up faint, yet clear, through the blue dawn, its three long drawn notes giving the expected signal for the rendezvous. In the woods here the horn is a necessity. By an agreed code of signals an entire neighborhood is put into communication, and for miles around we know "what is up." The preparations in our case are simple enough, and yet

put into communication, and for miles around we know "what is up."

By an early start we got into camp some fifteen miles back in the canebrake at noon, and spent the rest of the day in preparation and looking about. We live well in camp, for what is the use of making a trip of pleasure rougher than necessary? Only a cockney can enjoy the dirt and privations of real roughing it—that is, to go into the woods with only the necessary, say a gun, a blanket, and a knife. That is romantic, I know, but "doosid" uncomfortable besides. We have everything to eat we can buy and transport, plenty of good cooks and keep them busy. Whisky we look on as a good thing, but it does not agree with the Swamp, and those who are healthiest there use least of it. The less there is in any camp the better for the camp.

good thing, but it does not agree with the Swamp, and those who are healthiest there use least of it. The less there is in any camp the better for the camp.

That camp is a sight for an artist to study. The many gay colored blankets scattered about, the animals tied to great vines and half hidden in the switch cane, the moving figures and wreathing smoke of the camp fires are relieved against the almost envernous shadows of the giant woods with their dusky wealth of purple, and brown, and gray, the clear greenish tint of the overarched lake, and occasionally a dazzling plat of sunshine thrown down through a rift like a golden shield upon the black soil.

Other things are there to make out a camp, but we care not to detail them. There are few guns, as the pistol is used for bear, and many dogs for the same purpose. The men must introduce themselves if they choose, or relate their own adventures. Suffice it to say, from the big, hearty, old Doctor to the cook everybody has to keep in good humor. No quarrels here, but courtesy and true kindness among all.

One night we had gathered about the fire and sat there enjoying the best part of any camp—the flow of ancedote und the sparkle of humor that is so charming when fresh from the waggish lips and so stale when put on paper.

"Say, Doctor, what became of your visitor from up country?"

"Say, Doctor, what became of your visitor from up country?"

"Why, he went home. The fact is some of the boys got hold of him coming down on the boat and stuffed him full of tales about the wild beasts here until he was afraid to walk out in my yard at night. I tried to soothe him down, but unfortunately he got into my study one day and there he saw not only the bottled specimens of prize snakes, and the stuffed wildcats and painters, but a beautiful collection of anatomical curiosities I have. The cats and snakes scared him, but the other varmints looked so horrible that he had a chill and left before I got home."

"Those Northern people must have a queer idea of this country. They make their wills I believe when they start South, and then load down with all the improved weapons they can carry. I had a cousin who came down here in 1866 looking out for a speculation in bottom lands. He was an educated gentleman from Massachusetts, and should have known more than he did. He was timid to excess about the people, the beasts, and getting lost in the swamps, although he was a brave soldier in the war. He carried a great, heavy double-barriede Express rifle, and would not move an inch without it."

"He yeas the fellow. Tom, that old Shuek Blewatt

double-barreled Express rifle, and would not move an inch without it."

"He was the fellow, Tom, that old Shuck Blewett swindled so badly on the land, wasn't he?"

"The very man. He went up to look at some land of Blewett's, and I cautioned him to buy land above overflow, and pointed out the water mark on the trees so plain a fool couldn't miss. But I am blessed if old Shuck didn't persuade him it was fog mark, where the fog settled, and sold him land twenty feet under water every spring."

"What did you say when he told you?"

"Oh, I congratulated him on having bought the best stock farm in the country. 'Stock farm! what do you neam!' said he. 'Why.' I said, 'if you will get some sea cows and hydraulic rams your fortune is made! He was very anxious to go hunting, so one day, as I was very busy, I put him and his big rifle on a horse and told Jerry to take him down to Shelb, there, for a hunt. The old man can best tell what happened."

Shelb. was, as usual, smoking a pipe and listening patiently. Being urged, however, he briefly gave the fortunes' of the Yankee.

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Shelb. was, as usual, smoking a pipe and listening patiently. Being urged, however, he briefly gave the fortunes of the Yankee.

"Well," said he slowly, "didn't much happen, but I don't doubt the gentleman thought a great deal did happen, and most of it to him. He had it fixed in his head that a black bear was one of the most savage beasts in the world, but he felt pretty sandy about the gizzard out of the woods, and wanted to kill a bear bad.

"Tom's nigger, Jerry, had sorter taken the wire edge off of him coming down. Some years ago Jerry got into a dispute with a steam gin and came as near being mixed up for hash as a nigger can be to live. So, to be sociable, Mr. Green "asked Jerry "what had searred him up so fearfully?" And the cussed nigger had told him that 'Murs Tom and Misser McP—, they done make him go in a bollow log after a bar, and the bar done nigh kill him, for true! With such tales as this, you can imagine how he felt when he got to my house.

"Early next morning we started. As we rode along. I ex-

house. "Early next morning we started. As we rode along, I explained to him that I would put him where he would be certain to get a shot. That was in the bed of a gully about six feet deep, with the cane meeting over the top and making a lovely stand, for I could lay a yard-stick down in there and run a bear right over it every time!
"As we went along further into the woods I noticed he was getting soberer and soberer. Finally he pulled up his lioss with a jerk and said, 'Look here, I'm going back!'

'Why,' I said; 'what for?' 'Well,' he said, 'l'm not agoing down into any such hole as that after bear. My gun might snap, or something, and then I never could get out of that d—d gulley. I'm going back.'

"Well, I laughed, but finally I explained to him that I meant to run the bear across the ravine and not down its length. Anyhow, he was suspicious, and wouldn't go until I promised him a stand under a tree.

"The dogs had scattered all about in the woods, and everything was very quiet, when a hound pup I had just got opened on a cricket's trail out in the bushes, with a dreadful drawn out note, as long as a grape-vine.

"Mr. Green stopped right away. 'Do you hear that!' says he.

the pup.
"Now you hear it, don't you? says he, with his eyes popped out. "'No,' says I, 'I can't hear anything for the infernal

pup. "Is that a dawg making that long drawn cry? said he, riding ahead. And I never dured to ask him what a cougar was, on Tom S—s account.
"I put him on a stand by a tree, where the limb was at least fifteen feet from the ground, for I suspicioned he would want to climb a tree after a while. Well, I had got off nearly a hundred yards, when he called me back.
"See here, Mr. McP.,' says he, 'do these bears here go in flocks?"
"You mean do they kill sheep?"

go in flocks?

"You mean do they kill sheep?

"Yo, sir. I mean do they go together in numbers?"

"Why,' said I, 'ive never saw more than three or
four together at once."

"Well,' said he, 'just look at the multitude of tracks
here. It is something frightful!"

"And sure enough there was a lot of tracks in a muddy
place there.

here. It is something frightful!

"And sure enough there was a lot of tracks in a muddy place there.

""Well," said I, 'a man scared at tracks can't be expected to do much killing of a bear.' However, I left him on the stand, and presently run a big he right over him. Bang, bang, went his gun, and I rode full run to see what he had got. By George, he had fired both barrels accidentally, in his nervousness, while trying to get up the tree, and there he was reared up agin his tree and still going through climbin' motions!"

"Lucky for him he didn't get hold of a bear I tackled once," said Jack F—— "I was walking around a cornfield one day just in the edge of the woods, when I heard a devil of a racket in the corn, and there came a fat old he, swaggering along like a lord, with a big watermelon under each arm, and one balanced on his head. I laughed and said to myself i would pay the old thief. So I hid behind a tree, and just as he came by, I stepped out and said very politely, 'Good morning, sir!' By gad, the old cuss never said a word, but he whaled away at me with one of the melons, and only by God's grace he missed, my head would have been smashed. I turned and ran all I knew how, but he chased me for a hundred yards, pelting me with both the other melons!"

"That is almost as good as my crows," said Tom S—.

other melons!"

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"That is almost as good as my crows," said Tom S—.

"The crows were pulling up my corn at a great rate, when some genius told me to soak corn in whisky and scatter it where they could get it and they would go away. By Jove, when I went to see after it I found one old black-visaged scoundrel had seized all the whisky corn, laid two stakes across the row for a bar, and was peddling it out to the others at one whisky grain for two unsoaked!"

"Well, gentlemen, we all need rest after that, so let's to bed."

"DIDYMUS" CRITICISES WASHINGTON.

IMOUGH the Fonest and Stream is essentially a sporting publication, a slight mixture of outside stuff would do your readers good, if they only knew it, but for fear they might grunble I'll make them think it's a sporting article by inserting right here something about "choke bores," "sure death on fleas," "speekled beauties," vulgarly called trout, and a few other sporting points, and then they'll enjoy it. If I were a "literary curs" of the Ward persuasion I might tell your readers that Washington is the home of the grate American iggle, but I'm not, so I'll seriously say that Washington is, pre-emmently, a political city. The average citizen talks of nothing but political city and indulges in political dreams by night; and when anything relating to the matter of adding to the city's attractions is broached it "falls on stony ground." Its attractions are nany. The streets are very broad, and it has miles upon miles of beautiful concrete pavement, not made on the New York job principle, but laid down properly, so that driving around the city is really a delight, and horses are never seen lying 'round in promiscuous looseness, as they often are in front of the "Brunswick" and the Worth monument in New York.

Small parks are in profusion, and in front of nearly every house is a little park or terrace. (The principal game is the English sparrow, but they are not allowed to be shot, as they will some day be needed as a substitute for pigeons at shooting matches). HOUGH the Forest AND STREAM is essentially a sport-

ing maches).

There are trees in abundance all over the city, and at a surface glance they seem to clothe the city in a garb of beauty, but there is probably no city in these United States where such utter ignorance is shown in the planting of trees. If the authorities had their wits about them they would take a the authorities had their wits about them they would take a lesson from their predecessors who planted the trees around the White House and the capitol. There is scarcely an old tree left around the capitol, and scarcely one of those remaining in the White House grounds is fit to be three. No observer of trees can fail to know that the silver maple is the poorest of all our shade trees, yet they are planting them by the thousand, to be cut down about the time a sugar or rock maple would be in its full perfection. The silver maple grown rapidly, but has nothing else to recommend it. The of an our smale trees, yet they are plutting them by thousand, to be cut down about the time a sugar or rock maple would be in its full perfection. The silver maple grows rapidly, but has nothing else to recommend it. The folings is thin and pale, the limbs are long, slender and brittle, and liable to be split or broken off by every high wind, while the Norway sugar or rock maple have dense, dark-green foliage, and are strong and lasting as well as beautiful. There are doubtless other trees that would suit the soil and climate, but this is not a dendrological lecture. People frequently remark, "What a delightful city Washington would be were it not for the nuisances," In truth it is a delightful city for a permanent home, and would be more soif a consideration of its true interests could be wedged into the brains of its rulers, and the editors could be induced to admit a few sharp criticisms into their columns; but as

matters now stand it is simply a half-civilized Garden of Eden. Occasional visitors from the Eastern cities, whose refined tastes and sensitive feelings are ruffled by the vulgar annoyances they meet with, try the effect of protests through the press, but the press is as stupid as the city rulers, and can't see why people should want to find fault with anything—except the opposite side in politics—and down it goes into the waste basket.

A hare church of our netional window near teach the form

ean't see why people should want to find fault with anything except the opposite side in politics—and down it goes into the waste basket.

A huge chunk of our national wisdom once took this form: They set apart 10,000 annual dollars to feed the negroes, which in one light looks very well, for negroes must eat; but, unfortunately, as long as they are fed they will not work, and a city where it's all cat and no work, is equal, in their eyes, to the New Jerusalem. So the lazy ruscals flock in from all parts of the South to feed at the public crib, and there are now in Washington more than 50,000 of the black persuasion, and the cry is still they come.

If they would work, or if every mother's son of them did not think it his especial duty to prove his equality as a man and a brother by his impudence and general cussedness, they might be tolerated; but as it is, they are "tolerable and not be endured." The paramount luxury of the negro is whistling, and of the 50,000 aforesaid, something over 20,000 are always whistling, except when eating. Science hus demonstrated that every negro has a lung capacity equal to that of two bull elephants, and us two-thirds of the juvenile black male population are of the newsboy tribe, and are allowed to congregate on the corners of the streets like crows in a cornfield, and make as much noise, you may imagine how charming it is to the contemplative mind. It is uscless to appeal to the police, for, like the editors, they don't consider that making the city attractive is in their line of business. (I introduce the crow because the crow is a gume bird; in fact, too gamy for the common taste, and is nover caten except by professional politicians.)

I also take the liberty of growling at the street car nuisance, and will state that four-fifths of the passengers in the street cars sit with their legs crossed—like Trumbull's "signers of the declaration" in the rotunda—and still consider themselves gendence.

I would likewise state that a multitude of dogs may sit under your window, and ba

any moon to bark at), and no law will interfere with their amusement

any moon to bark at), and no law will interiere with their amusement.

Many other minor items might be added to this tirade, but they're a sensitive people, and I'll spare their feelings.

Wild turkeys are sometimes seen in the streets of Washington, but if a man wants to shoot wild ducks he must go down the broad Potromac; but the ducks are expensive. Mine cost me over \$40. He was very small at that. I wounded another, but I don't think he cost me over \$10. 1 might have killed more, but at that rate I was afraid I'd have to sell somebody's house to pay the bill, so I let them live, and they are now enjoying the fruits of my mercy by raising interesting lots of little ducks away up in the northern swamps. There! It's just as I expected—this turned out to be a sporting article after all.

Weshington, D. C., June 1, 1882.

Didymus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1882.

DOCTOR BUG.

BY LEW VANDERPOEL.

EPTEMBER was fast dwindling into October and the CEPTEMBER was fast dwindling into October and the early frosts were just yellowing the leaves. Old Mount Mansfield was never lovelier. Crag, cliff and foliage united into one picturesque whole. The lesser Green Mountains spread far away to the north and south, a continuation of irregular summits. The sun was just setting as I climbed part way down the east side one ever memorable day, and stopped at Jerry Corbin's for my supper. Jerry was a great good-natured giant who kept a little "wayside inn" up in the mountains for the accommodation of itinerant sportsmen.

At the time I mention three other sportsmen were sojourn

men.

At the time I mention three other sportsmen were sojourning at Corbin's with me. One of these, universally dubbed "Rattlepate" because of his proclivities to yarning, was the most unmitigated nuisance it was ever my misfortune to meet. He was deliberate and corpulent enough to prove the axiom that large bodies move slowly. His "ancient" appearance easily led one into the mistake that he was grandfather to the patriarch Abraham. According to his professed belief he was a mightier Nimrod than Nimrod himself, and there was nothing in all creation that he didn't know. Prevalent opinion was that he was only less tricky them a circus-mule, and that he had never been known to tell the truth. Anyhow, he was disliked "by acclamation." The second bearder was a Boston drygoods drummer, with no very marked characteristics, intellectually or otherwise. The third was the especial object and subject of this sketch. Who he was or whence he came none of us ever knew, but a sweeter character than his it would be impossible to conceive. He was kind, gentle and reproachless to all, seening to live entirely for his fellow men with no thought of self. Still he was thoroughly a mystery; entirely beyond ordinary penetration. Nobody ever attempted to question him; his manner prevented that. He did not repulse, however: he only repelled; that gently, too. On Jerry's old battered "register" he simply wrote in clear, handsome characters, "Doctor Bug, U. S. A."—not the loveliest name in the world, and certainly not a very definite address.

'The drummer, Joe Biglow, and I were strangers before address

leachiest name in the world, and certainly not a very definite address.

The drummer, Joe Biglow, and I were strangers before ment at Corbin's; it is needless to say as much of the Doctor. The Rattlepate was an annual infliction at Mount Mansfield, and I had already met him several times before—to my sorrow. Our party was there with one common intent, and our meeting and subsequent relations on this basis were cordial. Game abounded in plentiful variety, and we would be apparently happy but for the irrepressible Rattlepate; his terrible tongue was worse than a two-edged sword. His daily achievements were far in advance of those of the rest of his party, and his prolonged recitals of the same were obnoxious even to painfulness. The only way to silence him was to leave him, and even then ne would talk on unmoved as long as his last victim was within reach of his voice. The Doctor never seemed to find him tiresome, but would listen to his prate with perfect patience. The wholesale boring of his associates was Rattlepate's manifest mission on earth, and with one sad exception this was ifest mission on earth, and with one sad exception this was

ifest mission on earth, and with one sad exception this was all he ever accomplished.

This was the exception. He returned to Corbin's just behind me, the night which opens my tale, more than ordinarily moved. It really seemed as if something out of the general run of his adventures had happened. It was quite a cool day, yet he was dripping with perspiration. As soon as he could wash down a portion of his excitement with a

copious draught of whisky, he explained that he had discovered a bear's den, inhabited by a she bear and three cubs; a monstrous male bear, the probable father of the cubs, had followed him almost to Corbin's. We hailed the last part of his story with a hearty laugh; it was rather extravagant. The Doctor proposed that we go for a bear hunt in the morning, undoubtedly out of consideration for Rattlepate's feelings. We decided to go. Unfortunate decision.

In the morning we breakfasted early and started in pursuit of Rattlepate's bears, with no expectation on my part of finding anything larger than a chipmuck. In his stupendous fright Rattlepate had forgotten the precise direction of the bears' den, and we had to help him hunt it up; a good half day was exhausted in the search. At length the booby discovered familiar land marks, and declared the quarry just at hand. Sure enough it was, but no "b'ar." A collection of cobwebs covered the mouth of the den that seemed the accumulation of centuries, and probably nothing more colassal than a spider had occupied it for many years. The miserable boaster had merely found the hole in the rooks, that was all; his craven imagination had conjured the rest.

Disgusted and charrined we started for home, Mr. Rattle-

the rest.

Disgusted and chagrined we started for home, Mr. Rattle-

Disgusted and chagrined we started for home, Mr. Rattlepate keeping far enough in the rear to avoid our remarks,
which were certainly not at all complimentary to him. As we
were passing through a deep ravine, a wild cry from Rattlepate silenced and stopped us. In an instant he repeated it.
"Help! help! For God's sake, help!"
Wilder and louder than ever the cries rang out. With
almost superhuman bounds the Doctor hurried along the
back track to the rescue. Joe, Corbin and I followed more
leisurely; our faith in Rattlepate was considerably shaken.
We had arrived at the conclusion that he would bawl for aid
if a mosquito bit him, and very much doubted that he was
in any danger.

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A shot from the Doctor's heavy rifle and a yell of rage from a panther, hurried our tardy steps. A moment later an opening in the underbrush disclosed to us an exciting scene. A monstrous panther had attacked Rattlepate and was standing astride the latter's prostrate body. The Doctor's shot had taken effect in the animal's side and it stood glaring at him with menacing mien, growling and lashing its tail spitefully. The Doctor dropped his rifle and tackled the panther with his knife; over and over they rolled among the rocks and brambles, until exhaustion in both of them terminated the bloody fight.

The Doctor had kept up an incessant stabbing, and the panther was bleeding from a hundred knife-holes; a bullet in the ear from Jerry's rifle finished its career. The brave Doctor was literally strung in pieces by the animal's terrible claws, and it had chewed his left arm to a pulp. We saw at a glance that he could not live but a few minutes, and that he was fully aware of his condition. He was too horribly mangled to be carried from the spot where he lay. We washed his wounds with water from a stream that flowed through the ravine, and did the little we could to ease his last moments.

"Boys," he said feebly, much interrupted by the flow of blood from his mouth, "I am dying, and I think I am glad. So far as I know, you are the only ones on earth who will miss me. I am dying the death I would prefer to all others, in the service of a fellow mortal. I think it is the first service I ever rendered any one in my life. Let me lie here in the forest shade, away from all noise and tumult, alone, forgotten and unknown."

Unconsciously we had lifted our caps as he spoke, and unconsciously we have a substant of the provise of the flow mortal. I think it is the first service I ever rendered any one in my life. Let me lie here in the f

Here Lies ALL THAT IS MORTAL OF DOCTOR BUG:
The Man
WHO GAVE HIS LIFE For a Liar,

The following summer a veiled lady one day alighted from a carriage at Corbin's door and asked for the Doctor. Jerry told her the circumstances I have so imperfectly narrated here, and her grief knew no bounds. He guided her to the lonely grave, and she threw herself upon it and wept for a long time, murmuring, sadly, as she did so, "Too late! too late!" On the way back she lost a rich lace handkerchief, which Corbin afterward found. In one corner was the name that was Doctor Bug's last word on earth, "Agnes."

JUNE IN THE NORTH WOODS.

I HAVE just got back from the woods. Have hardly shaken off the smell of tar oil or rubbed out the black fly bites. My annual trip is to the "Brown's Tract" portion of the Adirondacks, camping on the Fulton chain of lakes. And surely there can be found nowhere, so near home, such

wear. Stooping down I turned it over, and as I did so the name "Nessmuk," painted on its side, met my eye. Ah! I see how it is now. "Nessmuk" paddled round the waters in that miserable little cheese-box, cramped up, sitting on the damp bottom of this boat. No wonder he told us such pitful tales of his coughing continually, being sick all the time; finally going out of the woods disgusted, and determined to cry down the Adirondacks as a fraud and a humbur.

pintur tales of his coolgaing continually, being sick ain time; finally going out of the woods disgusted, and determined to cry down the Adirondacks as a fraud and a humbug.

Now, Mr. "Nessmuk," when you go into the Adirondacks again, go in a boat—take one of the new fifteen foot double enders that weigh about sixty pounds, and as you get into it sit down on a seat six or seven incaes away from the water, and with room to stretch out your feet, then lay hold of the swivel oars and row like a man—let the Indians keep to the paddle if they like—then you may be able to swell out your lungs and fill them full of the health-giving air which is so plentiful there, and thus shake off that cough which so distresses you. I hope you may not belong to that class of whom I met so many in the woods last summer—I mean the incurables—for I do like to read your spicy letters. Further up the lakes we find on Fourth Lake the "Dunagua Camp," which is kept this year by Thomas Clark, formerly an employe of the old Rainbow Hotel in Beekman street, New York, in the days when Howell ran the house. Clark is working hard to make and keep a comfortable house, and I know his wife can get up a good dinner at short notice, for I had one. Then on the other side of the same lake we find Edward Arnold's, a neat, cosy camp where many of the old sportsmen gather during the season, attracted by the remembrance of the old Arnold House, so dear to them in the days that have gone, and which was kept by "Ed's" father. A now camp kept by Mrs. Sperry on this lake, near the outlet, seems to be pleasantly situated. All these houses take boarders. I mention them simply for the benefit of travelers, having no interest whatever in advertising them.

On the evening of the 22d of June, there arrived at the Forge House fifteen large cans, which might easily be taken for milk cans. On their arrival they were taken down to

All these houses take boarders. I mention them simply for the benefit of travelers, having no interest whatever in advertising them.

On the evening of the 22d of June, there arrived at the Forge House fifteen large cans, which might easily be taken for milk cans. On their arrival they were taken down to the dock and opened, and pronounced "all right." These cans contained seventy-five thousand rainbow trout from the State hatching house. As soon as the strainers could be sunk into the cans and the siphons set to work, the water was changed, and then they were loaded upon boars and sent forward with all speed to their destinations. 25,000 of these little fellows were put into Little Moose Lake before midnight, there to found a colony of game fish for our future pleasure and profit. The remainder were distributed through the Fulton Chain and on the north branch. Many were dead and the shiners preyed on some of the living.

For the last four or five years I have noticed that in fishing for salmon trout (or lake trout) our catch showed fish of two distinct colors or shadings, but of the one species. One of these was more dark and swarthy, and this was more apparent in the larger fish; the others were lighter in color and more bright and clear in general appearance. The first were the natives; the latter the imported fish. I think fully two thirds of the salmon trout that I have taken belong to the latter class, to-wit: the imported fish. I have also noticed that there seems to be more speckled trout caught of late than we did four or five years ago, and the increase appears to be in the smaller fish. In this species we have no distinctive marks to show which are the natives and which are the imported fish; but this we know: young fish are being put into these waters every year, and were it not so, the species would soon run out. The question is often asked, "Does restocking pay?" If my humble vote counts for anything it will be a hearty and emphatic "Aye, aye, sir!"

One of the grandest sights of my late trip was Great numbers of them could be found along the lakes and through the woods.

I want to tell of some good catches of fish, but must put them on ice for another letter.

J. R., Jr.

June 28, 1882.

Hatunal History.

KANSAS NOTES.

·New York, June 7, 1882.

RANSAS NOTES.

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New York, June 7, 1882.

And surely there can be found nowhere, so near home, such complete isolation from the outside world, where one can line in such close and sweet communion with nature in her truest and grandest forms, and so far separated from art and all that is artificial. Each year we see the same grand old nills, the same gleaning, laughing lakes, the same bubbling streams, the same rushing, headlong rapids, and searce can note a change in them, though we feel it in ourselves.

Of late there has been quite an increase in the accommodations for visitors to this region. A few years ago there was only one house where we could find lodgings other than the open shanties, which at best are a wretched apology for a shelter. Now we have the "Forge House," as of old the terminus of the road entering the woods. This house is pleasantly situated, and is well kept, and the Messrs, Barrett are doing their best to please their patrons. About four miles up the lakes, beautifully situated on the shore of the Third Lake House," a clean, cosy, cheerful place—one where the ladies and the bairnies may enjoy rest and recreation, while the fathers and the brothers may wander off after the trout or the deer. Here I have met many pleasant place to call at in passing. The other day while at Perrie's the toe of my boot came in contact with a cance which looked the worse of the

State alone, many of them have groves (generally artificial) of from one to forty acres, besides thousands of miles of hedges already large enough to afford excellent she'ter, and the birds are increasing much more rapidly than they possibly could by natural means. The impression here seems to be that the small birds have taken Horace Greeley's advice to young men, and are settling the West. A few years ago one could scarcely see any birds except prairic chickens, larks, snipe of all kinds, plover and waterfowl. Quail are rapidly increasing as the country fills up; but now bluebirds, robins, jays, yellow hammers, woodpeckers, sparrows and doves are getting quite plenty and even numerous in the more settled localities. There are a few thrushes but no catbirds. Martins are very plenty in the towns, and anyoue can secure a colony by simply providing accommodations for them. The doves and hawks nest on the ground. On some of the streams raceoons are quite plenty, and for want of trees they live in the ground like a woodchuck. We have two varieties of polecats here: one like what you have in the East, the other much smaller. Its bite is very poisonous, resulting in something like hydrophobia, and is considered deadly."

[We cannot, from the very meagre description given, identify the birds with the "rudimentary wings," but presume that they are either some small grobe or else the coot (Putica americana). These birds, however, are sufficiently well provided with wings to fly from North to South and back again.]

THE HOOP SNAKE.

Opheosaurus ventralis.

Opheosaurus ventralis.

THIS is one of those singular animals around which ignorance and credulity have woven a tissue of supersitious nonsense almost rivaling the traditions of the famous sea serpent himself. It is first credited with having two heads, one at each end of its body, and next with having the curious habit of taking its tail in its mouth and rolling along the ground like a hoop. Just how these two traits can be made to agree we don't know, but suppose we should not question such time-honored lore—our fathers believed it and why should not we? The double-headed snake first appears in history in the writings of Cotton Mather, who was assured by the Rev. Christopher Toppan that "it had really two heads, one at each end, two mouths, two stings or tongues." The poet Whittier has immortalized it in his poem "The Double headed Snake of Newbury," and draws from it a most excellent moral. He thus speaks of it:

"Far away in the twilight time
Of every people in every clime,
Dragons and griffins and monsters dire,
Borne of water and air and fire,
Or nursed like the Python in the mud
And ooze of the old Deucalion flood,
Crawi and wriggle and foam with rage,
Through dusk, tradition and hellad new Through dusk, tradition and ballad age So from the childhood of Newbury town So from the chandood of Newbury town And its time of fable, the tale comes down Of a terror which haunted bush and brake-The Amphisbæna, the Double Snake!"

Of a terror which haunted bush and brake—
The Amphisbana, the Double Snake!"

As this strange being is quite plenty in the Western States, it may be interesting to ascertain just what the truth is in regard to it. To begin with, it is not a snake at all, but merely a peculiar lizard with no limbs and a very slender body. It is found from twenty to thirty inches in length, and at first sight would pass for a snake, but a little examination shows the differences. The body is a little examination shows the differences. The body is a little examination shows the differences. The body is a little examination shows the differences. The body is a little stouter than that of most snakes, and the length is made up by the tail, which is quite long. The head is very different, having no neck constriction behind it, and the cephalic plates are quite unlike those of a serpent. On the ventral surface, too, we do not find the series of long, transverse plates (gastrosteges) of the snake, but instead it is like the upper surface covered with fine scales. In color it is a yellowish white below, with more or less of brown above, which sometimes takes the form of longitudinal stripes, and at others is a uniform tint. Like other lizards, this one has the peculiarity of having its tail broken off very easily, only a slight blow being necessary to cause the fracture. When in the normal condition, the creature has a rather long, slender, pointed tail, but so easily is it broken that more than balf the specimens captured are found to have lost more or less of this member at some time in their lives; and so well known is this fact that it has given these animals a third name, that of glasssnakes, and the story is told and vouched for, that they will tly in pieces upon the slightest provocation, and when left to themselves the parts get together and soon reunite. Now, when one of them has been broken, its tail heals over in an obtuse-point; and when it happens that the fracture occurred at a place where the body was of about the same si

Ac. College, Ames, Iowa.
[The name "glass snake" and perhaps also "joint snake" is applied to this lizard, but we have never heard it called hoop snake. What reason there is for crediting this harmless reptile with all the dreadful attributes of the supposed hoop snake, we know no more than our correspondent. And if Opheosaurus ventraits is indeed the animal upon which all the hoop snake stories are based, it is certain that a crusl

injustice has been done it. But is it certain that this is the "hoop snake?" We have plenty of stories about the mythical reptile which apparently originate in the Eastern States where Opheosaurus is not found.]

where Opheosaurus is not found.]

The Nighthawk in Ctries.—111 East 72d street, New York City, July 7, 1882.—Editor Forest and Stream: In your issue of July 6, 1882 (Vol. XVIII., No. 23), your correspondent "Homo" states that he "never knew before last week that what is known as 'the bull-bat,' or 'nighthawk,' frequently build their nests on the flat rooftops of city houses." This fact has been known for some time by working ornithologists. As early as 1874 Dr. T. M. Brewer ("North American Birds," Vol. II., p. 403,) says of these birds (Chordelles popetus, Baird): "Each summer their number in Boston has perceptibly increased, and through June and July, at almost all hours of the day, most especially in the afternoon, they may be seen or heard salling high in the air over its crowded streets. The modern style of house-building, with flat Mansard roofs, 'has also added to the inducements, affording safe and convenient shelter to the birds at night, and serving also for the deposition of their eggs. In quite a number of instances in the summers of 1870 and 1871 they were known to lay their eggs and to rear their young on the flat roofs in the southern and western sections of the city. I have also been informed by the late Mr. Turnbull, of Philadelphia, that the flat roofs of large warehouses near the river in that city are made similar use of." During the past June (1882) I have observed a pair breeding on the flat roofto pof a house on the north side of Seventy-first street. This is the first case of the kind that has come under my personal observation, but I have been informed by others of similar instances in this city. In watching this pair I have noticed one habit which is part cularly striking. On leaving their eggs, they never rise directly from them, but flutter along to the most distant the flow of the profit and then launching out with the customary flight, go swooping and screaming about.—Louis A. Zerega.

THE WREN A NEST ROBBER.—Fort Wayne, Ind., June 12, 1882.—Editor Forest and Stream: Noticing an article recently in the Forest AND STREAM regarding the proclivity of crow blackbirds and bluejays for destroying the eggs and young of other species, I have to relate a similar trait in the character of the house wren (Troglodytes domesticus). A chipping sparrow had a nest in a Scotch pine a few fectabove ground, which was just fluished and a single egg deposted. I was watching for the return of the birds, when a male house wren flew by and lit on a limb a few inches above the nest. He peered auxiously into the nest for a few seconds, and then bristling up his feathers, hopped directly down into it and fiercety drove his bill into the egg, which, after apparently testing its contents, he flirted out of the nest and down to the grass below, after which, uttering a low, angry note (similar to the one made when they discover a rival poaching on their domain), he flew away. I pi ked up the egg and found that he had absorbed about half its contents, puncturing it only once. I have taken much pleasure in egg and found that he had absorbed about half its contents, puncturing it only once. I have taken much pleasure in studying the habits of these diminutive birds, been amused at their courage in attacking cats and large birds, but to say that I was astonished at the discovery of this (to me new) phase in their character is hardly enough. I was amazed. Now, if he will destroy the egg, would he attempt to kill the young? I would like to know if others have observed these small birds as nest robbers.—Dorris.

DEATH TO SMALL PLUNDERERS.—New York, July 7, 1882.—Editor Forest and Stream: "Forest Field" complains of the destruction of his grapes by summer redbirds. The English sparrow annoys us in a similar manner. Selecting the most luscious and perfect clusters (the Delaware is their especial favorite), they pick two or three, eating the pulp, and then tear the skin of as many more; these decay, and the result is, the spoiling of all those in immediate contact, and the result is, the spoiling of all those in immediate contact, the result is, the spoiling of all those in immediate contact, and the ruin of the "tempting attractiveness" of the entire bunch. Your correspondent says "a shotgun he does not like to use among the vines, that the birds become sby, etc". We found the same difficulty; but with a "Plobert" and patience, we now have the upper hand. The report is slight, and with a little practice he can "bowl them over" very nicely at fifty or sixty feet. Let him station a boy or go himself to the vines, remain quietly on the watch and after dropping a few, try another position. They will soon grow suspicious, and if he persevere, will avoid his vines to great a extent.—Dick.

THE MOONEYE.—A specimen of the lake mooneye, Hyodon clodalis, fifteen inches in length and weighing one pound and six ounces, after over a day's exposure, was taken last week on the Niagara River with a bass fly and shown as a curiosity on account of its unusual size at the store of as a curiosity on account of its unusual size at the store of our well-known game dealer and sportsman Mr. H. Roy. Although this fish is rarely seen and only then during the short time of its migration to the waters of the Niagara River, it is yet tolerably well known among the fishermen as the mooneye on account of its unusual large eyes. It arrives in early June, scattered sparingly among the immense shoals of the lake herring, and takes to fly with the greatest avidity.—C. L. avidity.-C. L.

ARHIVIA AT ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, CINCINNATI, UP TO JULY 1, 1882.—
Two Augora goats, Capra hircus var.; one racecoon, Procyon lotor; three ponies, Equus caballus; 1 hog deer, Cervus porchus; sixteen prairie dogs, Cynomys tudovicianus; one red deer, Cervus elaphus; one albino fallow deer, Dama vulgaris var.; one black sea lion, Zdophus gilespii, three fallow deer, Dama vulgaris; var. Virghia deer, Cervus propriations, all brod in Garden. Forly-wow slives considerable for the constant of the con

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Rallroad.—The extension of this road from Petoskey to the Straits of Mackinaw was completed for business on July 3, the first through train arriving at Mackinaw City on the morning of July 4, having over ninety passengers on board.

A. NEW POWDER COMPANY. - The American Wood Powder Company filed articles of incorporation at Albany last week.

Game Bag and Gun.

 $\label{eq:NEW YORK WOODCOCK} NEW YORK WOODCOCK.$ The open season for woodcock in New York State begins August 1 in Oneida and Herkimer counties September 1.

OPEN SEASONS.

A full list of open game seasons will be published in our next issue

REARS AND BEAR STORIES

AM a little disgusted and a good deal discouraged. I thought I had at last struck on a truthful bear story with a dead man in it. But it was not to be. After more than forty years' experience I cannot say I know for a certainty that any wild bear has killed his tormentor, the hunter, within that any who bear has kined his tormentor, the indirer, whilm the range of my observation, though I have seen men badly scratched and bitten.

Yes, my "sympathy was premature," if you put it that

But the story was served up to us in the leading dailies But the story was served up to us in the leading dailies and weeklies on the same terms as the iceberg calamities and the tornado rackets, all told "with the circumstantiality belonging to fact," as my "Grandmother's Review, the British," once remarked of Lord Byron.

How was I to know, I want to know? I do sympathize with Mr. Milliken. He has missed his tip for

* * * "A name, "
To fill the future speaking trump of fame,"

and gone home to Boston, to die of some ignoble disease induced by east winds, clam chowder, or green cucumbers, after the way of the Modern Athenians. He has a right to be mad. Had the story proved true, he would have gone down to posterity more famous than if he had led the charge

after the way of the Modern Athenians. He has a right to be mad. Had the story proved true, he would have gone down to posterity more famous than if he had led the charge of the Light Brigade.

And I must needs pick up my fool pen and hasten to tell five (no less) short bear stories, only to get polished off at the end by "E. M. M.," of Boston, with the query, "Was there ever a veritable bear story truthfully told?"

Why, bless you, yes. Five of them in Forrest and Stream right over your "query." Every one of them true and veritable, so help me John Rogers in my direct need, when I am lost in the mountains, fifteen miles from any place, no compass, one broken leg done up in an old gum overcoat, and twelve miles from low whisky mark!—Yes; certainly.

Why, my dear fellow, just reflect a moment. There are more than fifty bears killed yearly on an average in the wilder counties of Pennsylvania. Suppose you were among us and killed only one of these bears, do you think you would have a "vertiable story" to tell when you got back to Boston? And the killing of each and everyone of these bears includes a truthful bear story of necessity. Of course any man may lie, but the truth, graphically told, is always interesting enough. Natheless, here be liars.

Again. My dear "E. M. M.," you are a Bostoman; presumally of Puritan, possibly of Mayflower antecedents. You do not go back on absolute statements of scripture? I trust not. I hope better things of you. Please "take your eye and throw it alongs" the second book of Kings, second chapter, twenty-third and twenty-fourth verses. Is it a veritable and truthful bear story? It is a pretty tough bear story; but, it may be true. I dunno, I dunno. Forty-two sharp village youngsters are a good many for two she bears to get away with, by "tearing," "destroying," or "devouring" as the different versions have it.

It may be I am a trifle credulous when bear stories come to the front. Of the very many such stories to which I have listened, I believe there were few that were not substan

cofundrum at the end of it.

In the autumn of 1866 I happened to be in the village of New Lisbon, on the Lemonweir River, Wisconsin. It was the cranberry season, and there was not a day on which several wagon loads of cranberries did not come into the village from points varying from ten to twenty miles to the northward. One day I was called on to go down to the hotel yard, and inspect and examine and report on a strange variety of here, which had been killed in a marsh some

ward. One day I was called on to go down to the hotel yard, and inspect and examine and report on a strange variety of bear, which had been killed in a marsh, some twelve miles distant. I went at once. Some friend had reported me as a hunter and rifteman—which I was; and also as a naturalist—which I was not. At the first glimpse of the animal I thought the boys were trying to run a roan calf on me for a bear, but I climbed into the wagon and was soon convinced I had found something very unusual, and well worth investigating. The animal was a genuine bear, about a two-year-old, I should say. Description, as I put it down at the time, roughly, as thus: "Color, mainly a light, foxy red, mixed with white hairs from ears to rump. Fur coarse, like hair, shaggy and somewhat curled. To call him a red grizzly would give a good idea of the color. Jaws, claws, teeth and legs strong and muscular. General makeup, thin, tall, and much longer-legged than any dark bear I have ever seen."

have ever seen."

That is how I noted him. During the day he was seen

That is how I noted him. During the day he was seen and examined by scores of people, some of them old, experienced hunters. With one exception, he was a new animal to them all, as he was to me.

The one exception was a grizzly, bare-headed old hunter from the region lying south of Lake Superior. He called the creature a "masb bear." He said: "You never find 'em anywhere only around big cranberry marshes, where there are low sandy pints and scrub pine. I have hunted Northern Michigan and Wisconsin for thirty year, and haven't seen more'n half a dozen. The skins ain't worth anything, and the meat is always lean and tough. How they live I don't know, but they can run and fight." Twice afterward I encountered the same animal: once in Minnesota, once in Northern Michigan. He was always the same—always a distinct type and a genuine bear. Now, he may be described and well known by naturalists, but I have not seen it noted. ** There must be many persons in New Lisbon, Wis., who saw the animal I have tried to describe. Will any one, who has positive knowledge of the above-described animal, please send notes of the same to Forrest and Stream?

And I know of more odd strange incidents pertaining to

animal, please send notes of the same to Forest and STREAM?

And I know of more odd, strange incidents pertaining to wood and wold than I shall ever tell. I do not want the reputation of a liar. I am writing on the little pine table, where, thirty years ago, I wrote for Porter's Spirit of the Times. Just in front of me hangs a fine fifty-cent portrait of the Father of his Country. Beneath the portrait hangs my little hatchet, while the fresh morning breeze is wafting

* Compare Audubon's account of Ursus americanus

the leafy and suggestive branches of a cherry tree almost to my very face. With such pure and chastening influences before and about me, is it likely I would turn bear-liar in my old age? Wellsboro, Pa., July 3, 1882. NESSMUK

HINTS ON CAMPING OUT.

IN your issue of June 29, I notice an article from the pen of "C." in relation to camping out, in which he refers to instructions given by an old hunter on the same subject in issue of May 11. The doubts of "C." in relation to building

issue of May 11. The doubts of "C." in relation to building a comfortable shanty out of boughs, as advanced by "J. G. R.," coincides with my views exactly.

The first article brought to my mind an incident of camp life that happened to two "tenderfeet," deer stalkers, in the fall of 1865, on the head waters of Kinzua Creek, McKean

ounty, Pa.

Land a boon companion, had made that section our hunt-I and a noon companion had made that section our ing ground for several falls, having good luck in secuplenty of venison, with now and then a bear as trophic the chase. These two would-be hunters, unknown to us. ling ground for several lans, having good has a search septent of venison, with now and then a bear as trophics of the chase. These two would-be hunters, unknown to us, followed in on our trail, and put up a regular Indian brush shanty almost under our noses, and got confortably settled ere we were aware of it. My companion as well as myself looked upon such an act as rather intrusive at first, but concluded to wait patiently for future developments. They had been there a few days when there came a cold drenching rain, lasting part of a day and continuing all night, soaking the dry leaves up just right for still hunting. Pard and I were out early the next morning, and on our way thought we would call and see how the wigwam withstood the rain, surmising that the boys would like to take a little exercise for their health if nothing more. Upon nearing their shanty we discovered them standing, basking in the heat of as good a fire as they knew how to build. We took in their situation at a glance, and they felt just like unfolding to us the beauties of such a camp life without being questioned. Being invited inside, we could but wonder that they occupied it till day-light. Provisions, blankets, bunks, etc., completely soaked, guns covered with rust, and everything in confusion. During the day, however, they got dried out, packed their goods and left. I doubt not but they engaged board and lodging at some hotel on all subsequent hunting expeditions. "J. G. R.," in telling us "how to prepare for a camp-out over night, when lost or following up the chase," describes the mode of preparing fuel for the night. Of course such a manner could be followed if the hunter had taken with him an ax to cut down the trees and back-logs from.

But most of hunters only carry a light hatchet and would undoubtedly travel till night before stopping to build boughlouses and cut down the rees for fire wood. For the benefit of those that find themselves lost, or that travel till dark and are compolled to camp, I will give my way, which I ha

In most of timbers only carry a right hatener and would undoubtedly travel till night before stopping to build boughlouses and cut down trees for fire wood. For the beneft of those that find themselves lost, or that travel till dark and are compelled to camp, I will give my way, which I have found to answer quite well when the snow was a foot deep on the ground and I had nothing but my gun, hatchet, matches, etc. I first find a dry hemlock tree with the bark on near water if possible, then find a large log, and if snow on the ground, rake it back, build a fire some five or six feet from the log out of the dry bark, backing it up with any chunks that may be found in the vicinity, cut or break a good armful of green hemlock or spruce boughs, placing them on the round along the side of the log next the fire. While they and the log are drying off, I gather bark, etc., for fuel for the night. If necessary I cut a pole twenty or thirty feet long to assist in loosening the bark from the tree. By this time the bunk is warm and dry, the log acting as a wind break on the one side and holding the warmth in and around me on the other. If it rains or snows, I lay a few poles on the log with the ends Since and notified the within it and around the on the other states of the bars of the bars of the bars of the bars accomple of feet over the bunk, shingle on some of the bars and have a better protection than I could hope to make from a wagon load of boughs, and all accomplished in the space of five minutes' time.

CAP Lock.

FREWSBURGH, N. Y.

A NEW MEXICO STORY.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 12, 1882.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 12, 1882.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have no exploits of my own worth relating, but send a clipping from the Santa Fe. New Mexican, recounting the worderful story of the killing of a grizzly bear and big deer at one shot. It reminds me of the famous story of how a negro servant explained the shooting of a deer through its ear and hind foot by the same shot: "The deer was a sratching its ear wid its hind foot." The following story ought to make Maj. J. Verity hang his head.

T. S. S. On Sunday last one of the most curious adventures took place, near the upper waters of the Pecos River, that has ever been related. As the story was told by the hero of it himself, who is recently from Chicago, and withal a very modest man, it may be believed implicitly; and it is illustrative of how by combined bravery, coolness and marksmanship two birds may sometimes be killed with one stone. Mr. H. J. Sheldon, the author of the story, left his camp at Cooper City, on the Pecos, last Saturday afternoon in scarch of game, in order, as he himself expressed it, in the language of the board of trade, to cover his shorts in the line of fresh meats, and especially induced thereto by the fact that he had several times heard of an elk of enormous dimensions having been recently seen a few miles up the river.

that he had several times heard of an elk of enormous dimensions having been recently seen a few miles up the river. As Mr. Sheldon was renowned throughout the camp for his skill with the rifle, much interest was manifested by the miners and others in the expedition, some of the more sanguine even offering odds that not only did that particular elk stand no mortal show for a prolonged existence, but that Mr. Sheldon would bring back with him provisions enough to supply the camp for the coming season. They accordingly gathered around his cabin, drank his health numerous times in the vintage of the Pecos and gave him three rousing cheers, as armed with a Springfield rifle, mounted on his horse and accompanied by his constant burro, he gallantly struck out for the unknown wilds of the Upper Pecos.

Saturday night he camped at the upper forks of the river, and Sunday, bright and early, was again on the march.

Saturday night he camped at the upper forks of the river, and Sunday, bright and early, was again on the march. About four o'clock in the afternoon the burro which had wandered ahead came running back apparently in great terror, cars and tail erect, eyes glaring, making that peculiar mournful sound for which its species is noted and refusing to be caught or comforted. Not being able to make out from the report of the confused burro just what had happened, Mr. S. cocked his gun and advanced slowly and cautiously on the unknown enemy. Crawling along on his hands and knees for about a quarter of a mile he at length doubled a bend in the river, and there, standing in full view in the meadow and not more than one hundred and fifty yards away, he saw a huge grizzly bear with three cubs,

and just beyond the bear and in direct range with her, an animal that he at once recognized as the long sought for

animit that he at once recognized as the long sought for elk.

Neither of the beasts were aware of his approach, so quietly rising upon one knee and resting his rifle across the other, which is Mr. S.'s favorite position in shooting, he took deliberate aim, intending, as was his custom in attacking grizzlies, to break the bear's spinal column. This as Mr. S. afterwards explained, incapacitates them for severe and prolonged attack or resistance. Bang went the gun, away sped the bullet, and down fell two animals—in fact, three, the bear, the elk, and Mr. S. himself. The bullet had cut the backbone of the beast completely in two, and passing on through had lodged in the heart of the elk, and the extraordinary task to which the rifle had been subjected produced such a violent recoil that the hunter himself was stretched flat upon the ground. Recovering himself, speedily, Mr. S. advanced upon the prey, hunting-knife in hand, but life was extinct in both animals.

The little cubs on hearing the report of the gun fled, but being only a few weeks old were speedily captured, tied in bags, and fastened on the back of the horse. On examining the supposed clk, Mr. Sbeldon found it to be not an elk at all, but an enormous deer—species unknown—measuring eleven feet eight inches from the tip of its nose to its hind feet, and standing somewhat over six feet high across the withers.

When their story was first heard, the accuracy of Mr.

withers.

When their story was first heard, the accuracy of Mr. Sheldon's tape line was doubted, but after one of the feet of the beast was seen—about the size of the back of an ordinary rocking chair, and we had heard half a dozen fish and campaigu stores around the camp fire that same night, we came to the conclusion that W. S. had rather drawn it mild than otherwise. At all events, with the aid of several men and horses, he brought back to camp on the Monday following the deer, bear and cubs, and the entire population of Cooper City have been feeding off the hind quarters of that deer ever since. If any one doubts the accuracy of these details let him ask Mr. Sheldon himself who is expected in Santa Fe in a few days and who will gladly explain the modus operandi of killing a bear and deer with one bullet.

IDAHO NOTES.

IDAHO NOTES.

In this Territory fish are not protected by law, but the season opens, with sportsmen, about March 1, and closes in September. Salmon—mainly S. elarkii var. aurora—are brought to market between December and April. The red-fish (O. komerlyi) is caught in August, between the Payette Lakes, where it is said they are so numerous at that time that numbers are killed by horses in crossing the stream. I have not eaten them when fresh, but think they are too fat to keep well in salt or when dried.

An old law protects buffalo, which have not been found in Idaho for many years, yet I have seen one skull, unquestionably of a buffalo, washed out by high water. The close season for elk, deer, mountain sheep and mountain goat is from March 1 to August 1. Not enforced except in vicinity of towns. Miners and woodchoppers often place their main reliance for ment on this game.

from March I to August I. Not enforced except in vicinity of towns. Miners and woodchoppers often place their main reliance for meat on this game.

Our wanter was a very favorable one for birds. Quail and blue grouse (T. obseuras) promise to be abundant. I found a grouse nest last week containing two eggs. I have not seen them described. They were about the size of Guinos fowl eggs, pointed, and spotted all over with chocolate brown spots; the ground color differed in shade, one being quite dark, "oraf au lait," and the other nearly white. The sportsman triumphed over science—the nest was not robbed. I intend to visit it again in a week or two, and if it is found abandoned on account of my last visit, will secure the specimens. The nest was a very simple affair, on a side hill, not far from water, under and on the shady side of a sage brush, with a horn "chip" outside; no grass or leaves for a lining. The sharp-tailed grouse—called here prairic chicken—is nearly extinct near civilization. They winter in the gulehes, and so become an easy prey for pot-hunters. The open season for them ought to close with November. Blue grouse, ruffed grouse and Canada grouse (spruce partridge—fool hen) winter in places so inaccessible that they will outlast the others. I hope to visit the Payette Lakes and Salmon River Mountains in July and August, and shall try to obtain the Canada grouse skins I promised you.

Borse Cirry, Idaho, June 10, 1882.

THE WET SEASON AND THE BIRDS.

THE WET SEASON AND THE BIRDS.

CONTINUED reports come of the scarcity of woodcock as CONTINUED reports come of the scarcity of woodcock as the open season approaches. All the news I receive is of one tenor. The prolonged rains of the past spring destroyed many young birds. And again it comes that the woodcock has not been the only suffere, but the young birds of quail in some districts have in like manner perished. Your correspondent has just returned from a brief tour to the West, and in conversing with sportsmen of Cincinnati, Louisville, and 8t. Louis, understands the same state of affairs exists throughout the whole country west of the Allegheny Mountains. The rains have been widespread and the birds have suffered everywhere. On the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, the region through which this line extends is one inunense swamp caused by the rainfall. In many places water surrounds the farm houses and outbuildings, and country roads are completely covered. This was the condition a week since, and many heavy rains have occurred since.

Prairie chickens have not suffered to the great extent the smaller game has, for the reason that the grounds where they breed are not so much exposed to flood. We are likely to have a very dry period before the return of the snipe in October, and the grounds which they frequent in ordinary fall seasons will then, if a drouth has occurred, be overgrown with dense vegetable matter, and force the birds to select more suitable grounds, nearer water courses, spring bottoms, and the borders of ponds or lakes.

Your correspondent learned that the wild pigeons used at the late Louisville shoot were on the average too young to make good shoofing, many merely "flopping up" from the trap and then down again. On the whole the tournament was a success, and the great complaint to be made is that the States were not more generally represented with teams. This was not the fault of the management. Homo. Prairie chickens have not suffered to the great extent the

SHORE BIRD SHOOTERS will do well to send now for the little pamphlet entitled "Shore Birds," is acclosed last year by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. It treats of their Haunts and Habits, Range and Migration, Nomenclature, Localities where they may be found, and of the use of Blands and Decoys.—Adv.

RIFLE AND ROD IN NORWAY.

RIFLE AND ROD IN NORWAY.

ONE of the most charmingly written little books that we have ever come across is "Three in Norway, by Two of Them." It is the story of three Englishmen who spent the months of July, August and September catching trout, shooting reindeer and ryper (grouse) among the mountains and glaciers of Northern Norway.

In style it is most pleasing, and it abounds throughout in a certain dry humor which is very attractive. The party were evidently all capital fellows and keen sportsmen, and had, besides, an appreciation of the ludicrous side of things, which is too seldom found among book makers.

We cannot, perhaps, do better than to give one or two extracts from its pages. Their treatment of the inquisitive visitors to their camp is thus described:

Any natives who see our camp when rowing past come to shore to

tracts from its pages. Their treatment of the inquisitive visitors to their camp is thus described:

Any natives who see our camp when rowing past come to shore to inspect us and our belongings. They all adopt the same course of their boat and make it safe, and advancing close to the tent, stare, and say nothing either to each other or us. Then Essus asys confidentially, as if it was a new and brilliant idea, (he has done exactly the same thing some scores of times) "We'd better be ciril to these fellows; perhaps they could bring us some eggs, and they look pretty friendly." The natives are all the time standing and saying nothing. Then Essus says confidentially, as if it was a new and brilliant idea, (he has done exactly the same thrighty." The natives are all the time standing and saying nothing. Then Essus remurks in Norwegena, "It's fine weather be returned by the same through the same that the same control of the same through the same that the same and a saying nothing. Then Essus says and Essu not having understood a single syllable answers, "lat' dry (yss) but have you any eggs?" Then aside to the Skipper, "Wonder what the dence the fool was talking about?" Soon the natives perceive that their words are at the and a half, or two times, they depart as they came. Some wasted, and relapse into the silent staring condition again, and after a time and a half, or two times, they depart as they came. Some well and give them some list, at other times they look upon us as dangerous lumatics, and avoid us like the plague.

Essu learnt this habit of asking for eggs when we were on a fishing expedition near the South coast of Norway. On one occasion, there, we arrived at a small village, with an enormous quantity of trout that we had caught in the adjoining fjord, and found a small crowd of fourteen or lifteen scattering man sily lounging around an open of fourteen or infeces ascarring man sily lounging around an appearance of the story of the same weird question.

The new, who had been chatting busily amongst thems

The story of the killing of one of their last reindeer is thus told by "Esau:"

The story of the Killing of one of their last reinideer is thus told by "Esaus".

Now, here was where my luck came in. If that buck had not been so proud he could have run straight away from us to the glacier beyond the lake, but we were "betwist the wind and his nobility," and he wanted to get a clean breeze and run against it instead of down it. Consequently, when he was about three hundred and fifty yards away he turned to the right, apparently intending to make a circle round us and so get the wind in his face.

Directly he turned broadside to us gave a shrill whistle and the buck stopped short for a moment so that I had just time to make stumbled, but recovered himself instantly and made off a good deal faster than before, evidently perceiving that things were getting serious and that "this here warn't no child's play." Before I could fire again he got into the ravine, which runs down toward Rus Lake, and was out of our sight.

We thought there was just a chance of cutting him off in that extendly rough ground, though, of course, we could not tell whether he was much burt or not: so we ran as hard as we could for about a quarter of a mile, loading as we ran. Suddenly I caught sight of him going very slowly, but luckily he did not see us, so we olding still, and an all after another short ma wing to his wound, and about we outland a fifty yards away.

This time he saw us, and darted off as fleetly as ever, no longer

indly, and after another short run came in signification, and after another short run came in signification.

This time he saw us, and darted off as fleetly as ever, no longer with his side toward us but straight away. I was dead beat, and Jens had thrown himself down and was peating like—like—theoretina? Suggested the kipt and another yard; you know what it is on those stones, so I sat drawn another yard; you know what it is on those stones, so I sat drawn another yard; you know what it is on those stones, so I sat drawn another yard; you know what it is on those stones, so I sat drawn another yard; you know what it is on those stones, so I sat drawn another yard; you know until the stone of the s

The book is full of incident and humor, and will be thoroughly enjoyed by those who are fond of outdoor life.

PERSISTENT POACHERS.—Forge House, Fulton Chain, N. Y.—I have to inform you that the notorious "Taylor party" has again been caught killing deer out of season. I find that this party, which hails from Philadelphia, was fined \$250 last year for the same offence and that the warning was not enough. This year they came into the woods with about fifteen persons, six of whom were ladies, and brought thirteen guides from Long Lake. They built a bark shanty on Big Moose and supposed that all was serene. Game Agent Dodge was notified that they had brought in jacks for fire-lighting and descended on them over on the Twitchell trail just as they were backing in some "meat." He introduced himself and convinced them that he would require their company out of the woods as far as Booneville. Some of them went and settled up with Squire Morling. We will keep our eyes on them and hope to catch them again. They call themselves sportsmen, but are merely meat destroyers.—GUDE. PERSISTENT POACHERS.-Forge House, Fulton Chain, N

Massachusetts Methods.—The Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, advertise in the papers that "sportsmen and all other friends of fish and game preservation will confer a favor, and benefit their own interests, by promptly reporting any violation of fish or game laws to the undersigned. Any person who visits the woodcock covers at this season of the year, with dog and gun, soudd be suspected, and will bear watching. A seward of fifty dollars will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person who kills or has in possession any woodcock before Aug. 1, or any partridge before Sept. 1, or any quall before Oct. 15. This association will promptly prosecute all cases of violation of the laws protecting fish and game.—

John Fotler, Jr., President."

We Hope Not.—The Sun of this city says: "Vicar-General Quinn and Father O'Fairell of St. Theresa's have gone to the Adirondacks to hunt and fish. Mass will be said on Sundays in their tent on the shore of the St. Regis." Wo hope that these gentlemen have not been misled in reference to the Adirondack game senson. These is no hunting there now, except for bears and pauthers.

Esor's Fox in Minnesona.—Cedar Mills, Minn.—Esop's fox, which are so much that he could not return through the hole where he had come into the barn yard, turned up in Cedar Mills, the other sight. Reynard jumped through a window down upon a brood of chickens belonging to Mr. Rathbun, and after he had filled his maw was so heavily ballasted that he could not get out again. Mr. R. keeps a double-barreled shotgun, which he wields with effect; his blood was up, and that fox died an infumous death.—A. McE.

Texas Deer.—Willis, Texas, June 8.—The boys are bringing in some of the biggest and fattest old bucks you ever saw. Our deer law opens 1st of June here, which may seem singular to you; and our months for fine deer are June, July, August and September. Running season begins 1st October, after which the deer are worthless.—C. L. J.

MANNE. - Machias, July 3. - Game prospects about average. ALATYE.—Machias, July 8.—Game prospects about average. I thank you for the stand you have taken upon game protection. "G" of Waterville (issue June 22) is correct. We intend to look after the dogs and visiting sportsmen this fall, for unless we do, we can do nothing with our crust hunters, and game will be among the things past.—H.

Massachusetts.—Taunton, Mass., June 30, 1882.—Quail are more plentiful this season than for several years past, and the prospect for the coming fall is very promising. I have not seen many woodcock and grouse yet, but expect to see young woodcock soon. At this time last year I found young woodcock about half fledged.—J. C. C.

SOUTHERN EXCURSION GLIDE.—This excursion guide of the Virginia Midland Railway is a handsome pamphlet, containing a great deal of information about the resorts of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. It is supplied by A. Pope, General Passenger Agent, Richmond, Va.

A ROCKY MOUNTAIN HUNTING COMPANION is wanted by a Philadelphia correspondent, who has been over the country before. The contemplated trip may be an extended one, and it is proposed to make it economical.

GUN STOLEN .- See notice of stolen Greener gun, in our advertising columns.

BEAR, MOOSE AND CARIBOU .- See "Stanstead's" letter in our fishing columns

Camp Hire Hlickerings.

"That reminds me."

"That reminds me."

THERE had been a flight of pigcons and the boys had all been out. After the remarkable shots and wonderful experiences had been related old time stories were brought out and revamped for the occasion, making the meeting a very interesting one. By common consent Uncle Mose Sanger was awarded the palm as king of pigcon hunters, and many unecdotes of his successful campaigns were related, the last speaker unhesitatingly pronouncing him the most indefatigable hunter as well as the most ardent lover of the sport in all that region

able hunter as well as the most ardeut lover of the sport in all that region.

To this statement Cud took exception, and said that Joe Allen was entitled to the honor of first place. Now, Joe was a half-witted fellow, who lived at the town farm, and as no one knew of his ever killing anything, Cud was pressed to give his reason.

"Well," said he, "this morning I saw a flock of pigeons settle on a big tree and I went for them. Just before I got there I saw Joe under the tree pointing his gun at the birds; then he took it down and walked around a little and took aim again. He did this several times, when the birds flew off. I asked him why in thunder he didn't shoot. 'Oh? said he, 'I haint got but one charge-of powder and shot and I want to hunt all day.'"

Sea and River Hishing.

Southey, in his "Common Place Book," Vol. I., p. 142, gives the following account of "The Church of the Fishes:" "There stood here a Greek monastery, and when Mahomet laid siege to Constantinople the following miracle occurred: On the day of the decisive nople the following miracle occurred: On the day of the decisive attack a monk was frying some fish, when news came that the Turks had entered the town. 'I would as soon believe,' said he, 'that these fried fish would spring from the pan and become alive again,' To reprove the incredulous monk the fish did spring from the pan into a vessel of water which stood near and swam about in it. In commemoration of this miracle a church was built over the spot containing a reservoir of water, into which the fish, which still continued alive, were placed.' These were probably carp, which are noted for their vitality and ability to endure heat.—S. C. C.

A BATCH OF FISH STORIES.

A BATCH OF FISH STORIES.

THE following passage forms the conclusion of an elaborate article on "Tront Fishing," from the ever-pleasing pen of Charles Lannan, which will appear in his forthcoming work entitled, "Riverside Essays;"

And now before concluding this paper, the spirit moves us to mention a few special recollections connected with the capture of trout. Our first attempts with the fly were made—how many years ago!—in the county of Windham, Conn. The news had reached us at Norwich that there was an old fisherman residing in Voluntowa who could tell us all we wanted to know, and a bright, but cold, spring morning found us at his residence. He knew of a brock not far off which ran through a meadow which was very narrow and very winding, and at that time in good condition. He told us to begin far up the stream, and to throw the fly at each of the bends, where there was sure to be a little pool, and in going about half a mile we took out thirty beautiful trout, which averaged about half a pound. The good old man followed us all the way—he was in his eightieth year—and enjoyed the sport quite as much as we did. We visited him a number of times during that season, and always had fair sport, and when the next spring arrived we sought him out again, but he was asleep on a little knoll not far from his home, and not a trout could we find in all the land. In those remote days Voluntown was a barren, and lonely, and dreary place, where the people lived by burning clarroal, but those beautiful trout and that good old man can never be forgotten.

The largest lot of trout that we ever captured in a single be forgotten.

The largest lot of trout that we ever captured in a single

day numbered one hundred and sixty, and were found in the headwaters of the Scolarie, on the western slope of the Catskill Mountains. Not one of them, however, measured over six inches, and while we may possibly be mistaken, the idea haunts us that we enjoyed about forty for supper, cooked by the wife of the mountainer under whose roof it was our privilege to spend the night. Such a rest as we enjoyed was never excelled by any mortal, and the peace which was the mountains words and mountains, and in rested upon the surrounding woods and mountains, and in the starry heavens, was only made more blessed by the soughing of the breze in a neighboring hemlock and the distant song of a whip-poor-will.

soughing of the breeze in a neighboring hemlock and the distant song of a whip-poor-will.

The largest common trout that we ever saw weighed a little over four pounds, and was taken at the head of the tide in a brook at Marshfield. It was not our fortune to capture him, but it was a privilege even to "look upon this king." If was presented by his captor to Daniel Webster, and the dinner at which he was served was made intensely interesting to the writer by an exchange of fish stories between the host and his honored guest, John F. Crampton, the British Minister accredited to Washington.

The largest trout we ever captured weighed a little less than three pounds, and this is the way the feat was performed: We were on the road from the Merimichi to the Nepisiquit in New Brunswick after salmon, and our driver had stopped at the Tabusintae to water his horses. The stream at that point was only a large brook, but under the bridge was a very inviting pool, in which, as we were passing over it, we noticed a pleasant-looking disturbance in the way of ripples. The horses were very thirsty, and of course mg over it, we noticed a peasant-locating disturbance in the way of ripples. The horses were very thirsty, and of course it took some fifty minutes to water them, and as we could not afford to idle away so much time, we "whipped out" or smallest salmon rod and a nice little fly. We made five casts and took out that number of trout, one of them weighcasts and took out that number of trout, one of them weighing nearly three pounds, and the balance two and one-quarter, one and one-half and one pound, and a half-pounder. Of these fish two of them were out of season and unfit to eat, but the other three were fresh run and in good condition. For fifteen miles from the sea the Tabusintae is quite a large river, but above tide water it has the character of a large river, but above tide water it has the character of a

one produced and the business was and onequarter. One and one-half and one pound, and shalf-pounder.
Of these fish two of them were out of season and unfit to
eat, but the other three were fresh run and in good condition. For fitteen miles from the sea the Tabusintae is quite
a large river, but above tide water it has the character of a
large mountain brook; and although itformerly abounded in
striped bass, salmon, sea and common trout, the settlers
near the sea have well-nigh destroyed its fisheries by their
cupidity and ignorance of true economy.

Once when we were passing over from Lake George to the
Adirondacks on foot, we tarried for a few hours at a bridge
which crossed the upper Hudson, because the spot looked
inviting for a little sport. While standing on that bridge,
engaged in unticing a knot, the fly which we had just attached to our line happened to be daugling about one foot
above the water, when a trout weighing half a pound made
a leap for it and hooked himself, so that the fellow was
eaught without the formality of wetting a line.

But our trouting recollections have not always been without alloy, and here is an incident connected with the beautiful waterfall of Gien Ellis, among the White Mountains.
We were piloted to it by the lamented Thompson during the
summer than the first opened the Glen House. We re-visited
on many subsequent occasions, enjoying in the Mountains.
We were piloted to it by the lamented Thompson during the
summer than the first opened the Glen House. The re-visited
on mean subsequent occasions, enjoying in the matchless glories of the ville a number of friends, singing
live grates gove the seambled down into the ravine and
overview of the seambled down into the ravine and
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was all in vair, and which we had reached the world this glooming bit of wilderness and had reached the world of sunshine, we went upon our way rejoicing and full of thankfulness for the beautiful everywhere.

And now, in fancy, we are upon the head waters of the Catawba in North Carolina. It is the month of May, and we are a veritable "solitary horseman," but not the one alluded to by the novelist. We are alone, and crossing the moun-

tains that slope toward Tennessee, so as to strike the valley of Virginia, and there wind up our equestrian tour. We are not equipped for fishing, but happen to have a small line and a few files in our pocket book. But the Catawaba where we now look upon it, is very shallow, covered with golden and crimson pebbles, very clear and I beautiful, with a wall of lofty wood-covered hills protected on either side. That there are trout in this stream cannot for a moment be doubted. But what shall we do for a rod? A careful hunt for a twig is of no avail. We consult the mother of invention and she suggests our riding whip, and a moment after the word is said the deed is done. We then intimate to our beautiful and sure-footed little mare, as best we can, that it would do her good to perambulate the river for a little while, and so we leap into the saddle, and begin to try and throw the fly. All that we can well do, however, is to drag the fly from one side of the stream to the other. Instead of being wild the fish are willing, and in half an hour we have taken half a dozen as beautiful trout as were ever seen. We compliment and reward our intelligent companion for her important assistance, by letting herenjoy a little patch of grass, pack the fish in our saddle bags, and resume our journey. That hight we spend under the roof of a frontier farmer, partake of a fish supper with his family and then spend a couple of hours before bed time talking with our host about the people who live in the valley of the beautiful Catawba.

And now we will conclude this rigmarole with an account of a royal feast that we enjoyed on the shore of Lake Superior. We were a party of Chippewa Indians, except the deponent and the trader who had us all in charge. The wind had compelled the brigade of canoes near the Apostle Islands to land upon the main shore, and this spot was at the mouth of a small stream freeming with trout. After picking up along that shore and packing away all the agates that we wanted, with the Porcupine Mountains in full vi

WITH HACKLES AND GENTLES.

FIRST PAPER.

" Let's fish, and let's sing together. In spite of wind and weather; For here pure joy is found, So let the toast go round: Come, here's to all anglers true Fill your glasses, but ne'er get fou!"

HAIL and a hearty welcome to the honest angler whose HAIL and a hearty welcome to the honest angler whose eye may, perchance, read the above, written on a window of an inn near Dumbarton, and whose soul is in sympathy with the sentiment therein expressed and suggested. I write "suggested" advisedly, for the little word "fish," used either as a noun or as an active verb, is sure to suggest more than can be expressed to the brother of the rod and creel. Visions of the past and future come up before him, and whatever his present may have of joy or woe, these mental gleams of flowing water and of rising fish will intensify the one and mitigate the other.

A fisherman's joys, like his sorrows, are such that no alien to the craft can understand—in one sense an angler is a

one and mitigate the other.

A fisherman's joys, like his sorrows, are such that no alien to the craft can understand—in one sense an angler is a separate and strange being, having, 'tis true, the form and semblance of other men, but a "thing apart" from them, like Byron's description of a man's love as compared to that of

Dyron's description of a man's love as compared to that of woman.

By the grace of Forest and Stream I purpose, as an angler, to write a few papers on "the gentle art" for those who "be quiet and go a-angling." At the start I admit that a half selfish purpose incites me, and it is that when I cannot cast a fly or bait the hook I take pleasure in writing of so doing. In my reflections, expertences or anticipations, if I have any interested followers, and if I in anywise beguile any angler's leisure time, I shall be satisfied. I shall write as the stream flows, carelessly and freely, turning aside now and then for any pleasant shade or shallow, and striving only to run free of "snags" and aught else that peradventure mars the pleasure of the angler who—

* * "Envies no man's joys But his who gains the greatest sport: With peace he dwells far from the noise And bustling grandeur of a court,"

With peace he dwells far from the noise, And bustling grandeur of a court."

The old turnpike, my friend, hath led our feet to this pleasant riverside and we will now try what the river hath in store for us.

It is not my ideal of an angling water—it is too sluggish, its hue too dark and its banks too low and boggy for a genuine and artful bout with the rod. It is too suggestive of cat-fish and other ignoble fins unworthy of a true angler's creel, to awaken much enthusiasm. Nevertheless it is a river, and I know there are perch, pike and black bass therein, so we will beseech the rabble to let our hooks alone and pray the fates to send the same a few goodly specimens of the three above named. If you like you may try your new "spoon" for the Exac, but I am minded to tempt a voracious Perca with a well secured brandling. Bait-fishing of any kind is not the acme of the art, but when no fly-fishing is to be had the use of well prepared baits is not to be scorned. They must be well prepared, however, to make them endurable, and with such I have taken many a lusty fish, after a sharp struggle with naught but light tackle atween us.

For all kinds of ishing let the tackle be as light as may be compatible with security. I am not an advocate of using a willow-withe for a rod, however; there must be a staunchness to support the spring and a balance to the temper of every rod. It is very comfortable to be at the landward end of a light rod and tried tackle when the fish is "struck" and its resistful greeting felt at the wrist! There may be beholden the "three graces"—the grace of the darting fish, the grace of the bending rod and the unconscious grace of the rapt angler as, with eye and hand alert, he plays the fish to the net, or gaff. In years agone I have seen the lithe form of a graceful woman adding grace to grace as she "played" the rish to land, and nower did she look more fair than with the flush of victory on her animated face, the two-pound

trout lay in her hand! There is a rare pleasure in the society of a woman who loves to angle—who can throw the cares and pleasures of her sex and society aside and cast a fly with deft hand and can play and kill her fish with consummate skill. There are such—God bless them! Would there were

Not a rise to your spoon yet! Not a bite to my worm either! It is rather monotonous, I admit, but we are, at any rate, free from the daily cares and perplexities of life, and while we are comfortable, let us not make ourselves uncomrate, free from the daily cares and perplexities of fife, and while we are comfortable, let us not make ourselves uncomfortable by worry. The sun rides too high for the fish to feed, and let us be content if we only hold the rod and see the water kindly take its shadow on this, our first outing. Our beloved master in the art, Walton, wrote pleasant words on the taking of few or no fish, and cited many consolations therefor. This free air, that lovely stretch of river, and the knowledge that this is but the beginning of our lishing days together, ought to give us cheer. Look ye! your float indicates life at the hook and—I have him! A sturdy tug and a pound of good flesh at the least. That sudden rush and pause means to me a goodly perch, and recall days long gone and scenes far removed from this. He plays well, and I hardly expected to find so much "game" in such dark and slow-running water, which goes to prove that "appearances are deceitful" often. A few more runs and I will land the fish! Here he is! A lusty perch, as I said, and in excellent condition. I break his neck, thus instantly putting him out of pain, and the creel has one occupant of over a pound weight. und weight

ting him out of pain, and the creel has one occupant of over a pound weight.

We may reasonably hope to take more, as he belongs to a gregarious family, and I advise you to leave the spoon and follow my example, since I have proven it to be a good one. For years I have made a practice of killing my fish as soon as they were landed. It is humane, and it makes them in better condition for the table. A struggling fish in a creel makes me rave, so beware! Instant death to all game—whether of fur, fin or feather—should be the purpose of all sportsmen. Quick killing not only ceases misery, but puts the fl-sh in firm and toothsome condition for the palate and stomach, and—you have a bite! Be wary, and keep him from the jagged abutments of this old bridge, or your line may suffer abrasion and your expectancy the loss of the fish. In spite of my predictions we may secure a "fry" for breakfast; another brace will do this, as your fish is quite equal to, the one I have landed.

Thus, with indifferent success, we sit on the crumbling embankment and fish, and dream and talk; laying plans for

Thus, with indifferent success, we sit on the crumbling embankment and fish, and dream and talk; laying plans for the morrow, and with every breath "sucking iu" health and quiet joy, although our floats dance idly on, rather than vigorously down-sink under the mimic wave. "Tis enough to know that the town is behind us, its cares likewise! We are free, we are fishing, we are happy!

"Old Father Time has played his pranks. My hair is silver gray, Yet still along the verdant banks Of streams I fondly stray. The gentle craft I still pursue

While wandering to and fro, And angle, as I used to do, A long time ago."

O. W. B.

THE RED DRUM.

THE RED DRUM.

TROM all I can 'glean, the ''Red Drum'' of the New Jersey coast is the ''Redish' or channel bass, Sciamops occllatus, of the South. Last winter a noted Pennsylvania fisherman informed me that he had captured a number of large ones near a wreck off Atlantic City, during it e summer of 1881. In a paper received to-day I noticed that they are biting near Cape May. As I have captured numbers of this noble fish, and as successful fishing is to a great extent dependent on little things, I fancied that a few remarks might not be out of place.

On the Atlantic coast of Florida they run large, the smallest I have thus far captured with a hand line weighed nine-teen pounds. On the southwest coast they do not attain the size they do on the eastern—the largest I have thus far captured with a rod and reel on the latter coast weighed but twenty-four and a half pounds. In fishing for channel bass at the mouth of this river, I generally use a hand line, for the tide runs like a mill race. I use a strong hand line and a first quality Virginia hook one inch and a quarter from tip of point to shank. At times these fish feed at the edge of the surf and it might be well for your Northern fishermen to test this mode of fishing. They could use a bass rod and reel or a hand line.

For surf fishing I use a square lead three inches long and one inch in diameter. When casting the lead I place in the center of the mold a cylinder of writing paper about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. When casting the lead I place in the center of the mold a limeter. When casting the lead I place in the center of the mold a cylinder of writing paper about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. When the lead is cold I remove the charred paper, and have a smooth hole from end to end of the sinker. To obviate cutting and chafing of line. I dress the ends of lead with a poetck kuife. Fifteen inches from the hook I tie a half knot, the line is passed through the lead and is arrested by the knot. With a coil of line in left hand I enter

weight of the sinker it remains stationary, and the action of the tide and the undertow on the bait draws the line through the lead, and the bait moves freely. As the line is not fastened to the sinker, a bite is easily detected. For surf fishing it will be found advantageous to soak the line for twenty-four hours in shellac varnish, and after removing it stretch between two stakes or trees, and before the varnish is dry rub the line with a piece of coarse cloth. A line treated in this way will render easily, and not be so liable to kink as an ordinary line.

In fishing from a boat in this section, fishermen throw the bait from thirty to fifty feet astern. The result is, the bait remains on the bottom, the fish quietly munch it and escape the hook. For a large fish, if the bait is still, they are addicted to nibbling, and prove good bait stealers. My experience has taught me to anchor over the bank, and when tishing with a hand line in astrong tide way, to use a twelveounce lead. I use a snood three feet long, and attach it to the line six inches above the sinker. I allow my line, to ruo ut until the lead touches the bottom, when I raise it one foot. By this arrangement the bait floats with the tide, is kept in motion, and a bass will seize it with a vim. and the music will commence. By adopting this mode, I one morning, before 8 A. M., landed eleven of these tighters, averaging forty-five pounds. If fish do not bite, I sometimes use a float and allow the line to travel with the tide, and thereby capture a stray one. It is not generally known, but channel bass bite during the moonlight nights. In this State they

bite best on the last of the ebb, slack water and the young

flood.

For bait 1 sometimes use mullet, but in the North it is probable mossbunkers will make an attractive bait. Each bait should weigh not less than three or four ounces, but if sharks and skates are plentiful, cut fish bait will prove objectionable. As a rule, I have avoided the capture of these varmints by using hard back crabs for bait. I take a large-sized hard back, remove the back shell, cut off the claws at joint nearest the body, divide the crab in two pieces, and use one half for a bait. If the tile does not run too rapidly, I would advise piscators to test live bait in the way of a young mossbunker.

young mossbunker. In fishing for red drum a rocky or shell bottom should be selected, or a point near an old wreck. I can assure; readers that they will find these fish bold biters, if the is kept from the bottom and moving. They are ful fight and will be found worthy of the piscator's notice.

AL FRESCO. JACKSONVILLE, July 4.

THE FATE OF A SCEPTIC.

THE FATE OF A SCEPTIC.

JUST as winter was turning into spring, one of whom we expected better things, ventured to question in these pages the substantiality of a faith venerable as man himself, and whose devotees throng every water within the bounds of human habitation. In the face of the inscriptions upon Cleopatra's Needle and the traditions of Scandinavia which bear witness to its truth, ignoring the records of the Swiss navy in that memorable expedition of the Matterhorn, and stilling the voice which cried out of the depths of his own consciousness protesting against the wrong, he deliberately susstinated the officery of moistening with saliva the festive stilling the voice which cried out of the depths of his own consciousness profesting against the wrong, he deliberately questioned the efficacy of moistening with saliva the festive clam and frisky worm when employed by the angler in the practice of his art. The world stood horrified at his presumption; the ichthyophagoi shuddered over the apostacy of he man.

A rebuke came from the Nile, the Hoang Ho, and the

sumption; the chanty oping of shuddered over the apostacy of he man.

A rebulke came from the Nile, the Hoang Ho, and the sources of the Matterhorn. A cry of derision from gentle anglers who, in far-off Bahar and Patua, were casting the well-lubricated bait aloft into the haunts of the Anabas seandens, struck the iron to his soul. Nature ceased to smile, and put aside his attempted pryings with a stern "That'll do, sir!" The Place de Blackford, for him, became an Inferno. Then he daily read tender reproaches in the dreamy eyes of Pleuronectida; the ficree glance of the Gadus morbous. All the him with an undefined terror, while the wail of wild-eyed Scomber over his perfidy touched him with his first remorse. It was unendurable

He secluded himself beside a rural stream and watched the lusty salmon emerge from the ovum; he became a nurse to their infant wants; he planted in strange waters; he invoked the zodiac, from frisky Aries to questionable Virgo. Vain resort; the offended powers could not thus be appeased. He became desperate; he sought annibilation. He queried in his despair whether the Unlow were edible; in recklessness he threw himself among men who had invented gorillas, and sought the society of those to whom the octopus was a plaything. He reared hecatombs of horseshoe crabs and of dogfish, nor hesitated to devour them; he poured libations of punch du Chaillu, proved himself a castiron receptacle and, as such, offered himself, a human aquarium, to the fetes. Still a vain subterfuge; pursued by a Nemesis as inexorable as the gad fly which drove the wandering Io from land to land, from the dwelling place of Scythians to peaks, lightning-blasted, the prison of the godated, he forsook his olden haunts and turned to that last refuge—the wilderness—the resort of the world's heroes of hait-cloth garments, of its mortifiers of the flesh.

The climax of his punishment is attained. To-day he is

Scythians to peaks, lightning-blasted, the prison of the godhated, he forsook his olden haunts and turned to that last refuge—the wilderness—the resort of the world's heroes of hair-cloth garments, of its mortifiers of the flesh.

The climax of his punishment is attained. To-day he is a wanderer in the wilderness, far from home and friends, without a roof to shelter his devoted head, a pensioner on the appropriation of the State. In his slumbers will come dreams of once happy hours—hours when he sported with the fragrant Lophius and made melody on his light guitar, ere he had sounded the fair fame of the lovelorn virgin of Havemeyer's Island. Ever and anon his slumbers will be broken with the cry of the great white owl, "don'!—you wish—you hadn't?" bringing new remorse. On land, in hourly danger of being trodden beneath the rushing herds of Cariact; on lonely waters, in constant peril of being seized by the fierce Namapeush and dragged to depths where the Esociata are waiting to sit in judgment on the traducer of their kin, he passes his days.

Tears are unavailing; the pearly drops of the Ostrea virginiana, the gushing showers of the Unios cannot recall him. Fate is long; the end cannot be foreseen. It may be that in some far off time a tightly corked bottle—empty—a few buttons on the beach or, perchance, a shoe thrown from the crater of Mount Marcy will be found and identified as a portion of the chattels of a former editor of Forest and portion of the chattels of a former editor of Forest and portion of the estate. We bewait his sad fate, but feel assured, should he escape the perils with which he now seems almost hopelessly environed, that his penance will be rich in its fruits, and that not the least of these will be a firmer faith, a new credo, an unfaltering trust in that mysticism of the craft—spitting on the bait.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

TENNESSEE NOTES.

MESSRS. Demoville, Dunean, Hicks and Foster returned this week from their annual fishing excursion to Michigan. They did the Elk River, and though they were there rather early, the sport was clegant. Mr. Foster landed a twenty-pound Mackinaw trout with an eight-ounce rod, and Dr. Louis Demoville a five-pound bass with similar tackle. About Nashville the angling fraternity have had a fair amount of sport since the spawning season. Geo. Goodrich caught a ten-pound jack out of Crow Creek. Mill Creek has been seined until there are scarcely any fish left. From South Harpith encouraging accounts are given of the large increase in fish this summer. Mr. J. E. Warner is doing very well with his hatchery in Cheatham county. The brook trout eggs he received last spring were successfully hatched and he has now about 12,000, varying in size from the minnow with his egg sack appended to one-pounders. Mr. Warner is under the impression that when the water is as cold as that from the spring which supplies his ponds, the brook trout will not only thrive but in this climate will increase in weight more rapidly than in the North, because the ponds here never freeze over, and the fish feed and grow all winter. I hear from different sources that those persons raising carp are meeting with great success. Mr. Hamilton, living near Lebanon, has a large pond in which from a few pairs of German carp placed in it two years ago, he now has thousands. Dr. Salmon of Shelbyville tells the following

remarkable story of a new species of fish (or perhaps I had better say new to this country.)
"Several years ago a tremendous water spout passed over

better say new to this country.)

"Several years ago a tremendous water spout passed over a farm near my place, the rainfall was unprecedented, and with it, I believe, came the fish in question. After the storm was over I noticed in a small creek close by my house millions of minnows, which by their peculiar action I took to be strangers. Having on my place a pond in which there were but few fish, I determined upon capturing some oi the little fellows in the creek, and adding them to the pond supply. I did so, and since they have multiplied rapidly, filling the pond with what I consider the most delicious fish I ever ate. They grow to weigh one or two pounds, resemble the white perch, are free from bones, take the hook rapidly and are tolerably game. The strangest feature in the whole matter is, that there are no more of them in the creek from where my supply came, nor are there any to be found outside of my pond in the State."

I know Dr. Salmon personally and can vouch for the statement above made. When he returns home, he will send me a specimen of the fish in alcohol, and I will send it to the FORENT AND STREAM for identification.

Hermann Burkholz, Charley Horn, Jack Bentley, and Felix Mitchell, have gone for a week's camp fishing along the banks of Duck River. They are all first-class sportsmen, and have one of the most complete camping outfits in the State. That they will have a splendid time is a superfluous prophesy, and no doubt will creel no end of fine fish. A great many drum and bass are being caught in the river at this place.

J. D. H.

this place.

NASHVILLE, June 24.

NEW BRUNSWICK NOTES.

NEW BRUNSWICK NOTES.

ALMON fishing so far has been very poor here in the Restigouche region this season; the salmon have been both scarce and small. At one fishing stand on the bay below here last year the salmon taken averaged 264 pounds each; this year the almon taken averaged 264 pounds. A few days ago there was a little run and the net on this stand during two tides took forty-two fish, but the average has been from five to ten salmon a tide. Reports from Miramichi say that they are now having a fine run of fish, and that the freezing houses are fast filling up. If this is true we may have a good run here later. Trout fishing has been good, if anything better than for years past. The writer and a friend have just returned from a visit to some newly discovered lakes that lay some fifteen miles from here in the wilderness, and we had the honor to cast the first fly upon their waters, and rare sport we had, for they were teeming with—I can't use the term 'speekled beauties.' for that's too common; neither speckled trout, for it has been decided by our 'wise men' that our speckled trout are not trout 'at all,' but *Salvelinussf*, so I will say that the waters of these lakes were alive with the sprightly sesthetic char with Osear Wilde like tendencies, as they showed a strong partiality toward a large, bright, yellow fly, though the first and also the largest *Salvelinussf*, was taken with a fly sent me by E. B. H., of Plymouth, N. H. Will Brother Hodges kindly give us the name of that fly and where they may be pround, as they are the pretiest fly that I ever saw. This particular one was unfortunately injured badly early in the affray by a big \$S. f. tearing off its wings, but I am satisfied that it will prove a killing lure wherever used. Bear, particular one was unfortunately injured bady early in the affray by a big S, f. tearing off its wings, but 1 am satisfied that it will prove a killing lure wherever used. Bear, beaver, moose and caribou signs were plenty around these lakes, and we saw several coveys of young ruffed grouse. Later in the season the sportsman could have good sport in that locality with the gun as well as with the rod.

Campbellton, N. B., June 30,

STANSTEAD

HERETICS ON THE WORM OR FLY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

Trout-fishing is the cream of sport. To confer a benefit on mankind is to preserve the trout streams. There is no poetry in rivulets without trout. The man that don't enjoy trout-fishing should be rooted out as weeds from a flower garden. The man that destroys a trout stream by introducing pickerel or black bass is a vampire, and no better is the man or boy that fills the creel of the "Rifualists" for pay. The trout is not so big a fool as the ritualists would have you think. Put two hooks on your line, on one a worm, the other a gaudy ty. Dandle them ever so skillfully, and the trout will take the worm every time, and that worm is always in season. This has been my experience, confirmed by observation. The "ritualist" and heretic fish together; the heretic eatches the fish, and if he is a country heretic, the ritualist has the fun of getting the fish to show. I know I am committing a sin by stating facts that don't sound well in a fish story, but I consider it excusable, taking into consideration the fact that trout streams are fast becoming depleted, owing to the existence of so many unconverted consideration the fact that trout streams are has becoming depleted, owing to the existence of so many unconverted country heretics. Is it worm or fly, let it be fly. Go on with your good work, Mr. Editor. Extinguish the heretic, and then the fly will have at least a ghost of a chance. Let ritualism prevail, and our streams will again sparkle with the golden beauties, and posterity will bless you for the in-TOHM JHONS

We have a certain valley in this State, lying high up in the Alleghanies, remarkable in many particulars. It is about twenty-five miles long by six wide, almost level, and the soil of unsurpassed fertility.

It is bounded by mountains which are not high when looked upon from the valley, but, in reality, are among the highest in the Appalachian range.

A small river—the Black Fork—so named from the chocal late color of its waters rises in the southern extremity and

A small river—the Black Fork—so named from the choco-late color of its waters, rises in the southern extremity, and

late color of its waters, rises in the southern extremity, and flowing northward, leaves the valley in a fall of seventy feet, making the only break in the mountain border.

The valley is almost wholly undeveloped, and, consequently, a grand place for the sportsman. Deer, bear, wild turkey and occasionally panther, are found, while a very beautiful, but far more dangerous creature than any of the preceding, is now frequently met with. You are as any now to see a track made by a "tiny little shoe," or "catch the glimpse of a petiticont," as see a bear.

The sportsman's days in that valley will, ere long, be churches, etc.

But the trout that live in that river—quite remarkable to me, and the cause of this article.

But the trout that live in that river—quite remarkable to me, and the cause of this article.

They much resemble our brook trout, common in our mountain streams, with, perhaps, a greater brilliancy of the spots, caused, it is said, by the somewhat lighter color of the body. They are very plentiful, but are seldom taken

over fifteen inches in length. How are they caught? over fifteen inches in length. How are they caught? With the white or red angle worm alone? Never has a trout been taken from that water by the fly, dead or alive. They never rise, but take the worm altogether like the common sucker—by a series of weak little nibbles. Although this trout loses much of his dignity by the tame manner of taking Lim, he is gamy when hooked, and equals any on the table. Although a "Ritualist" in trout fishing. I had, on this occasion, to bow quite low to the "Heretical" worm. Have any of your readers had experience with this kind of trout? If they should be sceptical on the subject. I am ready for another excursion to the same waters. Wolm.

Philippi, W. Va.

PHILIPEI, W. Va.

NEAR DETROIT.—I send catches made about the Star Island House since May 20: May 31, Chas. Mills, Detroit, 43 black bass and 3 pike; May 28, Miller and Crane, Detroit, 7 bass, and 14 pike; June 5, C. Miller and party of four, 76 bass, weighing 242 pounds—all taken in two hours; June 8, Taylor and Brown, 45 bass, Bext day took 65 more; June 10, Allen F. Holmes, 42 bass; June 11, Miller and Holmes, 46 bass; Geo. Foot, 16 bass; F. H. Smith, 13 bass, During this time over 500 black bass have been taken by members of the club, whose house is only one mule from Star Island House. Last year the largest catch at Star Island, in one day's fishing, by thirty-three boats, was 1,247 pounds; and many pike, pickerel and perch were also taken but not counted.—James Slocum.

Large Striped Bass.—On July 4, Mr. Renneck of New York, caught a striped bass weighing sixty-four pounds at Cuttyhnuk, with rod and reel. The fish was fifty-four inches long and thirty inches in girth. The next largest fish caught this season was caught by Mr. Alf. De Cordova, fifty-eight pounds, fifty-six inches long twenty-nine girth, Wm. Post caught two bass at Newport about four years ago, weighing seventy pounds. This is the largest bass on record caught with rod and reel.

Salmon Fishing.—Those of our readers who wish to try the salmon on the Cascapedia are referred to the advertisement of "James B." in this issue. The river is said to be one of the best. We have a telegram from that river dated July 11 saying that the river was high and fishing fine, some scores as hig has fourteen fish to a rod; largest salmon forty-six nounds.

Indiana.—Greencastle, Ind., June 26.—The base are about done nesting, and fishing is very good. There are now two base to where there was but one last year. If the seines were kept out of the creek our stream would abound with base every year. Mr. Coleman, of this place, has made several good catches this season.—Gardante.

Hishculture.

NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES.

The salmon have made their appearance in the Merrimac River at last, about two weeks later than last year. The first one was seen at the Lawrence Fishway June 18, and estimated at about 13bs. One was also seen the same day at Lowell, which is ten miles further up the river, trying to jump the fall at the Dam, not having found the lishway. Another was seen in the fishway at Lawrence, June 20. One was taken by some boys at Amoskeag Falls, at Manchester, June 23, and Mr. Hodge took one at the hatching house at Plynaouth, on the 27th. The Fish Commissioners have been very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Hodge, who is an occasional correspondent of Forest and Stream, as superintendent of the State Hatching House, in place of Commissioner Powers, who was obliged to give up the charge of it on account of his health, the exposure to wet and cold having threatened him with serious trouble with his lungs. Mr. Hodge is a keen sportsman and a good naturalist, and his experience and advice have been of great value to the Commissioners in times past.

Fishing about the State has been very good this season, as the streams have been full of water. I have basketed one or two nice lots of trout from brooks which I used to fish thirty or forty years ago, but which I had long since given up as "played out."

Thave not heard much of the bass fishing in the Connecticut River as yet, but two tine pike were taken at this place last week, one of 10 (2 hs. and one of 13 lbs.

Tout fishing at Sunapee Lake has also been good. Three trout were taken last week at George's Mills, at the head of the lake, weighing together 11 lbs. 14 cz., and these are the regular brook trout, not the Sahon onanguexis. The stocking of this lake with smelt, some years since, has probably had something to do with the increased size and number of the trout, as well as furnishing the excellent bass rishing to the found three. Count me in with Dr. Henshall on the "Toy-Rod" question.

Charlestown, N. H., July 1, 1882.

SHAD IN ARKANSAS.

SHAD IN ARKANAS.

O much has been said and written about shad in the many tributaries of the Mississippi River, and hearing of their abundance in the Ouachita River, Ark., I wrote to Dr. Lawrence with reference to them, and in reply he sends me the inclosed letter, which will doubtless be found of interest by all persons desiring to see the propagation of fish secured.

J. D. H.

NASHVILLE, Ter

by all persons desiring to see the propagation of ish secured.

J. D. H.

MASHYLLE, Tenn.

Hot Springs, Garland Co., Ark., {
 June 30, 1882.

To J. D. Hill, Esq., Office of "Southern Industries," Nashville, Tenn.:

My Dear Sir—In reply to your postal of 28th inst. regarding information from Judge Ferris concerning shad found in our rivers, I will state, reiterate the fact heretofore-written and published in Prof. Baird's report, that white shad of the greatest delicacy are annually, from March 25 to April 15, found in the Ouachita River, caught at Thornton Dam, eight and a half miles from Hot Springs, Ark. Shad have been caught here to my knowledge since April, 1860. Our mountain rivulets and streams, the rocky bed and margins of the Ouachita, for some thirty miles below the physical barrier of the first dam on the river, arrest the fish in the ascending as they course the rivers from the ocean at spawning season. Shad have been caught within the last three years. We are on the Ouachita, about 1,000 miles from mouth of Mississippi River. Any scientist can find at Louisville Falis, on the Onio River, about 1,400 or 1,500 miles from mouth of Mississippi River. Any scientist can find at the Academy of Science, Philadelphia, Fa., shad over twenty inches long that I contributed from the waters of the Ouachita River, near this place. Shad, I believe, at spawning or breeding season as an ocean fish in all our coast tributaries from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande. Shad are a game fish and will rise to the green corn-colored fly, but the mouth is so tender that a reel is required to drown and capture them.

More shad are caught annually in St. John's River, Fla., and sent abroad, than from any three rivers from Connecticut to the Potomac River. The Fish Commission may claim and be by government rewarded for stocking our rivers, but so far as the Quachita River is mentioned shad were there before the Fish Commission were born. Doubtless they have sent coals to Newcastle, but fish will swim without the commission.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE, M. D.

SOUTHERN FISHES FOR NORTHERN STREAMS

SOUTHERN FISHES FOR NORTHERN STREAMS.

In a previous communication I referred to the fact that the fish commissioners of the North and Northwest are stocking suitable streams with salmon trout and shad, and are overlooking thousands of streams and ponds, where Southern bream and wall-eyed and war-mouthed perch would probably succeed. These fish will undoubtedly thrive in mill ponds, small ponds, and lakes where nothing but eatfish and roach can. If introduced into the depopulated streams and ponds of the North, they would materially increase the food supply, and furnish sport for the angler. Our fishermen enumerate four distinct species of the bream in this State and the size they attain, I append a local from this day's Union newspaper.

The perch attain a weight of two and three pounds. They will take the fly, minnow, or cut bait. They are bold biters, and excellent fighters.

These fish are excellent for the table, increase very rapidly, and studiously protect their spawn and young. As food and for sport they will not equal the trout or salmon, but they can be reared where the salmon would die. It appears to me that they might be advantageously introduced in many localities in the Northern States.

The paper referred to says: "Yesterday morning by invitation of Mr. Smith Martin, salesman for E. Vanderpoel, wholesale and retail fish dealer, we visited his fish house, near the city market, where we beheld a thousand or more of the largest and fattest bream that it has been our good luck to see for many days, and which were beyond a doubt the best lot generally of fresh fish that have been brought to Jackson-ville this scason. Many of these bream would weigh from one to two pounds each, and were reaidly taken by consumers at the usual price—twenty-five cents per string of four. They were caught near Georgetown during Monday night, and sent down to the city, where they arrived in splendid condition. Fish have not been at all plentiful with our dealers the past few months, but the prospects are good for a large r

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, June 15.

A MEETING OF FISH COMMISSIONERS.—Huron, O., June 30, 1882.—We have read with a good deal of pleasure an article in your valuable paper from the pen of Mr. D. Y. Howell, Superintendent of the Fish Hatcheries of Ohio, in relation to the work of the hatcheries of the State during the past year, and noticed particularly his very practical ideas in reference to the demand for the passage of a law for the protection of the supply of whitefish and trout in our lakes, and we heartly second his suggestion that a convention of the Fish Commissioners of the different States be called for the purpose of framing a law to be passed by the Legislatures of all the States bordering on the great lakes, looking to the fish referred to,—Wickham & Co., Wright & Co.

STRIPED BASS FOR THE PACIFIC.—Oceanic, N. J., July 10.—Editor Forest and Stream: We have secured 200 bass (striped) for the California Fish Commission. The fish are yet in the feeding car, and are in good condition. Think we will take 100 more, and by Thursday the youngsters will be on the way to the Pacific waters. I will send Prof. Baird six of the bass fry, three and a quarter inches in length, the smallest yet caught by the commission. The lobster experiment was not a success, as they were kept until the fifth day, then died. We'll ship one car eels.—G. H. WILD.

A TENNESSEE FISHCULTURE COMPANY.—Nashville, Tenn., June 16, 1882.—A charter has been applied for establishing a fishculture company in this city. Mr. J. C. Warner who has a small hatchery in Cheatham county will be manager. The company proposes growing all varieties of fish capable of being propagated in tais climate. Game varieties will receive the greatest attention. The enterprise is one destined to pay handsome profits.—J. D. H.

The Bennel.

September 4.—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens, Fairmont, Minn. Entries for the berby close July 1, for the All-aged, Sept. 4. Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Tenn., Secretary and Menged, Sept. 4. Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Tenn., Secretary and Members Tenter Field Trials Club Field Trials on Quail, near High Foint, N. C. Entries for the Derby close mily 1. For the All-Aged and Members Stake, November 1, F. N. Hall, P. O. Box S84, N. December 4.—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quail, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary, December 11—New Orleans Gun Club Field Trials or Quail, Opelousas, La. Entries close December 1, J. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La. Entries for the Club Cup close December 1.

SPANIEL JUDGING AT CLEVELAND.

Editor Foyest and Stream:

I have nuch pleasure in answering the letter of "Cocker," contained in your issue of 29th ult, because, in the first place, I believe his questions are succerely put for the purpose of obtaining histornation, and in my position as Secretary of the American Cocker Spaniel Club, I consider it my duty to take considerable trouble to reply to such: and, secondly, as he is apparently a disappointed exhibitor at the Cleveland Show, under my decision as judge, I au only following out the principle I all along adopted in connection with that show, viz.: to explain to each exhibitor showing under me my reasons for the various awards.

As there seems to be considerable misconception as to what the American Cocker Club standard really is, I would trespass on your indulgence to the extent of asking you to publish, along with this letter, our printed description of the points of the cocker, as adopted by the club. While the subject was under discussion by the committee appointed by the club to draw up a standard, I expressed my views in writing in somewhat greater detail than the committee thought lit to adopt, but the standard accepted by the committee conveys to my mind very much the same ideas I had expressed. The club's standard is as follows:

"A cocker spaniel must not weigh more than 28lbs. nor less than 18lbs.

"General appearance, symmetry, etc. (value 10). A cocker spaniel should be eminently a well-built, graceful, and active dog, and should show strength without heaviness or clumsiness. Any of the spaniel colors is allowable, but beauty of color and marking must be taken into consideration.

"Head (value 15) should be of fair length, muzzle cut off square, tapering gradually from the eye, but not snipey. Skull rising in a graceful curve from the stop, and with the same outline at the occiput, the curve line being flatter but still curving at the middle of the skull. The head should be narrowest at the eyes and broadest at the set-on of ears, and, viewed from the front, the outline between the ears should be a nearly perfect segment of a circle. The stop is marked and a groove runs up the skull, gradually becoming less apparent, till lost about half way to the occiput. This prevents the domed head. Jaws level, neither undershot nor pig-jawed, teeth strong, and regular.

"Byes (value 5) round and moderately full. They should correspond in color with the coat.

"Ears (value 10) lobular, set on low, leather fine, and not extending beyond the nose, well clothed with long silky hair, which must be straight or wavy—no positive curls or ring-lets.

"Neek and shoulders (value 10).—Neck should be sufficiently

which must be straight or wavy—no positive curls or ringlets.

"Neck and shoulders (value 10).—Neck should be sufficiently
long to allow the nose to reach the ground easily; muscular,
and running into well-shaped, stoping shoulders.

"Body (value 15).—Ribs should be well spring; chest of fair
width and depth; body well ribbed back, short in the coupling, flank free from any tucked up appearance, loin strong.
"Length (value 5), From tip of nose to root of tail, should be
about twice the height at shoulder, rather more than less.
"Legs and Feet (value 15).—The fore legs should be short,
strong in bone and muscle; straight, neither bent in non out at
elbo-w; pasterns straight, short, and strong; elbows well let
down; the hind legs should be strong, with well-bent stifles;
hocks straight, looked at from behind, and near the ground.
Feet should be of good size, round, turning neither in nor out,
toes not too spreading; the soles should be furnished with
hard, horny pads, and there should be plenty of hair between

hard, northy paus, and there should be painty the toes.

"Coat (value 10) should be abundant, soft and silky, straight or wavy, but without curl; chest, legs and tail well feathered. There should be no top-knot or curly hair on top of head.

"Tail (value 5) usually docked, carried nearly level with the back. At work it is carried lower, with a quick nervous action which is characteristic of the breed.

SCALE OF	POINTS.
General appearance10	Length 5
Head15	Legs and feet
Eves 5	Coat10
Ears	Tail 5
Neck and shoulders	
Body15	Total

Ears. 10 Tail. 5
Body. 15 Total. 10.77
Body. 15 Total. 10.70
Perhaps our standard is hardly full enough in description to convey to those who are not thoroughly acquainted with spaniels an exact idea of our little favorice, but to me, at least, it pictures such a dog as the following: A strong, active cobby, nimble, little spaniel, full or eager activity, brimful of intelligence and desire to please. He should have neither the long head and muzzle of the field spaniel nor the domed head and pug face of the endern King Charles, but a happy medium between the two, if anything, inclining more in the direction of the field spaniel than the chumpy snuffling King Charles or Blenheim, whose heads are simply horrible to the eye of the sportsman. His body should be thick-set and round in barrel, with immense loin power for such small dog, considerably shorter in the back proportionately than the field spaniel, and his ribs should run well back and have good depth behind. The legs should be short, strong, and straight in front, and behind he should have muscular quarters and thighs, and clean-made hocks. His ears should be set on low, lobular in shape, of good length in the leather, but not too heavy. His cout, bright, glossy and silky, flat or slightly wavy, of good length and abundant. The feather on ears, legs, feet, tail and belly should be long and wavy, not curly nor inclined to run into ringlets. His tail, usually docked to enable him to hunt, with convenience to himself in thick coverts, ought to be an exact index to his character—wanton, irrepressible and ever busy. It ought never to be carried above the level of the back at work. The limit of weight fixed by the club is from eighteen to twenty-eight pounds. For my own part, I prefer cockers between twenty and twenty-five pounds, but I must confess that of late years I have rarely seen any of this weight that were not useless weeds.

The cockers that appeared before me at Cleveland in class

weight fixed by the club is from eighteen to twenty-eight pounds. For ny own part, I prefer cockers between twenty and twenty-five pounds, but I must confess that of late years I have rarely seen any of this weight that were not useless weeds.

The cockers that appeared before me at Cleveland in class 38, although in their way nice-looking and probably useful dogs, did not nearly answer the above description; and it would have been in the highest degree misleading, had I awarded any prizes to dogs altogether different in type to what the American Cocker Spaniel Club is designed to encourage spaniel breders to try and resuscitate, viz., the true cocker spaniel, which, from neglect in England and America and the want of concerted action on the part of his disinterested admirers, has been gradually mongrelized into a hundred different shapes and styles.

"Cocker" asks why I did not judge cockers by Stonebenge's scale of points. Well, I judged field spaniels by Stonebenge's points, as also I did all the other classes submitted to me, where legives a scale; but I know of no other scale of points for the origins, as asale; but I know of no other scale of points for the origins, as asale; but I know of no other scale of points for the origins as scale; but I know of no other scale of points for the origins as scale; but I know of no other scale of points for the origins, as also I did all the other classes submitted to me, where he gives a scale; but I know of no other scale of points for the origins, as also I did all the other classes submitted to me, where he gives a scale; but I know of no other scale of points for the origins, as laborated by the American C. S. Club, and which is, I think, a very good one, notwithstanding all the objections raised against it.

My understanding of that standard is given above, and I cannot well see how some intelligent gentlemen, for whose opinions generally I have the greatest respect, seem to think that it was specially designed to five real many of the presencent of the cocker

The greatest fault I have to find is that the length of the body is not considered enough by breeders. Stonehenge says it should be rather more than twice the height at the shoulder; the Cocker standard is just the same. If "Cocker" would think of this and get the length with a good flat coat on the otherwise perfect cocker, which I dare say he owns, he need not take a back seat at any show. These are the two points which I think deserve attention at present, and if I may add another—give a slightly longer muzzle with less stop at the upper end, cocker breeders in this country need not be ashamed to show their dogs at any show in the world. This is a big enough dose for the present.

Al. B.

is a big enough dose for the present.

Billion Forest and Stream: "Cocker," in your issue of June 29, says: "I supposed that all of the judging was by Stonehenge's points." Further on, he says, "I must confess my irnorance of what the standard of the American Cocker Spaniel Club is." "Cocker" is just the man a lot of us have been looking for, and he must have succeeded in finding what we have all missed. We have seen in print the standard of the A. C. S. C., but we have failed as yet to find any points given by Stonehenge. Will "Cocker" kindly favor a number of breeders interested in the small spaniel with Stonehenge's points, which he refers to and lends us to believe he knows all about.—SPANIEL.

ENGLISH SHOWS AND CLUBS.

The article under this heading in our issue of June 8 should Live Slock Journal. "Sprint" continues his "growls" in the former journal as follows:

It has just entered my head, that there will certainly be some readers of these criticisms of mine, who look upon them as the theory of the sound of the sou

DOGS CHEAP.—Mr. E. A. Herzberg offers some good by gains in our advertising columns. He wishes to dispose of I dogs before the 1st of August, and has reduced their prices figures that will without doubt accomplish his purpose.



MR. ALLEN S. APGAR'S SCOTCH COLLIE "MARCUS."

MARCUS.

WARCUS.

WE give this week a capital half-length portrait of the champion Scotch collie dog Marcus (E. K. C. S. B. 7,329) owned by Mr. Allen S. Apgar of New York. Marcus is a black and white dog of good size, very well formed, and has the best collie coat that we ever saw. He was imported January 7, 1882. His winnings in Great Britain include champion at Dublin, firsts at Chesterfield. Thornton, Filey, Shipnia, Shropshire, Fulford and Margate. Seconds at Doncaster, Durham. Whitby, Keigley, Filey, Pickering, Cheltingham and London, Thirds, London twice and Belfast. Since his arrival in this country he has won first and special at Pittsburg, and the champion prize at New York and Boston. He is also the sire of several prize winners in Great Britain, and is uncloubtedly one of the best stock dogs that we have in the country.

THE EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

THE EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

[Del/) W will be found a list of the entries for the Eastern del Trials Derby. There are fifty-nine in all, and a grand so they are if we may judge them by their breeding, we heardly congratulate the association upon the excellent character and goodly number of the entries for their fourth annual Derby, and can safely promise those who are so fortunate as to witness the running, that they will see one of the most interesting and important events of the kind that has yet taken place in this country. We have received from several corespondents very favorable reports from High Point, N. C. stating that the grounds selected for the holding of the trials are all that could be desired, and that quall bid fair to be very plenty. The farmers are greatly interested, and will strictly proserve the grounds and do all in their power to promote the success of the meeting, and to make the visit of the attending sportsmen a pleasant one. Arrangements are in progress for reduced rates of fare, of which due notice will be given. The following are the entries:

SETTERS

- 1. John S. McIntosh, Plittsburg, Pa., red Irish bitch Bizora, whelped July S. 1881, Bix-Tlora.

 Sh. 1881, Bix-Tlora.

 Sh. 1882, Bix-Tlora.

 Sh. 1884, Bix-Tlora.

 Sh. 1884, Bix-Tlora.

 Sh. 1884, Bix-Tlora.

 June 4, 1881, Bix-Tlora.

 June 5, 1881, Bix-Tlora.

 June 6, 1881, Bix-Tlora.

 June 6, 1881, Bix-Tlora.

 June 6, 1881, Drake-Clountess May.

 Sh. Land Bix-Tlora.

 June 9, 1881, Drake-Clountess May.

 These too.

 One, orange and white dog Sir John, Januticklich, and the state of th Belli

- ore, Philadelpina, convergence Leicester Rose.
 Leicester Rose.
 Stewart, Jamaica, N. Y., red Irish bitch Meg, July, Stewart, Jamaica, N. Y., red Irish bitch Meg, July,
- Stewart, Jamanca, Sesy, Rogoun, New York, black, white and tan bitch will 23, 1881, Decimal Dasa-Bessie, dams, Boston, black and white bitch Countess May II., Drake-Countess May, Ripley, New York, blue bolton bitch Pembina, April, 1983, 1984
- 1851, 17. dog (
- -floyal Giff.
 (Albayal Giff.
 (Albayal Giff.)
 <p

- odd, Catasaugua, Pa., red Irish bitch Nannie, 15mos.,

- cold. Catasaugua, Pa., red Irish bitch Naunie, Izmos., Gildersleeve, Brooklyn, N. Y., black and tan dog Duke, Gildersleeve, Brooklyn, S. Y., black and tan dog Duke, Gildersleeve, King Peppin-Livy H. Speir, Brooklyn, X. Y., black, white and tan dog St. 1912, 1881, St. Elmo-Cilo. Speir, Brooklyn, N. Y., blue belton bitch Ladie Favne, Emperor Fred-Wanda. Speir, Brooklyn, N. Y., black, white and tan dog Marzee, July 6, 1881, Emperor Fred-Lizzie Lee. Speir, Brooklyn, N. Y., black, white and tan dog Great Speir, Brooklyn, N. Y., orange and white bitch Maida. Speir, Brooklyn, N. Y., liver and white dog Carlisle St. 1881, Carlisle Bill-Carlisle Nell. Speir, Brooklyn, N. Y., orange and white dog Carlisle Speir, Brooklyn, N. Y., orange and white dog Spencer, Leiczstep-Chrok.
- deselved-rook.
 Men, Brooklyn, N. Y., orange and white dog Leicester 1881, Leicester-Crook.
 Stoles, Richmond, Va., black, white and tan birch tooles, Richmond, Va., black, white and tan birch too. August 6, 1881, Dr. Syntax-Neilson's Rose.
 1881, Dr. Syntax-Neilson's Rose.
 1881, Dr. Syntax-Neilson's Rose.
 1881, Dr. Syntax-Neilson's Rose.
 1884, New York, Information white bitch Queen 1886, Richmond 1881, New York, Information dog Belthus, March 1882.

- 47. J. Otto Donner, New York, lemon and white dog Sensation, Jr., Feb. 1881, Sensation-Daivy.

 48. H. Clay Glover, Tonis River, N. J., lemon and white bitch As an experience of the control of the contr

- E. Hall, Mariborough, N. Y., lemon and white hitch Beryl, 12 mos., Glen-Clair.
 E. S. Wanmaker, Elmwood, N. C., black dog Midnight, June 13, 1881, Chipps-Nettie.
 E. S. Wanmaker, Elmwood, N. C., black bitch Darkness, June 13, 1881, Chipps-Nettie.
 E. S. Wanmaker, Elmwood, N. C., lemon and white bitch Waltz, May 15, 1881, Boh-diean.
 A. E. Golferroy, Gluymard, N. Y., liver and white dog Sefton, May, 1881, Croxtath-Vimine.

THE CHICKEN TRIALS.

- HE following additional entries for the Derby have been

- E. E. Hardy, Elsa (Dash III.-Countess May), 146 months. W. J. G. Dean, Zarina (Druid-Magnolia), June 16, 1881. W. J. G. Dean, Zuda (Druid-Magnolia), June 16, 1881. A. M. Decker, Scott (Bob-Flash), July 14, 1881. Geo. C. Marsh, Gilderoy (Druid-Princess Praco). Nov. 4, 1881. S. H. Turrill, Frank (Blue Dash-Zipp), May, 1881. S. H. Turrill, Postor (Penbroke Royal Gifft), March, 1881. James Stinson, Cavalier, pointer (Little Rufflan-Flight), July 15,
- John D. Ladd, Countess Mollie (Count Noble-Spark) July 11, 1881. Howard Hartley, Daixy Queen (Rock-Flame), March 14, 1881. J. Hayward, Jr., Count Campbell (Joe, Jr. Belle of Nashville), onths.
- J. Hayward, Jr., Count Campoen use, Jr. Deur of Scientificants, Onths.

 Ariel Low, Jr., Winfield, II months. Jos. H. Dew, Secretary, Geo. E. Poyner, Buster, pointer (Bang-Jean), Oct. 21, 1881.

 A. S. Bishop, Flit i Thurder-Slinerval, Aug. 7, 1881 and 181.

 Will Davidson, Boh Card i Bill-Molldum, May 24, 1881.

 B. L. Hurd, Katydid (Guy Mannering-Whirlwind, May 19, 1881, Lather Adams, Countess, May II (Drake-Countess May), April 7, 1881.

 Lather Adams, Countess, May II (Drake-Countess May), April 881.

- S. W. W. Straight, Dashing Rip (Cline-Nancy), June, 1881.

DIED OF GRIEF.—Many Northern sportsmen who have visited Florida have in past years formed the acquaintance of Mr. de Laureal, a veteran sportsmen of St. Augustine, and will learn with regret of his recent death. Mr. de Laureal was in his seventy-seventh year, and up to the time of his death was enthusiastic in his pursuit of field sports. A favorite dog belonging to Mr. de Laureal, after his master's death, moance piteously, and, with every manifestation of grief, refused food and water, and pining away, in three days died.

THE PARIS DOG SHOW.—Paris, France, June 26, 1882.—
Editor Forest and Siream: Many of the readers of your very
valuable paper will probably be pleased to know that the
highest prize at the last dog show in Paris, the Pric Ahonneur
(for setters without distinction of breed) was given to an
American dog, a Laverack setter from the Strathroy, Ontario, kennels of L. H. Smith, Esq. The dog in question is by
Paris out of Pearl. He is as good in the field as on the bench.
—IVAN P. PRANISHNIKOPF.

E. A. Herz-old set DEATH OF MR. HERZBERG'S JESSIE.-Mr. E. DEATH OF MR. HEROBERG'S JESSIE.—Mr. E. A. Herz-berg, of Brooklyn, has lost by death his famous old setter bitch Jessie. She died last Friday full of years and honor. Although a grand field performer, she was perhaps better known as the dam of St. Elmo. She was also the dam of St. Patti, St. Mars and several other good ones. Jessie was ten years old at the time of her death, and was in whelp to Emperor Fred.

CARTER'S CREEK, Tenn., June 21, 1882.—Editor Forest 23, James R. (1994), 1881, Cartisle Bill-Cartisle New York, liver and white dog Cartisle Stine. May VI 1881, Cartisle Bill-Cartisle Nell.

87. W. A. (1988), Platfinsh, N. V., Jemen belton litch Sally, September 10, 1981, Betton-Blonde.

KENNEL NOTES.

We wish to impress upon the minds of those who send us items for our Kennel Notes, that to avoid mistakes all names should be written in PRINT LETTIERS, as we find it very easy to make mistakes where this is not some. We also would like to be informed whether the animal sind to know the date of birth and the bread to what to be made, and to know the date of birth and the bread to what is been paper will show just what is wanted.

NAMES (CLAIMED)

Troupe and Pink, By Mr. W. W. Williagas, Aiken, S. C., for black and tan setter puppies, dog and bitch, by Greely (Rupert—Fan) out of Belle II. (Glen—Belle)

Langhovae. By Mr. Fred. H. London, Rock Hill, S. C., for black and tan setter puppy by Greely (Rupert—Fan) out of Belle II. (Glen—Belle).

e). bush. By Mr. J. C. Harris, Beston, Mass., for liver and white ed spaniel dog puppy by the Hornell Spaniel Club's Bob. III, out

Flish. By Mr. J. C. Harris. Boston, Mass., for liver and white ticked spaniel dog puppy by the Hornell Spaniel Club's Bob. III. out of their Prin.

True and Baltimore. By Mr. H. Malcolm, Baltimore, Md., for Gordon setter puppies by his Malcolm out of his Dream IV. (Grouse—Pream II.)

Pembroke II. By Mr. L. F. Whitmen, Chicago, Ill., for white, chestnut and tan English setter dog, whelped Feb. 27, 1882, by Pembroke (Gladstone—Blanche) out of Flirt (Pruid—Milli-Count Barmby, By Mr. J. Louis Valentine, Nashville, Tenn., for black, white and tan English setter dog puppy by Rollo out of Lady Elgm.

black, white and tan English setter dog puppy by Rollo out of Lady Elgm.

Sallie. By the Westminster Kennel Chub New York, for lemon and white pointer bitch, whelped Ang. 6, 1881, by Sensation out of Livingston's Rose (Snapshot—Gypsy).

Thundress. By Mr. F. B. Farnsworth, Washington, D. C., for Llewellin's tetter bitch puppy by champion Thunder out of imported Livy (Llewellin's Dan—Lull II.)

Duke C. By Mr. H. D. Chauney, Midland Park, N. J., for liver and white cocker spaniel, 2yrs. old.

Zip. Zy Mr. W. S. Sherman, Newport, R. L., for red and white Irish setter bitch, whelped April 14, 1882, by Barney out of Fannie.

Fred and Beverly. By Mr. S. McDowell, Natchez, Miss., for black and tan setter of pupples by Greely (Rupert—Fan) out of Belle II. (Glen—Belle).

Yuba. By Mr. Ike N. Aldrich, Marysville, Cal., for gray belton setter dog, whelped April 16, 1882, by Macgregogor out of Queen of the Sterrass.

rras.

eather. By Mr. Ike N. Aldrich, Marysville, Cal., for lemon and ite setter bitch, whelped April 16, 1882, by Macgreggor out of Queen

38. Wm. Mahon, Jr., Petersburg, Va., red Irish dog Byron, August 11, 1881, Pidoneo-Jane. 23. Concedera Kennel, Lancaster, Pa., red Irish dog Tupton, April, 1881, Don Chylio. 38. Wm. Mahon, Jr., Peterseur_B, Am.

19. 11 Jonee-Jane.
39. Conestoga Kennel, Lancaster, Pa., red Irish dog Tupton, April, 39. Conestoga Kennel, Lancaster, Pa., black, white and tan dog Rebe Wine team, May 39. 1881. Count Wind 'em-Norma.
41. Conestoga Kennel, Lancaster, Pa., liver, white and tan bitch Canadian Beauty, July 3, 1881. Paris-Pawn.
42. Edward A. Spooner, New York, orange and white dog Sandy D.
43. Edward A. Spooner, New York, orange and white bitch
44. Edward A. Spooner, New York, orange and white bitch
45. Edward A. Spooner, New York, black and tan dog Bob Aten.
45. Hi. E. Hundlon, New York, black and tan dog Bob Aten.
46. Wm. Jarvis, Claremont, N. H., red Irish dog Glencho, June 1, 1881, Eleho-Norcen.

POINTERS.

POINTERS.

POINTERS.

Dare and A. Michael Marking, with white markings, on the large with the markings, on the large with the markings, on the large with the large wit Feather. By six tas.
the Sierras.
Dore and Jones. By Mr. Fred. H. Bates, Stirling Junction, Mass, Dore and Jones. By Mr. Fred. H. Bates, Stirling Junction, Mass, Dore and Jones. Whether June 27.
St. by Rex (Harold-Alphe) out of Alma (Mirrs-Brunhid).
St. by Rex (Harold-Alphe) out of Alma (Mirrs-Brunhid).
Frince Peppin. By Mr. Wm. Tallman, Worcester, Mass, for ange belton English setter dog, whelped July 5, 1881, by King Pepin (Dashing Monarch-Petrel) out of Livy H. (Liewellin's Prince-VV).

averack.

Leath Gale. By Mr. Ike N. Aldrich, Marysville, Cal., for lemon and hite setter bitch, whelped April 21, 1882, by Macgreggor out of Lulu averack.

Dietrich and Domine. By Mr. Fred. H. Bates, Stirling Junction.

Laverack.

Diefrich and Domine. By Mr. Fred. H. Bates, Strining Junction

Mass., for white, with brown markings. St. Bernard dogs, whelped

June 27, 188, by Rex (Harold—Alphe) out of Alma (Mitre—Brunhlid).

Alma II. and Daphne. By Mr. Fred. H. Bates, Stirling Junction,

Mass., for tawny, with white markings, St. Bernard bitches, whelped

June 27, 1882, by Rex (Harold—Alphe) out of Alma (Mitre—Brunhlid).

BRED.

BRED.

Lady June—Rab. The Borstall Kennel's lemon and white pointer bitch Lady June to their Rab, June 22.

Minnie—Rab. The Borstall Kennel's lemon and white pointer bitch Landy June to their Rab, June 22.

Minnie—Rab. The Borstall Kennel's lemon and white pointer bitch Minnie (Sensation—Whisky) to their Rab, June 24.

Rose—Spy. Mr. C. Du Fois Wagstaff's (Babylon, L. I.) red Irish setter bitch Rose (Ranger—Rose) to Mr. Sidney Dillon Kipley's Spy (Duke—Belle), June 22.

Whisky—Rampart. Mr. Charles Lincoln's (Detroit, Mich.) fox-terrier bitch Whisky to Mr. W. S. Alley's Rampart, June 12.

Juno—Marcus. Mr. A. S. Apgar's (New York) imported collie bitch June (Old Sweep)—Lass) to his champion Marcus, June 2.

June—Marcus. Mr. A. S. Apgar's (New York) imported collie bitch June (Grouse—Derea Ha.) to their Reckless (Jock, Jr.—Tilley's Dream H.), June 19.

Wab—Reckless. Willard Bros. (Jonesborough, Ill.) Gordon setter bitch Mab (Grouse—Dream II.) to their Reckless (Jock, Jr.—Tilley's Dream H.), June 25.

Jule—Turk. Mr. C. W. Cook's Milton. Mass.) mastiff bitch Jule to Mr. W. H. Lee's (Boston, Mass.) Turk (Rajah—Srinda), July 3.

Lady Reke—Blue Duch. Mr. L. F. Whitman's English setter bitch Bitch Printed Duch. Mr. L. F. Whitman's English setter bitch Bitch Printed of the Border—Drow, St. Other St. July Reke—Blue Duch. Mr. L. F. Whitman's Chellsh Setter bitch Bitch Duch. Mr. L. F. Whitman's Chellsh Setter bitch White pointer bitch Flora to his champion Bow, July 2.

Queen—Ralph. Mr. P. Lumbryer's (Berren Point, N. J.) English setter bitch Queen to his Ralph, June 28.

Willelfs.

WHELFS.

WHELFS.

Mist. Mr. A. W. Parsall's (Huntington, L. I.) Gordon setter bitch
Mist (Grant—Nell), May 22, seven (all bitches), by Dudgeon's Ray
(Gordon—Dream.

Flash, Mr. N. J. Otis's (New Orleans, La.) red Irish setter bitch
Flash, June 29, eleven, by Mr. E. Odell's lemon and white English
setter Rascal.

Shoo Fly. Mr. Dan Storrs's heads bitch Characteristics.

Stop Fly.

Mr. Dan Storrs's beagle bitch Shoo Fly, June 20, five control of the c

Marcus

Rice, Mr. John B. Finlay's (at Enterprise, Fln.) liver and white
pointer bitch Rice (Don Royal—Lady), June 15, seven (three dogs), by
Spot (Bab—Net).

Claivine, Mr. Fred, H. Hoe's (Tarrytown, N. Y.) English setter
bitch Clairine [Dash III.—Hardy's Blana, July 5, ten (eight dogs),
Wr. E. E. Hardy's Roll (Dush III.—Countess Ada); one dog since
dand

dead.

Nell. Mr. Fred. H. Hoe's (Tarrytown, N. Y.) imported cocker bitch
Nell, July 5, five (two dogs), by bis imported Conquest.

Lotta. Mr. Wm. H. Lee's (Boston, Mass.) pug bitch Lotta, June 29,
eight (six dogs), by Barnard's Taby.

SALES

SALES.

Unknown. Liver and white cocker spaniel bitch, by Mr. J. H. Whitman, Chicago, Ill., to Mr. Chas. A. Blaistell of same city, King Peppin. Lemon belton English setter dog, whelped July 16, 1830 (Dashing Monarch—Petrel). by Mr. Ralph Bent, Cochituate, Mass., to Mr. Wm. Tallman, Worcester, Mass., to Mr. Wm. Tallman, Worcester, Mass. to Mr. Wm. Tallman, Worcester, Mass. of Mr. Wm. Tallman, Worcester, Mass. Troupe and Pink. Black and tan setter dog and bitch by Greely Rupert—Find out of Helle H. (Glen—Belle), by Mr. Fred. H. London, Roch H. W. Hallman, Williams, Alken, S. C. Hans. old, by Mr. Fred. H. London, Williams, Alken, S. C. Mass. Troupe and Pink. Black and tan setter dog and bitch by Greely Rupert—Find out of Helle H. (Glen—Belle), by Mr. Fred. H. London, Roch H. W. Williams, Alken, S. C. Mr. Mr. S. W. Williams, Alken, S. C. Mr. Mr. S. C. W. Williams, Alken, S. C. W. Mr. S. C. W. Williams, Alken, S. C. W. Mr. S. C. W. Williams, Alken, S. C. W. Mr. F. Cox, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

Nelle. Skye-terrier bitch, whelped April 18, 1890 (Burkey—Highland Mary), by Mr. Sammel G. Dixon of the same place.

Nelle. Skye-terrier bitch, whelped April 18, 1890 (Burkey—Highland Mary), by Mr. Sammel G. Dixon, Philadelphia, to Mr. E. Hunn, Proc. Mr. Mr. Mr. C. W. W. Mr. Fred. H. London, Rock Hill, S. C. to Mr. S. Meckwell, Natchez, Miss. Clairine, Black and white ticked English setter bitch, whelped May 15, 1890 (Bush HI.—Hardy's Blanal), by Mr. E. E. Hardy, Boston. Mass., to Mr. Fred. H. Hoe, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Hornet and Wasp. Black, white and tan fox-terrier bitches,

whelped April 27, 1882 (Cupste—Gypsy), by Mr. Wm. J. Turner, Phil-adelpina, Pa., to Mr. W. P. Booth, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Bob III.—Magnon whelp. Black and white cocker spaniel bitch, whelped April 3, 1882, by Mr. Eugene Powers, Cortland, N. Y., to Mr. B. E. Miller of the same place.

PRESENTATIONS

PRESENTATIONS.

Thundress. Llewellin setter bitch puppy by Thunder out of imported Livy Glewellin's Dan—Lill II.), by Mr. E. C. Freeman, Cornwall, Pa., to Mr. F. B. Farnsworth, Washington, D. C. Greely—Belle II, thehp. Black, white and tan setter dog puppy by Grody (Ruper-Fan) cut of Belle II. (Glen—Belle), by Mr. Fred. H. London, Rock Hill, S. C., to Mr. T. D. Gillespie, Oolumbia, S. C. Pembroke II. White, chestout and tan English setter dog, whelped by J. Riss. by Pembroke (Gladstone—Blanche) out of Flirb Druid—Millie), by Mr. J. H. Whitman, Chicago, Ill., to Mr. L. F. Whitman of samecity,

Munda. Black, white and tan English setter bitch, 2yrs. old (Lehps—Starllight), by Mr. H. W. Livingston, New York, to Mr. W. H. Raynor, Port Jefferson, L. I.

Angust Flower. Orange and white setter bitch, 23mos, old (Ray-Delta), by M. H. W. Livingston, New York, to Mr. Goo, C. Stirling of same place.

same place. Rob. Liver cocker spaniel dog, 5yrs. old (Snip—Plora), by Mr. H. W. Livingston, New York, to Mr. G. W. Irving of the same place.

DEATHS.

Dram III. Gordon setter blenk, Syrs, old (Grouso—Dream II.), owned by Mr. H. Malcolm, Ballimore, Md., from distemper, Oak, Gordon setter dug, whelped Jan. 2, 1881 (Malcolm—Dream III.), owned by Mr. H. Malcolm, Ballimore, Md., from distemper, Leaf, Gordon setter bitch, whelped Jan. 3, 1831 (Malcolm—Dream III.), owned by Mr. H. Malcolm, Ballimore, Md., from distemper, Norse, Haver and white pointer dog, whelped Dec. 17, 1881 (Crox-teth—Gregory's Belle), owned by Mr. D. S. Elliott, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

teth—Gregory's Bellel, owned by Mr. D. S. Elliott, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
Patti. Imported Willoughby pug bitch puppy, owned by Mr. Henry
Led Zayas, New York, June 30, from distrapper.
Jersey Maid. English setter bitch, -yrs. old, by Jersey Duke out of
—, owned by Justus Von Lengerke, Hoboken, N. J., June 26,
from poisen.
Mell. English setter bitch, 6yrs. old (Jack—Spot), owned by Mr. L.
F. Whitman, Chicago, Ill.
Grouse—Bee whelps. Gordon setters, whelped April 22, 1832, all
dead; owned by Willard Bros., Jonesborough, Ill.
Nip. White and tan fox-terrier dog, whelped Sept. 3, 1881 (Nip—
Nettle), owned by Mr. H. S. Reynolds, Poughke-psic, N. Y., June 5,
from congestion of the brain.
Jessie. Orange and white English setter bitch, 10yrs. old, owned by
Mr. E. A. Herzberg. Brooklyn, N. Y., July 7; cause unknown, supposed to be from old age.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

C. A. M., Esopus, N. Y.—See answer to E. E. N., in June 29, W. P. B., Poughkeepsle, N. Y.—See pedigree in "Kennel Notes;" he stock is good.
WANNILMET, Lowell, Mass.—Read "Training vs. Breaking," it will use hit your case.

ist hit your case. C. McA., Berwick, Pa.—The article on spaying, written by "South lork," was printed in our issue of June 28, 1877, and republished

Aug. 1, 1878.

A. W. P., Huntington, L. I.—Can you give the pedigree of the Irish bitch known as Milles's Jule'! I beheve that she was rieed by Rodman's Dash. Ans. We do not know her. Can any of our readers give the information?

J. H. B., Pawtucket, R. I.—My pointer dog has small purple spots on the sides of his lips and underneath his under jaw, It does not seem to bother him any, but keeps sore. He is in good spirite, and it does not seem to bother him any, but keeps sore. He is in good spirite, and it does not seem to bother him any, but keeps sore. He is in good spirite, and it does not seem to bother him any, but keeps sore. He is in good spirite, and it does not seem to bother him any, but keeps sore. He is in good spirite, and it does not seem to but he keep the parts clean and see how nature will help matters.

Y. H.. Worcester, Mass.—A setter dog hed the doe.

olp matters.

V. H., Worcester, Mass.—A setter dog had the dog distemper about V. H., Worcester, Mass.—A setter dog had the dog distemper about 70 months ago, and after that caught cold and it settled on the error. Since learn for past four or five weeks, has been troubled rery little with a sort of twitching; do not know what it is error with the sort of twitching; do not know what it is considered by Your dog has "chorea," which aften follows distemper, list a new one affection, and very rarely is ever entirely cured; see its paper for October 31, 1670, article "Chorea," and answer to H. J. under Kennel Management in issue of June 1, 1832, for treatment.

called. Ans. Your dog has 'cnorea,' wine notice in tomose distemper. It is a nervous affection, and very rarely is ever entirely cured; see this paper for October 23, 163, article 'Chorea,' mad answer to it. J. F. under Kennel Management in Issue of June 1, 1825, for treatment.

F. S. A., Cleveland, Ohio.—I consulted you some months ago about lumps in my pupp's throat. It has since died from thom. I opened his throat to see what the trouble was. I found two lumps about the Stz of bantam eggs, one or each side of pipe, connected by a piece across died I loot them out quite easy. I think they could down use a taken out when he was allie without belling him. What is your opinion on it? He came near getting choked several times, and at lest lied in a fd. Ans. Your case was a very interesting one, and we should have liked to see the dog and the timors, but without having seen either, it is impossible for us to say what the trouble was. An examination by an educated veterinary or a regular physician (there are many such who, from their interest in field sports and love of dogs, would be for us to say what the trouble was. An examination by an educated veterinary or a regular by several tool.

In the second of the second

offspring lack vitality. This we believe to be the main difficulty in the case.

W. O. W., Charlottesville, Va.—About two mouths ago my Irish setter pup, ten months old, had a severe attack of distemper. I thought that he had recovered, and as he had partially regained his appetite and fattered up some, I attributed his lack of animation to other causes, but for some weeks he has had no appetite, is very thin in fieth, eyes mattering continually, and has no lake of animation to other causes, but for some weeks he has had no appetite, is very thin in fieth, eyes mattering continually, and has no lists just behind the fore-sealing the part of the cough, but otherwise he never coughs, or some property of the cough had otherwise he never coughs, and the cough had otherwise he never coughs of the cough of the cough had otherwise he never coughs, or some strength of the cough had otherwise he never coughs, or some strength of the cough had otherwise he never coughs, or some strength of the cough had otherwise he never coughs, or some strength of the cough had otherwise he never coughs, in this consumption.) If the latter, he will not recover; a positive opinion cannot be given without seeing him, but his carry age is in his favor. Feed him well, keep his kennel dry, and give him twice daily, one hour after feeding, a tablespoof him of an action of the following: Borax ten grains, rose water large of the following: Borax ten grains, rose water large of the following: Borax ten grains, rose water large.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

THE CLIMAR FOR CLEARER.—We have examined this useful article, and are able to recommend it as being all that is claimed for it. It is a jointed rod fitted with rubber wanted the theory themselves perfectly to the barrel, the claim of the claim of the barrel, and the claim of th

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

ALBANY, July 4.—Renseslocewyck was not an inviting place, this afternoon, on account of the weather. When the first squad of riftenen arrived the rain was falling, and it continued during the whole of the afternoon. Promptly at two o'clock the matches were conmenced, and for four hours there was no intermission in the shooting. The riflemen are so accustomed to all sorts and conditions of weather, that a little rain does not dampen their ardor or interfere with the programme as usually laid down. So long as the markers can locate the stots the men are ready to step to the front and fire their scores. The first match called was the short-range match at 200/ds, [of y a military match at the regular military distances 200 and 500/ds, closs ing with a mid-range match at 500/ds. The attendance of speciators was good, but not anything like it would have been had the weather conditions been more agreeable. The scores made in the matches were as follows:

	SHORT-RANGE MATCH—200 YARDS.					
	James I. Miles, Bal. S	5 5	4	4	5	4 - 32
	William T. Miles, Hen S. 5	5 5	- 5	-4	4	4-32
	William E. Fitch, Bal. S	4 4	5	5	4	5-31
٠, ا	Buel C. Andrews, Bal. S	5 5	-4	4	4	5 81
	Beni, R. Spelman, Jr., Bal, S	4 5	-4	4	4	5-81
a l	Charles H. Gaus, Bal. S	4 4	4	4	5	5 -30
	William D. Taylor, Bal. S	5 5	4	4	4	5-30
1	Michael Murphy, Bal. S	3 4	5	4	5	4-30
	Oliver Dexter, S. S	4 4	-4	5	5	3-29
	Short-Range Military Match - 200y	ds.				
	Jas I Miles, S M 5545445-22 A B Van Heus	en, S	M.	.44	444	45-29
	Wm E Fitch, S M 3455555-33 B R Spelman.	SH.		. 44	151	4429
y	Chas II Gaus, S M 5544544-31 Wm T Miles, S	М.,		.51	343	44 - 27
	Military Match.					

1	200vds.	200yds. 500yds.								
	J I Miles, S M	4	5	5	5	5-24-45				
1	W T Miles, S M	4	5	4	5	4-22-11				
	C H Gaus, S M					5 - 23 - 43				
	B R Spelman, Jr. S M					3-22-43				
	E V Denison, R M 4 4 3 4 4-19					5-21-41				
	Wm E Fitch, S.M					5 - 21 - 41				
	A Donner, R M 5 4 5 3 4-21	8	4	5	4	4-20-41				
	C Keller, R.M	-4	3	3	3	3-16-38				
	Mid-Range Match-500vds.									
	CO - IT C D-1 C APPEARS ON When T Million	CI.	CI.			1441557 00				

	400 - 1- FIFTIEF 00 :
William E Fitch, S M	500 vds, 5385445—29 - 93
	200 yds. 5414454—30 /
James I Miles, S. M	500 yds, 5553354—30 -85
James I Miles, S M	600 yds. 4344244—25 \
	200 yds. 354355429)
Charles H Gaus, S M	500 vds. 4354352-26 -77
Charles H Gaus, S M	600 vds. 2232524-22 \
William J Reinick, S M.	200 vds, 4111445-201
William J Reinick, S M	5(r) vds, 5113024-22 -76
	(600 vds, 2448435 - 23)
Benj R Spelman, Jr., S M.	200 vds, 4344354-27 i
Beni R. Spelman, Jr., S.M.	500 vds, 3335235-24 - 75
2-12-3 2-1-2-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	600 vds, 4433325 -24)
MINNEAPOLIS, June 6Unlike other cities	
is comported baland the times as rurards field	and countie sports. In

MINNEAPOLIS. June 6.—Unlike other cities of its size. Minneapolis is somewhat behind the times as regards field and aquatic sports. In almost every city or town in the country two or three erganizations having go an object social, division of the country two or three erganizations having go an object social, division the fact that the citizens in a constitution of the sufficient interest to make them so. In this city, however, clubs are formed and arrangements made which promise to make ceverything boom portaining to the organization, but from one cause or another sufficient enthusiasm or interest is not awalrened, and beyond holding annual meetings the clubs formed are seldom heard of. As an exception to this rule, however, is the interest taken by the members of the Minneapolis Hille Club, which stands among the organizations of its kind throughout the country in the front rank, both as to skill and membership.

Tank, both as to skill and membership to exceed and met monthly and semi-monthly for seven or eight years for rile practice, was requalitied on April 7. 18-90, under the name of the Minneapolis kille Club. The charter members were: C. M. Skinner, Frank J. Horau, J. H. Gallison, I. N. Hoblit, Ilo Quan, Joseph R. Hofflin, A. F. Elliot, E. Bachner, J. W. Hankinson, Cale Maudlin, Andrew Slatten.

The understanding was that the club should be formed for one year as a preliminary organization, and as the end of that time the question of a permanent organization could be better settled. At the incenting held at that time, A. F. Elliot, was decreed. At the incenting held at that time, A. F. Elliot, and the end of that time the constitution and by-laws were adopted and on July 7 a club house was erected and a range secured on the river bank, near the University.

From that time up to the present day the club has met with unpre-

sity.
From that time up to the present day the club has met with unprecedented success, which is due to the active part taken by the members.
At the annual meeting held April 6, 1881, the success of the preceding year caused the forming of a permanent organization, with A. F. Elilot President, C. M. Skinner Secretary and Treasurer, and C. M. Skinner Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary and Secretary and Treasurer, and Secretary

The tournament will be the event of the year among ridemen in he Western States, and beside the teams from prominent ride clubs here will be a number of teams from the State military organizations, and one or two from companies stationed at the fort.

GARDNER, Mass., July 6.—There was not as large an attendance t Hackmatack Range on the Fourth as expected. The inch ring and reedmont rarget combined was in use, 200 yards of hand. The following the companies was the statement of

R.	C'.	R.	C.	Tota	ıls.
G F Ellsworth	47	97	48	188	9
A Mathews	46	F6	46	177	9;
F H Knowlton	46	67	46	163	95
G R Pratt	43	85	46	166	- 89
S B Hildreth80	45	76	44	156	- 6
F Knowlton		68	413	105	8
Geo H Heywood50		61	40	111	8
B Williams		53	-11	1(%)	83
CLINTON, Mass., July 6.—On	the Fourth	the	recently	organi	ize

CLINTON, Mass., July 6.—On the Fourth the recently organized sportsman's club had a meet, at which twelve new members were voted in. The club now numbers forty-eight. There was an hour or more spent in practice, but no records were kept.

NEW YORK RIFLE CLUB.—New York, July 16, 1882.—The New York Rike Club held the fifth competition of this season in New Howlett Handicap match, 100, 200 and 300yds., oft-hand, at Erinton Range, on Thursday, July 6. The following is the score:

Range, on Inursuay,	July 0. IHC	TOHOWING TO THE	DCCHC.	
	100vds.	200yds.	SWIVES.	Totals.
J W Wright	.45555555—31	4444554-30	4135454 - 29	
I W Mangam	,5454555—83		513144-28	
W H Dunlap	.5555155-34	5454544-31	444131013	
T P White	5555555585	5554545-00	4558484-28	
N O'Donnell	.5554555-34		4131413-26	
E B Barker	.544454531	444454328	2312242-19	78

W. Wright and G. S. Schermerhorn, 111.

(REEDMOOR, July 4.—The Brooklyn Amateur Rifle Club shot the second competition in their "Consolation Match," 284yds., off-hand, at Creedmoor on the 4th. The wind was very troublesome, and the rain, which began to fall early in the afternoon, made the day an impleasant one for out-door shooting. The following were the best

pleasant one for out-door abooting. The following were the 1 overs made:

B Hull. 435545555-48 Geo Joiner 45.1555545

H Anderson 435556555-48 Jos Weigler 451.9354515

P White. 555558545-48 F M Hart 4444.93455

S Case. 5445555615-47

New Yorkers, to 19th by the nome team, or by Creedinor count, 4ft; of 3d out of the possible 525. The return match will be shot at Brinton Range on July 13.

FOOLS PLAY.—One of the usual flock of summer players who shout through the warm weather to the empty seats of New York theaters, has been holding a private exhibition of his specialty, and it is thus described:

"A square-t-was placed immediately in front of the footlights," as the secrebs of the playing card—tive of spades. At this the scribes present were permitted to practice, at about ten yards distance, and until the corner spots were hit. The actor then placed the target at the extreme rear of the stage, and himself standing at the rear of the orrobestrastalls, despite the very boil light, easily sent a bullet into the center spot of the card. The shooting of apples from off the head and pipes from out the mouth of his son were feats which the rilleman scarcely counted as anything; he as sight with his ling from an eloyer, sent a bullet through an apple resting on the head of a young lady, at full twenty paces. He then explained and performed the "double shot." A fripod, in which a rille is fixed, stands on one side of the stage; this rille is sighted at an apple resting on the head of a young lady, at full twenty paces. He then explained and performed the "double shot." A fripod, in which a rille is fixed, stands on the add of a young lady on the opposite side of the singe, A young man sits in front of the triped also holding an apple, while the ringer of the fixed gun, his build for the young lady. He aims at the trigger of the fixed gun, his build for the young lady. He aims at the trigger of the fixed gun, his build gun the imposite side of the stage. It will be readily imagined that this is a most startling feat."

THE TRAP.

THE BOMBARDMENT AT WEEHAWKEN.

THE BOMBARDMENT AT WEEHAWKEN.

The challenge issued by the Algonquin Gun Glub to shoot any club in the United States (i) men earch, 20 Ludies each) having been to came of from the Sith inst., at the grounds of the Algonquins, Weelawten, at 2 P. M. the battle field was in order, with a commodious table running nearly the entire length of the wigwam, weighted down with good things in the eatable inne, while divers pleasant liquids of a temperance nature and otherwise were handy and in abundance. It was a triendly challenge in order to start up the glass hall shooting, the interest in which had been for easier to high now and hard to get, the interest in which had been for easier to high now and hard to get, the first of the control of the start in the scores at the fleeting ball, had not practised for two years, and they rather expected to get a warming this time; but they were determined to enjoy temselves and at the same time do their best, and from the result it will be seen that their right hand "South Paw" was shis left mostly) had not forgot its cunning.

It was soon decribed to the control of the south and the southern the control of the

and at this same time do their best, and from the result it will be seen that their right hand "South Paw" uses his left mostly) had not forgot its cunning.

It was soon demonstrated beyond a doubt that shooting at weekly shoots, or at practice with one's own club members, and shooting in match with a crowd of critical speciators standing by, were two different things, and the Algonquins suffered the most from this, as some of their men, Hill, Hannah and Sauer, for instance, always good for an average of 18, dropped come tending to the various little gruess, arranging his men, and attending to the various little details incident to a match was not compatible with a big score. Another thing worked against a large score, but which was perhaps as fair for one as the other—the unevenness of the balls; some of the balls incident to a match was not compatible with a big score. Another thing worked against a large score, but which was perhaps as fair for one as the other—the unevenness of the balls; some of the balls incident to a match was not compatible with a big score. Another thing worked against a large score, but which was perhaps as fair for one as the other—the unevenness of the balls; some of the balls in the air, or be pushed out of its course by the shot, and not broken. The center of the charge out of its course by the shot, and not broken. The center of the charge out of its course by the shot, and not broken. The center of the charge out of its course by the shot, and not broken. The center of the charge out of its course by the shot and not broken. The center of the charge out of its course by the shot and not broken. The center of the charge out of its course by the shot and not broken. The center of the charge out of its course by the shot and not broken. The center of the charge out of its course by the shot and not broken. The center of the charge out of its course by the shot and not broken. The course of the charge out of the left handers of the left of the left hand the push of the shot and the

Palisade.	Jersey City Heights.	Algonquins.
Payne, B S 17	Leroy 18	Dunseith 20
Collins 18	Hughes 13	Hill 17
Talson	Lewis 20	Cassabros 19
Berkery 18	Townsend 15	Hanna 14
Palmer 10	Ditmar	Sau-r 16
Lengerko, H V., 18	Baker 15	Lundie 18
Payne, W C 18	Heritage 19	Edey 14
Lengerke, J V 17		Wilson 18
Headden16	Demarest 20	Auld 16
Antoine 19	Yerrington 17	Brenner 14
Totals 165	170	361

JACOBSTAFP.

THE LYNN CLUB AT THE TOURNAMENT,—Editor Forest and Stream: In your issue of June 23, page 431, among the reports of "The Trap," I note that the Lynn Central Club make an assertion which accompanied by the non-attention to the more parliamentary usages, and the state of the secondarial secondar

Boston, July 1, 1882.)

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 4.—The Fall River Gun Club held a
lass ball and clay pigeon shoot on July 4, which was well attended,
and all present had a very pleasant time. The matches resulted as

and all present had a very pleasant time. The matches resulted as follows:

1st—7 balls, Valentine and Buffinton 1st, Allen 2d, Wood 3d.

24—10 balls, Hall 1st, Allen 2d. Buffinton and Braley 3d.

31—5 birds, Duffinton and Braley 1st, H. Braley 2d, Wood 3d.

4th—5 pair balls, Valentine 1st, Buffinton 2d, Allen 3d, Wood and H. Braley 4th.

Braley 4th.

1st—1 balls, Buffinton 1st, Valentine 2d.

1st—7 balls, Buffinton 1st, Valentine 2d. Braley 3d.

1st—7 balls, Hall 1st, Valentine 2d, Braley 3d.

1st—7 balls, Hall 1st, Valentine 1st, Hathaway 2d, Hall 3d.

The eighth match for silver cup was shot to-day and resulted as follows:

				3ir						Balls
Valentine										1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
Jackson	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1-19
Sheldon	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Buffinton	1 1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0-16
Hall										1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1-15
Curtis	.1 1	()	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0 0 1 1 0w —10
Cornell	10	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1110001000-9
Wood	11	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	01010000000-8
Ties on 19.										
										Birds Balls
Valentine										
Jackson										0 0 1 1 0 1 9

THE ALGONQUIN GUN CLUB .- Regular semi-monthly contest

n. Glaccum and W. Whigam shot off for the second prize, the

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—The members of the Capital City Gun Club made the following scores at twenty balls each on their grounds to-day. Balls sprung from a Card rotary trap, screened, at Brds.:

Blagrove	10111	11111	11111-19
Farnsworth11101	11111	11111	10111-18
Wagner11110	11111	10111	11111-18
Mack01111	11111	10101	11111-17
Peck	01100	11110	01111-15
Short	01101	10101	10110-14
Adams11100	00110	11101	01011-12
Horsford	10001	10111	10110-12
H. King01111	11101	00110	01010-12
Morhous	11011	10000	11101-12
Stoddard10111	11110	10100	00101-12
Young	11101	01101	10101-12
Eldredge	01110	11011	00010 -10

WHITESTONE GUN CLUB, July 4, 1882.—The third match for the hamplionship goldet took place to-day, with seven men at the traphere was also a second prize, a silver scarf-pin. Tho day was windy, onsequently some of the scores were a little "off." Ten clay pigeons, tyls, rise, club rules:

LYNN CENTRAL SHOOTING CLUB.—Lynn, Mass.. June 27.—Match No. 12. The scores made in the above match were as follows: E W Webster ... 0.11101111—8 F A Johnson ... 1.11001110-7 H W. George ... 111110111—9 J H Frost ... 111110101—8 J H WIND CONTRACT OF THE STANDARD CONTRACT OF THE STANDARD CONTRACT OF THE MADE OF THE STANDARD CONTRACT OF THE MADE OF THE STANDARD CONTRACT O

Nachting and Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

July 15—New Bedford Y. C., 31 Class, \$30 and \$20. Principal Clubs.
July 15—Hoval Nova Scotia Y. S. Commodore's Cup and 2d prize.
July 15—Merrimack Y. C., Club Match.
July 18—Burfalo Y. C., Annual Matches,
July 18—Burfalo Y. C., Annual Matches,
July 24—Burfalo Y. C., Annual Matches,
July 24—Burfalo Y. C., Annual Cruise,
July 25—Burfalo Y. C., Club Match.
July 25—Burfalo Y. C., Club Match.
July 25—Burfalo Y. C., Annual Cruise,
July 25—Burfalo Y. C., Club Match.
July 25—Burfalo Y. C., Club Match.
July 25—Burfalo Y. C., Club Match.
July 25—Burfalo Y. C., Club Match.
July 25—Burfalo Y. C., Larbor Cruise.
July 26—Burfalo Y. C., Larbor Cruise.
July 27—Burfalo Y. C., Larbor Cruise.
July 28—Burfalo Y. C., Larbor Cruise.
July 29—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 1st Class Vice-Commodore's Cup.
July 29—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 2d Class, Rear-Commodore's Cup.
July 29—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 2d Class, Rear-Commodore's Cup.
July 29—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 2d Class, Rear-Commodore's Cup.
July 29—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 2d Class, Rear-Commodore's Cup.
July 29—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 2d Class, Rear-Commodore's Cup.
July 29—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 2d Class, Rear-Commodore's Cup.
July 29—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 2d Class, Rear-Commodore's Cup.
July 29—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., Class Rear-Commodore's Cup.
Aug. 8—Jeffires Y. C., Club Match.
Aug. 8—Jeffires Y. C., Club Match.
Aug. 8—Suthern Y. C., Ladies' Day.
Aug. 8—Suthern Y. C., Annual Scotia Y. S., Ocean Match to Chestor, 1 prize.
Aug. 18—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., Ocean Match to Chestor, 1 prize.
Aug. 18—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., Ocean Match to Chestor, 1 prize.
Aug. 18—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., Ocean Match to Halifax, 1 prize.
Aug. 19—Jeffries Y. C., Club Match.
—Southern Y. C., Inter-State Regatta.
Aug. 21—New Bedford Y. C., Scotia Y. S., Ocean Match to Halifax, 1 prize.
Aug. 21—New Bedford Y. C., 2d Class Schooners, 1st Class Sloops.
Aug. 3—Burly Y. C., Club Match.
—So

MAGGIE'S BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE.

Oct. 3—Jersey City Y. C., Losing Cruise.
Oct. 3—Jersey City Y. C., Ladies' Day.

MAGGIE'S BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE.

THERE has all along been some hope in the minds of many that the string of defeats we had to take at the hands of Madge last year were exceptional. That we had been "taken unawares," and that lack of preparation was the key to our losses. To the closer observer this seemed a very lame excuse, since no one discovered astonishing rapidity after the battle. But five minutes of the first of those memorable races the cutter rig with its double files and loose-foot mainsail was "pooh-poohed." A single jib, you know, was a much better driving sail, and a laced mainsail could lie much closer; and, besides, who ever knew a square-headed topsail to sat on a wind? Then again, lead ballast was all nonemense; from was the the foreigner curried lead or find botte, and nobody cared whether the foreigner curried lead or find botte, and nobody cared whether the foreigner curried lead or find botte, and nobody cared whether did. It was a foregone conclusion that the cutter would be beaten "as though she were at anchor"—the very expression put into cold type by more than one of our esteemed but very poorly informed contemporaries.

Whew! Sum our eyes were suidenly wenched open when the was a sum of the proposed monotonous and over for our own adored light draft, the "nesty, quontonous sail over for our own adored light draft, the "nesty, and those pet theories about "sliding over the water." When the first beating was, to use a vulgar but expressive phrase, thoroughly "rubbed in" by five more similar disasters, until no fresh victims could be found to chemical the proposed of the country of the

allogather, the performance of the Maggie bids fair to eclipse that of the Madge, and by the time the season is ended, the superfor speed and the season is ended, the superfor speed means and the old season is ended, the superfor speed and the season is ended, the superfor speed and the season is ended, the superfor speed and the old season is ended, the superfor speed and the old season is ended, the superfor speed and season is ended to the season of the sea

Sociate searching tests in the case of our smatter yachts, will be also now that all doubts on the question have been about removed.

Our warning is this: If ever a fair battle between our big craft and an acknowledged crack cutter from abroad is brought about, our national fame as yacht builders will stake out of sight in a day, unless radical departure is made in new vessels from the properties should or beamy type. We gave that warning before Madge arrives should or beamy type. We gave that warning before Madge arrives and we lost half our prestige as a yacht-racing nation. Mageir follows up in Boston waters, and even our own national invention, the catboat, is knocked out of time by a brand-new, untried British production a few days after her launch, before sails were stretched or her trim was got, or the crew could learn how to take her!

The practical bearing of Maggie's fine doings upon the question of type we will return to upon another occasion. In the meantime builders and yachtsmen have food for thought enough to provide, in the light of experience gained, for the day fast approaching when we will have to face a big outter for better or for worse.

AN UNFORTUNATE CRUISE.

AN UNFORTUNATE CRUISE.

Editor Forest and Stream;
The cruise of the Pacific Yacht Club, a San Francisco organization, to Mare Island, on Juno IT, was an unfortunate one. About ten yachts to Mare Island in Juno IT, was an unfortunate one. About ten yachts a company of the pacific yachts are proposed in the pacific yachts and the pacific yachts are proposed in contact with a quarter bitt. This threw a damper over the whole is seen and was killed by the force with which his head was been such as the pacific yachts had to square away for the straight in contact with a quarter bitt. This threw a damper over the whole cruise, of course. Instead of the arranged race on the next day the yachts started back as they pleased, singly instead of as a fleet. The yachts started back as they pleased, singly instead of as a fleet. The yacht started back as they pleased, singly instead of as a fleet. The yacht started back as they pleased, singly instead of an entry a gain to the yachts started back as they pleased, singly instead of an entry heavy hea

RACING IN A BLOW.

boat is a good sailor, but thoughi his boat would do as much in a sea way as in smoother water.

Pacificus.

RACING IN A BLOW.

THREE or four years ago our San Francisco correspondent, Lee missing the property where an account of a race on that bay, in which he missing the wind an account of a race on that bay, in which he missing the property of t

happened-before in a San Francisco yachtrace, and universal indignation is felt among the yachting fraternity that a "back out" should be laid to them. The weather state bout lost anchor and chain, and the bout at Hunters Point dragged some three miles to leeward. If the Fileur de Lis had keyt on see could have got another race on the technicality of the dragging stake boat. Some \$30,000 changed hands on this race. The Nellie people were disgusted after winning a hard fight to windward to have their adversary back out ingioriously. The Nellie is Capt. Turner's deepest boat and is a fine yacht. She belongs to Hyde R. Bowie, an enthusiastic yachtsman.

Sanceliro.

THE CUTTER'S GREAT VICTORY.

THE CUTTER'S GREAT VICTORY.

MAGGIE WINS FROM A FLEET OF CRACES.

A GAIN the cutter has won! As though last year's victories of the Madge were but a premonition of want was in store, the fine fifteen-tonner Maggie takes hold of the account and adds her second to the record in favor of the cutter. The municipal regata of Boston ally, sailed on take nation's birthday, July 4, in Boston Harbor, will since the days of the America. Governments, back in 1831. That schooner was fairly and handsomely from a fleet, and since her days a like exhibition, international in character, back in 1831. That schooner was fairly and handsomely from a fleet, and since her days a like exhibition, international in character, bad not been voucrasfed until Maggie unfolded another page in the volume of nautical doings, and in proving her superiority over cherished ideas, once more tareatens to turn customs and faith topsy-tury and instigate a second new era. What the America did for fine bows and flat sails, Maggie has done for depth, low ballast and slip-shape rig. In bearing a vory smart fleet—as smart as can be mustered in Boston, and, we believe, quite up to the best lot to be gathered in New York—the Maggie brought to a climax the work already got under way by her preacessor. Her victory was complete, her laurels gathered in fair, square flegar without fluxes, the odds heavily in favor of her adverving victor and the production which will live as long as yacht racing is known, and tell-heavily in the modifications of our home-built craft to be launched in the future.

Her victory was a great one, most notable in every respect, and

ifny, asked for nothing, received nothing, and dome out with a reputation which will live as long as yacht racing is known, and tell heavily in the modifications of our home-built craft to be launched in the future.

Her victory was a great one, most notable in every respect, and unequaled in international annals. She met a fleet of more than ordinary flyers, not a lot of old-fashioned tubs such as the America tackled in 1851. She met a fleet of more than ordinary flyers, not a lot of old-fashioned tubs such as the America tackled in 1851. She met the very latest ticles, boats in the best of condition, with nearly a year to profit by the lessons taught by the fladge for aliation to bulkst, rig and line handling. She met not a single vessel, like the Sappho abroad or the Madge or Mischelf san otherwise the state of the same than the san of the san

Load La		
Anna39. 1	13.6 4.7	3.6
Maggio44. 7	8.8 7.9	8.
Hesper44.11	15.5 6.7	5.3
Undine	17.6 5.4	5.6

the Hardings bell boat were rounded and sheets eased for the run up. The wind steadily rose, until near the finish a mild gale was piping. How Maggie held a lead under these conditions against smart sloops larger and longer than herself it something of a marvel, and speaks volumes for her running capacities, especially as Hesper is a good one at that business.

The followers not only brought the freshening gale along with them, but sought to "cover" the leader, and Undine's big spread told to effect, for both Hesper and herself were running up on the cutter. The latter had too much to spare, however, and bowled over the line victorious, landing the city purse, winning a hundred fold in reputation, and compelling profound respect for her type in quarters where cutters had most been ridiculed and their speed laughed to scorn as wide, and is likely to learn from the lesson. The estimable patriots who take blind zeal as a virtue and depreciate impartial investigation with judgment according to fact and merit, went home dejected, sadder and a trific wiser men. The band hired to celebrate the discomiture of the cutter, toddied off without as much as tuning up for the grand final which did notcome to pass, and FORBER AND STREAM stock rose to its highest quotation.

In second class isnadow had the coven way, being, however, closely beets, killer added and the rother to be roug string of winnings, and the small fry finished, as shown in the tables below, the Adrienne, the only schooner entered in first class, taking prize on sail over.

omy schooler entered in marciass, taking prize	ni sa	11 04	GI,		
FIRST CLASS, COURSE TWENTY MIL	ES.				
Leagth.		fee	Corre	nt-	a
Pt.In.	H. M			. 31.	
Maggie, Boston, G. H. Warren	4 12			35	
Hesper, Boston, W. H. Forbes 45 11 Undine, Boston, B. Dean 50 00	4 14	23	3	39	55
Unding Roston R Dean 50.00	4 14			41	
Anna, Hull, W. B. Lambert38 03	4 28			48	
Anna, Hull, W. D. Lambert					
Adrienne, Boston, J. Pfaff	4 47	523	4	09	32
SECOND CLASS CENTERBOARD SLOC	PS.				
Shadow, Cohasset, J. Bryant33 06	2 44	20	2	10	07
Nimbus, South Boston, G. R. Howe 33 03	2 45			10	
Magic, Lynn, E. C. Neal	2 54			16	
Magic, Lynn, E. C. Real					
Mamic, Plymouth, F. Harlow	3 06			23	
Oriole, Dorchester, W. W. Keith, Jr31 00	3 04	10	2	27	13
Waif, Winthrop, Tyler & Vokes 29 11	8 06	16	2	27	13
SECOND CLASS KEELS.					
Lillie, Boston, Dillingham, et al36 02	2 54	40	Ω	23	15
Little, Doskon, Dimignam, et al					
Hera, Boston, C J Weld	2 57			24	
Viking, Boston, S P Freeman	3 00	15	2	36	33
Freddie, Boston, M J Driscoll 26 00 Lena, Boston, F D Clayton 34 04	3 20	25	2	37	29
Long Roston F.D. Clayton 84 04	3 15			42	
Manager Donaton W. O. Chaminatan 97 06	3 22			42	
Mermaid, Boston, W C Cherrington 27 06					
Clara, Boston, A D'Entremont 26 00	3 27			44	
Zulu, Boston, H L Jackson	3 28	46	2	46	25
SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS.					
Bessie, Swampscott, P Curtis27 02	3 24	49	4)	42	KR
Winnig I f D Mannington 90 01	3 40			01	
Winnie L., L B Harrington					
Anonyma, Boston, M Hicky25 00	3 56			11	
White Cloud, Boston, H H Smith28 00	3 52	47	3	12	09
THIRD CLASS CENTERBOARD.					
Sea Bird, G S Forbush	1 37	32	1	00	01
Amy, E W Baxter	1 41			11	
Disper II I Maker	1 42				
Posey, H J McKee				12	
Gerta, J F Hill	1 39			13	
Jennie L, C H Lockhart 23 09 Rebie, J P Phinney 22 03	1 43	16	1	15	29
Rebie, J P Phinney	1 44	57	1	16	87
Venus, McKenzie et al	1 48			16	
Mald TD Passell 91 11	1 45				
Maid, J B Farrell					55
Thorn, F M Randall	1 46			17	
Thisbie, S A Freeman	1 48			17	
Expert, Marks & Stanwood	1 45	40	1	18	0.5
Leda, B Jeny21 06	1 47	09		18	
Dauntless, T H Boardman	1 49			20	
radifices, 1 11 Domantian					
Lizzie Warner, T Luttell	1 48			20	
Ellen, P X Keating	1 54			14	
Frisky, W Norman	1 50	11	1	31	03
Peerless, T H Boardman	1 58	12	1	31	16
THIRD CLASS KEELS.				-	
Banneret, F. A. Daniels23 09	1 41	90	*	14	52
Banneret, F. A. Daniels 03					
Dolphin. J. A. Galvin	1 45				09
Judith, E. T. Pigeon	1 40				19
Sunbeam, W. S. Nickerson	1 46	14	1	20	08
Raven, Elwell et al	1 48				26
Kitty, N. M. Thayer	1 51			28	
Miny, IV, III, May CL.,	1 52				
Violeta, C. A. Cotting				23	
Wild Wave, D. Robinson24 03	2 01			32	
The first prize in the centerboard class was tak	en by	the	Sea	Bit	d,

The first prize in the centerboard class was taken by the sea Bird, the others by Amy, Posey and Greta, in the order named. The prize winners in the keel classification were Banneret, Dolphin, Judith and

ı	FOURTH CLASS CENTERBOARD.						
ı	Flirt, J. P. Bullard		20			06	
ı	Flora Lee, S. A. Freeman	1	21	47	5	09	10
Į	Joker, G. Coffin	1	16	00	5	00	21
ŀ	Ibis, J. K. Souther	1	18	50	5	09	20
ì	Herald, W. B. Smith	1	20	00	1	00	25
l	Druid, W. P. Fowle	1	20	55			
Į	Sheerwater, W. M. Merrill		28				18
į	Corsair, W. H. Mills		21				27
ł	Wildfire, H. A. Keith		25				04
J	Tale wild II M. Chaptie 16 07		27				11
ł	Idlewild, H. N. Curtis		28				13
ł	Nautilus, H. N. Faxon		30				52
ı	Idler, Floyd Bros						
ł	Ella May, G. H. Tyler		37				13
ļ	Ripple, A. B. Dunham		39				14
ſ	Saliie R., D. J. Cartwright	1	52	50	- 1	50	52
l	FOURTH CLASS KEELS.						
ı	Nonpariel, E. Lanning		20			04	
ı	Lizzie, S. Porter, Jr		25		1	04	24
1	Charlotte, G. G. Garraway	1	3)	05	1	08	34
ı	Vesper, Benner Bros	1	30	07	1	09	57
l	Dora, G. T. Tilson	1	31	10	1	11	48
l	Secret, H. Francis	1	25	11	1	14	49
ı	Magnet, W. Parkinson,		43		1	19	19
ı	The prize winners in this class were: Centerl	308	ard	s-Flir	·t. 1	Flo	ra
1	The principal of the state of t		CIL.	alosta.	37		

Lee, Joker, Ibis, Herald; keels—Nonpariel, Lizzie, Charlotte, Vesper and Dora, in the order named.

SALEM BAY Y. C .- JULY 4.

SALEM BAY Y. C.-JULY 4.

Editor Forest and Stream:
The merits of the yaw five tried in the Salem Bay race yester.
The merits of the yaw fact. White Cap 21 minutes, yer it arose from only and days when by flaws and breezes in one part of the bay and calms in another she gained an accidental advantage. Last year she could beat White Cap as a schooner fairly under equal conditions. This time she beat her by a fluke, and there was no chance to get a correct gauge of the White Cap's speed rigged as a yaw! The breeze up to 1230 o'clock was a stiff one, but at tuat hour suddenly fell to one of moderate strength, what might be termed a light sail day. The ones were as followed by the termed a light sail day. The consequence of the breeze were a fall to the day of the control of the days were as followed by the control of the cap in the starburgh lack buoy No. 13 on Haste shoal, on starboard, Bowditen ledge on the starboard, then to the terd buoy on Eastern Point ledge, leaving it on starboard; then to Half-Way Rock, leaving it on starboard; then to the starburgh of the club house, through the starboard, and black buoys on Haste ledge and Haste shoal on port. Distance, 25 miles.

Third class—and, leaving Bowditch ledge on the starboard; then to Lowell Island, Leaving black buoy on Cut Throat ledge and buoy on the Brimbles, on the port; then to starting point, leaving Lowell Island on starboard. Distance, 7 miles.

Fourth class—From the starting point of the club house, out the main ship channel, leaving Bowditch ledge on the starboard; then to have been should be a strength of the club house, on the main ship channel, leaving Bowditch ledge on the starboard; the house of the house of the starboard to starting point. Bistance 5 miles. M., and the Allice or she starting point and the starting point is on the starboard, to starting point. Bistance 5 miles. M., and the Allice crossed the line first under a cloud of canvas, presenting a fine appearance, her sais fitting beautifully. The White Cap ci away three and one-half m

tor was occupying an entire hour in getting over the two miles and a half to the stake, and the schooner rounded it over twenty minutes

for was occupying an entire hour in getting over the two miles and a bail to the stake, and the schooner rounded it over twenty minutes aband on the stake to Half Way Rock was a run dead before the wind, and the seven miles was made by both yachts in almost exactly the same time, occupying an hour and seventeen minutes in the light breeze. By the time the yawl reached the rock the Alice was well up to the Haste, having run very fast with all sails drawing, and got within a mile and a quarter for the finish. The bad luck of the yawl still followed her, for the wind again fell so light that when she rounded Half Way Rock and brought her head sails to fill she did not sail so fast as in running before it. This continued until Lowell Island was turned, when a slight improvement in the breeze brought her home at 6:20 P. M. It was demonstrated and admitted on all stables so of the yawl of the proposed of the proposed of the yawl sail to the sail of the proposed of the yawl and the proposed of the yawl of the proposed of the yawl and the proposed of the yawl of the proposed of the yawl and the proposed of the yawl and the proposed of the yawl and the proposed of the yawl and the proposed of the yawl and the proposed of the yawle proposed of the yawle was awarded in fourth cass, as neither the keel nor the board had a competitor.

In third class Comus and Hop Bitters take prizes.

Judges, Clarence Murphy and Geo. W. Manfield.

	FIRST CLA	iss.							
		Len	igth.	Α	etr	ıal.	Corr	eet₁	ed,
Name.	Owner.	Ft.	In.			. S.	H		
AliceW	. L. Lockhart	75	0	-1	44	50	4	27	-33
	H. Rice		0	5	13	20	4	48	20
	THIRD CLASS-CEN		OARDS.						
Mule D	. C. Goodridge, sloop	21	0	1	36	57	1	11	04
	. Newcomb, cat		6	1	41	05	1	12	33
Rita	. F. Rock, sloop	23	5	1	37	00	1	13	17
	, B, Rodgers, cat		0	1	43	20	1	1.4	13
	. A. Brown, cat		5	1	41	20	1	19	55
	. P. Kitfield, sloop		0	1	50	30	1	24	37
	THIRD CLASS		S.						
Hop Bitters J.	C. Remon, sloop	18	6	1	-1-1	05	1	15	33
Lola	. H. W. Foster, sloop.	19	0	1	52	05	1	25	08
SadieA	. G. Philbrick, sloop.	28	10		52		1	28	48
Oma A.	. Liebsch, sloop	21	4	2	01	40	1	37	01
	FOURTH CL								
Tulip G.	. Dexter, C. B. cat	16	4	1	35	25	1	13	07
	. Brooks, K. cat		8	1	57	01	1	31	49
						S	PECTA:	COR	

HULL Y. C .- JULY 8.

THE Corinhian matches, open to yachts belonging to the squadron, posiponed from July I, were sailed on the 8th. Owner to steer and members of regular yacht clubs only for crew; one to each four feet of load line allowed. Measurement, length on load line with one-third overhang aft added. No shifting of ballast permitted. Start from an anchor. Courses:

For first class, from judges' line to No. 1 Black Brush buoy west; thence out Hull Gut, down Light House channel, leaving Toddy Rocks buoy and Point Allerton buoy on the starboard, to Bell buoy on Harding's Ledge, rounding and leaving it on the port; thence to Whistling buoy off the Graves, rounding and leaving it on the port the Course of the C

buoy, rounding and teaving a to use an autical miles. For fifth and sixth classes, from judges line, passing Barrel For fifth and sixth classes, from judges line, passing Barrel boy flavarition the port, to white lag off Strauberry hill, but the property of the property

and strong undertow. Summary as under:	
SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.	
	Actual, Corrected.
Ft.In.	H. M. S. H. M. S.
Lillie, P H Bond	2 03 57 1 37 28
Hera, W F Weld	2 05 57 1 39 11
Lottie, H H Gilmore	2 26 37 1 51 01
Gypsy, W Read	2 24 28 1 51 47
Waif, Vokes and Tyler	2 40 11 2 07 10
Vanitas, W W Allen	5 43 09 2 10 59
Enigma, H Wade	
SECOND CLASS CENTERBOARDS.	
Joker, George Coffin	1 25 11 1 04 31
Myrtle, C H Poor et al	1 28 07 1 06 26
Dream, J H Sears	1 28 85 1 07 44
Druid, W P Fowle	1 29 24 1 07 56
Sea Bird, G S Forbush	
Sea Bird, G S Forbush	1 26 37 1 02 83
Allic, first regular and first Corinthian, Wattle et al. 23 08	
Wattle et al23 08	1 27 51 1 03 29
Gladys, H W Savage21 11	Not taken.
Amy, E W Baxter	1 39 03 1 03 29
Thisbe, F K Kendall 21 07	1 33 04 1 07 44
Metis, J W Dutton	Not taken.
FIFTH CLASS.	Not taken.
Niobe, A J Clark et al	1 22 24 1 01 16
Ibis, J J Souther	1 23 23 1 02 47
Janet, W L Phinny	1 21 53 1 02 51
Gisela, S G King	1 23 30 1 03 06
SIXTH CLASS.	
Cricket, W A Carey	1 37 32 1 18 52
Flora Lee, S A Freeman	1 40 05 1 16 15
	1 40 14 1 16 89
Lillie, Waif, Vanitas, Joker, Amy, Thisbe, Niol	be, Ibis. Cricket and
Idlewild take prizes.	
	-

LARCHMONT Y. C .- JULY 4.

THERE are so many attractions on a national holiday that the tentries for a match are liable to suffer decimation. The Larchmont Corinthian races filled fairly well under the circumstances. Gracie had a sail over, which was to be regretted, as Sagitta, her competitor, is one of Alonzo E. Smith's fast ones, and if in racing hands ought to make her mark like her sisver Hildegarde. It was quite possible that Sagitta could have saved her time off the big one had she answered the signal to go. The sub-division of class A promised to 'offer good sport, with Eclipse and Rover to lead and Volante and Curlew to fight it out among themselves. An unfortunate accident aboard the cutter Volante put the lutter around for home. One of her amateur crew, Mr. Jesse Young, had his leg broken by being caught by the mainsheet while lighting. He was put in doctor's hands and was reported subsequently as getting along nicely.

in doctor's hands and was reported subsequently as getting along nicely.

In the fourth class Dr. Barron's Wave won a hollow victory, beating Genia by nearly half an hour. The other classes were for open boats, and many local boats were found at the line. The races were open to the New York, Atlantic, Eastern, Seawanhaka, Corinthian and New Bedford yacht clubs. The course for the first three classos was from off Larchmont to the red houy at the west end of Execution Reef, to the black buoy off Center Island, to a mark south of Captain's Island, passing all on the port hand, thence to the Reef buoy again, leaving it on the starboard hand, and return to Larchmont, 28 nautical miles. The fourth class rounded the Matinnicock Foint buoy, after the reef buoy; the rest of the course the same; distance The fifth, fixth, seventh, and eighth classes, after turning the reef buoy, and that off Matinnicock Point, rounded Constable's Point buoy, and returned; distance, seventeen miles. The ninth class, after

Eclipse... Volante..

turning the reef buoy, went to Constable's; thence to Baylis Rock buoy, to reef buoy and returned; distance, twelve rules. Regatta committee—George A. Froeman, Jr., Thomas L. Fisher, and Augustus Wind Ires to the Constable of t

CLASS THREE. Elapsed Corrected Tinish. Time. Time. H. M. S. H. M. S. H. M. S. 5 35 05 5 32 45 5 33 45 Start. H. M. S. ..12 02 20 Finish. A. 5 43 30 4 40 30 5 40 30 Returned. 5 51 15 5 49 30 5 41 41 Not timed.

4 23 55 4 21 40 4 18 15

8 36 30 3 30 05

4 22 33 4 10 10 4 18 15

8 36 30 3 22 55

OLASS FOU...12 04 45 ...12 00 15 ...12 01 20 5 02 20 4 57 35 Not timed. 4 32 50 4 31 30 Genia. 4 57 02 4 81 30 . 12 01 20
CLASS FIVE.
. 12 00 35
. 12 01 00
. 13 00 45
. CLASS SIX.
. 12 01 40
. 12 00 45
. 12 02 15
. 12 02 15
. CLASS SIXEN 3 52 15 Not timed. 3 59 30 Mimie Florence Cheemaun 8 51 40 8 50 57 3 58 45 8 55 51 4 04 00 4 06 00 4 01 00 4 16 15 4 02 30 4 05 15 4 00 25 4 14 00 4 01 34 4 03 39 4 00 17 4 14 00 Hornet..... Villis. 4 21 10 4 10 25 Not timed. LASS ETGI ..11 59 40 ..12 02 45 ..11 59 55

KEEP CLEAR OF THE MAIN SHEET.

3 36 00

KEEP CLEAR OF THE MAIN SHEET.

Editor Forest and Mream:

An unfortunately fatal accident occurred in San Francisco Bay recently which illustrates the danger of people standing in the way of the main sheet with a yacht dead before the wind. The yacht the main sheet with a yacht dead before the wind. The yacht should have recing with two other large schooners, and runoing dead before a very strong breeze. The helmsman several times warned before a very strong breeze. The helmsman several times warned those in the cockpit that there was danger or jibing, and finally the la lies were sent below out of the way. The boom lifted several times, and those on the deck came into the cockpit. Finally there were unmistatable signs of a jibe, and as the sheet slackened, one of the guests, a young lawyer named Plaisance, attempted to lift the slack of the sheet, stepping out of the cockpit to the lee side of the deck of the sheet, stepping out of the cockpit to the lee side of the deck of the sheet, stepping out of the cockpit to the lee side of the deck of the sheet, stepping out of the sheet shadown the sheet of the sheet, stepping out of the sheet shadown the sheet of the sheet sheet sheet with the sheet sheet of the sheet, stepping ont of the sheet, stepping ont of the base of his body, hurling him headlong across the deck. Holding out his hands to protect him side, but not sheet the same time. The yacht was some three times from Mare island, and on reaching there, saying the same from the Navy Yard, but pronounced the case hope in through the bittore a hole in his throat at the same time. The yacht was some three inlies from Mare island, and on reaching there, suggests came from the Navy Yard, but pronounced the case hope in the Larchmont Y. C. matches, July 4, by which but your correspondent, we may add, as a warning, the unfortunate affair aboard the Volante in the Larchmont Y. C. matches, July 4, by which Mr. Jesse Young had his leg broken "like a pipo stem" by fouling the mainsheet during a jibe. Mean at the wheel sh

YACHTING ON THE LAKES.

WACHTING ON THE LAKES.

Willor Furest and Stream;
The beom which Fonest and stream;
Include a spread to the lakes, and not only have keel yachts come into favor again, but oven our centerboarders on the Bay of Quinte, which our shool water renders necessary, have taken to the pevaling fashion. The Gracie, one of our twelve-tonners, has added a lead shoe of 1,500 pounds, and the Emma, another of our fast ones, has add affixed to her bottom an iron shoe of 2,000 pounds. At Kngstom, and affixed to her bottom an iron shoe of 2,000 pounds. At Kngstom, and this control of the product of a local strict of the product of the product of a local varieties, and the product of a local varieties, the product of the pr

the B. Q. Y. C., has been visiting Oswero with his fine sloop Novah, and received that hospitable welcome for which the Osweronians are celebrated. The Norah and Elicen, by the way, ought to make an interesting contest in moderate weather. Air, Bell saw the new keel sloop Cricket, one of the Boston style of deep draft craft, built in Boston for cruising and racing on length measurement. She is 26tt. on the water line, 11t. beam, draws fit. Sin. of water, and has ample head room under a flush deck. The Cricket is fast, having on her first trip, in a very light wind, walked away from the rest of the fiset, which includes one good one, the Ella, in a beat to windward.

DORCHESTER YACHT CLUB, JULY 3.—The Dorchester Y. C. sailed its sixty-fifth match off Nafiant, July 3. Open to all. Course for first and second class, twenty miles; for third class, ten miles, giving up, only sixteen being timed out of twenty-four starters. First class, over 40ft.; second class, 28 to 40ft.; third class, under 28ft. Two cash prizes in each class. Down to the Half Rock, Hesper led with a free sheet. Maggie then spun by her and worked out ahead of the whole lot with great ease, turning the Whistler mark with a long lead, after tedious work making the most of cat-paws. Constant of the whole of the whole of the constant of the whole of the constant o

Maggie, G. H. Warren..... Resper, H. H. Forbes..... | Second Class | Second Class | Shadow, Dr. John Bryant | .34 6 Magric, E. C. Neal | .31 0 Lillie, P. M. Bond | .36 8 2 48 50 2 55 51

OCONOMOWOC, YACHT CLUB.—July 4.—Editor Forest and Stream: The first regatta of the season, and the sixth race for the Shufeld cup (by sloop rigs) was sailed over the course of the Oconomowoe Yacht Club on July 4, Mr. Jno. S. Cooper acting as judge and John J. Knickerbocker as time keeper. The result was as follows

OSWEGO REGATTA.—In the races July 4, Col. J. T. Mott's new Boston built keel sloop Cricket won from Lawra, Ella and Fascination, over a fitteen-mile course. Cricket held the best wind, and Ella bungled with her topsail. The outer mark was rounded by Cricket in the lead, but on the run home Laura gained rapidly. Cricket in the lead, but on the run home Laura gained rapidly. Cricket actual time was 3:26:30, Laura's the same, and 3:27 with time allow-ance applied. Ella's time was 4:0:15, and corrected, 4:3:25. Fascination failed to finish.

YACHT AND BOAT SAILING.—We have received the third edition, revised and enlarged of this popular standard work, by Dixon Kemp, M. I. N. A., which we will review at length as soon as space permits. It is enough here to say that the volume more than fills the expectations formed, and that the additional plates are excellent in execution, while a great deal of detail has also been added to the text.

PERI.—Mr. J. G. Cassatt sold his sloop Peri, through Manning's gency, to F. P. Sands, of Newport. She was built in 1880 by Alonzo. Smith, of Isilp, and is an excellent and sightly sloop. Length ver all, 42ft.; water line, 37ft.; beam, 14ft.; depth, 6ft. 3in. She has light tons of lead for ballast. Her new owner will fly New Bedford

NEW CUTTER.—The cutter Valkyr has been sold through Manning's Agency to Mr. J. G. Cassatt. Dr. Dawson at once gave A. Cary Smith an order to design a 60ft. cutter, to be built in time for next season.

Answer's to Correspondent's.

J. R., New York.-Law on woodcock in New York is up August 1 J. D. P., Patterson, Ont.—Dinks, Maghew and Hutchinson, price \$3.00. We can furnish it.

C. E. C., Trinidad, Col.—For the preparation, if it is now manufactured, apply to a druggist.

G. W., Blair, Pa.-1. We cannot vouch for the firm you name; have repeatedly refused to insert their advertisement in this paper. Dea with tried firms; see their names in our advertising columns. 2. You

will find a gun with one barrel cylinder-bore and the other modificu-choke about the thing.

E. R. B.—We find the man's name in the city directory as a gun dealer. Know nothing of his standing.

H. B., Glasco, N. Y.—Your query has been overlooked. Scarcely birds of the kind you ask about in Florida in winter.

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G. Ithaca, N. Y.—In shooting at single balls from a rotary trap is there any rule which prohibits loading both barrels on going to the score, and thus being able to get the advantage of the choked barrel in case the ball goes straight-away? Ans. No, there is no general rule prohibiting this. In the absence of any specific regulation in your club rules, the shooter may claim the privilege of making such a choice of barrels,

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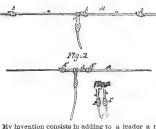
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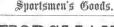
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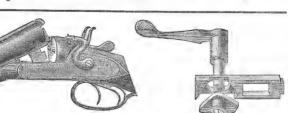
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CONT.

Editorial.

The Open Seasons.
Adirondack Survey Notes.
Brederick Darwin Sherwood.

The Control of Sherwood.

The Control of Sherwood.

The Control of Sherwood.

To tae Jordan.
Camps of the Kingfishers.
Camp Fire in the Great Swamp.
Natural History.
Mimicry as a Proteotion.
Camp Sherwood.
Camp Sherwood.
Camp History.
Mimicry as a Proteotion.
Camp Blad And Sherwood.
Camp Blad And Gun.
The Land of the Sky.
Forest and Stream Schedule"A''
Forest and Stream Schedule"B''
The Man Began the War.
Fresh-Water Clams
The Adirondack Doe Slaughter.
The Indiadelphia Poachers.
The Adirondack Doe Slaughter.
The Indian Outlook.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Bass Fishing on the Potomac. SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
The Richardson Lakes Region.
FISHCULTURE.
The American Fishcultural Association.
History of the Sword-Fish.
THE KENNEL.

A Roanoke 'Coon Hunt. V. H. C.

d II.

V. H. C.
Tweed II.
The Alexandra Park Collie Trials
"What is a Cocker?"
RIFLE AND TRAF SHOOTING.
Minnesota State Tournament.
Yeawanhaka Y.
Chicago Y. C.
Beverly Y. C.—June 8.
Maggie and Hesper.
Keel, Lead and Depth Win at
Oswego. Sociity V. S. Oswego.
Royal Nova Scotia Y. S.
Reform Movement on the Lakes

THE OPEN SEASONS.

N another page will be found a carefully collated schedule of the open seasons for game and fish. The data there given are very comprehensive, and the two schedules give all the essential points of the several laws as they now stand on the statute books.

Much time has been devoted to the preparation of these lists and great care has been exercised to insure their correctness. While it would be hazardous to assert that no one of the thousand dates may be erroneously given, it is believed that the schedule is as perfect in respect to its freedom from error as it is in its comprehensiveness.

The data relating to New Brunswick, Ontario, Tennessee and Virginia are given provisionally.

Few persons, who may not themselves have had occasion to look up the game laws of different States, can understand the difficult nature of such a task as is the compilation of a complete game law schedule. There are, to begin with, fifty-one different States, etc., which have, or have had, game laws; and then in each State several different seasons are designated, with exceptions and exceptions to the exceptions, in indefinite number. In the absence of any reliable compendium of the laws, we have been obliged to apply to reliable authorities in the several States; and we take this occasion to express our acknowledgments to the gentlemen who have so courteously rendered us their invaluable assist-

The game laws as a rule are cumbersome, and very often they are exceedingly ambiguous. If more concise they would be better understood. There is in the wording of many of them a wooful disregard of the ordinarily accepted rules of English grammar. In construction and punctuation some of them are models of inaccuracy and shiftlessness. It is to be hoped that in the annual revisions of the statutes more attention may be given to precision and simplicity of statement.

The provisions of the game law should be so plainly worded that the dullest comprehension may grasp their meaning. The class which offends most against these statutes is an illiterate one, and their plea of ignorance of what the law

means may in many instances be well sustained.

In reading the table of open seasons it will be observed that the terms pheasant and partridge are nowhere employed, the names ruffed grouse and quail being substituted lounce oil of wormwood, with one pint olive oil.

for them. In New England and New York the word partridge is almost invariably used to denote the ruffed grouse (Bonasa umbellus), but in Pennsylvania and Southern States, as well as in some parts of the West, especially Minnesota and Iowa, a ruffed grouse is always a pheasant. Throughout the northern sections of the country the word quail is everywhere applied to Ortyx virginianus, but in Maryland, Delaware and to the southward, the bird changes its name, and becomes a partridge. These local designations are now so firmly established that it is scarcely worth while to attempt the impossible task of bringing into use a uniform style of nomenclature for the whole country. As a matter of course the laws of the various sections are couched in such terms as may be supposed to be most intelligible to the residents of these sections, and therefore local terms are always employed, in order that there may be no misunderstanding of the statutes. Thus in the laws of some of the States and Territories the same species is called by several different names. Often, too, a general term is employed which will cover several species; as for example when a law protects "sage cocks, hens or chickens, and grouse," we may understand that in certain sections of the Rocky Mountains this simple clause protects the sage, dusky, ruffed and sharptail grouse and the whitetail ptarmigan.

The substitution of the term prairie chicken for pinnated grouse is so common throughout the whole country, that it need scarcely be alluded to, but it is perhaps not so well known that in different sections the sharptail grouse (Pediæcates phasianellas, columbianus) bears the names grouse, (to distinguish it from Cupidonia cupido) white belly, white breast, sprigtail, sharptail, pintail and willow grouse. term curlew is usually employed to designate the long-billed curlew, the most important species of the group, but it is a generic term which covers our three well-known species.

There are a numbe, of other localisms which might be alluded to, but they have for the most part a very limited

In the schedule of fish seasons, the term "California trout" is the designation adopted in the text of the law for the rainbow trout, the latter being the more correct name of the two. The terms "Jack (or white) salmon" in West Virginia, and "wall-eyed" pike in Illinois, Iowa and Vermont are localisms for pike-perch. "Longe" or "lunge" in Vermont, "togue" in Maine, and "salmon trout" in several States, are local names for the lake trout.

The Forest and Stream is prepared to furnish readers at all times with further information upon any specific point

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.—The meeting of riflemen from all parts of the Kingdom at the great London range has been shorn somewhat of its prominence by the doings of the English men of arms in Egypt; yet it is well attended and promises to be a success. The composition of the team which is to visit America will be pretty well determined at this meeting. While our English friends are gathering men and money for this battle, there appears to be a very great lukewarmness on the part of our managers here. There is a great deal of reporting "progress," but whatever progress there may be is of a sort invisible to the common eye. the marksmen who made victory out of nothing in 1874 are not likely to disappoint us in 1882. What the feeling is may be seen in an interview had with Gen. Wingate, and which is published in another column.

Association of the Carolinas. - A number of gentlemen met at Asheville, N. C., Fourth of July week, and formed "The Sportsmen's Association of the Carolinas." It is their purpose to have an annual summer reunion at some point in the mountain region where they may enjoy the magnificent scenery, renew their youth in the invigorating moun tain air, and contend in "generous rivalry" in marksman-ship. Our correspondent, "Wells," was present at the Asheville meeting, and was chosen President of the association, a fitting appointment, upon which we felicitate the recipient of the compliment and those who conferred it upon him. The description of the "Land of the Sky," given by "Wells," is an enticing one. With such surroundings we cannot see how the reunions of the Carolina sportsmen can be other than most delightful gatherings.

MOSQUITOES AND BLACK FLIES .- The following preparations are recommended as lotions for the face and hands to ward off the insects: 1. Equal portions of purified tar and salt butter. The tar may be obtained at a drug store. 2. One

DEATH OF LEWIS H. REDFIELD,-Lewis H. Redfield died at Syracuse July 13, at the age of eighty-eight years. The son of a Revolutionary soldier, Mr. Redfield was born in the last year of Washington's first Presidential term, and consequently had lived under the administrations of all the Presidents, and was, as he once said, "almost as old as the constitutional government of our country." He began his newspaper work in 1812, and he had for a long time previous to his death been recognized as the veteran editor of this State, if not of America. The last years of his life were spent in honored retirement at his home in Syracuse. Mr. Redfield's taste for field sports were well known; our columns have in years past been enriched by contributions from his pen; and it was only last summer, if we mistake not, that we chronicled his going on an angling excursion to the Adirondacks.

WEBSTER IN THE FIELD.—As field and camp customs went in those days, we should hardly look for a tribute to Webster's temperate habits to come from one of the great statesman's hunting comrades; yet such evidence has been recently adduced as given by the late Mr. Chester Harding, the well-known artist of Boston. Mr. Harding was one of Webster's camp cronies. Some years after the latter's death, having been asked as to the truth of the stories circulated about Webster's habits, "False, sir! false!" rejoined Harding. "I knew Webster for over twenty years. I have fished with him, I have shot with him; we have camped together; I was intimate with him at Washington; my daughters have visited his daughter Julia; and, sir, I never at any time saw Webster the worse for liquor."

Lump Fish.—There is a salt water fish (Cyclopterus lumpus) known as the lump fish, lump sucker, sea owl, cock paddle, etc., which is not eaten on our coast. It is a singular looking fish, and is jelly-like in the consistence of its flesh. suggested its possibilities to the head caterer of the Ichthyophagous Club, but even he dared not test it, and laughed us to scorn for thinking that it could be made into a marine calves-foot jelly. We would now call attention to the fact that at the International Fisheries Exhibition, at Edinburgh, a diploma "for dried fish and smoked lump sucker" was given to A. Hendrickson, Borstahusen, Skania, Now if this fish has consistence sufficient to stand smoking, it is firm enough to eat in other ways. Anyway, it is interesting to know that it is a recognized article of food in Sweden.

West Virginia Brush Fishers .- Our correspondent "Jack" complains of the mysterious disappearance of trout from West Virginia streams, where only a season before there had been abundance of them. Perhaps the letter which follows his own in another column may throw some light on the subject. The brush-fisher is a specimen of animated nature of which we should like to have a fuller

ANENT ALEXANDRIA. -The editors of about nine thousand of our respected and esteemed contemporaries, from Park Row to Podunk, sat down after the hombardment, the other day, and wrete leading editorials telling Queen Victoria and Admiral Seymour how they would have done if they had only been there. It's a great pity some of them were not there-on the Egyptian side.

ADIRONDACK DOE KILLING .- A correspondent writing from the Adirondacks signifies his readiness to give to the officers of the State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game evidence which will convict the perpetrators of the outrages mentioned in his letter. It is to be hoped that this offer will lead to the prosecution of the parties.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has not forgotten how to cast the fly. His success with the Potomac bass is told by our cor-respondent "Ivanhoe." Senator Wade Hampton is credited with a big score, all caught with the fly, while Senator Vest used a minnow, and Senators Jones and Cameron dangled

QUAIL IN VERMONT .- Our Ferrisburg, Vt., correspondent, "Awahsoose," writes, under date of July 14: "One of my neighbors is sure that he heard a common quail near his house one morning. If so, it is the first that has been heard here in forty years."

GORDON SETTERS .- We have in type for our next issue some very interesting correspondence on this subject.

ADIRONDACK SURVEY NOTES.

п. -- самря.

THE colored waiter at the Prospect House, in answer to a question, said: "Bears, sah? Yes, indeedy, dar's a heap o' bears a-walkin' 'bout dese yer woods. Leastwise I hears de people say so, an' I takes dere word for it, for you bet I don't go up yonder on dem mountains a-lookin' for no bears. Yah, yah! No, sir; I'se got enough to 'tend to my own business 'thout goin' a-foolin' wid bears. Dey comes down ebry night an' eats outen de swill pail behind de back do', but you can bet your sweet life I ain't 'bout dar when de night comes." Mr. Baker looked at Mr. Mosserop as much Mr. Baker looked at Mr. Mosserop as much as to say, "Do you hear that?" and the latter returned his gaze in a manner which led him to infer that if any baldheaded gentlemen were about they might produce their bears at once. The unimpressible Mr. Blake quietly looked round the table to observe the effect of the waiter's assertion as to the frequency of bears, but no further allusion was made to the subject then.

Some of our guides met us here, among them the famous "Jack" Sheppard, Will Ballard, and Josiah Helmer, and as the story of a man having been killed by bears off down by Piseco was then an absorbing subject, we naturally asked the guides about it. None of them took stock in the story for the reason that the male bear was said to have been in company with the female and three cubs, a thing that they declared was "agin natur," and I have learned since that the whole thing was a hoax. A she bear and three cubs were killed here about that time, but no man has been killed by bears hereabout in a long time. It must have been a sorry joke to telegraph a man's family that a bear had killed him. Some men would not relish such funny business.

Leaving Blue Mountain Lake in four boats, and a barge with 1,800 pounds of baggage, we went down through the chain in single file. Through Marion River into Eagle Lake and past "Eagle's Nest," and down the river again into Uttawana Lake to the first carry, around the rapids above Racquette Lake. These two lakes of the Eagle or Blue Mountain chain are yet in a fair state of preservation from the attacks of man, and are undisfigured by hotels, having only an occasional "camp," which, by the way, in the Adirondacks has come to mean a commodious log house used either as an occasional resort by a private party or a backwoods hotel. A "shanty" usually means an open-fronted bark camp, habitable only in summer. To my eye these permanent camps disfigure the lakes, for they are always in plain sight from the water, detracting from the idea which you love to cherish that you are here in the character of Robinson Crusoe, and that you are removed from all contact with humanity, except the small reserve which accompanies you. Even tents would not be so unsightly, having an air of temporary occupation, and you could hope that they would be folded in the true Arabian manner on the morrow and you would be left monarch of all. A tent is the best and most enjoyable of all camps. It is airy, free from insects, and can be moved to other parts at pleasure, but if a man or a party build a "camp" they are anchored, no matter how many neighbors come or what attractions other lakes may offer.

The log camps which I have seen between Blue Mountain Lake and the Forge House, down the Fulton chain, Racqu tte, Big and Little Moose Lake, etc., have cost from \$500 to \$1,500 dollars each. All have ice houses attached, and many have outside kitchens, verandas, and are of considerable architectural pretensions. A contract is made with a guide to build a camp of specified dimensions, and the work is done in the winter, when horses can be brought in to haul the logs and to fill the ice house. The guide usually has charge of the house when the owner is absent, and cooks for him when he is in camp. It is true that we are a luxurious people and the fact is not only visible in our city hotels and on our railways, but also in the woods, where we go under the impression that we are roughing it and friends at home are wondering how we stand the hardships.

It will be seen that these things strike me as singular. True, for this is my first trip through the Adirondack wilderness, as it is the fashion to call it, and I brought heavy boots, blankets of wool and rubber, all of which had been left be hind, and were only used two nights and then abandoned. I have slept on spring beds, under mosquito netting, and with all the evidences of civilization about me, and I am not pleased with it. In youth I have trapped in the Bad Axe country (Wisconsin), and hunted and fished through Minnesota above Crow Wing, to supply a government survey with meat. Not for pleasure, but for the necessities of life-in fact as a business. This and three years of army life have taught me to depend upon my own exertions, and to have a guide in the woods to get wood and cook, while I sat in a chair was a new sensation, not calculated to relieve one from his sense of dependence. I did, however, in my forays with a single guide, insist upon the privilege of at least cleaning the fish and frogs and preparing them for the frying-pan, even if debarred from further participation in the cuisine.

Passing through the lakes mentioned above, one can see the signal stations on the mountains which the survey has erected with so much labor. These are erect poles on a tripod built over the spot where the instrument stood, in a clearing which enables a sight to be obtained of the surrounding mountains and lakes, and a triangulation to be made. The clearing and establishing of a signal station often takes a party of four or five men from one to three weeks, according

to the nature of the work. If the mountain has a flat top it requires great labor to clear it of timber so as to see the signal from all sides. It begins to be evident from the talk of those of the party who have been at it for some years, that what with night signaling from ponds by rockets and flashing gleams from mirrors by lonely operators on the mountains, that labor with the Adirondack Survey is not wholly a picnic. Little mountain climbing will fall to my lot, however, except over small ridges on some of the worst carries, as I am only to observe the fishes of this region and take note of their species and such habits as they may be willing to ex-pose to view of what they may consider an impertinent in-

Over the carry and down into Racquette Lake we went, and stopped for dinner at Edward Bennett's, whom we found busily at work putting up a new house in place of the one burned last spring, from which himself and wife escaped with barely their lives; cleaned out of all their worldly goods except an axe, which stuck in a stump nearby, and With true grit, he is pitching in and making another start with the axe which remained. After dinner we left our surplus plunder with the old woodsman, Alva Dunning, who is taking cure of a private camp near Bennett's. Here my diary says: "Flies worst I ever saw," but as I find the same expression on most every page through June, I cannot conscientiously ask you to believe it; in fact, now that that month is passed, I have grave doubts of there having been any flies. I was rather anxious to troll on Racquette, but the boats moved too fast. I have managed to take a few small cyprinoids on the way, but no trout yet. Leaving the lake, we entered Brown's Tract Inlet, and wound our way up its long, crooked, weedy length, beset by flies which could not brave the breeze of the lake, but here came in swarms, so that each man in the boats, fifty feet off, had his head hidden in a cloud resembling a haycock. last the inlet was passed, and we came to a swampy landing and a carry of a mile and a half over a poor, rocky trail to the eighth lake, Fulton chain. Down this we went until a little camp owned by Alva Dunning was reached, and we halted for the night.

FREDERICK DARWIN SHERWOOD.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Permit me, while the earth is yet fresh above him, to pay a tribute to the memory of one dear to many of the readers of Forest AND STREAM, and who spent a portion of the last two years in the Adiron-lacks—Frederick Darwin Sherwood.

Suffering from an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs he sought the

air of the Adirondacks and the healing balm of their ever green air of the Adironalogs and the neuring path of their ever green forests. He received substantial benefit, and his improvement elicited much congratulation. Impatient, however, of coveted results he exchanged the Adironalogs for the Rocky Mountains, and in October last took up his residence in Colorado. The change was not for the better. During his stay there in the winter and spring, he was not substantially benefited. Sudden changes of temperature affected substantially beneficid. Sudden changes of temperature affected him disastrously, and finally fatally, and he died in Pueblo of hemor-rhage and pneumonia.

The forest had impressed him finely, grandly. Writing from

Colorado he says: "This is like jumping out of one world into another and I assure you, that such treatment to one accustomed as I hav and I assure you, may sten use attended or one accessionar as I mive been to the grand old forests of my own native State of New York, this is exchanging the balm for the bisister." Again writing from his sick hed he says: "How one misses what he is deprived of. I can't help thinking of the glorious old woods, and O, how much better I would be with you at the foot, the little cascade in the grand old no New York."

This death, somehow, sets the head and heart in revolt at the mys teries of human life and destiny. Mr. Sherwood had just entered upon manhood. Of fine presence and winning manners, high suscep upon manhood. Of fine presence and winning manners, high susceptibilities, a manly frankness that at once conciliated favor, and the very soul of honor, he was ambitious of the prizes of successful business life, and was in a position in the metropolis where conspicuous merit was sure to win him distinction. To high expectations and the flattery of successful beginnings, succeed disappointment, disaster,

death.

To know Mr. Sherwood was to love him. Those so fortunate as to have met him in his forest home will remember the fascination of his manners, and how with the attention of his loyal brother Frank, he ispensed the hospitalities of his little camp. He slaeps per dispensed the hospitantes of measured analysis reaches to early speaking in liver Side Cometery, near the village hamlet of Copenhagen, Lawis county, New York. It is a beautiful knoll that meets the sun in his coming, and the spot he chose for his final resting place. Around it, away to the dim distance, lies the loveliest landscape of Around R, tway of the thin ridge and valley, varigated with the verdure of forest and field, and at the far horizon, girt with hill and rampart capped with blue. The pretty little river, typical of his slumbers, dows smoothly at his feet, and the roar of its romantic falls, subdued, softened for him into of love and peace, sings his everlasting requiem.

"HAMAK" OR "HAMMOCK."

Captain Bernard Roman, an early English writer on lorida, designates hard wood land by the word "ham-

Florida, designates hard wood land by the word "hammock."

Wm. Bartram, as quoted by Webster, gives it as 'hommock," which word Webster defines as "a small hillock or eminence, sometimes covered with trees."

Dr. D. G. Brinton, of Philadelphia, author of "Notes on the Floridian Peninsula," a valuable and original work, writes "Pine lands and hammocks, not hummocks, the latter is a New England word with a different signification."

Captain Dougles Dummitt, who lived many years on the southeast coast of Florida, who was a man of intelligence and education, and who was familiar with the Seminoles and their language, before the Indian war of 1835, told the writer in 1870, that the word was "hammock," that it was of Seminole origin, and signified land where hard wood timber and cabbage palms naturally grew. He spelled and pronounced the word "hammock." Ferbaps, however, to distinguish it from the other word signifying "a hamging bed of network," it would be well to adopt the authority of W. W. Harney, and spell it "hamak," alhough that is too much like the Spanish word "hamaca," a hammock, or bed.

S. C. C.

The Sportsman Tourist.

TO THE JORDAN.

NOT the historic river of Palestine, but a smaller and less famous stream in northern Michigan, which flows into Pine Lake, and through it into Lake Michigan. This stream is well known to anglers as being the one which a dozen years ago introduced the grayling, Thymallus tricolor, Cope, though Mr. Le Moyne, of Chicago, to the fraternity of anglers. At that time the existence of this fine fish in the United States was unknown to science; since that, however, another grayling has been found in Montana, T. montanus, Milner, making with Back's grayling, T. signifer, Cuv. and Val., of British America, three species of grayling on this continent. continent.

Wishing to make the acquaintance of this fish, in August, 1874, I went from Chicago, in a lake steamer, in company with two young friends, to the village of Charlevoix, on the northeast shore of Lake Michigan. As I can say nothing more in praise of Charlevoix than that its climate is good in more in praise of Charlevoix than that its climate is good in summer, I will pass over the troubles and inconveniences of the transit through that town, and begin with the steamer which plied up and down Pine Lake, a small and uncomportable craft which took us and our three boats and boatmen fifteen miles to the head of the south arm of the lake. This lake is a handsome sheet of water, clear and deep, with high and well wooded shores, with a few scattered farms and houses. Where the Jordan comes in the shores are low and marshy. Here we left the steamer, and with our baggage stowed in the boats, entered the river, which is about twenty yards wide, with a depth of five or six feet, very clear and cold, with a strong current and a gravelly bottom. Nature must have intended it for a trout stream of the most excellent kind, and such it was, before it was devastated by the trout.

kind, and such it was, before it was devastated by the trout hog, and the man who fishes for count.

The depth of water diminishes as you ascend, but the current is stronger, and navigation is impeded by logs and fallen trees, shores low and marshy, affording no camping grounds.

Three miles of hard work took us to a log bridge, and a Three miles of hard work took us to a log bridge, and a clearing with a log cabin, and three miles further we come to a high bank on the north shore, where is the only camping place for miles. We landed and pitched our tent in a grove of pines, but the ground had been much occupied by fishing parties who had littered the place with dead fish, the odor of which we not beleave a fixed for miles we not beleave a fixed for miles we not beleave in the ground of insects. of which was not balsamic. A fine assortment of insects, mosquitoes, gnats, and deer flies, greeted us with their various hums of welcome, and commenced business at once upon the cartiely

After dimer I took a boat and went down stream, the other two boats went up. I used a cast of three files, seeing that the trout were small—a red ibis and a red and a gray hackle. The trout were searce as well as small, and I got only that the front were same—a red fors and a red and a gray heakle. The trout were searce as well as small, and I got only ten, from four to six ounces in weight, returning to the river all under the former size. Having heard of immense catches in the Jordan, I concluded that either I had come at the wrong time, or that the fish were nearly exhausted from this stream. The two boys used bait and got a dozen trout of small size. small size

stream. The two boys used pair and got a dozen trout of small size. August 8.—We all went up the river this morning about three miles; found the river much obstructed with fallen cedars and pines, like most of the streams in the Michigan wilderness. Came to a reach of still and deep water which I fished very carefully for grayling, using light-colored flies and imitation grasshoppers, the latter not taking anything while on the river. From a deep hole under the bank I raised a good trout, and as I played him, another of rather smaller size took the other fly, and I saved both, the brace weighing one and a quarter pounds. At the next cast I hooked a grayling of half a pound, which I killed, being my first of that species that I had ever seen, except in a bottle of alcohol. I admired its graceful form and beautiful colors alcohol. I admired its graceful form and beautiful colors for a few minutes while I rested the pool, and then cast for its mate, which responded—the size about the same. By careful fishing I got live more trout from this pool, and then descended the river, easting from the bows. I found ish scarce, and brought in only lifteen in all; but this wild woodland river was charming, and, as Shakespeare says:

"The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish Cut with their golden oars the silver stream. And greedily devour the treacherous bait,"

Cut with their golden oars the silver stream, And greedly devour the treacherous bait,"

Which passage is evidence to me that in addition to his otner gitts the great dramatist was a fly-fisher.

August 9.—To-day we moved our camp down to the mouth of the river on the lake shore, where, in a fine grove of pines, we pitched our tent near a cool spring. Went out this evening and trolled with a spoon for an hour for black bass. They were on the feed, and I got ten of the small-mouthed species from one to three pounds, and four North-rn pickerel from three to five pounds in weight, and was then driven in by a heavy shower. The boys shot two dueks and half a dozen wild pigeous, so that our larder was well supplied. The trout of this cold river are of good quality. The grayling we did not eat, having promised to take home specimens for a museum.

August 10—I got some live bait this morning and tried still fishing near the camp, and took four bass f. m two to four pounds; I also hooked a very heavy one, which, after a severe struggle, broke my hook. Perhaps I tore too heavily upon it. Certain writers, who are fond of exercising their small wits at the expense of anglers, remark that the largest fish always escape, insimating that the weight of these being an unknown quantity can be safely exaggerated by the angler. In the nature of things the are est and strongest should break loose and escape, ohl scoffer. Does not the dector sometimes represent his patient in a worse condition than the strictest regard to truth would justify? And the angler, being human, may some mes overestimate the size of his trout by an ounce or two without a scruple.

The boys brought in three good pickerel and two bas of

overestimate the size of his trout by an ounce or two without a scruple. The boys brought in three good pickerel and two bas of three and four pounds this evening.

August 11.—Went up the Jordan this morning as far as Deer Creek, two miles. The trout were disinclined to rise, so I addled a piece of bait cut from a pigeon to my fire, and sunk them to midwater. This was successful, and I took from the first pool below the creek a couple of trout which together weighed 'wo and three-quatter pounds; also four of half a pound, cach. In the next pool I killed a grayling of half a pound.

Tennyson's brock, which 'ran by little towns and half a

or nair a pound. Tennyson's brock, which "ran by little towns and half a hundred bridges," was not much like this lonely and tangled

forest stream, but they resembled each other in this; they both contained-

"Here and there a lusty trout, And here and there a grayling.

And here and there a grayling."

How different those English streams, so protected, that though fished for a thousand years, they still are fruitful, whereas ours, in half a dozen years from the time they are open to the public, are stripped of their fish. The forest, too, which grows on their banks, is fast being destroyed by steel and five. The wood cut off, the streams dry up, and all becomes a barren waste. We ancient anglers have seen this process going on everywhere.

The grayling region is not extensive, and the rivers even within that district which contain the fish are not numerous, so that with the reckless fishing which prevails, the time is not distant when the last of them will have been captured. The question has been discussed, which is the strongest

not distant when the last of them will have been captured. The question has been discussed, which is the strongest and most active fish, the trout or the grayling? I have not taken enough of the latter species to give an opinion, but my impression is that there is little difference in this respect.

I think that the trout will survive the grayling in these waters; and when the trout are gone there will always remain the black bass and the pickerel, and for my own part I consider the black bass equal to the brook trout in game qualities, and as a table fish superior in this, that it bears keeping better than the trout, and is less easily spoiled by the bad cooks in country tayerns.

keeping better than the trout, and is less easily spoiled by the bad cooks in country taverus.

That surly and disagreeable sage, Dr. Samuel Johnson, was wont to speak disrespectfully of anglers, but the following passage from his tale of "Rasselas" seems to me to be a good motto for him that goes a-fishing:
"Ye who listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy, and pursue with eagerness the phantoms of hope; who expect that the deficiencies of the present day will be supplied by the morrow; listen to the history of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia."

S. C. C.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS.

HPPER AND LOWER WATERS OF INTERMEDIATE LAKE.

IN SEVERAL PARTS-PART VI.

IN SEVERAL PARTS—PART VI.

I'M and the Scribe went below to the scenes of their triumphs of '80, below Pickerel Point and opposite the Upper Island, while Brother R. mustered courage to risk himself in a boat alone and do a little fishing on his own hook. The veteran and I went up lake, past 'lover's landing" (after Frank), and on up to deep water point, where we stopped awhile to shore fish at the mouth of a little spring prook, where Dan said the water looked very 'fishy.' Going up we had felt of the water very carefully with poor results, the fish, as it seemed, having changed their feeding grounds as all along this part of the shore the previous year I had found the very best of the bass fishing. We took a pair of small-mouthed bass here of fair size (a fair-sized bass for this lake should not weigh under three pounds), and crossed over to Long Point to try for a pickerel along the bultrushes. This point is a long, narrow strip of bard sand and pebbles, pointing directly up the lake, is from one to six feet under water, and is covered with a dense growth of bultrushes that reach out on either side until lost in the depths of the lake. To the west the shore sweeps around in a sharp curve to the toot of the hills, forming a deep bay, in which neighbor Johnson, of the Nursery, said is usually to be found good bass and pickerel fishing, but we did not stop to try it that day, having a notion to fe'l around the west shore below. We idled along the rushes, taking a bass or two and a longface from here down to Buzaroo (corrupted into Buzard's roost) Point, which is a sharp finger of land, a few feet wide, covered with scrubby, storm-beaten bushes, that reaches a short distance straight out into the lake, nearly opposite to where our camp was located. (In my last year's letter to Forest and Stream this was erroneously called Long Pont.) Here, twenty yards off the Point, the water is 80 to 100 feet deep, and if soundings were taken it would probably be found much deeper between this and the mouth of the little strea TIM and the Scribe went below to the scenes of their tri-

From where we stood the shore takes nearly a west course, bending gradually around to the south and the outlet below the islands. Looking south we were nearly in line with the east shore, so crooked is the lake at this part; and just across, less than half a mile, was Pickerel Point, off which a year before I had many a tough tu-sle with some of the most noted warriors of the tribe after which we named it. Here also Jim and the Seribe had often lain in wait for the sneaking ras-als, and many of the craftiest of them had they knocked on the head and scalped (so to speak), and yet the cannibals multiply and wax fit by swallowing their better neighbors and poor kin without the ceremony of roasting. It is no rare occurrence for an able-bodied pickerel to make a meal of a few nephews, a plump niece or two, a better neighbors and poor kin without the ceremony or roasting. It is no rare occurrence for an able-bodied pickered to make a meal of a few nephews, a plump niece or two, a dozen of his grandchildren, and a half score of silly sunfish, just to fill up as many odd cavities in his ever-craving bowels; and sometimes a heedless young bass will be caught off its guard and take his way down his insatiable gullet.

Back in the boat, we followed the trend of the shore around to the west and south, fishing along down to a clearing opposite the upper island, where we went ashore and drank from two of the purest and coldest springs we had found in all our meanderings. I knew one of them the year before, and Johanny (the camp boy) and I had often slaked our thirst at it when hunting frogs in the marshy meadow just back. The clear-

thusting frogs in the marshy meadow just back. The clearing contains quite a little settlement of four or five families, and one of the chief secrets of the thrift, enlightenment and good sense of the people of Michigan—a school house. Pitch

and one of the chief secrets of the thrift, enlightenment and good sense of the people of Michigan—a school house. Pitch your camp where there is a school house or two in the vicinity, and you may sleep in security; for school houses are tolerably certain to bring you good neighbors.

The noise of a fish breaking water along the rushes down shore started us again, and pulling out we took a course across the lake and between the two upper islands. From the springs across to these two islands, and between them the water is shallow and the bottom scooped out into pockets or holes from a hundred feet to a hundred yards across, and grown around with streaks of bultrushes in water of

camp an hour before sundown well satisfied with the day's camp an hour before sundown, well satisfied with the day's fishing. A half hour after, Jim and the Scribe came in what a string of bass that "laid us clean out," and each of them was as happy as a schoolboy with a pocket full of fish hooks and a new line. Brother R. had done nothing to speak of,

was as happy as a school by with a possess to speak of, and therefore had few lies to swap.

The next day at noon we came in with more fish than we could use in four or five days, but they were not wasted, as we divided with our neighbors who came around in the

evening for a friendly chat.

While at dinner Jim and I discovered that we each had a evening for a friendly chat.

While at dinner Jim and I discovered that we each had a tooth that was bothering us for trout, and after a brief consultation we agreed that when a fisherman has a "trout tooth" that worries him occasionally, the only thing to give it relief is a trip to the first trout stream he can reach, and do it fortlawith. Cedar River was only a matter of three miles away, and in twenty-five minutes we were in a boat and on our way to the outlet of the lake, the head of Intermediate River. At the head of the rapids we stopped a few minutes to select a few clams from the bottom of the river, cut them up into proper sized baits, and then on down through a lot of saw logs, grounded here and there in the shallow water, until we shot into the back water from the dam at Bellaire. This cam had seen built after we left the year before, and had backed the water up for some distance above the mouth of the Cedar, the dead water extending up the Cedar for at least eighty rods, but it still retains its distinctive features of clearness its extreme coldness, and swore a plain-featured oath that he'd be d—ucked if he fell in this time, for hintended to steer clear of all slippery logs, and logs of any shape or size that spanned the stream.

We could fire our boat through the trees and brush and logs but a few rods above the mouth, where we left it and longe our way around through the woods and tangle to the

We could force our boat through the trees and brush and logs but a few rods above the mouth, where we left it and made our way around through the woods and tangle to the head of the backwater where we took a short rest and a cool drink and rigged our tackle for a spotted-side.

We had come to the stream so late that we could not fish much of it and get out of the woods before dark, and a quarter of a mile or less ended the afternoon's sport with ten as lovely trout as ever flirted frisky-tail in crystal stream. Truth complis the statement that Jim took only one little suckling of five inches, which he tied in triumph to his suspender and felt that his ambition was satisfied; he had caught a spotted brook trout (none of your "speckled beauties" for Jim; Jim's a man of sense) and he had taken it from about the worst stream to fish that can be found out of doors.

When we got back to the boat he found he had scraped his trout off getting through some easy place in the brush, but he consoled himself with saying, "It was not much of a trout anyhow, bout big enough for a bait for a good healthy bass." As he hunted for his bass rod that he had hid under a log near the boat, he went on, "I've got trout fishing enough to last me a year; no more in mine; Cedar River is too much for Jim. Do you know, Hickory, that the fools are not all dead yet?"—snaking his rod out from under the log—"and we are two shining hights of the survivors. Let's get out of this infernal river and go to camp."

At the head of the backwater in Internediate I unshipped an oar and using it as a pole pushed the boat by hard work up the shallow, swift rushing stream to the saw-logs near the head of the rapids, where we were forced to get out and s. Then we got back to the boat he found he had scraped

up the shallow, swift rushing stream to the saw-logs near the head of the rapids, where we were forced to get out and walk the logs and pull the boat through the tortuous channel into deeper water above. A few yards out from the head of the river to the west I "smelt a spring" and pulling in we cooled ourselves with copious draughts from it, and changing places Jim laid himself out for a long pull to camp. At the head of Lewis' Island he dropped the oars with, "Will that camp never come in sight? I'm 'clean bushed,' how would you like to handle her awhile?" Changing places again we were soon around Pickerel Point, and as twilight yielded place to the sombre shadows of night we walked into the radiance of the camp-fire, hungry, and as Jim had said, "clean bushed,"

The boys were waiting for a trout supper, and fortunately

said, "clean bushed."

The boys were waiting for a trout supper, and fortunately the nine we brought in were enough for a fair mess all around, and it took Frank but a short time to dress them and place them upon the table smoking hot—a feast that

and place them upon the table smoking hot—a feast that makes one's mouth water to think about.

In clearing off the table Frank said he did not find bones enough left to "tickle a kingfisher's throat." Jim and 1 had appeased the wrath of our trout tooth, besides giving the boys a pleasant treat, and we felt we had done good that day to ourselves and our fellows. Our sleep that night was sound and dreamless, and it took broad daylight and the chatter and scolding of a little red squirrel, nearly over the tent in which Frank and I slept, to arouse us to a sense that it was time for the camp to be astir.

Breakfast over, the four elders took their ways to the waters of their choice, Brother R. preferring to stay near camp and spread himself on a school of sunfish that he had got acquainted with the evening before. At one o'clock we

waters of their choice, potentially, preferring to stay head agot acquainted with the evening before. At one o'clock we went to camp for funch, and to leave two good strings o' bass for any neighbors that might drop in for a fresh tish o two. Jim showed one that pulled the scale at exactly five and three-quarter pounds—the largest one of his career—and we knew by the satisfied grin that wandered back toward his ears that he was tickled clear down as far as the tickle could get for his boot toes. And then he told us about one that he struck coming around Pickerel Point: "Why, I thought at first I had hooked a sturgeon or a young mule, and that ironwood rod o' mine just bent up like a bulrush in a puff o' wind, trying to hold him out of the grass. It cracked and snapped till I thought every minute it would split, but I guess it was only the varnish at the ferules. Talk about your heavy fish, that was the heaviest one I ever felt at the end of a line. But he got away; guess he wasn't hooked very well," and with this morsel of consolation and a crumb of comfort in the shape of half a pound of buttered bread crammed into his mouth, he lapsed into silence. In the afternoon old Dan and I worked our way along

around of comfort in the snape of nair a pound of outlered good sense of the people of Michigam—a school house. Pitch your camp where there is a school house or two in the vicinity, and you may sleep in security; for school houses are tolerably certain to bring you good neighbors.

The noise of a fish breaking water along the rushes down shore started us again, and pulling out we took a course across the lake and between the two upper islands. From the springs across to these two islands, and between them the water is shallow and the bottom scooped out into pockets or holes from a hundred feet to a hundred yards across, and grown around with streaks of bulrushes in water of from two two six and eight feet deep. These pockets are clear of rushes, and are perhaps ten to thirty feet in depth. In some of these we took some very fine bass, and any day after when we felt inclined we could go down there and find excellent sport. We fished back west of the little "loon" island, crossed over to Pickerel Point, and were back to

brave little boot head to wind, and in five minutes she was pitching her hows into waves two and three feet high, with thumps that threatened to knock a hole in her bottom; but she proved herself a splendid boat in a sea, and I felt that, thumps that threatened to knock a hole in her bottom; but she proved herself a splendid boat in a sea, and I felt that, should the gale not increase in violence, we would weather it without serious trouble. I could see that old Dan was lightly uneasy—the first time in a long acquaintance—and reading in my face that I knew it, he jerked his chin over his shoulder toward the shore, and asked, "Do you think, Hickory, we will have to pass the night in that infernal swamp, with the mosquitoes?" I had confidence crough in the little boat to say. "Keep a good grip on the saft, Dan; sit firm and keep cool, and we will go to camp if the oars don't break." Edging into the rushes, where the water was only five or six feet deep, that in ease we should go over I knew I could get my old comrade ashore, we fought our way in the teeth of the gale, foot by foot, under the hardest pull of my life.

way in the teeth of the gale, foot by 100t, under the pull of my life.

We forged slowly ahead, sometimes losing a little when un extra vicious blast would strike us, then ahead again, the gallant little boat beating the waves with resounding strokes as she threw the spray over us at nearly every plunge.

I felt the need of "a leetle more nucled," but after what seemed to us a whole day, we rounded Pickerel Point, and got the wind nearly abeam. This eased the dead strain at the oars wonderfully, but it led us such a merry dance over the foam capped waves that old Dan took a firmer grasp on he seat and shut his teeth so tight that he forgot he was "chawin terbacker."

the foam capped waves that our Dan cook a firmer grasp onhe seat and shut his teeth so tight that he forgot he was
"chawin terbacker."

Around another little point we got sight of the camp and
all the boys standing on the beach looking for us. We could
see them swinging their hats and making frantic grations, but the gale roared so loud we could not heat the shout
that we knew they seat up on catching sight of us. Ten
minutes more and we struck the beach a few yards be low the
stream, going in on a big roller, and the old fish-hawk got a
slight dampening before I could get him out of the way of
the next one. A general shake took place all round, for the
boys had really been unersy about us, and Bro. R. vented
his thankfulness at his Uncle Dan's safe return with, "Bless
your old soults; here you are again, and sound as a dollar."

"Where were you two old loons when the zephye struck
yon?" asked Jim: and Old Knots said "be knew Old Hickory would have just sense enough left to hunt the shore, or
come to camp—just as the notion struck him." But we
knew that't under this shaft the twinkle in his eye covered
a thankful heart that the two old loon-aties were within
reach of his brotherly grasp.

Jim's expression, "clean bushed," covered my case exactly.

I was so worn out, and hot, and dry, that it was a question

reach of his brotherly grasp.

Jin's expression, "clean bushed," covered my case exactly.

Jin's expression, "clean bushed," covered my case exactly.

I was so worn out, and hot, and dry, that it was a question

if the little stream would furnish water to slake my thirst.

I dipped up and drank sundry and divers cups of it, and

never tasted water sweeter than did th.t.

The blow was at its height now, and the tents, although

closed tight, were puffed up like inflated balloons and only

for the thorough manner in which they had been staked

down, they certainly would lave taken flight and gone sail
ing over the tree tops. The flagstaff, a slender ash sapling

twenty feet high, bent low in the wind like a stricken reed,

while the flag shivered and snapped until we looked every

moment for it to split into ribbons. Up the lake as far as we

could see, the waves were rolling five or six feet high while

the whole face of the waters was covered white with foam

and driving spray.

and driving spray.

We had almost to shout to make each other hear, so loud We had almost to short to make each other lead, so four was the roaring of the gale and the noise of the rollers as they beat on the beach in front of us and rolled over each other up to within five yards of the tents. It was a grand sight, and I'll venture not a "Kingdisher" but will keep it in

other up to within are yair at the signification of the significant of the significant of the significant of the significant significant of the

By the time they untied the boat and got into the shallow water in front of camp it was on them; and Fra-k, running in, caught the painter of the boat and dragged them high and dry on the sand, laboring under a big scare. Knots said, "Bro. R.'s eyes stuck out so far you might have snared them off with a grape vine." But the blow was over, and the swells went down as darkness came on.

The best advice, perhaps, to give a brother who may be fishing up there is, to hunt a haven if you see it getting suddenly black in the northwest, and if you near a roar pull quick for shore, unless you have perfect confidence in the seaworthiness of your boat and your ability to handle it in the roughest kind of water.

That night Knots and Jim talked their affairs over and concluded that as their vacation was about at an end, and 'usiness

That night Knots and Jim tarked their about so yet and con-cluded that as their vacaction was about at an end, and "usiness required their attention at home, they would start the next afternoon. In the morning Frank and I fished down to Bellaire and engaged a wagon to take them to Mancelona in time for the night train down, and after dinner went with them and their baggage to the head of the rapids to meet the warm.

them and their paggage to the head of the rapped the wagon.

It is always unpleasant to lose old comrades and congenial spirits from a party, and the attempt at a little hilarity when it came to the final shake was rather a failure.

As Frank swung the boat into the stream, headed for camp, we could hear the boys floundering through the "bresh" and Jim "a-cussin" vigorously at the mosquitoes, as was his wont.

Jim "a-cussin" vigorously at the mosquitoes, as was us wont.

Back at camp we found old Dan sitting on a camp stool, his legs crossed, puffing solemnly at his pipe, and his face longer 'na tish pole. While we were zone, he had got a "mossback" to row for him, and while tishing across the lake below Buzzard's Roost, he had struck a bass that started him to wondering how hig a bass would grow provided he had abundant room to spread himself in. He had fought him over two or three acres of water for nearly half an hoar, and when he was finally led alongside, "clean bushed," as and when he was finally led alongside, "clean bushed," as Jim would have said, they found they had neither landing net or gaff in the boat

Dan instructed the neighbor to "fift him in gently and c-a-r-efully, and not lose him," Reaching out, he took hold

of the gimp, the fish making never a flop, but when two-thirds of his length out of water, and they thought he was just as good as in the boat, the treacherous gimp snell parted (it was one of the same worthless lot that had lost Dan's big fish at the head of White's Lake), and he sunk out of sight

hash at the head of White's Lakey, and he sunk out of signi-under the boat.

To say that Dan was mad would but feebly express it, and if the maker of that gimp could have been within earshot, he would have gone home and closed up his business in the firm belief that it was high time for him to mend his ways. They pulled over to camp, and Dan had been sitting there on the stool ever since, drawing consolation from his pipe and studying it all over.

and studying it all over.

Here, while the old fish-hawk is refilling his briar-root, it may be in place to give the accepted origin of the term "mossback," as applied to the inhabitants of the North Peninsula. I quote from a letter received from our friend, J. M. Wadsworth, of Central Lake, after we returned home. J. M. Wadsworth, of Central Lake, after we returned home.

"Many years ago, a party going from here over the old Indian trail, to Saginaw, passed by quite a large settlement who were just finishing up their shanties, and all were busily engaged gathering moss and earrying it on their backs to the shanties to moss or fill up the cracks between the logs. From this the term mossback was derived, and it has stuck to them ever since as tight as the moss to the north side of a beech tree."

tree."

Our mossbacked frieud—a Mr. Simmons if I remember rightly—felt that it was mainly through his bungling that the fish had been lost, and his usual serenity was somewhat disturbed thereby. But as it was not exactly his funeral, he recovered from it sooner than old Dan, who is, I believe, still nursing his disappointment and cussin' that gimp.

From his description of the bass—a small mouth, he must have weighed fully nine pounds, and S. said it was the biggest bass he had ever seen in the lakes.

KINGFISHER.

ITO BE CONTINUED.]

CAMP FIRE IN THE GREAT SWAMP.

BY A. MULE. -PART II.

M AC, you must have come here before the bottom was cut to pieces by the Leves, didn't you?" said I one evening, as the talk flagged.

"No," said the old hunter, "I got here arterwards. But I ve heerd so much about it from the Injins who was here that I sometimes believe I saw it myself.

"This swamp for the Injin them days was like the place you read about in the good Book—a real Paradise. The coverflow was regular twice a year, and kept off most of the cane without being deep enough to affect the game, while the burning of the grass every fall killed the underbrush and left the noblest, biggest, fairest open woods that ever a moccasin made a track in.

"The woods were full of honey, and wherever there was a chance high ground there were dense thickets of paw-paws, plums, cherries, grapes, and all sorts of wild fruits. Black-berries and dewberries loaded the vines in every little opening, and the wild strawberries were far sweeter and better than the same things we raise here now.

ing, and the wild strawberries were far sweeter and better than the same things we raise here now.

"As for nuts and sich like, they were in places so thick that in season a man might walk on them for hundreds of yards and not touch the ground. I've seen myself groves of walnuts and pecans deadened by the acre to clear away for the cotton field. As for fish, well, they are here yit, thank God, but the game is gone.

"The deer then used about in regular droves, sometimes ffecen or more in a bunch, and it was almost impossible to miss killing one anywhere if a man sat still on a log for an hour.

"The b'ar and turkeys, to say nothing of the wild hors."

The b'ar and turkeys, to say nothing of the wild hogs "The Dar and Turkeys, to say nothing of the wild hogs and cattle, were just running about in every direction and were half afeered of a man. In fact they must have been gentle to let the Injins kill them with such bows as they had and such shootin' as they did."

"Why," said Jack, "I always heard the Indians were fine letter."

shots." Great mistake," said Shelb. I've lived with 'em, hunted with 'em, fit with 'em and never saw a nigger of 'em could hit a barrel head everytime at thirty yards.

"The Injin then would kill more game than a white man on an average, but he did it with his patience and not with his shootin." Anyhow they got a better living here than anywhere else. Old Tush-ma-soggee told me that he saw thirteen b'ar once around one hee tree had blowed down!" "Shelb., I'm told you are particularly fond of turkeys," remarked the Doctor with a twinkle in his eye that boded something.

thirteen b'ar once around one hee Tree had blowed down!"

"Shelb., I'm told you are particularly fond of turkeys," remarked the Doctor with a twinkle in his eye that boded something.

The old man started slightly and then gave a very dry sort of laugh between a chuckle and a groan.

"Tom must have been telling you that yarn, and it didn't lose anything in traveling through his tongue I know,"

"Well," said Tom, "as the boys want it I'll try to do it again. Some years ago, a big party from the hills came down one fall for a grand hunt. They all knew me and Shelb., and in fact camped near his house and made it a sort of headquarters. It was the most restless devilish team that ever was got together. Every man as full of fun as he could hold and lots oozing out all over the camp. There was literally no rest in them. Like a kaleidoscope every turn brought new combinations and often most unexpected ones. Everybody joked everybody else, and nobody was safe from some curious prank or other. Fighting was not allowed under penalty of lynching in the bayou, and getting sulky was not by any means a remedy to be used rashly.

"Among the lot was a doctor who was notoriously the worst shot in North Mississippi, but, nevertheless, most passionately fond of shooting and sport.

"Now, Shelb. never played but one practical joke in his life, but after seeing a few of the Doctor's first-class misses, he despised him in his heart, and resolved to 'fix him.' And as his bad luck would have it he took into his confidence a couple of the very worst rascals in the gang.

"Everything being arranged between Shelb. and his fellow conspirators occasion was taken one off afternoon, to banter the Doctor about his shooting. He reared up at once and swore that he could beat anybody in the crowd. Shelb. offered to bet his saddle horse against the Doctor's mule and swore that he could beat anybody in the crowd. Shelb. offered to bet his saddle horse against the Doctor's mule and story. The pood lady came out like a hive of bees. 'Now, Mr. McP—',

use to say one word. I'm done. J am, sure. I've sucked my last aig. I have sure, by gad, I have. You can put my name down on your church books, by gad, you can, sure!" "Did you ever join the church in fact. Shelb. ?" asked P—"Why of course," struck in the Doctor, "didn't you know that Shelb. was raised for a preacher?" "Yes, and would have been preaching till now, but for a wasp," said Jack. "On the day of his trial sermon he put on a pair of buckskin breeches that had been hanging up for a year in the garret, and by the time he got fairly warmed up the wasps got enthused too. They say he ripped, and cussed, and tore off his breeches, and whaled both the other preachers with him in the pulpit before the audience could choke him down." Old Shelb. stood it patiently, for he had been baited before. "All right, boys," said he, shaking his head, "go'in. You are like my old woman's ash-hopper—the lie is all coming out of you. Preachin' is a good business, and I put it next to b'ar-hunting. But the only man I ever heard of coming near uniting the two was a fellow who shot an old suck lim' she in the nose, and when she charged him he got his foot fast in a bamboo. Finding he couldn't git loose, he began to pray the Lord to stop the b'ar. When she got close to him, however, he quit that prayer, and said, "Good Lord, look down upon me and assist me. But if you can't help me, don't help the b'ar, but just lie low and you'll see the durndest b'ar fight in Mississippi."
"You ask the Doctor, Shelb., who was his last patient with 'ague cake!' said P.
"That ain't as bad on him as the way he set Henry Thomp son's dislocated hip, 'said S. Henry got thrown off his mule while dead drunk, and the Doctor was sent for. The patient was insensible, but the learned physician saw at once that the man had dislocated his hip—a bad case, as one leg was six inches shorter than the other!
"As soon as the patient became sober enough to speak, the Doctor asked him tegerly if one of his legs was shorter than the other!"

Doctor asked him eagerly if one of his legs was shorter than the other?"

Harry rolled over and hiccupped, "N-o, siree! one of 'em's longer than t'other!"

"Well," said old Pills, "go ahead, boys. My time will come when calomel and jalap stock will go up!"

"Yes, just as we go down!"

"Anyhow, I ride civilized fashion on a horse, and don't straddle everything that comes along!"

"What does that mean?"

"It means I was out hunting one day with Mr. Tom, there. He took along a big, clumsy dog he said was a regular staghound. We knocked down a big buck, and Tom sat down on him to cut his neck. But the buck was just waiting for some such foolishness, and rising up with a bounce, off he tore, kicking and bucking. Tom holding on, for deer life and squalling for me to shoot. I was laughing too much to try that; but I sicked on his big dog, who had not seemed to understand the scene. But he soon caught up and went in for meat seriously. Whether it was a miss-take or what, I never saw and never got a chance to ask the dog; but anyhow, he grabbed Tom's leg instead of the deer's, and a pretty mess they made of it. When I stopped laughing long enough to run up, there was Tom a straddle of the dog, which was dead as a nail—perfectly crazy—cursing till he was blue in the face, and sticking his knife viciously in the poor beast at every word—the deer, of course, gone forever."

Matural History.

MIMICRY AS A PROTECTION.

MIMICRY AS A PROTECTION.

THE intelligence of the lower animals is, perhaps, in no case so well shown as in their attempts at protection. The struggle for existence seems to have developed a marvellous ada; tation to their surroundings, strongly marked in some, slightly in others, yet recognizable among all living creatures. In the North we find many animals that offer, in their color, little contrast to the ever present snow, the resulting inconspicuity being the greatest protection afforded by nature. The ptarmigan, indeed, so closely follows the change in its surroundings, that while in the winter it is pure white, when the gray mosses, lichens and scanty vegetation crops out in the spring, the birds shed their white coat and assume a correspondingly dark garb. The animals that live upon the great deserts in Africa and America, in almost every case, have assumed nearly the exact shade of the ground upon which they rest. The horned toad of the West is almost invisible, as it lies upon the burnt, sandy soil; the toads of our gardens resemble the dusty roads which they frequent, while the frogs assume a brilliant green that affords them sufficient protection among the rushes by the river side.

Color in animals is a protection not only because of its simiriver side.

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river side.

Color in animals is a protection not only because of its similarity to surrounding objects, but it serves its possessor in another way, to warn their enemies. Numbers of the unseatable caterpillars are extremely beautiful; equally so are the Danaida, Heliconida and Papilionida, all richly marked butterflies, noxious to birds, and so strangely characterized that they are never attacked by the latter by mistake.

That certain insects are aware of their mimitic power, and take advantage of this, is shown in the case of the butterfly Paralitha. It is in much favor by certain birds, and often chased by them. When driven to the wall, however, by a feathered enemy, it suddenly assumes a slow and labored light that is peculiar to a poisonous butterfly much dreaded by birds. The pursuer, on noticing the change, thinks it has made a mistake, and gives up the chase in disgust, while the cunning mimic resumes its natural mode of flight.

Among the insects that find protection in both color and form, the Mantida and Phasmida are pre-eminent; the tormer are called praying insects, from their curious habit of holding up their long fore feet as if in prayer. Many of them are colored in exact imitation of the trees or twigs upon which they are found, and in their general adaptation to their environments are wonderful examples of the positive existence

they are found, and in their general adaptation to their en-vironments are wonderful examples of the positive existence

vironments are wonderful examples of the positive existence of design in Nature.

The leaf insects (*Phasmida*) are still more exact in their mimicry, especially those of the genus *Phyllium*. They are about the size of an ordinary leaf; their wings and the dilated margins of their head, thorax and legs, being almost exact in their resemblance to the leaves of the plant the walking leaf most affects; the veining, even to the most delicate markings, is there, and the color is exact. In the

East they are often kept alive as curiosities, and visitors from abroad jestingly asked to point them out, when they are clinging to a limb, entirely indistinguishable from the leaves, though only a few inches away. Some of the stitch insects in the collection of the Museum of Natural History, Central Park, are seven or eight inches long, and are perfect in their resemblance to green twigs; the rugosities of the bark, the knots and defects in the wood are all closely copied by the leg joints and various parts of these curious creatures. Some resemble dead twigs, and have singular excrescences upon them that mimic moss. We are all familiar with the difficulty of capturing grass-hoppers from their similarity in color to the grass. Locusts on sunburnt plains are brown or gray, while those that live in the green woods are arrayed in like colors. In some the actual imitation of the oval decayed spots of the leaf are seen, so that the insect resembles an old leaf punctured with holes, and is safe in this protection from the various birds that seek it. Mr. Belt, the naturalist, was fortunate in observing the action of one of these locusts in time of danger. It was moving slowly along when a host of insectivorous ants came by, eager for such game. The locust stopped, drev closely to the ground, while the enemy rushed by, little suspecting that the dried and weather-worn leaf that barred their passage, was the choice morsel they would gladly have expured. When the ants had passed, the clever mimic resumed its way unmolested.

Certain flies mimic bees, even to the noise they make. Wasps find their double in the syrphus fly, and the Priornamis, a wasp of Central America, is so closely initiated by a hemipterous insect (Spiniger luteoncomis), even to its erratic movements, transparent wings, etc., that few would take up the cunning though perfectly harmless mimic.

The stinging ants, ferocious creatures, are closely copied by certain spiders, and numerous species of hemiptera and coleoptera. I have often found a small spid

its color corresponds with that of the leaves it feeds upon, being of a darker green when it feeds on the orange. The chrysalis is usually found suspended among the leaty twigs of its food plant, or of some neighboring tree, but it is probably often attached to larger branches; and Mr. Barber has discovered that it has the property of acquiring the color, more or less accurately, of any natural object it may be in contact with. A number of the caterpillars were placed in a case with a glass cover, one side of the case being formed by a red brick wall, the other sides being of yellowish wood. They were fed on orange leaves, and a branch of the bottle-brush tree (Banksia sp.) was also placed in the case. When fully fed, some attached themselves to the orange twigs, of thers to the bottle-brush branch, and these all changed to green pups; but each corresponded exactly in that to the leaves around it, the one being dark, the other a pale, faded green. Another attached itself to the wood, and the pupa became of the same yellowish color; while one fixed itself just where the wood and brick joined, and became one side red, the other side yellow! These remarkable changes would perhaps not have been credited had it not been for the previous observations of Mr. Wood; but the two support each other, and oblige us to accept them as actual phenomena.

This faculty has been observed among fishes, and a very pretty experiment can be tried by any of our readers who are the fortunate possessors of a salt water aquarium. The common flounder, the one that has such beautiful movable eyes, is perhaps the best to experiment upon. To commence, your fish or fishes must be in perfect condition; having made sure of this, place them in the aquarium, having previously arranged the bottom so that it is pure white bleached sand answering the purpose. Watch the color, a light brown probably, of your flounder, when you put it in, and leave it for a day or less. You will then see that the fish has grown lighter or has assumed a tint very simil

will be seen that it will preserve the same tint on all bottoms. with the seen that it will preserve the same thit on all bottoms. The tint, color, or light strikes the fish's eye and is conveyed by the sympathetic nerve to the myriads of pigment or color cells that surround the bedy in layers in what is called the cutis, or second skin, causing them to contract or expand as the case may be, and to these expansions and contractions the wonderful changes and fluctuations of color in all animals are due. animals are due

animals are que.

The chameleon shrimp Mysis, found in Southern waters, is a most beautiful green when in its natural state, and is found most frequently among rich green seaweeds, and darting through them it becomes at once invisible. This simiing through them it becomes at once invisible. This similarity of color might be thought an accidental occurrence, as really many cases of seeming or false mimicry are; but let us place the little green fellow in a glass of pure water, or in an aquarium, where we can observe it from all sides. It darts around as if investigating its prison, and if we follow its movements a change is noticed; the green tint is growing darker, now lighter, then passing through different shades of blue, from dark to light, the color spots seemingly separating and assuming in form disconnected patches, which finally disappear, leaving the little creature almost devoid of color. A land crab, called Gelasimus, also loses its color when treated in a similar manner, becoming pure white or a very delicate shade of green.

devoid of color. A land crab, called Gelusinus, also loses its color when treated in a similar manner, becoming pure white or a very delicate shade of green.

In the Gulf Stream a number of crustaceans are found that are perfect mimics of the sargassum to which they cling; their backs appear painted with fantastic markings of yellow and different shades of olive-green, and even the little white polyzoons that encrust the weed are faithfully portrayed upon the shells of these little mimics. The little fish, Antenvarias, that here also finds a home, is bedecked with the same colors, and decorated with a fringe of barbels that even in shape resemble the bobs and points of the weed. A fish discovered by the Challenger expedition was absolutely covered with these protective points, so that it resembled a mass of seaweed. The fantastic fishes called Sculpins, with their bright red., yellow and golden garbs, are afforded protection by the curious barbels of flesh that swing pendent from their various parts, and when settled among the weed they can hardly be distinguished. This is especially so with the Lonhius or American angler, all around the mouth of which, and upon the fins, are bits of flesh in exact imitation of vegetable forms, and as they lift and move with the tide, as the sluggish fish lies in wait for prey, many a finny victim swims near, thinking it a moss-covered rock, and pays dearly for the mistake.

swims near, thinking it a moss-covered rock, and pays dearly for the mistake.

Some of the spider-crabs afford remarkable instances of an instinctive desire for protection. We have taken one, carefully cleansed his rough back of the weed with which it was covered, and placed it among a mass of algae in an aquarium. Almost its first move would be to seize a bit of weed, sever it from the bunch, and apply the broken end to its mouth, evidently for the purpose of attaching some gelatinous fluid; then lifting the claw over its back the shoot would be planted there. Another piece, perhaps of another color, was soon added, and in an astonishingly short time the crab was thoroughly protected from observation by its resemblance to a moss-covered rock, so that the sharpest-eyed

color, was soon added, and in an asconsingly short time the crab was thoroughly protected from observation by its resemblance to a moss-covered rock, so that the sharpest-eyed fish would pass it by without notice.

Many of the Holothurians are afforded a curious protection by their singular mouth organs. The Pentacta, a black cucumber-shaped creature, when placed upon the white sandy bottom of an aquarium, almost immediately buries itself in the sand, some completely disappearing from view. If we leave the tauk for awhile, on returning we shall flud that to all purposes and intents a graceful branched shrub has grown in our absence; it waves to and fro as if in the tide, coiling and moving the mouth of our Holothurian, who it would seem, aware of the danger of the contrast its body offers, sinks beneath the surface, sending up its curious mouth that is an almost exact mimic of the algae among which the creature lives.

In all animals we find in a more or less degree, these strange provisions, evidences more powerful than words, of mind in nature.

mind in nature.

Habits of Woodpeckers.—Northampton, Mass., July 10.—I have just settled a point on the woodpecker question, to my own satisfaction at least. A pair of yellow hammers, or golden-winged woodpecker, are carrying on their family matters near the house, and the male bird passes much of his time on a dead limb, alternately hammering and singing. I took a position near the tree and watched him for some time, and found he was only "making merry" with his bill. He would get off a song or notes to that effect, then he would tirn and rattle off a few loud taps, then plume himself, etc., while a few hundred yards away another was going through the same performance. I am now satisfied that their bills are used for pleasure as well as for business; though whether they ever hunt up old tin kittles when dead limbs are scarce I can't say. "Homo" is doubtless right as to nighthawks laying their eggs on city roofs, but he never saw their nests there or anywhere else. When a boy I often found their eggs, but always on a hard gravelly place where there was no grass. Except for the crop of fun it yields, that hoop snake business smacks too much of superstition to waste paper with. Let the N. Y. Sun take the cake!—Dedicated.—Nest of Dendreca Pennsylvanica.—Waterbury. Conn.,

DIDYMUS.

NEST OF DENDRGCA PENNSYLVANICA.—Waterbury. Conn., July 13.—Editor Forest and Stream: About the latter part of last May, while walking in the woods, I discovered a bird gathering material for her nest, and, following her with my eye, found the site she had fixed upon. I visited the place frequently until the "set" was laid and then, being a new bird to me, shot her (inclosed please find skin, and please excuse the condition it is in), and took full possession of nest and eggs. The nest (which measured, outside 3 in. wide by 2 in. deep, inside 1½ in. wide by 1½ in. deep) was situated in a hazel bush about 3 ft. from the ground, made of sticks and fine straws, and contained four eggs, all measuring 1.—16 in. long by 8-16 in. wide. The eggs have a white background, ring of iliac spots, black and brown blotches, but vary somewhat.—Subscriber. [The skin is that of a female chestnut-sided warbler (D. pennsylvanica), a species which you will find extremely abundant in your locality during the spring migration, May 5 to 20.]

WHITE BEAVER.—Upper Marias River, Montana.—The other day an Indian killed a female beaver near here, and on opening her found four young ones in the womb, two of which are white and two black. The two white ones are much smaller than the dark ones. young ones for me, and as soon as the pelts are dry I shall send them to the museum of Dr. Hart, Merriam, Locust Grove, where they may be seen by any one interested.—J. W. Shultz.

SUMMER NOTES FROM NOVA SCOTIA

JUNE 26.—It is perhaps worthy of remark that at the present date, when all our indigenous trees and plants have attained their full leaf, there is an unusual abundance Present date, when all our indigenous trees and plants have attained their full leaf, there is an unusual abundance of insect life, so much so that vegetation suffers to a great extent. Even the white birch (B. pappraeca) is infested with an aphis which strips the leaves off the topmost branches of the trees. Our kitchen garden is alive with insects, and potatoes, squashes, tomatoes and nearly every vegetable has its leaves riddled by the ravages of small beetles belonging to the Chryssomelide, one or two species attacking different vegetables promiscuously. A small Melontha also ruins the foliage of the raspberries. As a set off, however, to the hosts of insects, our neighborhood can boast of a greater variety of birds and more nests than I have known before. It is probable that unusually severe winters, especially those remarkable for excessive snowfalls, have no destructive effect upon hibernating insects or their larvae; indeed, founding our opinion upon several years' observations, we are fuellined to think that when the land is covered almost perpetually with snow, as it was in this province nearly the whole of last winter and long into our late spring, all animal life lying dormant beneath is benefitted by the warm covering, and awakes, late though it be, in more vigorous condition than it would have done if submitted to alternate thaw and frost which usually characterize the winters of our clime.

July 4.—For the last week or ten days our house has been

clime.
July 4.—For the last week or ten days our house has been invaded by an army of gad flies (*Tabanus*), which are devoured cagerly by two tame ground squirrels belonging to the little boys.
July 7.—Fire flies (*Photinus*) abundant at night for the

first time this

his season. -Silk worm moth (*Telea polyphemus*) about

July 8.—Silk worm moth (Telea polyphemus) about. Two curious positions for the nest of the robin (T. migratorius) have occurred here; one on the top of a post in an angle of our garden fence, without shelter of any kind; the other on the bare ground in an angle formed by two logs covering each other. A robin's nest was also found built on that of last year. Another fact regarding the nesting of birds we may mention. In three young spruce trees about eight feet high, transplanted in the hope of their living about the last of May, three birds' nests were commenced, but after a fortnight of hot weather, about the beginning of June, the spruces began to die off, shedding their nests at the very first appearance of decay in the trees.

J. Matthew Jones.

Fern Lodge, Waterville.

Notes from Central New York.—Onondaga Valley, N. Y., June 22.—The seventeen-year locusts, so called, (C. septendecim) are with us on time. Millions of them on the oak and hickory trees, and the noise is dearlening. The females are engaged in laying their eggs in the small twigs. If you want any specimens I can send them. Does the scarlet langer (P. rubbra) sing? Tenny states that its notes are not musical, and are represented by the syllables "chip churr." I claim that it does sing, and that its song is clear, mellow and sweet, resembling, in many respects, the song of the rose-breasted grosbeak (G. ludovici-ane). My friend, L. Sherwood, has seen and heard it, as also have I. The notes "chip churr" are the alarm, and I think also the call notes. I want to call attention to the sagacity, or something else, of a fox, and at the same time to state that the person mentioned is in all respects reliable. While Mr. Leiter, of Onondaga reservation, was crossing a field he heard what he supposed to be a small dog, barking at the foot of a tree, some thirty rods from him. On going to see what the dog had treed he was surprised to see a fox running around the tree, jumping and barking. As Mr. Leiter came near, the fox ran six or eight rods and sat down. Mr. Leiter went to the tree and saw among the branches a large 'coon. The fox still sat within gunshot, and, thinking to get both of them, Leiter went to his house, got a gun, and on returning saw the fox at the same anties, but before he could get within range it ran away. He killed the 'coon. Now then, what had Mr. 'Coon done that the fox should treat him thusly? I leave it for others to answer. Did the fox act in the manner aforesaid in order to call attention to the 'coon?—W. M. [The searlet tanager has undoubtedly a song—a rather sweet, mellow whistle, which somewhat resembles that of the robin. Its vocal efforts, while to be sure not very remarkable, are certainly worthy of the title of song] Notes from Central New York.—Onondaga Valley, of song]

Camp Hire Hlickerings.

'That reminds me.

THERE was a full meeting at the old store, and as usual when this was the case the exercises were very interesting. There was a drover present who had a herd of cattle for when this was the case the exercises were very interesting. There was a drover present who had a herd of eathle for sale, and many of the farmers had gathered in to talk over prices and enjoy a social hour with the boys. The conversation was mostly about cattle, and after the crowd had got warmed to their work the rattling cross-fire of anecdote, fact and fiction that incessantly poured forth was vastly entertaining, amusing and instructive.

Some one incidentally mentioned a fat ox once owned by him and with convincing confidence stated the exact num-

amusing and instructive.

Some one incidentally mentioned a fat ox once owned by him, and with convincing confidence stated the exact number of pounds of t flow that the animal had yielded. This was, to say the least, very ill advised, for in less than five minutes there was more tallow piled on top of his poor story than would have fairly lined the ribs of all the oxen he ever owned. Crestfallen and disgusted he slunk into a corner and was mentally kicking himself for not waiting for the last story when Uud, inspired by the woebegone expression of his countenance, cleared his throat and remarked, "Speaking of fat critters reminds me of a sheep we had when I was a boy. He was an old ram that father bought at an auction, and he was so blamed poor that nobody would bid on him and he was knocked down to the old man for seventy-five cents. It was in the fall, and none of us thought that he would winter, but we turned him into the barn yard and let him take his chance. We didn't take any special pains with him, and the fodder wan't first rate, and it didn't seem to us that he was taking on fat so dreadful fast, but when we killed him in the spring how much tallow do you guess he had?"

After many guesses and much discussion, during which the drover was heard to remark that if the old ram panned out more than a ton he would quit the business, Cud was asked to state the quantity.

Drawing down the corners of his mouth he said. "He lacked

asked to state the quantity.

Drawing down the corners of his mouth he said, "He lacked just a pound and a quarter of having any."

Shadow.

Game Bag and Gun.

THE LAND OF THE SKY.

THE LAND OF THE SKY.

MY pen has been rusting for the past few weeks, and I fear the long rest has made me forget even the little I knew of matters which are interesting to the readers of your sporting journal. I left my home in the valley of the Pedee about ten days ago, when the thermometrical range was from eighty-eight to ninety-four degrees Fahrenheit, and came into what some one has called "the Land of the Sky," to see if I could not find the cool air and pure water which are so necessary to the restoration of physical powers, which have been weakened by an exhausting climate; and, at the same time, indulge in a little sport at glass balls and "clay pigeons" with some of the most expert gunners in the two Carolinas. Asheville, in that celebrated county called Buncombe—after which, it is said, a peculiar kind of oratory is named, often indulged in by persons who occupy official position, and are more anxious for a re-election than the statesman-like discharge of their duties—contains quite a number of sportsmen, who are all skillful in the use of the gun, and can select a "team" who are hard to overcome in a contest. With a liberality rarely equaled and never surpassed, this club issued an invitation to the brotherhood in several of the Southern States to visit the beautiful and invigorating region lying west of the Blue Ridge, and engage in a friendly struggle for the mastery, without charge for the sport, those gentlemen paying all the expenses of the tournament. Fourth of July week was the time selected for the meeting, and cards of invitation were duly sent to sporting clubs, not only in the two Carolinas, but in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

My route to this land of cool air and water whose scenery is among the grandest, to say the very least, east of our "Father of Waters," passed Charlotte and Salisbury, at which latter point I took the Western North Carolina Railroad, at eleven P. M. I awwoke the following morning, about surrise, ener Old Fort, the castern entrance of Swannanoa Gap, th

Mt. Washington, the pride of the descendants of the May-flower.

Each turn of the road discloses new charms to the eye of the lover of nature's grandeur, and thus, inhaling the pure morning air, cool and bracing, we sped our way and soon crossing the Swannanoa, we reached the immediate valley of the French Broad, just below the confluence of the two streams, and the depot of Asheville was reached. Delivering the checks for my baggage to the porter, I entered the 'bus' of the Eagle Hotel, and after traveling a few minutes along a well-graded, but circuitous road, was set down at the hotel, assigned to a comfortable room and indulged in the luxury of a bath of mountain water. After this I was ready for whatever kind attentions the courtesy of my Asheville friends might bestow. They soon found me, and invited me to a preliminary shoot at their grounds during the coming afternoon. afternoon.

me to a preiminary snoot at their grounds during the coming afternoon.

For some reason, but few sportsmen had made their appearance, and indeed only a small number attended the contest at any time during the week. Only three full teams were present, and two others were made up of supernutaries, so that only five ever engaged in the trial of skill. Your correspondent did some excellent shooting, for him, before the tournament began, breaking ten "clay pigeons" and ten glass balls consecutively. But when the "tug of war" came, his good fortune deserted him, and he stood in great danger at one time, of being his own successor in winning the "pop gun"—the badge of poorest marksmanship—the badge which, they said, he won on a former occasion, and which he received with becoming thanks, in a speech of suitable eloquence. Nevertheless, that glory, he failed to achieve, and thus lost the laurels, which he did not covet.

We had a pleasant time in our contest and during our stay. The Asheville Club were assiduous in their attentions and showed their guests all possible courtiesy. Among other en-

achieve, and thus lost the laurels, which he did not covet. We had a pleasant time in our contest and during our stay. The Asheville Club were assiduous in their attentions and showed their guests all possible courtesy. Among other encounters was one for a championship badge, offerod, by our hosts. For this Spartanburg, Orangeburg, and the Independents, of South Carolina, with Holmes, Smoak and Gibbes respectively at their head, and Asheville and Eureka, of North Carolina, led by Carter and "Wells," met in "battle array." At the conclusion of the strife it was found that the Independents were the victors. "Wells" was deputed to "deliver the goods," which he did in "his best style"—how good was it?—and Gibbes responded in a similar way, pledging himself to have it present at the next annual meeting, to be banded over to his successor. Some of the shooting was excellent, much was fair, and a little far from creditable. Candor compels me to say that the "clay pigeons" did not give universal satisfaction, because in quite a number of cases they did not break when hit by shot. In one case, while I was "at the bat," and one of these pigeons flew to the right, I discharged my gun and a "miss" was scored against me. Feeling sure I held the gun properly, I requested agentleman to pick up the clay, and it was found that five shot had struck it, two going through, and yet it was not broken. Several other similar cases occurred. I used No. 8 shot, one ounce and three drams of gunpowder.

During the week of festivities an association was formed, called "The Sportsmen's Association of the Carolinas." Your correspondent was chosen President, Maj. II. H. Thomson, of Spartanburg, S. C., Vice-President, and Mr. T. H. Gibbes, of Columbia, S. C., Secretary and Treasurer. The executive committee consists of the officers named and Messrs. D. C. Waddell and S. Van Gilder, of Asheville, N. C., and Messrs. Owen Holmes, of Spartanburg, and D. J. Smoak, of Orangeburg, S. C. It is designed to have at least one annual "shooting match," for

locality selected for it will be in the mountainous region of one or the other of the two States.

Among the features of our late tournament were matches where all shooters were placed upon terms of absolute equality. These were of "sel" traps, so that each contestant had the same chance—one off, one 185 deg, to the right and left, and one focusing. In such an arrangement there is no room for compilint against either luck or design, and the order of flight can be so directed that no shooter will know which way the ball is ground the last one is reached. In the absence of such rule it is easy to see how cheating can be done. That it is done occasionally, anybody outside of an asylum knows.

There was a pig-on much also, and some good shooting was done, notably by Misses. Waddell, of Asheville, and Gibbs, of Columbia, neither of whom used the second barrel but one. The prize, however, was won by Mr. White, of South Carolina. The man so the contestants were placed in a box, and after the pig on was put in the trap, the drawing was done, notably by Misses, which was not precaution is often necessary, for not elimbia who was not the trap, the drawing was done, the reby making all jockeysian out of the question. I am soure to say that such precaution is often necessary, for not elimbia who have fond of the gun are gentlanin. I once saw a pig-on mitch where three shooters had combined. One furnished the pigeons, traps and trapper. Whenever either one of them came to the stand, a young pigeon was burned loose, but when I and others shot, an old fellow was put in, who datted down the wind with almost leetric velocity, and got forty to fifty yadis off before we could bring the gun to bear. Was this hones!? An interrogation mark is entirely needles.

After we had shot antil we were surfeited with the sport, we disbanded, hopping to meet again for a renewoil of the expectation was the very surfected with the subtrious of the meeting of the St. and south the subtrious of the meeting of the places for any colder was presente

hardy man can have all the sport in its pursuit which any one can want.

But the chief attractions which these mountains and valleys afford is the delightful climate, so pure and bracing that the cnervating influences of the summer are kept away, and the physical powers are kept at that standard which makes life in its realities as joyous and bright as the fantasies of "a spleadid dream." All these joys can be had at a moderate charge—far less than is usually paid at the North for similar entertainment. When the railroad is finished to Ducktown a large summer region of surpassing salubrity will become easily accessible to all parts of the country, and hill and vale, and stream and mountain will become resonant with the music of beatified humanity.

Wells.

White Sulphur Springs, near Waynesville, Haywood County, N. C., July, 1882.

Where Schemes Springs, near Waynesville, Haywood County, N. C., July, 1888.

Michigan Notes.—The sportsmen of this State, with whom I have conversed, are divided on the subject of the present Michigan game law. Woodcock shooting as this law allows it begins Aug. I, and they tell me there are as many woodcock being killed now as in any past season. One informant, whose name I am permitted to use if I choose to, told me he had seen several birds after they were shot. For my part, so long as the open season for woodcock shooting is made so late as August, I cannot see why it would not be just as well to postpone its opening until Oct. I. It is a great temptation to a man with a gun in the woods in the middle or last of August, while woodcock shooting, "to keep his gun oft" of young ruffed grouse if they should jump up before him. Many will kill them and do kill them during the late summer. The safest and easiest way out of all such dilibenities is to aboth all shooting until autumn, and I think we are fast coming to it. I am sorry to write you that lattery shooting for ducks is becoming more and more common every season on the Michigan waters. These machines me anchosed of course right in the feeding grounds. Meny leading sportsmen I have talked with are bitterly opposed to their use. I tell them it will not be many years before they will notice the damaging effect of such methods in shooting.—How.

Lower Drive Agency, Dakota,—I think from general appearances that we shall have quite a large number of grouse this fall and some prairie chickens, as I know of three or four flocks about here. The country on the opposite side of the river is fast sattling up, and the grain fields will bring them up the river.—D.

Forest and Stream Schedule "A."

OPEN SEASONS—GAME AND FISH.

Showing the season in which it is permitted to kill each kind of Game and Fish, in every State. Territory and Province, where such a season is prescribed by law. Compiled from original authorities and published by the Forest and Stream, 39 Park Row, New York, July 20, 1882.

General Provisions.

It is unlawful: To kill, have in possession, transport or sell game birds, animals and fish, save only in the open season for each given below; to net or snare game birds or animals; to take or kill game fishes by any other means than angling; to shoot waterfowl at night, or with any other than shoulder-guns; to hunt rabbits with ferrets; to enter inclosed land for shooting without consent of owner; to kill except for scientific purpose insectivorous or song birds at any time, or to rob nests of wild birds (except birds of prey).

Laws forbidding export of game obtain in Colorado, Connecticut, Dakota, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Ontario, Wyoming. Discriminations against non-vesidents obtain in Delaware, Iowa, Missouri, New Brunswick, New Jersey, North Carolina, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Tennessee. See Schedule "B."

STATES, Etc.	Ruffed Grouse.	Quail.	Deer.	Woodcock.	Wildfowl.	Pinnated Grouse.	Wild Turkey
Alabama.		Sep 15-Mar 15			Oct 1-May 1		Oct 20-May 1
Califor'a. Color'do.	Sep 15-Mar 15	Sep 15-Mar 15			Sep 15-Mar 15		
		Protected Oct 1-Jan 1	Sept 1-Jan 1	Oct 1-Jan 1	Contract of	Oct 1-Nov 1	Protected
Conn Dakota		Aug 15-Jan 1	Oot 1 Top 1	Oct 1-Jan 1	Sept 1-May 1		
Delaw'e	Aug 15-Jan 1 Nov 15-Jan 15	Nov 15-Jan 15		July 1-Jan 1		Aug 15-Jan į	
Dist. Col.	Aug 1-Feb 1	Nov 1-Feb 1	Aug 15-Jan 1	July 1-Feb 1	Sept 1-April 1	Cont. 1 T3 J. 1	
Georgia	rug r-reb r	Apr 1-Oct 1	Apr 1-Oct 1	any recor	pebr 1-wbiir 1	Sept 1-ren 1	
Idaho	Prot'd Sep '83.	Prot'd Sep '83'			Sept 1-Apr 15	Anot Tront	Apr 1-Oct 1
Illinois	Oct 1-Jan 1	Oct 1-Jan 1	Sept 1-Jan 15	July 4-Jan 1	Aug 15-May 1	Aug 1-Mar 1	Sept 1-Jan 1
Indiana	Oct 15 Dec 20	Oct 15-Dec 20	Oct 1-Jan 1	July 1-Jan 1	Sept 1-Apr 15.	Sont 1 Feb 1	
lowa	Oct 1-Jan 1	Oct 1-Jan 1	Sept 1-Jan 1	July 10-Jan 1	Ang 15. May 1	Aug 15-Dec 1	Nov 1-Feb 1 Oct 1-Jan 1
Kansas		Nov 1-Jan 1	cope I oun I	oul to our t	read to-may 1	Sept 1-Dec 1	Oct 1-Jan 1
Kent'cky.	Oct 1-Mar 1	Oct 1-Mar 1	Sept 1-Mar 1	June 1-Jan 1			Sept 1-Feb 1
L'siana	Sept 15-Apr 1	Sept 15-Apr 1	Aug 1-Feb 1		Sept to Bing 1		ept 1-Apr 1
Maine	Sept 1-Dec 1	Prot'd Sep '83		Sept 1-Dec 1	Sept 1-May 1	Sept 1-Jan 1	· chr 1-11bi 1
Maryl'nd.	Aug 15-Jan 1	Nov 1-Dec 24		June 15-Feb 1			
Mass	Sept 1-Jan 1	Oct 15-Jan 1	Nov 1-Dec 1	Aug 1-Jan 1	Sept 1-Apr 1		
Michigan	Sept 1-Jan 1	Nov 1-Jan 1	Oct 1-Dec 1	Aug 1-Jan 1	Sept 1-May 1	Sept 1-Nov 1	Oct 1-Jan 1
Minn	Sept 1-Dec 1	Sept 1-Dec 1	Nov 1-Dec 15	July 4-Nov 1	Sept 1-May 1	Sept 1-Dec 1	0001000
Miss'pi	Oct 1-May 1	Oct 1-May 1	Sept 15-Mar 1				Oct 1-May 1
Missouri.	Oct 15-Feb 1	Oct 15-Feb 1	Sept 1-Jan 15	July 1-Jan 10;		Aug 15-Feb 1	Sept 15-Mar
Montana.	Aug 1-Mar 1	Prot'd to '85	Aug 10-Feb 1		Aug 10-May 1	Aug 1-Mar 1	
Nebr'ska.	Aug 15-Feb 1	Oct 1-Dec 1	Oct 1-Jan 1			Aug 15-Feb 1	Oct 1-Dec 1
Nevada	Sept 1-Apr 1	Sept 1-Apr 1	Aug 14-Dec 1	Sept 1-Apr 1	Sept 1-Apr 1	Sept 1-Mar 15	
N. Bruns.	Oct 1-Jan 1				Aug 1-Apr 1		
N. Hamp.	Sept 1-Feb 1	Sept 1-Feb 1	Sept 1-Dec 1	Aug 1-Feb 1	Aug 1-Feb 1		
N.Jersey.	Nov 1-Jan 1	Nov 1-Jan 1	Oct 31, 1884	July 1-Aug 1"		Oct 15-Dec 1	
N. Mex	Sept 1-May 1	Sept 1-May 1	Sept 1 May 1		- 1		Sept 1-May 1
N. York	Sept 1-Jan 1	Nov 1-Jan 1	Aug I-Dec 1	Aug 1-Jan 1†	Sept 1-May 1	Sept 1-Jan 1	
N. C'lina.	Oct 1-Apr 1	Oct 1-Apr 1	Aug 15-Feb 15				Oct 1-Apr 1
N. Scotia	Oct 1-Jan 1			Aug 1-Mar 1	Aug 1-Apr 1		
Ohio		Nov 1-Jan 1	Oct 15-Nov 20		Sept 1-Apr 1	Nov 1-Jan 1	NovJan 15
Ontario	Oct 1-Jan 1	Oct 1-Jan 1	Sept 15-Dec 15		Sept 1-May 1	Oct 1-Jan 1	Oct 1-Jan 1
Oregon	Aug 1-Apr 1	Sept 1-Apr 1	Sept 1-Feb 1	Toler 4 Ton 7	Aug 1-Apr 1	Aug 1-Apr 1	
Penna	Oct 1-Jan 1	Oct 15-Jan 1	Oct 1-Dec 3_	July 4-Jan 1	Sept 1-May 15	Oct 1-Jan 1	Oct 15-Jan 1
Quebec	Sept 15-Jan 1	Oct 15-Jan 1	Sept 1-Feb 1	Sept 1-Feb 1 July 1-Jan 1	Sept 1-Apr 15 Sept 1-Mar 1		
R. Island. S. C'lina	Sept 1-Feb 1 Sep 15-Mar 15	Sept 15-Jan 1	Sept 1-Mar 1	Sep 15-Mar 15			C
Tenn	Sept 15-Mar 1	Sept 15-Mar 1	Sept 1-Mar 1	Sept 15-Mar 1			
Texas	Sept 1-Mar 1	Sept 1-Mar 1	Aug 1-Mar 1	Бере 15-маг 1		July 1-Mar 1	
Utah	Aug 15-Mar 15	Aug 15-Mar 15	Aug 1-Dec 1		Aug 15, Apr 15	July 1-Mar 1	
Vermont.	Sept 1-Mar 1	11 dg 10-31 di 10	Prot'd Nov '86		Sept 1-May 1		
Virginia.	Aug 1-Feb 1	Nov 1-Feb 1	Sept 1-Jan 15	July 1-Feb 1	Sept 1-May 1		
Wash, T.	Aug 15-Jan 1	Protected	Aug 15-Jan 1	ouly 1-2 co 1	ocpt 1-biny 1		Oct 15-Feb 1
West Va.		Oct 15-Jan 1	Sept 1-Jan 15		Nov 1-Apr 1	Sept 1-Feb 1	Sept 1-Feb 1
Wiscons.	Aug 15-Jan 1	Aug 15-Jan 1	Sept 15-Jan 1	July 10-Jan 1	210,1 2 Exp1 2		Bept Pres 1
Wyom'g.	Aug 15-Oct 15	Prot'd to '87			Aug 15-May 15	J'ly 15-Nov 15	

Antelope, Elk, Mountain Sheep.—Cal, 1884 (6; Col, Sept 1-Jan 1; Idaho, Aug 1-Mar 1; Mont, Aug 10-Feb 1; Neb, Oct 1-Jan 1; Nev and Utah, Aug 1-Dec 1; New Mexico, Sept 1-May 1; Or, Sept 1-Feb 1; Wyo, Aug 1-Nov 15. Elk.—Iowa, Sept 1-Jan 1; Mich, prot to 1889; Minn, Nov 1-Dec 16; Ont, Sept 15-Dec 15; Pa, Oct 1-Dec 31, Wash T, Aug 15-Jan 1. Eltee Grouse.—Wash T, Aug 15-Jan 1. Byte Grouse.—Wash T, Aug 15-Jan 1; Wyo, Aug 1-Nov 15. California Qual in Mo.—Prot to Oct 1, 1883. Caribou.—Me, Oct 1-Jan 1; New Mex, Sept 1-May 1; Wyo, Aug 1-Nov 15. California Qual in Mo.—Prot to Oct 1, 1883. Caribou.—Me, Oct 1-Jan 1; Ney, Bept 15-Jan 31; N H, Sept 1-Dec 1; N S, Sept 15-Jan 31; Ont, Sept 15-Dec 15; Que, Sept 1-Feb. Cuvleu.—Col, prot: Dak, Aug 15-Jan 1; Wyo, Aug 15-Apr 1. Doves.—Ala, Aug 1-Apr 1; Cal, July 1-Jan 1; Col, prot: Mass, Aug 1-May 1; Mo, Aug 1-Feb 1; N C, Oct 1-Apr 1; S C, Sept 15-Mar 15. Dusky Grouse.—Mont, Aug 1-Mar 1; N M, Sept 1-May 1; Or, Aug 1-Apr 1; Utah, Aug 15-Mar 15. Fool Hen.—Mont, Aug 1-Mar 1. Meadow Lark (Starling).—Miss, Sept 15-Mar 1; Mont, Aug 1-Feb 1; N Y, Oct 1-Jan 1; R I, Sept 1-Feb 1; Tenn, Sept 15-Mar 1. Moose.—Me, Oct 1-Jan 1; Mont, Aug 10-Feb 1; N B, Sept 15-Jan 31; N H, Sept 1-Dec 1; N S, Sept 15-Jan 31; N Y, prot; Ont, Sept 15-Dec 15; Or, Sept 1-Feb 1; Que, prot, Sept 1, 1883, season thereafter Sept 1-Feb 1; Wyo, Aug 1-Nov 15. Mountain Goat —Idaho, Aug 1-Mar 1; Mont, Aug 10-Feb 1; Nev, Aug 1-Dec 1; Wyo, Aug 1-Nov 15. Hountain Goat —Idaho, Aug 1-Mar 1; Mont, Aug 10-Feb 1; Nev, Aug 1-Dec 1; N J, Aug 1-Jan 1; Pa, July 15-Jan 1; N M, Sept 1-May 1; Myo, Aug 15-Apr 1. Prairie Chicken.—See Pinnated Grouse. Plannique ("White Quait")—Mont, Aug 1-Mar 1; N M, Sept 1-May 1; N J, Nov 1-Jan 1; N Y, Nov 1-Feb 1; Ont, Sept 1-Mar 1; N J, Nov 1-Jan 1; N Y, Nov 1-Feb 1; Ont, Sept 1-Mar 1; N J, Nov 1-Jan 1; N Y, Nov 1-Feb 1; Ont, Sept

New Jersey season Oct 1-Dec 10. *Columbia, Herkimer and Oneida counties, Sept 1-Jan 1.

Fish.—Black: Bass.—Ia, June 1-Mar 1; Me, July 1-Apr 1; Mass, July 1-Dec 1; N H, June 15-Apr 50; N J, June 1-Nov 1; N Y, June 1-Jan 1; Que, May 15-Apr 15; Pa, June 1-Jan 1; Que, May 15-Apr 15; R I, July 15-Mar 1; Utah, prot 1884; Vt, July 1-May 15; Va, July 1-May 1; Wis, May 1-Feb 1. Bull Trout.—Wash T., Apr 1-Oct 1. California Trout in N Y, Sept 1-May 15. Grayling.—Mich, June 1-Nov 1; N H, June 1-Apr 1. Jack: (white) Salmon.—W Va, June 15-May 1. Lake Trout (salmon trout).—Cal, Apr 1-Nov 1; Mass, Apr 1-Oct 1; N H, Apr 30-Sept 30; N J, Mar 1-Oct 1; N Y, Apr 1-Oct 1; Ont, Nov 10-Nov 1; Pa. Oct 1-Jan 1; Que, Dec 1-Oct 15; Vt, May 1-Sept 1; Wash, Apr 1-Oct 1; N Y, Apr 1-Oct 1; N H, Apr 30-Sept 50; N J, June 1-Jan 1; Ont, May 15-Apr 15; Que, May 15-Apr 15; Pa, June 1-Jan 1; Ont, May 15-Apr 15; Que, May 15-Apr 15; Pa, June 1-Jan 1; Ont, May 15-Apr 15; Que, May 15-Apr 15; Pa, June 1-Jan 1; Ont, May 15-Apr 15; Pa, June 1-Jan 1; Ont, May 15-Apr 15; Pa, June 1-Jan 1; Ont, May 15-Apr 15; Pa, June 1-Jan 1; Pa, June 1-Jan 1; N J

FOREST AND STREAM SCHEDULE "B."

EXCEPTIONS, LOCAL LAWS, ETC

Alabama.—Law applies to counties of Mobile, Monroe, Baldwin, Marcugo, Lowndes, Hale, Dallas, Montgomery, Green, Wilcox, Talladega, Pickens, Fibb, Autauga. Widfowl law applies only to Mobile and Baldwin counties; night shooting, float, sueak boat, box and battery forbilden.

Tailadega, Tickens, Eibb, Autauga. Wildfowl law applies only to Mobile and Baldwin counties; night shooting, float, sueak boat, box and battery forbi iden.

Arizona and Arkansas—Have no game laws.

California.—In Lassen, Plumas, Sierra counties: quali, grouse, madlard, wood, teal, spoonbill, or any broadbill duck, Aug. 15 to March 15. Deer law applies to males; forbiblden to kill females. Colorado.—(dame may be killed only for immediate use as food. Exportation for speculative purposes forbiblden.

Connecticut.—(dame exportation forbiblden. Wildfowl may be snot only with gun "suea as is commonly resided at urns be snot only with gun "suea as is commonly resided at urns be snot only with gun "suea as is commonly resided at urns in ground forbidlen. Sung or steam vessel, or sink-box, on feeding ground forbidlen. Sung or steam vessel, or sink-box, on feeding ground forbidlen. Sung or steam vessel, or sink-box, on feeding ground forbidlen. Deer law applies Union, Clay and Liucoln counties only. Unlawful vok kill and leave lying on the prairies any part or parts of buffato, elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep." Traille in game birds forbidden. except that prairie chicken, grouse, snipe, plover, curlew can be sold, Aug. 15 to Dec. 31. for consumption as food, within Territory.

Delaware.—Ruifed grouse, quail, rabbit in New Castle county, Nov. 15 to Jan. 1. Birds and rubbits may be killed by person on his own land at any time. Entrunce upon land for shooting without of the Delaware Gone Protective Association, e. Sons and county of the Delaware Gone Protective Association, e. Sons and county of the Delaware Gone Protective Association, e. Sons and county of the Delaware Gone Protective Association, e. Sons and county of the Delaware done Protective Association as Sons and the county of the Delaware done Protective Association as Sons and County of the Delaware done Protective Association as Sons and County of the Delaware done Protective Association as Sons and County of the Delaware done Protective Association as Son

ation is W. S. Timberlate, St. Paul.

Missouri.—Unlawful for non-residents to kill game for exportation from State.

Montana.—Unlawful at all times to kill buffalo, moose, elk, deer, mountain sheep, goat, antelope for hides only.

Nebraska.—Chasing deer with dogs forbidden in Burt, Washington, Dougans, Sarpy, Cass, Saunders and Dode counties. Uplawful for common carriers to transport game at any time. Use of pun unlawful. Scad-kill, crans plongs, relleys however hitters. Sent.

gun unlawfol.

Newada.—Sand-hill crane, plover, yellow hammer, bittern, Sept. If 0 April. Prairie chicken and sharp-tailed grouse seasons apply to Humboldt, Elko, Eureka and Lander: sage hen season in same counties Aug. 10 to Mar. 15. Prairie chicken and sharp-tailed grouse in Esmeraliah, Douglas, Ormsby, Lyon, Storey, Churchill and Washo protected to Sept. 1, 18-3.

In Esmeralia, Douglas, Ormsby, Lyon, Storey, Churchill and Washoe protected to Sept. 1, 18-3.

New Brunswick.—For non-resident law see Nova Scotia. New Hampshire.—Pvellow-legs, sandpipers, Aug. 1 to Feb. 1. raccoon or 'coon, Sept. 1 to Jan. 1. Lake trout may be taken "with beingle hook and line only," Jan. 1 to April 1. Fish introduced by Commissioners protected for 5 years. Fish and Game Commissioners: Ed. Spaldling, Nashuar, Luther Hayes, Milton; A. H. Powers

CS: Ed. Sphillings, Assaust, January Hoyes, Shioda, are Graniani G

their subsitzuco."

New York.—Unlawful at all times to hunt deer with dogs in St.
Lawrence county; season elsewhere Aug. 15-Nov. 1; unlawful to kill
fawn in spottes coar, or deer by trap, spring-gue, or crusting. Use
of ferrots forbidden. Wildfowl; Season in Long Island waters Oct. 1 to

May 1: use of gims, except such as are habitually fired from the shoulder, shooting from saling or steam vessels (excepted locatities) use of battery or machine, decoys or ough bouses at greater dissection of the control of the con

ies cann 15 pound weight. Unlawful to catch any fish within eighty rols of fishway. Sunday shooting forbidden. Chalawful to expert game from Duchess county. Salmon or take trout in Lake George, May 1 to Oct 1.

North Carollina.—Seasons for birds apply to counties of Davison, Randolph, Anson, Rowan, Warren, Guilford, Rockingham, Orange, Caswell, Edgecombe, Meklenburg, Cabarras. Unlawful to Carollina of patridige, feed or after, from counties for land of patridige, feed or after, from counties for land of patridige, feed or after, from counties for land or patridige, feed or after, from counties for land of patridige, feed or after, from counties for land of the patridige flasts, and the patridige flasts, and the patridige flasts, and the patridige flasts, and the patridige flasts, and the patridige flasts, and the patridige flasts, and the patridige flasts, and the flast flasts, and the flast flasts, and the flast flasts flasts, and the flast flasts flasts, and the flast flasts flasts, and the flast flasts flasts flasts flasts, and the flast flasts fl

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pickerel June 1 to Feb. 16.

Quebec, Moose lafter Sept. 1, 1883) Sept. 1 to Feb. 1; insectivorous birds, Sept. 1 to Ward to residents required to pay \$20 gun license, birds, Sept. 1 to Ward to residents required to pay \$20 gun license. The College of the Ward

Van Buren counties. In Fayert, counties only. Deer law applies qualiseason Oct. I to April 1.

Texas.—Law applies certain counties only. Deer law applies females only.

Texas.—Law applies certain counties only. The society is the Charlettee and Fish Protective Society. Secretary, L. S. Hill, Sait Lake City, Urah.

Vermont.—In Lake Champlain and tributaries, within ten miles Virginia.—Law applies to certain counties only. of monit of stream, fish mry be caught with hook and line at any time. Use of dog in hunting ruffed grouse unlawful.

Washington.—Law quoted applies to Walla Walla walla and Columbia counties. Fish law does not apply to Columbia River. One person may not kill more than twenty blue, ruffed or planated grouse in one day. Elk may not be killed for traffic in hides and horns.

West Virginia.—Willford shooting forbidden with "other than the common shoulder gun." Wilsconsin.—Woodduk, mallard and teal, Aug. 15 to Jan. 1.

Wisconsin.—Woodduk, mallard and teal, Aug. 15 to Jan. 1.

Cham and malphinally roised at arm's length and discharged from the shoulder." or by float, sneak best, sail or steamboat. Dulawfut to kill deer in Door county for export, or for hile. Grouse, quali in St. Croix county Oct. It Nov. 15. Unlawful to export trout from Nienroe county.

Wyooning,—Greenshank, tattler, godwit, avocet, Aug. 15 to Apr.

The Common State of the State of State

Morroe county

Wyoming, Greenshank, tattler, godwit, avocet, Aug. 15 to App

1. Traffic in lides of game forbidden. Unlawful so kill any grous
save for use as food. One person may not kill more than 50 of any
one species of gamebirds it one day.

save for use as load. One person may not kill incre than 50 of any one species of gamebirds in one day.

FLORIDA SUMMER SHOOTING.—Pensacola, Florida, July 11.—Editor Forest and Stream: I think that you must have some "grudge" against Florida. In your issue of June 29 you state that deer, quail and other game are just now in season in Florida. Now, I do not think that you would deliberately state something of this kind unless you had some authority for so doing, but on this occasion your informant was wrong. Deer and other game are only shot here by sportsmen from October until February. Of course there are "pot-hunters" who shoot game all of the year in this State, just as much as in any others. It is true that the Legislature in this State abolished the game law, but while it was in force it was very strictly enforced in this (Eseambia) county.—H. T. [We do not quite catch the drift of our correspondent's remarks. We said that Florida had no game all right. The fault we have to find with Florida is that the State is 500 years behindhand in the matter of proper game protection. We speak from our own personal observation, extending over a period of eighteen years. We are glad to know that the law was enforced in Escambia county; and we hope that H. T. will exert all his influence to restrict in his neighborhood the shooting of game in its breeding season.]

The Golden Gun Club.—Golden Col., July 4, 1882.— Editor Forest and Stream: The Golden Gun Club was re-cently organized with the following officers: President, Frank E. Everett; First Vice-President, John MacLachlan-Second Vice-President, E. J. Thompson; Secretary, E. J. Ullrich; Treasurer, James A. McGee; Field Captain, W. R. Livingston; Executive Committee, W. R. Livingston, J. W. Barnes, Geo. Ball, Torrence White.—E. T. U.

THE MAN WHO BEGAN THE WAR.

THE MAN WHO BEGAN THE WAR.

I BELIEVE I had something to do with stirring up the grouse controversy that has been going on in your paper for several months, though it has assumed many phases, and indeed all phases since it began. I therefore desire to be heard in rejoinder on some of the points. I claim to be a sportsman in the fullest and broadest sense of the term, and can kill as many birds on the wing as most men, but I always take grouse whenever I find them—rather prefer them on a tree, next on the ground, and after that on the wing as the last resort.

can kill as many birds on the wing as most men, but I always take grouse wh-never I find them—rather prefer them on a tree, next on the ground, and after that on the wing as the last resort.

As to the extinction or diminution of grouse, I don't see that there is any less abundance of them now than there was twenty-five years ago, so far as our section of country is concerned, except where the forest has been cleared away. There are more some years in some localities than in others, just as domestic fowls are found. They are liable to be depleted by disease produced from a variety of causes, like the whole animal kingdom. I don't see that breech-loaders, railroads, and all the modern appliances of civilization have affected them in any way in the mountains of Virginia and West Virginia. Any day from October to April a good bag of them can be made by driving or riding along the turnpikes and public roads through this country.

I suppose it is well known to every grouse hunter that on a good steady saddle horse, or in a vehicle, are the best modes of hunting grouse. The birds will run, and nor fly from a horse until pressed very closely. They are very fond of dusting themselves in the road, and, in fact, when not disturbed, my observation is that they rather prefer an open, grassy, somewhat damp place, surrounded by woods or a dusty road, to stay in to the thick brush or any other place. My experience is that pointers or setters are of little use in hunting them, except to retrieve them. Owing to my perverted (2) taste, I suppose, I prefer the "yaller dorg" that has learned to tree them, if not hanting on horseback; if mounted, then I want no dog—except a retriever. As I said in a previous letter, the "treeing dog" is like a poet—born not made; and there are the fewest of them—real good ones. I have never seen more than three in my life, the best one, a pure foxhound.

In our section of country, the greatest coemies these splendid birds have are the lawks, large owls, foxes, and

not made; and there are the terms of the property of the prope

FRESH-WATER CLAMS.

FRESH-WATER CLAMS.

In your issue of June 1 I was both amused and interested on reading the suggestions of a professor of a Western college, touching the edible qualities for the human family of our common fresh-water clams. Hitherto my attention has often been directed to the masses of denuded shells of these clams, which are so frequently met on the shores of our invers as well as the borders of our lakes. The muskrats, it must be inferred, are high livers on these mollusks, as witnessed by these piles of shells on the shores of our waters, as above stated. as above stated.

as above stated.

I observe that the professor is deeply interested in the solution of the problem of the possible edible as well as nutritious and deheate possibilities of the aforesaid clams as a new and cheap regimen for the era in which we live, when beef and pork have taken such an upward "hist" as to put the man of humble means beyond their enjoyment. So the professor, with that gravity and profundity of research which often distinguish our educators, wants the lethtyophagous Club, at their next session, to employ the best experts in the culinary art to settle this (to him) deeply interesting question.

phagous Chito, at their next session, to employ the best experts in the culinary art to settle this (to him) deeply interesting question.

Away back in the years, when I was just learning my A B C's in the art of duck shooting over wooden decoys in the bays and indentations of that famous old river, St. Lawrence, this claim question bored into the head of my companion Bernard and myself in this wise: As we were rowning to our camp among the far-famed and now appreciated "Thousand Isles" of the St. Lawrence, after a morning's tear among the whistlers or winter ducks as we then called them, when nearing the shore whereon our encampment and tent were spread, we noticed in the shallow water myriads of clams partially imbedded in the shallow water myriads of clams partially imbedded in the sand and mud, with open, audacious mouths. Resting on Lisoars, Bernard exciamed, "Oh, what a sight! Why may we not get up a new and toothsome dessert with which to crown our everyday repast of ducks, brown and golden-legged plover, partialges, fish and the like?" I embraced the idea without hesitation.

new and toothsome dessert wan man a control day repast of ducks, brown and golden-legged plover, partridges, fish and the like?" I embraced the idea without hesitation.

The next question that puzzled Bernard, was, how to gather the claims, although the water was quite shallow and transparent but nevertheless chilled by the advent of October. "Clear as mud," said I. Drawing my ramped and removing the wormer, I leaned over the gamwale, and at every jab at the open mouth of the bivalve with the small end of my rod, the claim would close with a sharp grip and was litted from his bed and with sudden jerk landed in the beat. In a few minutes I had nearly a peek, and ashore we pushed to cook our matituitial meal. Bernard looked after the coffee, potatoes, pork and duck fixings, while I applied myself to the washing, opening and cooking the claims. For the information of the professor and expert, to be employed by the Ichthyophagoi, I will explain my process, that they may be saved the time and loss of "goodies" with which I invested our new dish; First, a careful par-boiling, emptying the liquid, then adding a quantity of milk, a liberal slice of butter, a pinch of pepper and salt each, and lastly a supply of oyster crackers.

Our first course ended. I brought forth my maiden attempt

of other, a pinen of pepper and sait each, and assay a sup-ply of oyster crackers.

Our first course ended, I brought forth my maiden attempt in this, to me, new department of the culinary art. F.lling Bernard's plate with a liberal supply of the hol, smoking and really delicious mass to smell or gaze upon, I helped myself in the same way, and after a little stirring and cooling and

aggravating of the olfactories with the delicious aroma, in

aggravating of the olfactories with the delicious aroma, in we went, without ceremony. The clams thus prepared so nearly resembled cysters or salt water clams, that not a doubt disturbed us as to the entirely satisfactory outcome. The with the first spoonful I fished up a clam, and so did Bernard, and while the soup would have conferred credit upon Professor Blot and advanced the reputation of Delmonico in their palmiest days, not so the aforesaid clams. As often as I closed my teeth on the mussel my jaws would go back with an involuntary spring as if encountering a piece of indiarubber. Blossed with the best of teeth at that time, and dauntless courage, I repeated the "open and shut process" without success, when casting a sly glance at Bernard, I saw him vigorously essaying to make minco-ment of his first encounter with a fresh-water clam. With the utmost caution and assumed sincerity and gravity at my command, I ventured the inquiry how he relished fresh-water clams? The look he gave me was one of mixed disgust, disappointment and despair, which I shall never forget, as he replied, "The soup is delicious, but, by heavens! I can't make an impression with my teeth on these clams." So deep was my amusement at his looks and reply, that whatever remained in my mouth went out in a spray, succeeded by a choking guffaw that nearly dismantled my upper story.

The apparently sober and carnest inquiry of your Western professor recalled with so much freshness this trifling incident of long ago, that I ventured to cast the feeble light of my experience toward the solution of this fresh-water clam problem.

dent of long ago, that I ventured to this fresh-water claim my experience toward the solution of this fresh-water claim problem.

Into one of those pockets, which time, the grinding of sand and pebbles had worn into the otherwise smooth rock near by, we emptied our new and delicate dishes, to which "Tronp," our foxhound, only needed to be invited to do ample justice to this, to him, toothsome award.

As the Forest and Stream is a regular visitor at my old home, Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., it is now, and long has been a wonder to me, that with the native talent and sportive bent of so many of its citizens, and more especially of the St. Lawrence Game Society, they do not adorn the pages of you popular journal with frequent contributions from a place "chock full" of really sporting lore of by-gone days of the now living devotees of the rod and gun. There is one "Jos ph," "L. D. V. H.," "A. C.," "N. H. L.," and numbers of others I can now tally on my finger ends, who could tell "ofer true tales" full of truth and pregnant with dilemmas and contre-tem s well worthy of being chronicled in the Forest and Stream. I trust they will, without exception, excuse the freedom of this gentle ray on the old hive.

F. B. Hitchcock.

MANKATO, Minn., June 26, 1882.

"GAME PROTECTION FOR THE PEOPLE."

Elitor Forest and Stream.

I reproduce the above caption from Forest and Stream. You used it to broaden the principles that should underlie organization for the protection of game and fish. To advise you of the results of effort in that direction, however partial, to inform you that within never so limited a sphere it has become an accomplished fact, is to make acknowl-directly for your fearless and president effort in the you of the results of effort in that direction, however partial, to inform you that within never so limited a sphere it has become an accomplished fact, is to make acknowledgments for your fearless and persistent efforts in that behalf. What power there is in words spoken right to the mark. To point at iniquity and outrage, and say their right names is to brand them for public reprobation, and to set the good against the bad. There is a power, too, in the sympathetic cheer they excite, and I have heard men whose hands were yet grasped, emphasize in the very first syllables of salutation, the sterling truthfuness and counage of Forest and Straeam in all the varied departments of its labors, and notably fish and game protection.

But, to the subject matter: You published, in March last, the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the St. Lawrence Game Club. It is a corporation organized under a general statute, and "means business." Its constitution is printed on a quarter sheet, and its by-laws do not occupy a larger space. Its officers are a president, vice-president, five trustees, a secretary and treasurer, and a vigilance committee. Membership is created by signing the constitution and paying to the treasurer fifty cents. Annual dues are a half dollar. Another source of revenue is voluntary subscription, and it supplies the sinews of war.

In April the trustees held a business meeting at Canton, he county seat, and arranged the plan and details of action for the following year. Pains were taken to have the purposes of the club widely disseminated, and to invite membership and co-operation. The whole northern section of the State, the Adirondack territory, its forests and waters, left out of account in the selection of game protectors, was the matter of p.incipal concern, and it was determined that within the sphere of its immediate efforts, St. Lawrence county, preventive and punitory measures should be undertaken. You will be gratified to know that the club is doing efficient service. Public attention ha

mnation. Detectives in the employ of the club, and paid from its treasury, are doing service in the county, and this it is proposed to continue until the interest of the people shall be properly represented here in the persons of State game protectors. The Legislature and the Executive of the State will have their extension properly dispected the State.

properly represented here in the persons of State game protectors. The Legislature and the Executive of the State will have their attention properly directed to the matter, and we believe proper consideration will be given to it. Results thus far are encouraging—surprising. In a section where before all was lawlessness, less than a dozen prosecutions, civil and criminal, have been commenced for violations of the game law.

Encouraging as all this is, it is to be remembered that partial, local effort cannot attain satifactory and general results. There is need of local organization throughout the Adiron-dack regions—organizations in counties. To awaken the attention of the public, organization is necessary. Sentiment is sound, and when expressed is always on the right side. Let me repeat, organization is wanted, for organization is public opinion taking life, and having a tongue, mandates, ministers. Then the law-abiding are strengthened, and the rest coerced. If the good citizens persist, the bad ones will go under.

When one gets a comprehension of the value and uses of well stocked game preserve, the benefits hygienic, economic, to result from its proper and legitimate pursuit and capture, and above and beyond all the essential aid to moral and intellectual culture afforded by the gratification of a love for field sports, natural or acquired, it would seem that the average citizen, with a modicum of civic virtues, should not

fail in his duty to the laws. And he will not. Properly appealed to, he will be an effective worker in the cause, and will cry stop thief at the poachers with the spoils of their wretched vocation. And this is about all that is required. It is an expression, and so strengthens and directs public senti-

Shall there not be local organizations representing counties, in the Adirondack territory, and each represented in an Adirondack game club that will have in charge the vigorous enforcement of the laws in the whole section.

St. Lawrence county to its neighbors sends—
Greeting: Join us in a common effort to protect the game and fish, or harbor the poachers we shall drive from our borders, and leave us a monopoly of benefits.

Mr. Editor, please say—in qualification of a statement in a late issue—that hounding deer in St. Lawrence county is unlawful at all times.

Mac. Shall there not be local organizations representing counties.

THE PHILADELPHIA POACHERS.

Nour last issue we gave an account, from a guide, of some of the "Taylor party" who were found with unlawful venison by Game Agent Dodge, and taken in to Booneville and fined. We are now permitted to print the following letters on the subject, written to a gentleman in New York city: law ful

Booneville and fined. We are now permitted to print the following letters on the subject, written to a gentlenan in New York city:

DEAR SIR—As you appeared to feel some anxiety in regard to what the Philadelphia party might do over on Big Moose Lake. I thought I would drop you a line in reference to my visit to them. I succeeded in getting into Big Moose, and was there three days and nights watching their movements before they knew I was pres. nt. Seeing that one of their boats did not return Friday night, I concluded it would be best to hunt it up, and on the following day I overhauled two of the party, with a guide, on the trail from Big Moose to Twitchell. I interviewed them a few minutes, and then went through their baskets, finding in the bottom of one, under about forty pounds of trout, a nice little lot of venison, just the hams skinned out and done up nicely in a little canvas bag. I took one of the young men out with me to Booneville, where, after an introduction to Justice Morling, he squared up for penalty and costs. The whole thing, with expense of coming out and going back, amounted to about one hundred dollars, and when I get through with them, the 'meat' they had will cost about ten dollars per pound. The names of the young men I captured were Joe S. Clark and Ernest Wright, of Philadelphia, and their guide was Jerome Wood, from Long Lake. As the Fulton Chain people were much pleased with the turn of affairs, and anxious to give it publicity, they desired me to write you and have it noticed in Forest AND STREAM, as a warning to others who have a disposition to evade the law, or violate it, rather. Fred Hess and Chris Goodsell, Fulton Chain guides, were with me, and did me good service. The Fulton Chain guides, to a mun, are in earnest in this matter, and are determined that the game laws shall be respected in that country. What makes the boys feel pretty well over this affair is: This party had nine guides with them from the other side, and they rather intimated that they were cute enough to kil

State Game Consiable Dodge came out of the wood last night with Joseph Claik, of Philadelphia, in tow for violating the game law by killing deer out of season. Dodge went in and camped in the club camp on Big Moose and watched their boats for three days when he missed one boat, and caught the young man on his return from Twitchell Lake, on the trail, with the ham of a deer in his pack. This morning Mr. Taylor was up before Justice Morling and fined \$50 and costs, nearly \$50 more, and returned to the woods very quick. It was a big thing to catch one of that party when they knew that the game constable was at Big Moose and on the lookout for them. It also pits the Brown's Tract against the Long Lake guides, and saves the deer until the season opens.

deer until the season opens.

Should any of your friends sour on you this warm weather,
I will be glad to sweeten them, as I have 4,000 pounds of
maple sugar on hand.

CALVIN V. GRAVES.

BOONVILLE, N. Y., July 10.

THE ADIRONDACK DOE SLAUGHTER,

Editor Forest and Stream:

Easter Forest and Stream:
Your "practical suggestion" to the New York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, in your issue of the 6th inst., is indeed a good one, but I fear it will, like all other means looking boward the protection of game in this section, fail to hit the mark. The account given by "Adrion Ondack." in the same issue of the showful elements of Ondack," in the same issue, of the shameful slaughter of deer in the Blue Mountain region holds good for the entire

deer in the Blue Mountain region hous good to wilderness.

At one summer resort coming under my notice, seven deer were brought in early in June, four of which were does who were giving suck to their fawns. These deer were shot by the guides of the house, and were bought by the proprietor for his table! And the same guides are now nightly carrying would-be sportsmen to the spots where they can best slaughter deer in front of the headlight. And I am informed that what is true of this one resort is equally true of all the resorts in the woods. The externination of deer in the Adisondacks when it comes—and it is surely coming—will not

deer in front of the heudlight. And I am informed that what is true of this one resoit is equally true of all the resorts in the woods. The extermination of deer in the Adirondacks, when it comes—and it is surely coming—will not be chargeable to true sportsmen inside or out of the wilderness, but to the natives or guides, and the hotel proprietors, who will not discountenance the detestable business.

Without desiring to be impertinent, I would like to offer a "practical suggestion," No. 2, to the aforementioned association. It is this: Let them place a good, reliable man at each one of the summer resorts in the wilderness early in the season, say about the time the ice goes out of the lakes, and I will guarantee that he will be kept busy until the end of the close season in reporting, first, the guides shooting on their own account, and later, the sham sportsmen under the care of the guides. He can ist on the verands of the resort I have referred to and hear the arrangements being made for a deer hunt (?) to take place that or the following night, and he can hear of like plans being made every day. Now, I claim that the known presence of such officers at the different resorts would break up such arrangements and render the business a risky one, and it is a wall-known fact that neither sham sportsmen nor guides are fond of taking risks where the law has a chance of becoming operative.

Such a plan as I have suggested, if honestly worked, would, I believe, considerably decrease the usual slaughter of deer in May and June. Another means of arresting this slaughter rests, I think, with the gentlemen sportsmen temporarily residing at these resorts. They, while con-

demning the evil, quietly wink at it, because, to become an informer under the circumstances, would render their sojourn at such place very unpleasant; but I think they should face the music and denounce the business whenever detected. How many guides do you suppose would go out, or take parties out from a hotel, to shoot deer out of season if they knew that the sentiment of the guests was against such action, and that among the guests were gentlemen who would promptly report them to the proper officers of the law? But a few indeed, I trow.

If the association wants points or spots in this locality, I can and will furnish them in quantities to suit and to convict!

IN THE ADMONDAGES, July 8.

HARDY.

HARDY

IN THE ADIRONDACKS, July 8.

THE INDIANA OUTLOOK.

THINK it too early yet to form a correct judgment as to the prospects for autumn shooting in this the central part of Indiana. Woodcock, at least the first broods hatched, have done well, notwithstanding the numerous storms and freshets. I had the pleasure of observing a nest as early as the 9th of April. The female was sitting on four eggs. On the 28d she hatched, and so far as I could observe, successfully raised her little brood. By the 1st of June very little difference could be noticed, on tlushing between the old and young birds. But I think the second efforts to nest have been a failure—as the grounds have been frequently flooded, so much so that I doubt if any second efforts to nest have been a failure—as the grounds have been frequently flooded, so much so that I doubt if any second

frequently flooded, so much so that I doubt if any second broods have been raised.

"Homo's" observations in Pennsylvania, will, doubtless apply in this State, as the high waters have been so frequent and so general, that the birds may find good feeding grounds everywhere, and so be dispersed over too much ground to make their pursuit interesting at this season of the year. I have not tried them yet, although this is the fourth day of the open season, but I may do so, if only to verify my impressions.

We had a remarkably warm, open winter—the bluebird

We had a remarkably warm, open winter—the bluebird and goldfinch I observed every month during the winter—and quail were comparatively unmolested, and a fair number paired off early in May; but I fear the long-continued rains and cold during June has interfered with the growth of the young chicks.

We hope for the best, and certainly the prospect is better for later broods. A good mast crop—one of the very heaviest I ever saw—will no doubt cause a better supply of game to tarry with us, if it does not induce emigration.

Hares and squirrels were pleutiful this spring, and promise good shooting for such as enjoy it.

Upon the whole, there may be enough game this fall to try a new breech-loader on, or to secure a dainty for a sick friend, or enough to satisfy a lover of nature, who only makes gunning an excuse or pretext for a day's stroll in wonderland, but I doubt if there will be enough to satisfy the sportsman who hunts for game alone. Him, indeed, no amount of slaughter will satisfy.

C. W. W. Farkland, Ind., July 4. FAIRLAND, Ind., July 4.

FARRLAND, Ind., July 4.

Ohno Game Prospects.—Cleveland, July 10, 1882.—
Prospects for quail are very good; all along the country from Cleveland, Ohio, to Monroe, Mich., they seem plenty; but very few woodcock there or here. I think more scarce than last year hey were scarce, and mostly old birds. Know of no reason for this, unless, as with some other game, they are playing out. And no wonder it is so, when they are shot at continually in the South from December to April, and almost six months in the North. They will soon be a bird of the past unless summer shooting is abolished. Places where I could formerly bag three dozen and upward in a day, I have now to hunt harder to secure one dozen generally, without a very unusual streak of good luck. I am sorry it is thus, because I am getting old and not so swift of foot as I formerly was.—J. C.

Minnesota Game Prospects.—Pillsbury, Minn., July 7. MINNESOTA GAME PROSPECTS.—Pillsbury, Minn., July 7.—From present indications the open season will bring unusually fine sport hereabouts. In every little slough and pond hole large flocks of young ducks, mostly mallards and now nearly half grown, may be seen. Farmers report that every field has its large family of "chickens," while for the first time in years pigeons have nested in this locality. I think I saw fully 5,000 during a short ride a few mornings ago. Grouse wintered extra well, and have been steadily increasing in numbers in this town for the past three years. I think there are ten now where there was a pair three years ago, and this despite the fact that pot-hunters receive a higher price for them now than then. Deer and bear "sign" are not wanting.—J. Frank Locke.

Night Shooting Woodcock.—Del Rio, Texas, July 5, 1882.—In your issue of June 15 I note inquiry in reference to fire hunting woodcock in the South. I have known this to be done by the negroes in Mississippi, and the excoles in Louisiana. Large numbers are staughtered annually, and find a ready sale in the New Orleans market, which I have seen fairly glutted with this noble game bird. This worse than pot-hunter provides himself with an assistant, a pine torch, and shotgun loaded with a squib of powder and thimble of shot, and proceeds to the cotton fields, where the birds feed at night. They are easily approached, being bewildered by the glare of light, and are virtually killed at the muzzle of the gun.—G. W. P.

Leather-Stocking Club.—Oswego, N.Y., July 15.—The Leather-Stocking Club of Oswego county held their annual meeting at the secretary's office on July 13, when the following officers were elected. President, O. S. Osterhout; Vice-President, George G. Warren; Secretary, G. P. Matteson; Treasurer, Hon. N. W. Nutting; Attorney, H. C. Tanner; Toard of Managers, C. A. Tanner, George W. Lyman, A. Emerick, J. B. McMurrich, and W. A. Failing. A committee of three consisting of O. S. Osterhout, George G. Warren, and H. C. Tanner, were appointed to secure birds and make arrangements for a grand old fashioned club tournament.—Veteran.

TENNESSEE GAME Notes.—The prospects for an abundance of quail were never better. Many young birds are already reported hatched out, and as the grain crops are so fine this year and the weather favorable, they will have plenty of food and grow rapidly. Doves are also very numerous. They are much esteemed here by epicures, and numerous. They are much esteemed here by epicures, and our local sportsmen say they enjoy shooting them more than any birds we have. Large game is reported as more plentiful than usual. If our game laws were only respected, with the vast forests in this State there should be any quantity of it.—J. D. H.

Sea and River Hishing.

Out of the legends connecting fishes with heathen divinities, there have been evolved and handed down to us, revised and improved, the signs of the zodiac, indicated in almanacs by the figure of a man. which signs are still reverently consulted by both sailor and angler; and the latter is never confident or hopeful of great success unless the sign be above the loins. Whether or no this be a superstition bequeathed by the ancients I have not bestowed much time in examining, but plead guilty to the weakness of individual faith, and feel confident of good sport only when the sign is in the head, stomach or bowels, but never when it is in the legs or feet.—Genio C. Scott.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

Lake trout, Cristivomer namay-

cush.
Siscowet, Cristivomer siscowet.
Brook trout, Salvelinus fontinalis.
Grayling, Thymallus tricolor and T. montains.
Rainbow trout, Salmo iridea.
Clark's trout, Salmo clarkii.
Dolly Varden trout, Salvelinus

malma.
Salmon, Salmo salar.
Land-locked salmon, var. seba
Quinnat salmon, Oncorhyne

touycha. ck bass, Micropterus, 2 species. d, Alosa sapidissima. skinonge, Esox nobilior.

Sea bass, Centropristes atrarius.
Striped bass, Roccus lineatus.
White perch, Morone americana.
Scup or porgie, Stenotomus argyrops.
Tautog or blackfish, Tautogaonitis.

efish or taylor, Pomatomus saltatrix.
Weakfish or squetague, Cynoscyon regalis.

See table Open Seasons, page 488.

Pike (N. Y. pickerel), Esox lucius. Pickerel, Esox reticulatus. Pike-perch (Wall-eyed pike) Sti-zoslethium. zoslethium. Yellow perch, Perca pluviatilis, Striped bass (Rockfish), Rocc lineatus.

lineatus.
White bass, Roccus chrysops.
Rock bass, Ambloplites, two spe War-mouth, Chænobryttus gulo-

bago. sus.
Crappie (Strawberry bass, etc.)
Pomozys nicromaculatus.
Rechelor. Pomozys annularis. Pomoxys nicromaculat Bachelor, Pomoxys annu Chub, Semotilus bullaris

"Sea trout," Cynoscyon carolinen-sis.
Sheepshead, Archosargus proba-tocephalus.
Kingfish or Barb, Menticirrus ne-bulosus.

Kingdish or part, bitlosus, Spanish mackerel, Cybium macu-latum, Pogonias chromis, Lafayette, Liostomus obliquus, Red bass, etc., Sciænons ocellatus.

BASS FISHING ON THE POTOMAC.

THE heavy rains of the past week having rendered the water of the upper Potomac unfit for fishing, I have thought a line from here might be of some interest to your readers, and while others are busily engaged in overhauling tackle, I have concluded to send you a brief report of the doings of the "Woodmont Club." The bass have been takdoings of the "Woodmont Club." The bass have been taking the fly most vigorously and a large number of fine fish have been captured. Lost week the President of the United States indulged himself in throwing a fly here and hauled in sixteen large bass. Senator Wade Hampton who fishes altogether with the fly, captured one hundred and four—several of them reaching four and five pounds. Senator Vest, who used minnows, made a big score, while Senators Jones and Don Cameron contented themselves in the shade of a large elm opposite the club house and fished for perch with red worms. The President was loud in his praise of the fine fishing, beautiful mountain seenery and the location and appointments of the Woodmont Club House. The whole party expressed themselves as highly delighted with their visit and

ing, beautiful mountain scenery and the location and appointments of the Woodmont Club House. The whole party expressed themselves as highly delighted with their visit and promised soon to return.

This week the fishing has been fine, and some splendid fish have been taken with the fly. One member of the club brought in twenty-eight, some weighing as high as three and a half p unds. Another member brought in four fish weighing fifteen pounds six ounces. Of the thirteen anglers present all did well.

Opposite the club-house, on the West Virginia side of the river, we have fine woodcock grounds, and the birds are pleatiful; so that when one tires of the rod and line, he has but to cross the river and fill his "bag" with that most delightful and delicious of all game birds. While I write the sweet notes of the Bob White are heard in all directions, and prospects for fall shooting are good. The large woodcd estate, some 3,000 acres, of this club, is well stocked with deer, turkeys and pheasants, and right royal sport, in season, is anticipated.

"Woodmont." Washington Co., Md., July 8.

"Woodmont," Washington Co., Md., July 8.

WEST VIRGINIA TROUT STREAMS.

WEST VIRGINIA TROUT STREAMS.

Is there a sportsman living that at some time or other has not pictured to himself, or had painted for him by some other artist sportsman, "the happy hunting ground," the place where game abounded so plentifully, that the very thought of it made his heart beat quick? Is there an angler who has not been told of some favored stream where the trout "swarmed," and where one would tire of the sport of catching them? And how many have ever had those visions realized? I confess that I have been the victim of both delusions more than once. I am just now aching with the pangs of disappointment at not finding the trout stream lately visited by me, "alive with 'em," as I was told I would do.

the pangs of disappointment at not moung the treat and lately visited by me, "alive with 'em," as I was told I would do.

My companion and myself started from here the latter part of June for Deer Creek, one of the headwaters of the Greenbrier River in Pocohontas county, West Virginia. We rode two days overmountains, thirty-tive miles per day, and reached the head of the stream, which flows from the top of Alleghany Mountain, at sunset of the second day. Here we procured a guide, who still further raised our expectations by his narratives of the glories of that stream.

Early next morning we started down the stream, armed with flies, worms, and every sort of bait. We waded and cast to right and left, and in every imaginable place that a fish could possibly have been lying, but for three hours not a rise, not a bite, nor did I see a fish. As we neared the mouth of the creek, about noon, the sky became overeast, and for a while the little fish came up pretty lively, and we took about seventy-five or eighty fingerlings before sundown. But what was that to men who had ridden seventy miles to catch trout? We found our wagon near the mouth of the stream waiting for us, rode to a neighboring house, and after a good night's rest returned by another route home. It is impossible to account for these things. I know that many of my friends, who visited this place as late as last summer, told the truth about the fish they caught. My friend and myself are as good fishermen as any of them, but the fish were not there this time. We came to the conclusion that one or the other of us had been doing something mean, but of course couldn't find out which one it was.

but the fish were not there this time. We came to the con-clusion that one or the other of us had been doing something mean, but of course couldn't find out which one it was. I see by "Chasseur's" letter of June 13, from the Green-brier White Sulphur Springs, that he has got it into his head

that the trout are vastly abundant in the waters of the Green-brier and throughout West Virginia. Well, I have no doubt

that there are "more trout in those streams than in any waters this side of the Rocky Mountains," but I am satisfied that the drought of last summer has greatly diminished their numbers, and it will require several prosperous years to restore them to their old-time condition. We heard of many other streams in the section visited by us, that were said to be "full of 'em," but we had the romance of Deer Creek too recent in our recollection to be diverted from our homeward course. At some more convenient season we may explore some of them, but not just now.

JACK.

STAUNTON, Va., July 10.

I notice the article by "Chasseur" in issue of July 6, on trout fishing in West Virginia, and while I do not doubt his ability to do as he says, viz., give information as to how to reach trout streams where the pot-fisherman is not, my experience in the aforesaid State leads me to think it will be a fearfully rough route, and one that few will care to travel. In fact, nowhere else in my experience have I found illegal fishing reduced to so fine a point as on the trout streams of West Virginia. But, you see, I probably went to the wrong place

place.

Last season while casting in the South Branch arch, above Franklin, a native came over to take a look at me, and said, "If you want trout why don't you go to Greenbrier?" ("Many there?" I saked. "I reckon." said he: "I was up there last week and took seven hundred trout." "Take them with the fly?" "Not much," said the native. "How then?" "Not, of course;" and he walked away, apparently disgusted that anyone should think him foolish enough to fish for trout with a fly.

On one trip I had for company the prosecuting attorney of the county, and the same officer of another county. As we

disgusted that anyone should think him foolish enough to fish for trout with a fly.

On one trip I had for company the prosecuting attorney of the county, and the same officer of another county. As we were on our way up stream they told me of a famous pool where we sure to fill our creels. Just before we reached it I stopped to try a cast in an inviting pool, and when I came up, there sat the two officers of the law on the bank, with lines recled up, and from the associated expression of their countenances I gathered that something waswrong. In fact I heard words uttered that left no doubt on the subject. And now, what do you suppose the trouble was? Here we were, eighty miles from the B. & O. Ry. on one side, and forty miles from the C. & O. Ry. on the other. There ought not to have been any pot-fishermen there. But there was, just the same, and the cause of the disturbance of mind of the two disciples of Blackstone was that when they came up three natives were engaged in the unlawful occupation of whipping the pool.

Each took a large bush, then went into the pool and thrashed around, up and down until they judged the trout were tired out, then in the shallow water one man felt under the stones and threw out what trout he could find, and in the deep water the other two got the balance with the same. Was this lawful? Not much. Did those two prosecutors do anything? Yes, they did. They swore.

And then they went on to the next pool only to find the same lot of natives at work there. Some one may ask the question why they took the trouble to whip and snare when they could not the reason was that there were too many rocks in the pool to use the net.

Now my idea in writing this epistle is this. I had a good time, intend to go again. (In fact it was not my first visit to the State.) But those pot-fishermen were everywhere, and if "Chasseur" can tell us of a country this side of the Rockies where they don't exist, he will have a place in my remembrance forever.

Bedford, O., June 10, 1882.

BEDFORD, O., June 10, 1882.

THE RICHARDSON LAKES REGION.

THE RICHARDSON LAKES REGION.

SINCE my last letter many fishermen have packed their kit, and left for their several homes, not on account of poor fishing, but because they could not spare any more time to indulge in their favorite sport. The fishing still continues good, and the trout are just beginning to rise to a fly, several fine ones, weighing from two to flive pounds, having been taken at the Middle and Upper Dams. A number of land locked salmon were also taken at the Upper Dam within the past week. These fish will gradually work their way all through these waters, as they have already been captured at the Middle Dam, and on Rapid River, between Welokennebacook and Umbagog Lakes. By the way, speaking of Rapid River, there will be some of the best fishing on that stream during the next two weeks that we have had this season, as the logs have all passed through the poud in the river, and will be in Umbagog Lake by to-morrow night. Let those who want good fly fishing through July put in an appearance at the Middle Dam at once.

The fishing in Mooseluernagumtle Lake has been very good this spring, and they are still getting fair fishing in the vicinity of Haines's Landing. At this place, Mr. C. T. Richardson, the popular caterer to hungry fishermen, and formerly superintendent of the Oquossoc Angling Association, has a nice botel, well fitted and furnished, and visitors to this region cannot do better than bide a while with him. His house is well furnished and he sets an excellent table. Excursion tickets from Boston to Richardson's and returnmay be procured from the Boston & Maine Railroad via Portland, Bryant's Pond, Andover, and Upper Dam, for \$14.00, this being the easiest and most pleasant route. Travel to Parmachence Lake, has been light thus far, but parties are now beginning to head in that direction. One party went up last Friday, another Saturday, and a third comes to-morrow, all going over the Magalloway River route. This river is now free from logs its entire distance, and there will probably be a

route another year.
I learn that the Richardson-Rangeley Lakes Transporta tion Company have just purchased a beautiful farm containing sixty-five acres of land, situated in Cambridge, N. H., at the foot of Umbagog Lake, and propose to creet before another year a hotel for the accommodation of sportsmen

and tourists. The farm borders on the shore of the lake for some distance, and the main road from Bethel to Dixville Notch and Colebrook passes directly through it. It is the prettiest and most sightly piece of land around Lake Umbagog, and will make a beautiful summer resort.

Another year the steamers on Umbagog Lake will probably

Another year the steamers on Umbacog Lake will probabily land here, instead of running two miles un the Cambridge River to Upton, as they are now doing. There is some telk of building a telegraph line from Bethel to Lake Umbacog, and if the company with a long name build the hotel, I have no doubt that this will be done before another year. Lake Umbagog is the most beautiful lake in the Rangeley chain, and a good hotel at the foot of it is very much needed. Although there are plenty of pickerel in the lake, the trout have not been all driven out, and each year trout weighing from five to eight pounds are taken at the head of the lake near the entrance to Sunday Cove.

BALD EAGLE.

LAKE UMBAGOG, Maine, July 2.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, MAINE.—S. J. Chadbourne, Esa., Dep S. cretary of State, Augusta, Me., has been off to Franklin county on an angling excursion. He says, 'n the Konne of Journal, of Weld, the village where he stopped: Well village is pleasantly situated in a broad valley, near a large, clear sheet of water, five miles long, called Webb Pond. The ride from Wilton to Weld was exhilarating; the scenery wild end grand before more than the property of the property village is pleasantly situated in a broad valley, near a large, clear sheet of water, five miles long, culled Webb Pond. The ride from Wilton to Weld was exhilarating; the scenery wild and grand; lofty mountains tower high, peak on peak, and deep valleys stretch away between, along which are scores of brooks of the sweetest water, all bremine with speekked trout. After tea we repaired to one of flees brooks, and were rewarded with a handsome string of trout. The next day we visited the pond of Mr. David Vnaterman in the north part of Weld, who has commenced the cultivation of trout. At the foot of one of the mountains above referred to, Mr. Masterman has built a dam across a limid stream and made a pond of about four acres, into which he has put nearly 1,000 trout, most of which will weich a nound aniece. We had the pleasure of dropping them a line, in re-rone to which we brought away a string that was the envy of all who saw it. Mr. Masterman intends to make other pords, build a hatching-house, increase his stock, and for a consideration allow sportsmen the privilege of fishing there, and we have no doubt it will prove a paving investment to him and a source of pleasure and profit to those who love to angle. If any wish good trout-fishing, let them visit Mr. Masterman, and they will be sure of a kind recention and some good fishing. Franklin county is the sportsmon's paradise. Not only are the brooks and ponds filled with trout and pickerel, the gamiest that ever swam, but the forests that crown her everlasting bills contain game of menny kinds, including the black bear. Several were seen in Weld last spring, in the clearings that go up high on the siles of the mountains. One was slain last April in plain sight of the mountains. One was slain last April in plain sight of the mountains. One was slain last April in plain sight of the mountains. One was slain last April in plain sight of the mountains. One was slain last April in plain sight of the mountains. One was slain has April in plain sight of the mountain

Brook Trout.—In a conversation with a reporter of the New York Post, Mr. E. G. Blackford is reported as sayine: "It is still a mooted question whether the flesh of the wild trout, bred in his native streams, or that of the cultivated trout, bred or stall-fed in the preserves, is the better. Fach side has its supporters, but there is no doubt that trout raised in ponds by artificial propagation are as good if not better than the wild trout. A great many thines go to determine the character of the flesh of both wild and cultivated trout than the wild trout. A great many finnes go to determine the character of the flesh of both wild and cultivated trout—the bottom, the nature and temperature of the water, the quality of the food supplied, and various other considerations. Probably the finest trout both for size and quality of meat, are found in the Rangeley and Moosehead lakes in Møine. Trout have been taken from these lakes weigh ng more than ten pounds. I have one in my museum which weighed ten pounds, and the Smithsonian Institute has one which weighed eleven and three-quarter pounds. It is a very common thing to hook a trout weighing three or four pounds. Then again these fish are prized not so much because of their size, but because they are the most symmetrical in shape. The flesh is a deep pink color and the skin is beautifully marked with large pink spots. The brook trout is found throughout Canada, and as far north as the northern point of Newfoundland. The line marking the boundaries within which the have been found runs along the coast to about the central part of New Jersey, and then strikes out to the Allechnny range of mountains. It follows close alone the eastern edge of this range to the northwest portion of Georgia, which in range of mountains. It follows close along the eastern edge of this range to the northwest portion of Georgia, which in furthest point south at which they have been found, and then runs close along the western edge of the mountain ch in to the great lakes. The brook trout has often been caught in salt water near the mouths of rivers or bars. One, which had probably escaped from some preserve along the coast, was caught in Gravesend Bay not long ago. They seem to relish the salt water, and though the color of their skin and flesh is darker, they are considered by epicures much better for food than those caught in fresh water."

EXTRORDINARY CATCH OF FISH.—On Friday and Saturday, July 14 and 15, Messrs. A. Eddy, Chas. W. Wingert, F. C. Chamberlain and Abel Crook, of the Fountain Gan Club, of Brooklyn, caught in Barnegat Bay 1,325 weekfish, of which 608 were captured the first day and 722 on the second day. They used the ordinary rod and reel and a variety of bait—shrimp proving the most successful. Their yacht, the Harriet, of Forked River, Captain Horatio Wilbert, Mate John W. Bunnel, thus scores the largest record. The record kept by Capt. Joe Parker, of Forked River, shows that the largest number previously caught in one day was 528, by a party of four with the same boat. In July, 1881, the Scalper, of Forked River, received a record of 1,411 in seven days fishing, distributed as follows: July 24, 202 weakfish; 25th, 100; 26th, 165; 27th, 149; 28th, 177; 29th, 221; 31st, 397. The Brooklyn party were provided with small swivel squids, which proved very attractive, and to render assurance doubly sure they resorted to chumming with crabs and other natural fish food. The fish ran from three-quarters of a pound to two pounds in weight.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Milltown, St. Stephen, N. B., July 10.
—Salmon are very plentiful in our riper, more so than for many years. The fly fisherman I think would have fine sport when so many are taken in the nets.—G. A. BARD-

Philadelphia Fishermen in a Scrape.—A sudden stop was brought to the sport of the Second Presbytorian Club of Philadelphia while at Fortress Monroe a few days ago, whither they had gone on the schooner Applegate. The interruption to the usual round of amusements was brought about by a wag who caused to be printed a seeminely legal document, purporting to be signed by the sheriff of Kensington, and countersigned by the chief of police of that place and Gov. Hoyt, to the effect that a crowd of men had stolen from a wharf in Kensington the schooner Applegate, and offering a reward for the arrest of the thieves and the return of the vessel. This proclamation was secretly posted through the streets at Fortress Monroe and Hampton, and, when the club least expected it, they were confronted by the sheriff of the county and a large posse, who out all hands under arrest. They would have been taken to juil had not a Baltimore to bacconist named Marburg gone their bail. The authorities could not be convinced until the next day that the club had been victimized by a practical joker.

Maine Trout and Land Locked Salmon.—Lincoln, July 18.—This is a very pleasant country for persons who wish for a quiet summer resort; good hotels and attendance: charming drives; unexcelled perch and pickerel fishing within sight of the village, and fair trout streams within a few miles. Trout-fishing has been unusually good this year, and land-locked salmon have been taken in larger quantities from the Schoodic Lakes than for any year since 1871. My score for trout this year, nine trips, occupying about one day each, is 301; largest, two and a quarter pounds; smallest, ten ounces.—F. C. P. MAINE TROUT AND LAND LOCKED SALMON.-Lincoln, July

Salmon Fishung.—Prince Edwards Island, July 11.—The wet backward season here has kept the water in the streams high and cold, which has had the effect of making the trout fishing the best known for years. So far as I can learn but one salmon has been taken here this season above tide water, and this one was jigged by a P. E. I. garçon of twelve years. Most of the salmon that enter the streams here are fall-run fish which accounts for so few being taken by fly-fishers. It rains here six days in the week, and the odd day is usually delightfully cool and pleasant.—Stanstead.

FLORIDA RED SNAPPER.—Maj. John C. Reynolds, chief engineer of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, recently visited the red snapper banks near Carrabelle, where his Jarty caught ninety-eight of these fish in one hour, their aggregate weight exceeding 1,000 pounds. A railroad will soon be completed to Corrobelle, which is on the west coast, cast of Appalachicola.

COLORADO TROUT.—An old-time Arkansas correspondent, Colorado i roce.—An out-time Arramsas corresponde who is on a summer visit to Co'orado, writes from Norte, Col., June 5: "Trout-fishing is good at present in Rio Grande. The speckled beauties are plenty, and take fly ravenously." We hope to hear from "T." at greatenath.

Minnesota.—Pillsbury, Minn., July 7.—As usual fishing is magnificent. Some very large bass, pike and pickerel have been taken.—J. Frank Locke.

Hishenlture.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE SWORD-FISH. BY G. BROWN GOODE.

[CONTINUED.]
DISTRIBUTION ON THE COAST OF THE UNITED STATES,

A LLUSION has been made to the early accounts of the work of Cartes both in the coast of the United States both in the work of Cartes by and the letters of Garden to Ellis and Linnals, to Mitchill's account of it in 1818. Though it is strong that the work of Cartes by Cartes and So, to Mitchill's account of it in 1818. Though it is strong that the work of Cartes and Carte work of Cates've and the letters of Garden to Ellis and Linneus; also, to Mitchill's account of it in 1818. Though it is strange that this very conspicuous species was not recorded more frequently by early American authors, it is still more remarkable that its right to a place in the fauna of the Wostern Atlantic was either denied or questioned, as late as 1856, by such well-informed authors as sir John Richardson and MM. Cuvier and Valenciennes. (10)

Storer's "Report on the Ichthyology and Herpetology of Massachusetts," published in 1839, was the first American faunal list, since Cateshy's, in which the sword-fish was mentioned among the American fish.

The range of the species on the castern coast of America can now be defined with some accuracy. Northward and castward these fish have been seen as far as Cape Breton and Sable Island Banks.

Captain Rowe states that during a trip to George's Banks he has seen them off Chebucto Head, near Halifax, where he fishermen claim occasionally to have taken them with a seine.

seine.
Capt. Daniel O'Brien, of the schooner Ossipee, took five sword-tish on his halibut trawl, in 300 fathoms of water, between La Have and Brown's Banks, in August, 1877.
Capt. Jeroma B. Smith, of the schooner Hattie Lewis, of Gloucester, killed a swordfish off Cape Snoke, pear Sidney, Cape Bretan (11)

Capt. Jeroma B. Sincera. Gloucester, killed a swordfish off Cape Smoke, occ. Cape Breton.(11)
Mr. J. Matthew Jones, of Halifax, N. S., writes, in 1877:
"The sword-fish is by no means common on our coast, and only makes its appearance at intervals along our harbors and bays. One was taken in 1864 in Bedford Basin, at the head

omy markes its appearance at intervais along our narrors and pays. One was taken in 1864 in Bedford Basin, at the head of the second pays of the s p. 78). 11 Oapt, R. H. Hulbert.

of Halifax Harbor. September 6, 1866, an individual weighing 200 pounds was taken in a net at Devil's Island. November 12, 1860, the Rev. J. Ambrose sent me a sword, 3 feet and 6 inches long, from a fish taken at Dover, N. S., a few days

ber 12, 1800, the Rev. J. Ambrose sent me a sword, 3 feet and 6 inches long, from a fish taken at Dover, N. S., a few days previously.

The sword-fish has, once at least, penetrated into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In September, 1857, Capt. J. W. Collins was one of the crew of the schooner Mary Ellen, of Truro, Mass., and harpooned a sword-fish four miles southwest of the eastern part of Prince Edwards Land.

On the coasts of Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island they abound in the sunumer months. Southward they are less frequently seen, though their occurrence off New York is not unusual. I have never known one to be taken off New Jersey, and in our Southern waters they do not appear to remain. Unler and Lugger vaguely state that they sometimes enter the Chesapeake Bay. (12)

This is apparently traditionary evidence.

Dr. Yarrow obtained reliable information of their occasional appearance near Cape Lookout, N. C. (13)

Alt. A. W. Simpson states, in a letter to Professor Baird, that sword-fish are sometimes seen at sea off Cape Hatteras, in November and December, in large quantities. They sometimes find their way into the sounds.

An item went the rounds of the newspapers in 1876 to the effect that a sword-fish four feet long had been captured in the St. John's River, near Jacksonville. After personal inches the Jacksonville, I am satisfied that this was simply a scabbard-fish or slivery hair-tail (Trickiurus lepturus).

Professor Peey states that the fishermen of Cuba sometimes capture the Pez de espada when in pursuit of Agujas or spear-fishes. (14)

They have also been seen in Jamaica.

Issnes.(14)
They have also been seen in Jamaica.
Lütken gives instances of the capture of young sword-fish at various points in the open Atlantic.
OCCURRENCE IN THE PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEANS.

OCCURRENCE IN THE PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEANS.

We have no record of their occurrence on the eastern coast of South America, but the species is found on the Pacific coast of the same continent, and north to California.

Professor Jordan writes: "Occasionally seen about Santa Catalina and the Coronados, but never taken, the fishermen having no suitable tackle. One seen by us off Santa Monica, in 1836, about eight feet in length."

Mr. Willard Nye, of New Bedford, Mass., kindly communicates the following notes: Captain Dyer, of this port, says that sword-fish are plentiful off the Peruvian coast, a number being often in sight at one time. The largest he ever saw was one caught by himself about 150 miles from the shore, and which he estimates to have weighed 900 to 1,000 lbs; the ship's crew subsisted on it for several days, and then salted 400 lbs.

which he estimates to have weighted and so, 1,000 105, 1,000 105, 105 ship's crew subsisted on it for several days, and then salted 400 lbs.

Captain Allen also states that while cruising in the Pacific for whales he has found the sword-fish very abundant on the coasts of Peru and Chui, from the immediate coast 500 miles out, though outside of that limit they are seldom seen. They are most plenty during the month of January, when they are teeding on the common mackerel, with which those waters at that time abound. The largest he ever caught weighed about 600 bis.

about 600 lbs.

Both Captain Allen and Captain Dyer have made several voyages as masters of whaling ships, and are perfectly familiar with swood-fish on our coast; both speak of seeing penty of bill-fish in the Pacine, but they never had taken the trouble to catch them. Chather mentions them in his book on the Fishes of the South Sea.

In 194 Dr. Hector discovered a sword-fish snout in the museum at Auckland, New Zealand, and his announcement of the discovery was followed by the publication of two other instances of its occurrence in this region. (19)

SWORD-FISH ENTERING RIVERS.

Sword-fish have been known to enter the rivers of Europe

Sword-fish have been known to enter the rivers of Europe. We have no record of such a habit in those frequenting our waters.(16)

Actian's improbable story that they were taken in the Danube in winter has been mentioned. Southey and others relate that a man was killed while bathing in the Severn, near Worcester, by one of these tishes, which was afterwards camelic.

Worester, by one of these tishes, when was account caught.
Couch states that a sword-fish, supposed to weigh nearly 300 pounds, was caught in the river Parrett, near Bridgewater, in July, 18³⁴, 1970 De la Blanchère, one of them was taken, in the minth year of the Prench Republic, in the river of Vannes, on the coast of Rhuys, (8)
In the great hall of the Rathhaus in the city of Bremen hangs a large painting of a sword-lish which was taken in the river Weser by some Gremen fishermen some time in the seventeenth century.

Underneath it is painted the following inscription:

"ANNO, 1696, DEN 18. JULI, 1ST. DIESER.
FISCH. EIN. SCHWERTFISCH. GENANNT. VON DIESER.
STADT. FISCHERN, IN. DER. WESER. GEFANGEN.
UND. DEM. 39. EJUSDEM. ANHERO, NAEHER.
BREMEN. GERRACHT. WORDEN. SEINE. GANZE.
LENGTE. WAR. 10, FUSS. DAS. SCHWEIT, WAR.
7½, VIRTEL. LANG. UND. 3 ZOLL. BREIT." GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE OF THE SWORD-FISH FAMILY.

Although it may not seem desirable at present to accept in full the views of Dr. Lütken regarding the specific unity of the spear-lishes and the sail-lishes of the Atlantic and Indian oceans, it is convenient to group the different species in the way he has suggested in discussing their geographical distribution.

way he has suggested in discussing their geographical distribution.

The sword-fish, Xiphias gladius, ranges along the Atlantic coast of America from Jamaica, lat. Isdeg. N., Cuba, and the Bermudas to Cape Brenton, lat. 4 fdeg. Not seen at Greenland, Iceland, or Spitzbergen, but occurring, according to Collett, at the North Cape, lat. 1deg. Abundant along the coasts of Western Europe, entering the Baltic and the Acditerranean. I can find no record of the species on the west coast of Africa south of the Cape Verdes, though Litthen, who may have access to facts unknown to me, states that they occur clear down to the Cape of Good Hope, South Atlantic

12 List of the Fishes of Maryland. By P. R. Uhler and Otto Lugger a Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of Maryland, Jahnary

in Report of the Commissioners of Fisherres of Autorians 1870, p. 90.

1870, p. 90.

18 Notes on the Natural History of Fort Macon, N. C., and vicinity (No. 3). By H. C. Yarrow, in Proce clings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Fishadelphia, 1877, p. 207.

14 Synopsis Friscium Cubensium, C.: aloga Razonado do los Peces de la 18ta de Cuoa, in Repertorio Fisico-Natural de la Isla de Cuoa, in Repertorio Fisico-Natural de la Isla de Cuoa, in Repertorio Fisico-Natural de la Isla de Cuoa.

Al Synopsis Precimin Cubensium, C., aloga Razonado de los Peces 14 Synopsis Precimin Cubensium, C., aloga Razonado de los Peces 14 Synopsis Precimin Cubensium, C., aloga Razonado de los Peces 150, p. 373.

186, p. 373.

18 hector, Trans. New Zealand Ins., vii. (1874) 1875, p. 246; Hutton, ibid. viii, (1875) 187c, p. 211; Cacesceman, ibid. p. 219.

19 They sometimes approach very near the shore, however, as is shown by the following extract from a Cape Cod paper:

A Sword-Hois in close quarters.—Monday afternoon, white Mr. A. McKenzie, tae boatbuilder on J. S. Atwood's wharf, was busily at work, his attention was attracted by a splashing of water under his workshop, as if a score of boys were swinning and making all the workshop, as if a score of boys were swinning and making all the workshop, as if a score of boys were swinning and making all the activity of the constant of the control of the constant of the cons

ember 29, 1015. 17 History of British Fishes, ii, p. 148. 18 Dictionnaire Général des Pêches.

in mid-ocean, west coast of South America and north to Southern California, lat. Hdeg., New Zealand, and in the Indian Ocean off Mauritius. Good authorities state that sperm-whales, though constantly passing Cape Horn, never round the Cape of Good Hope. Can this be true in the case of the sword-fish?

The sal-fish, Histiophorus gladius (with H. americanus and H. orientalis, questionable species, and H. mulchellus an I. H. immaeudatus, young), occurs in the Red Sea, Indian Ocean, Malay Archipelago, and south at least as far as the Cape of Good Hope, lat. & deg. S.; in the Atlantic on coast of brazil, lat. 30 deg. S. to 0, and north to Southern New England, lat. 22 deg. N.; in the Pacific to Northwestern Japan, lat. 30 deg. to 10 deg. N. In a general way the range may be said to be in tropical and temperate seas, between lat 50 deg. S. and 40 deg. N., and in the western parts of those seas.

The bill-fish or spear-dish, Tetraphurus indicus (with the various doubtful species mentione.), occurs in the Western Atlantic from the West Indies, lat. 10 deg. to 20 deg. N., to Southern New England, lat. 42 deg. N.; in the Cape of Good Hope, lat. 30 deg. S.; in the Indian Ocean, the Malay Archipelago, New Zealaud, lat. 40 deg. N., at the Cape of Good Hope, lat. 30 deg. S.; in the Indian Ocean, the Malay Archipelago, New Zealaud, lat. 40 deg. S., and on the west coast of Chili and Peru. In a general way, the range is between lat. 40 deg. N. and lat. 40 deg. S. not very unusual on the coast of Southern New England. Several are taken every year by the sword-fish lishernen. I have not known of their capture along the Southern Atlantic coast of the United States. All I have known about were talken between Sandy Hook and the eastern part of George's Bauk.

The Mediterranean spear-lish, Tetraphurus belone, appears to be a land-locked form, never passing west of the Straits of Gibraltar.

STRIPED BASS FOR CALIFORNIA.—Red Bank, July 12.—Caught, this A. M., 150 small bass, striped, for California Fish Commission. Have on hand 450, three and a half to five inches in length, all well and hearty. May thish this week. Will report.—G. H. WILD.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES.

ENOU SHOWS.

April 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1882. Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society's Fiftin Annual Bench Show, Pittsburgh, Pa. Entries for the Bench Show berby, for English setters whelped on or after faired, 1,882, close December 1, 1882. Chapter a large of the pennsylvania of the pennsylva

FIELD TRIALS.

FIELD TRIALS.

September 4.—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens, Fairmont, Minn. Entries for the Derby closs July 1, for the Allaged, September 1. Earlies for the Derby closs July 1, for the Allaged, September 1. Earlies on the Field Trials on Quail, near High Point, N. C. Entries for the Derby close July 1. For the All-Aged and Members' Stake, November 1. F. N. Hail, F. O. Dox Est, New York, Secretary.

December 4—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quail, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tonn, Secretary, December 11—New Orleans (un Club Field Trials or Quail, Opelousas, La. Entries close December 1). J. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La. Entries for the Club Cup close December 1.

A ROANOKE 'COON HUNT.

FOR the special benefit of Mr. Shaw, who advertises in Forest and Streem for a 'coon dog, and to whom I had offered my Logan as a perfect one, I will relate a hunt I had to-day (June 2) with Logan and my pack in substantiation of that character.

If Forest And Stream for a 'coon dog,' and to whom I had offered my Logan as a perfect one, I will relate a hunt I had to-day (June 2)) with Logan and my pack in substantiation of that character.

The Roanoke, from Hyde's Island, just above the site of the former Gaston Bridge (which, alas, fell a sacrifice to nuries in our late sectional strife), to Pingh's Island, a distance of some five miles, is studded with small slands varying in size from a quarter to an acre. At the head of these islands are large rate, serving as a most excellent home for 'coons. These islands I have kept as a 'coon preserve for over forty years. In March I begin to hunt then, selecting warm and open days. I ride to the Roanoke with my pack as if lox-hunting, leaven purpose hollow occasionally on the way. 'Coon about.' This administion is quickly understood, and off the pack will dash to the river, and into it occasionally before I get to it. Thave a cance in readiness, and use pole or paddle as the varying character of the water renders necessary in visiting each island.

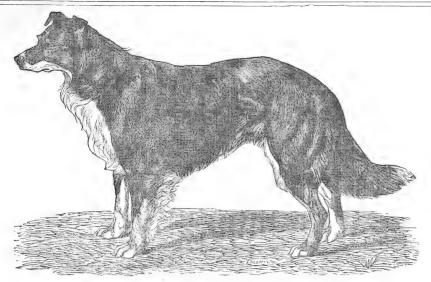
The hounds swim from island to island, and if a 'coon has even touched one they will notify you. I then stop my cance and await results. Every island will be visited by the most practiced of the pack until the 'coon's quarters are found; then the entire pack and lundsman hurry to that point, the ratt is quickly scarched and the 'coon soon disturbed. In most cases he slips out at some inguarded point of the raft, takes water and unoves with considerable speed down stream, but not equal to that of a hound. He is soon overtaken and a terrible water engagement follows. I keep in close proximity to prevent the coon's drowning any of the hounds, for he will seat himself upon their heads, sinking them under water, and will keep them there until they are drowned. But this is not easily accomplished when you have a pack, as the is immediately dislodged by some one of it and the promised victim relieved. This scene will be repeated many times before the 'coon is killed or secu

promised victim relieved. This seems will be repeated many times before the 'coon is killed or secured, and some half dozen of the pack thus head-ridden will have experienced its effects.

In March you will find a male and female together. The female after this time leaves the river for the upland woods, where she breeds and raises her young. In August she makes nightly visits to the Roamoke with her entire lister, generally four, and feeds upon the tender corn. After repeated visits she remains in the raits as a permanent home. The male rarely removes from the river for any length of time, and at all seasons of the year may be found on the river.

The distemper so demoralized me the past winter that this spring I did not 'coon bunt. The present hunt was my first. After ordinary breakfast, as herefolore, I rode to the banks of the ktoanoke, and gave notice to the pack of the game was in pursuit of, by repeated and loud admonitions of "coon about." It was astonishing to see how readily I was understood, old lessons recollected, and how eagerly the pack took to the water, and that too before I could right my cance. It happened a 'coon had been on the nearest island, which it is probable they winded from the bank. At all events every practiced hound went carnestly to work, and swam from Island to island, searching each diligently. The 'coon went up its southern bank for half a nile. At this point I supposed the hunt a fruitless one, and called in the pack by a gentle "Hoope, hoope, hoope," and recrossed the river and went emore, and the northern shore several islands not hunted over.

The Roanoke here is four hundred or more yards wide, and he first island from the southern bank to halt of his distance. I could move in the cance much faster than the dogs could swim, and did so, reaching an island just above the one alluded to some time in advance of the pack. Theredogs made for the nearest sisland, Fannie, Mischief, Fanny and Redbird all went into it and got on the raft and gave no evidence that



MR. THOS. H. TERRY'S SCOTCH COLLIE "TWEED IL"

the 'coon had been there, and finally swam up to the island I was on. But they had scarcely arrived before Logan gave notice that they had passed a 'coon. He was behind the entire pack, and struck the trail behind it. In a moment he was joined by the pack, and before I arrived, Logan had attacked the 'coon under the raft, who, extricating himself from Logan, moved out and off down the stream, relying upon his dexterity in the thick underwood to elude and escape. I never w. tnessed a better and more furious class. The 'coon would double and twist like a hare, occasionally showing himself at the water's ed.e, and maintaining his run for at least ten minutes, and until Fannie, in my presonce caught sight of him and overtook him at the water's ed.e. A desperate light followed, which lasted some minutes, end ing, however, in his death and without any serious injurbeing inflicted on his assailants. He proved to be a very old male, judging from the worn condition of his teeth. He weighed fourteen pounds. This huntertainly proved Logan's superiority—at least to the rest of the pack—and if it does not of itself establish his claim to that of a first-class 'coon of, in the connection with his past exploits in his line it surely does.

There is one evil in connection with the sale and purchase

nes. There is one evil in connection with the sale and purchase

not of itself establish his claim to that of a first-class 'coom dog, in connection with his past exploits in his line it surely does.

There is one evil in connection with the sale and purchase of dogs which cannot be too severely reprobated not only by the Forest AND STREAM but by every huntsman in the Union. I allude to the practice of negotiation and the manner of it. I am not a regular dealer in hounds and only a few years back ever sold one. I luckily attained many years ago the Byron strain of hounds, which I liberally distributed to friends before the war, but that lamentable calamity swept off al. hounds as well as every other species of personal property, and at its close I alone owned a full pack of pure bred Byrons. Corresponding with a New York journal and furnishing that paper with occasional descriptive fox chases, incited a large demand for Byron hounds, which resulted in so heavy a tax upon my time and so great a draught upon my stock that I determined to sell all puppes I could conveniently spare.

All applicants were registered and each was served in routine of order. Many ordered who never afterward applied, and to-day I have three pair of splendid choice full-bred Byrons on hand. Two pair were ordered by a gentlemen of Clayton, Adams county, Illinois, who wrote on March 13, 1883. "Now, sir, to please choose for me from the pups two dogs and two bitches that you think will make the best dogs. I would like to hear from you immediately. When the pups are old enough to ship, write me and tell me how you would have me send the money, by P. O. order or express." I replied to each inquiry, and notified the gentleman that on the ist of May the pups would be ready and to forward instructions how to ship. Though repeatedly written to on the subject since, not one word has been received from that gentleman in reply.

Again, a gentleman from Princeton, Indiana, ordered a pair, stating, "I want you to choose a pair of your linest pups and save them for me; when old enough to ship I will send the money.

V. H. C.

I WANT to ask a few questions, and possibly suggest my views on points inquired about. Has there been any change in the standard of color for bull-terriers? I noticed at the last New York Bench Show that one gray doc, in class 83, and one brindled bitch, in class 84, each received Vnc. Stonenge says a bull-terrier must be pure white, and that it is useless to show one of any other color.

Now, partly in this connection, I would ask what is the significance of Vhc., and whether, if it has no definition, it is not desirable that it is should be defined. I would suggest that it he taken to mean that the dogs receiving it are good-enough to have prizes, when not in too "bot company," that is, it would distinguish the really fine dogs among non-prize winners from the trash. Under this definition it would not be possible to give seven white ribbons and withhold a third prize, which I believe was done in one class at a recent bench show. Why should a judge commend very highly, or, for that matter, why should he commend at all, a dog to whom he would not give a prize if he was alone in his class? I think my definition of Vhc., together with the abolition of He. and C., would simplify the duty of judges at bench shows very considerably. And what is the sense of this claborate system of honors for the defeated dogs? After all, a plain C. is only "damning with faint praise," and Hc. is very little better.

TWEED II.

TWEED II.

(HAMPION Tweed II., is a medium-sized black and tan Yectch collie, owned by Mr. Thos. H. Terry, of New York. He is seven years old, by Price's Tweed out of Maddie, and was imported in August, 1880. Before leaving he won the following Field Trial prizes in Great Britain: Frst prize, puppy stake, Alexandria Palace, 1876; divided Championship Stake with his mother, 1876; first prize, Harnflotos, 1876; first prize, Harnflotos, 1876; first prize, Garthgoeh Bala, 1876; championship silver cup, 1876; first prize, Harnflotos, 1877; first prize, Garthgoeh Bala, 1877; championship, Garthgoeh Bala, 1877; second prize, Machynleth, 1878; second prize, Hangollen, 1878.

Since his arrival in this country his Field Trial winnings ne: Second prize, Hangollen, 1878. Since his arrival in this country his Field Trial winnings ne: Second prize, Philadelphia, Pa., 1881; first prize and special silver medal. Pittsburgh, Pa., 1881; first prize in braces, with kennel companion, Pittsburgh, 1881; first prize in braces, with kennel companion, Pittsburgh, 1881; first prize, Hangers-own, Md., 1881; thist prize, Washington, D. C., 1881; first prize, champion class. New York, 1881; silver cup for best collie in show, New York, 1881.

Tweed II. has also proved himself a capital sire. Several of his get are first-class animals both in loots and as workers, quite a number of them having won prizes on the bench, and as will be seen by referring to our report of the Alexandra Park Trial, in this issue. Joe Mills, a son of Tweed II, has proved limself a worthy representative of his illustrious sire. The cut is from a sketch by Harry Tallman.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK COLLIE TRIALS.

The cut is from a sketch by Harry Tallman.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK COLLIE TRIALS.

THE Collie Trials, which were brought to so successful a termination on Friday last, are interesting, as showing to what state of perfection the instinct of the collie can be brained. Few people, more particularly those who live in the metropolis, or the more thickly-inhabited agricultural districts, were prepared to see the amount of intelligence that was displayed by the prize-winners at this the first fixture that has been held at Muswell Hill under the auspices of the Collie Club. This club has been formed but one year; but from the commencement, the management was placed in the hands of a committee composed of gentlemen well known in the canine world, and who had made the collie their study, all which is calculated to instil contidence into the members, and gain the support which enabled them so soon to organize this meeting. It is noticeable how well the members worked together; and that cliqueisan which has caused the downfall of so many clubs that have been started with prospects quite as bright, is unknown.

The trials we advertised to commence on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 10:30; and as we strolled in the direction of the cricket ground, we observed what appeared to be a hurdle set up, but on close inspection we found there were three, which formed a very small pen, and this was the place where the collies were required to cage the wild sheep. Which had been brought from the mountains of Wales.

Near to this erection stood a man gesticulating and emitting sounds, which reminded us that we were in the neighborhood of Coiney Hatch; a few vards from him was a small batch of gentlemen, decorated with fancy rosettes; and, at a much greater distance, a crowd, who all appeared intently gazing upon the place. Scarcely had we joined this group, and made the inquiry as to when the performance was to begin, when the enjoye were to be found; the small batch of gentlemen, decorated with fancy rosettes; and, at a much greater distance,

that neither the shepherd or the dog are allowed to touch the sheep, and also that the sheep had been selected from two flocks, two from one flock, and one from the other, so as to make the probability of their separating greater, and, therefore, more difficult for the dogs to manage. In the final round, Jenny, who had previously hurdled cleverly some very unruly sheep, again worked beautifully, and to her was awarded the first prize of £12. Speed, an urgly little wretch, with prick cars, also did good work, and was wonderfully clever, and secured the second prize. Bob, who was lucky in meeting kindly-disposed animals, won the third position, and the extra for the quickest penner; and Handy, who had the worst sheep, but worked them cleverly, the fourth prize, and the extra given by His Grace the Duke of Sutherland for the dog that did the best work. The well-known Ca lo had some brutes of sheep, that ran into the grand stand, and so lost his chance.

the state of the position of the control of the con

peted in any of the stakes, and any of the best looking birch. Air. Shirley awarded the last two cups.—Live Stock Journal.

"WHAT IS A COCKER?"

To cocker breeders of the United States and Canadas:
I have taken some pains to inform you of the true state of matters touching the position and status of the useful and beautiful little cocker spaniel; and I had hoped that before this sufficient attention and interest would have been aroused upon this subject to Induce all true lovers of the cocker to be rescued from the uncertain and lamenthis little doe might be rescued from the uncertain and lamenthis little doe might be rescued from the uncertain and lamenthis little doe might be rescued from the uncertain and lamenthis little doe might be rescued from the uncertain and lamenthis little doe might be rescued from the uncertain and lamenthis little doe might be rescued from the uncertain and lamenthis little doe might be rescued from the uncertain and lamenthis little doe might be rescued from the uncertain and lamenthis little doe might be rescued from the uncertain and lamenthis little doe might be rescued from the uncertain and lamenthis little doe might be rescued from the uncertain and lamenthis little doe in the last so far as public effort is concerned. How to effect this is the question of the bour; and here let me suggest that all breeders and friends of the cocker mide in a common cause to bring about a convention of such breeders and friends, and then and there, by counsel and comparison of views, see if we cannot eseet a true and loyal standard for the judging of the cocker in our late bench shows proves that the standard and scale of points adopted by the A. C. S. Club of New York is a sorry method indeed of defining the true cocker. This was practically demonstrated the benchming is not soon done to bring about some legislation by which the cocker shall be preserved in his true type; the lay is not far distant whien the genuine cocker will be known no longer forever. This was practically demonstrated

WHERE TO ADVERTISE DOGS.—Ann Arbor, Mich., July 8, 1882.—Editor Forest and Stream: Here let me compliment the circulation of your valued paper, not only as a medium of news and matters of interest to the sportsmen of the country generally, but as a business vehicle in all things pertaining to the wants of the lovers of the gun and rod. With the single advertisement in your paper I sold all the dogs that I wished to dispose of, and could have sold many more had I the inclination.—E. C. Franklin.

PILGRIM'S "BET."—In answer to an inquiry in your issue of the 6th, I would say that Pilgrim's "Bet," (the bitch possibly referred to) was a liver-sclored birth by Paul Mend's Dash (sire of Rodman's Dash,) out of Robert Robinson's Bess. I know nothing of her "performances," except that she whelped some uncommonly fine dogs. Perhaps you will receive better information of her from some one who knew her.—S. H.

A CANINE MISER.—Instances of canine economy are by no means rare; but the account of a dog-miser is, so far as our records extend, unique. Dandie, the animal referred to, was a Newfoundland dog, belonging to a gentleman in Edinburch. It frequently had money given to it, because, besides other interesting signs of sazacity, it would go to the baker's and buy its own bread. But Dandie received more money than his needs called for, and so he took to hoarding it. This his master discovered in consequence of the dog appearing one day with a breakfast roll when it was known that no one had given it any money. Suspicion aroused, search was made in the room where the dog slept. Dandie appeared quite unconcerned until his bed was approached, when he scized the servant by the gown and tried to drarg her away, and became so violent that his master had to hold him. Sevonpence-halipenny was found hidden in the bed. Dandie did not forego his saving propensities even after this; but he exhibited a creat disilke afterward for the servant by ho had discovered his hoard, and in future was careful to select a different place of concealment.—Chambers's Journal.

MR. MALCOLM'S DOGS.—Last week we had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Harry Malcolm's kennel at Mount Washington, Baltimore county, Md., where we saw his celebrated lightweight Gordons, Malcolm and Dream IV, two fine specimens of the breed. Mal. is now six years old, and justin his prince, He is exceptionally speedy in the field, and although much lighter than the Gordons which now find favor on the bench, has proved his superior staying powers, having been hunted day in and day out steadily for three weeks by Mr. Malcolm, without any signs of fatigue. Dream IV. is also very fast, and when a little older, will no doubt equal her uncle, for she is a nicee of Malcolm's. Mr. Malcolm has also a puppy by Mal. out of Dream, who is wonderfully apt. Although only three months old, Mr. Malcolm has already commenced his training. He charges at the word, follows at heel, and retrieved a heal thrown into the tall timothy grass almost as will as the old dogs. He is a well-built little fellow, with plenty of muscle fore and aft, and will make a rattler. Although sold serviceable companions in the field.

FISHER'S BORDER LILY.—Some weeks since I think you asked for the pedigree of Fisher's Border Lily. She was by Howe's Duke out of Fisher's Flirt; she by Munn's Duke out of Fowler's Duchess.—S. H.

Bifle and Trap Shooting.

THE MINNESOTA STATE TOURNAMENT.

THE opining of the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association, at West St. Paul on the 12th, was not very auspicious. The weather was very threatening and but few attended, but those who were present went throughly into the sport and enjoyed themselves nugely. The birds were good, bad and indifferent. First shoot: 10 birds, 2tyds, rise; \$5 entrance, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent: W. D. Garfield 9, I. Woodring 10, F. H. Warner 9, J. W. Hanson 8, A. N. Pet it 10, R. P. Bovd 10, M. F. Kennedy 10, J. I. McLaughlin 9, L. D. Fressenden 8, J. G. Browne 9, C. Hathaway 8, J. H. Hitchcock 10, C. B. Smith 6, H. Durant 8, P. Francke 8, H. Poeher 8, G. T. Serratch 4, R. Kennedy 8, F. McKinley 8, G. Becker 2.

Ties on 10 at 28vds.: Woodring 5, Pettit 4, M. Kennedy 3, Hitchcock 2, Boyd 3. J. Woodring, Waverly, Io., won first money. Ties on 9: Thomas 5, McLaughlin 4, Tabor 5, Browne 0, divided.

Ties on eight won by Durant after shooting at fifteen the birds, beating Hanson and Fessenden at 3tyds, second the The sweep-stakes shoot. 7 birds, 26yds. The first money on ties of 7 was won by Thomas and Kennedy, who divided. Woodring and Hanson divided the second money on a 3 tie on the shoot off on 6 birds. Matthews shot out Garfield, Tabor, Boyd, Browne, Francke, Petit and Durant for hird money. Hathaway won fourth money on 4 birds.

for third money. Hathway won fourth money on 4 birds.

On the final sweepstakes Becker won first money on 6 straight, at 26 and 31yds. Second money divided.

The 13th was the second day of the tournament, and a more pleasant and delightful day for easy out-of-door exercise could not have been made to order. A slim gathering was on time at 9 A. M., but the birds did not arrive on the ground till a full half hour after they did. When the birds did come, however, they were rare goers that cooled of the expert haste of some, while it sharpened the appetites of the cape haste of some, while it sharpened the appetites of the rare than the first shoot.

Tha first shoot was at 6 tame pigeons, 25 day, riser Thomas, of Sird Island, T. Dunne, Jr., of Minneapolis, Pennfield, of Minneapolis, True and Becker tied on 5, and Dunne shooting 6 straight, won the tie shoot and first money. Woodring and Durant divided second on 4, and Tabor and Hitchcook shot Skinner, of Philadelphia, out and divided third money.

There were 16 entries for the next shoot at 21yds., and Woodring made 10 straight on the hard birds, which gave out and let in fair squabs, with Thomas, Durant, Hitshcock, Stinner and Pennfield added to the tentie. Hitchcock and Skinner divided after the first shooting at 14 birds on the tie shoot, Thomas weakening on the thirteenth bird. True outlived Kennedy, Tabor and Poehler on the ties on nine. Dunno won the eight ite, Baker and Hanson with four straight. McLaughlin shot out "Garfield" for fourth money.

of the skirmishers.

Ten birds, 21yds, rise, \$8 entrance: "Garfield" 6, Woodring 10, McLaughlin 10, Hanson 7, Tabor 8, Becker 8, "Smith" 10, Poeliler 6, Benham 5, Essery 8, "Locke" 9, Thomas 9, Durant 10, Hitchcock 10, Dunno 5, Pettit 10, "Browne" 4, Lynch 5, Pfister 8, "Drew" 8, Foucke 7, "Peck" 7, True 7, Garfield 4, Richeson 7, Johnson 6, Kennedy 10, Ekimer 9. Ties on 10 were won by Pettit, of Verndale, with 5 traight, having killed 15 straight for very hard birds. The nines divided. Pfister and Becker divided third money, Tabor having the worst kind of luck. The ties on 7 were won by "Peck" on 3 vocksts, which ended in the aforesaid disappointment. Only two squads shot out, the last squad, after waiting, were refunded their money, and the others divided or won, according to score:

	Pfister10 11 00—3
Hanson	"Locke"
Becker	Benham
"Palmer"00 10 10-2	Francke
"Garrield"	Taber 11 00 11-4
Richeson01 11 10-4	Essery 10 00 10-2
	"Browne"
Poehler 10 01 11-4	McLaughlin00 00 10-1

Instead of the promised 1,000 birds for the third day of the tournament, there were only 3.00 provided; and what were these among so many? Nevertheless, an admirable day's sport was had with clay pigeons, which, as a novelty, were both puzzling and very interesting. At times the firing was very rapid, and resembled file firing; and at times also the saucer birds suffered; then again a long string of misses would become monotonous. Taken altogether, the sport was excellent, and provided endless fun right to 7°0 clock, when it was most furious, the few remaining shooters having become thoroughly warmed up. The scores are not published, as they would be no criterioal of the actual standing of the shooters. Some of the best known marksmen made quite a nice nest of goose eggs in the early part of the shoot. But when they got the hang of the skimmers, they made fine scores upon them.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

NEW YORF vs. BRIDGEPORT.—The return match between the New York R.Je Club and the Bridgeport Rifle Club was shot at Brinton Range, N. J., on Thursday, July 13. A nasty fish-tail wind was blowing, and there was an unreliable light. The New York Club won the match by seventy-eight points, with the following scores:

New York Rifle Club, F J Donaldson, Captain.

	T P White10	9	11	11	12	8	- 8	10	10	11	11	11	12	10	12 - 156	
	A J Howlett 9	- 9	7	9	10	10	9	11	11	12	11	-8	12	11	11 - 150	
	J W Wright 8															
	A. McInness11															
	J W Mangam10	7	11	9	10	11	11	11	11	9	- 9	11	11	ă	8 - 144	
	Geo J Seabury 8	9	11	4	9	11	7	11	10	10	8	9	10	10	10-137	
į	Wm H Dunlap 9	8	11	9	9	9	0	6	6	9	9	11	10	ñ	6-117-	-99

Bridgeport Rifle Club, S C Kingman, Captain.

Geo Quitmeyer 6	9	10	10	9	11	9	12	9	11	10	8	10	10	10-144	
A C White 9	9	10	9	11	- 8	9	9	12	10	10	- 8	10	10	9 - 148	
S H Hubbard 7	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	12	10	6	9	- 9	11	9-141	
R S Bassett 10	8	- 6	10	10	10	11	7	10	10	- 8	10	10	9	11 - 140	
P M Beers 9	9	8	2	10	7	9	10	7	11	8	5)	11	6	9 - 125	
D E Marsh 4															
Harry Nichols11	4	0	9	7	в	11	5	7	5	9	7	12	9	6108-	-9:

After the conclusion of the match, the party returned to Jersey City, where the Sea Beach steamer was in readiness, and they were transferred to the Sea Beach Palace at Coney Island, where a dinner was provided by the New York Club. After partaking of the dinner, which was very well served and enjoyed by all, the party returned to the key by the 90 cluck train, and the Bridgeport Club caught the 90.50 train for home, as proposed, all voting the affair a success.

BOSTON, July 15.—The weather conditions at Walnut Hill were fairly good for rifle shooting to-day, and the usual number of marksmen visited the range to contest the honors in the various matches. A new matern at 200 yds, was started, and some fair scores were made. The conditions of scores made in this match, as well as the records made in the balance of the competitions, were:

300yds-Creedmoor Target,

Rounds, 15; only one entry allowed on each day. No sighting shots. Three scores to count. 70 per cent of the fees to be divided into six prizes. Match to be shot each Saturday at 2:30. Classifica-tion of the first class same as for matches A and C, and all others classed with the lowest score in first class.

W Charles	343334	454433	4 5 3 4 4 4	548540	4 3 4 3 4 3	4 4 3 4 4	3 4 4 4 4 3	4 4 3 4 4	4 5 4 5 3 4	5445559	544846	4545000	545844	4-63 4-62 4-58 4-57 4-56 4-59
S Mariner0	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	-4	4	3	3	3	3	4 - 49
C	ree	dn	100	r 1	lat	ch								

E F Rienardson	4	Ð.	5	5	5	ā	-5	- 5	5-49
S Mariner	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4-46
W Fisher 4	ŏ	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5-43
F A Weston	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	3-43
C H Russell4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4-42
J A Cobb	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4-42
S H Sturgis4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4-42
C H Crook	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5-42
C Weston (mil)4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	â.	4-38
Dev. 136.13									. 00

W Charles		9	7 8 8	7 10 9	9 7 10-84				
A C Adams			10 7 9	7 9 7	9 9 6 -80				
S H Sturgis		7	8 10 8	9 5 9	4 8 6-74				
S S Miller			6 10 4	6 8 7	9 6 7-68				
					0 0 00				
Champhagton Match									

Novelty Match, Rest.

C Weston	9 10 9 9 10 10 10 8 10	-95
J B Fellows	9 9 10 9 9 9 9 10 9	-92
W Charles	9 7 10 10 10 8 9 9 10	-92
C W Austin	8 10 8 10 8 8 9 9 10	-90
W H Chester9	9 9 7 8 9 10 8 10 10	-89
E B Edwards 9	9 7 10 5 10 10 8 10 8	-86
0.31221.3		

A match will be shot at Walnut Hill next Saturday, between tearepresenting the Wakefield Rifle Club and the Massachusetts Asciation.

representing the wakened kine Chib and the Massachusetts Asso-ciation.

CREEDMOOR, July 12.—Three matches on the programme at Creedmoor to-day brought down a large attendance of marksmen. Though the open lawn over which the shooting was done was ex-posed to the full glare of the sun's rays, the intense heat was tem-pered by a cool breeze not unsteady enough to interfere with good alming. The shooting opened at 10 clock A. M. with the initial competition for the Champion Marksman is badge of 1889. This draw made. The conditions of the match make it open to all members of the N. G. S. N. Y. and N. R. A.; the latter, however, not being eligible to win the principal prize. Distances, 200 and 500yds, five shots at each distance. Weapon, the Remington rife, New York State model. Position, standing at 200yds, and yith head to the target, at 500yds. First prize, a gold champion marksman's badge of 1882, offered by Brigadier-deneral Alfred C. Barnes, General Inspector of Rife Prac-tice, State of New York. The badge to become the personal property wan it the greatest number of times.

Under the conditions of the match. Captain J. L. Price, a former winner, was handeapped fire points. This would make his count-ing score but 55. The first ten scores was awarded a silver medal each. The leading scores in this match stoot.

	rrega-	200	900	
Name	ment.	Yards.	Yards.	Total.
W J Underwood, Jr	7	22	24	46
C H Eagle		22	22	44
Fred Adler	7.	20	23	43
J W Hale	7	20	23	43
H G Lockwood	7	21	22	43
J S Shepherd	28	19	23	42
J K Green	7	18	23	41
J McGee		18	23	41
J L Price	7	20	20	40
T A Bartley	7	19	20	39
F Van Lennep	7	18	20	38
C C Gillet	7	19	18	37
H C Brown	23	16	20	36

He Brown. 23 16 29 38 the above named match. It was intended to encourage the poorer marksmen to come forward. There were thirty-nine entries. It was open to members of the National Guard of the State of New York and the National Ride Association, the former, being in uniform, may count scores made as qualifying them to shoot for the New York State Marksman's badge, provided that they use the State Remington ride; 100 and 200 yds.; standing at 100, kneeling at 300 yds. Flye shots at each distance with any military rifle. Out of the possible fifty points the leading scores were:

J James46	H C Brown
J L Price	A H Donegan
W J Underwood45	GS Schmerhorn36
C H Eagle	J Williams
J S Shepherd41	G H Whitthaus31

During the afternoon there was a severe test opened to the off-hand marksmen in the Carton match. This was open to all comers, 2Myds; any position. Any ritle; millitary to fire five shots, any, four shots. Four inch Cartons only to count. J. W. Todd, G. L. Morse and J. H. Brown struck the target four times each. F. H. Holton hit it three times, and the veteran Ransom Rathbone twice. Under such a cloudless sky and with the great heat caking the powder dust in the rifles, such shooting was considered very fine.

The Skirmishers' Match, at 500 to 200yds, and return had but seven

entries, the scores being: J. S. Shepherd, 76; H. C. Brown, 50; J. H. Sanders, 36; W. A. Robinson, 35; J. McNevin, 24.

ALBANY, July 13.—A fair attendance of marksmen was at Reusslaerwyck, this afternoon, to shoot the two short-range methoes that had been provided. The wind and weather were all that could have been desired, and formed a favorable contrast to the past two or three days in town. The men were in good shape, holding well and getting a white one quite often. As a consequence the scores were very good. The record of the day was as follows:

Short things blacen									
Wm E Fitch, Bal S	4	5	õ	5	4	5	5	ŏ	5-49
Chas H Gaus, Bal S 5	5	4	5	ō	4	ŭ	75	5	5-49
B R Spelman, Jr, Bal S	5	4	-4	5	4	5	5	5	5-47
S B Ward, Bal S	4	15	4	15	4	F ₁	5	d	5-40
B C Andrews, Bal S	5	.5	5	4	4	Fi.	5	.5	$d = d\theta$
W D Taylor, Bal S.	4	5	4	4	4	-5	4	5	5 - 44
M T Murphy, Bal S	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5-42

Sharpshooters' Match-290yds.

S B Ward, Bal S"	.11	10	10	9	7	10	8	10	G	9-198
William E Fitch, Bal S.	. 12	11	11	10	11	11	11	8	10	12-107
B R Spelman, Jr. Bal S	.10	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	11	12-101
C H Gaus, Bal S	. 8	10	9	-8	10	10	10	10	11	9- 93
M Murphy, Bal S	.12	10	8	11	9	- 2	8	- 8	10	7- 85
C E Wendell, S M	. 9	6	7	8	8	8	9	8	9	11-88

* Allowance 35.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.—The captain of the British team for September next—Sir Henry Holford—under date of June 23, writes to Gen. Wingate a long letter, in which he says: I am glad that you agree about the targets; as to coloring, it is a matter of no importance. We can only use black and #hife at Wimbledon, formed to; but at Greed theory are the rule would have to be conformed to; but at Greed theory are the rule would have to be consumed to; but at Greed theory are the rule would have to be consumed to; but at Greed theory are the rule would have to be consumed to; but at Greed theory are probabilities of other colors. With regard to orthoptics, our National Rifle Association has given way, and we may now use them. I don't think any of my leann are likely to use them, but we had better not prohibit them. As to detached verniers for elevation and wind allowance, they are permitted; and as they are obtainable by you as well as by us, it seems to me that it would be out of places to prohibit them. We have arranged to sail in the Alaska on August 26. I think now that we have come to accord on all subjects. I am looking forward to a pleasant meeting.

CANADIANS ARROAD—Six Canadian riflemen, food place, in the

CANADIANS ABROAD.—Six Canadian rifemen took place in Sixty" the Queen's Cup competition at Wimbledon last week uen and their scoves out of the possible 105 were: Yorporal C. N. Mitchell, Tenth Royal Grenadiers, of Toronto...

	Corporal C. N. Mitchen, Tenth Royal Grenadiers, of Toronto
	Lieutenant Mitchell
ı	Lieutenant Huntingdon. Prescott Artillery
ı	Capt. Belcher
Į	Sergeant Coles
ı	Corporal Wilson, 35th Battalion
П	Corporat Ambon, seed Education

BRINTON, N. Y., July 11.—The Brooklyn Amateur Rifle Club shot the seventh competition of their champions' match to-day. The following were the leading scores:

Anderson 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5—47

White 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5—47

Hazelton 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5—43

Weigler 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5—43

THE WESTERN RIFLE ASSOCIATION is now holding its grand annual tournament at Fort Snelling, Minn.

THE AMATEURS, of New York, will not shoot against the Massa-busetts team in $\Delta ugust$, as announced.

THE TRAP.

WASHINGTON July 14, 1882.—The Alexandria Gnn Club, of Alexandria, Va., visited the Capital City Club last Wednesday for the purpose of engaging in a scries of friendly contests. A match at ten glass balls sach, 18yds, rise was begun, and immediately after one round five clay pigeons at 10yds, rise was sprung for each shooter, in the midst of the shooting a shower came up which drove the club to shelter in a neighboring house, where luncheon was provided by the Capital City Club. The rain continued until it was too dark to shoot out the matches. The Capital City Club will shoot on the Alexandria Club's ground Thursday, the 20th inst. The following scores were made:

Alexandria Gun Club.

Daingerfield, E	
Roberts11100 010	011-6 01101-4
Johnson 10001 010	
Beckham00110 000	EDI-3 00101-2
Capital City Gun Club.	
Mills	-10 a
Wagner11111 11111	-10 *
Adams11111 01110	- 8 11101- 4
Dufour11011 11001	
Farnsworth	1 7 01011 3
Hosford10101 11101	— 7 11011— 4
Charles	
Morhous	
Short	
Eldredge	
Young	
King, H	- 4 11001- 3
King, T	
Tayler	
Van Arnum	— 3 ×

*Interrupted by rain.
The following scores were made by members of the Capital City
The following scores were made by members of the Capital City
Tuly 18: 90 balls cach: 180ds

ı	Gun Club on	their g	grounds,	Saturday,	July 15;	20 balls	each; 15yds.
	rise:						
ı	Blagrove				11111		111 11111-19
ı	Wagner						111 11011-18
I	Farusworth.				11010		011 111111-10
	T King						101 01101-16
	Dufour						100 11111-13
	Horsford						0000 001111-18
ı	H. King						110 01001-18
ı	Mack				01000		101 01110-12
ı	Van Arnum,						010 01(10-12
ı	Charles				10010		1110 10111-11
	Short				11001	10101 11	000 10001-10
	Peck				10100	11011 01	.011 000000- 9

SOUTH ABINGTON STATION, July 11, 1882.—Below is made by the South Abington Sportsman's Club at the badge the park on July 8:

P H Smith	10011	10011	10100 9
Wm Wilder	10011	00010	11101 - 10
Warren Edson11011	11111	11111	11110 - 18
Elmer Bates	10100	01011	01111-14
W H Cook	10111	10001	111111-18
G A Edson01111	01111	01111	01110-15
A.J. Winslow	01111	11010	10011-18
D B Howe	00101	010J1	11011-10
C Nute	11111	01110	01101 - 15
G Harlow	11011	11001	11011-14
L W Farrar	10101	01111	11013-16
C F Cook11101	10011	10111	01101-14
J E Whidden	11010	11111	11101-13
C B Smith	01101	10010	10101-12
W B Lincoln	01011	01111	11110-14
A H Wright	11001	11110	10101-12
M W Lincoln	11011	11111	10111-16
T J Fish10111	11111	11111	111111 - 19
Mr. T. J. Fish wins the badge.		11	7. H. C.

THE FORESTER GUN CLUB, of Davonport, Iowa, will he pigeon tournament July 26 to 28. The committee of arrangen are Messrs. S. F. Gilmore and Aug. Schmidt.

THE EXETER SPORTSMEN'S CLUB, of Exeter, N. H., will hold their annual shooting tournament July 27. There are six matches at glass balls and clay pigeons, class shooting, with additional sweep-stakes. Secretary, Geo. H. Weston.

Bachting and Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

21.—Quincy Y. C., Third Clun Match.
22.—Basterry Y. C., Cruise Eastward.
23.—Basterry Y. C., Cruise Eastward.
24.—Line Control of the Matches.
25.—Line Control of the Matches.
26.—Line Control of the Matches.
27.—Line Control of the Matches.
28.—Jersey City Y. C., Ladies Day.
29.—Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., Open Boats and Canoes.
29.—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 18. Class, Vice-Commodor's Cup.
29.—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 32 Class, Rear-Commodor's Cup.
29.—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 32 Class, Rear-Commodor's Cup.
29.—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 32 Class, Secretary's Cup.
29.—Now Yober Scotia Y. S. 33 Class, Secretary's Cup.
29.—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 30 Class, Secretary's Cup.
29.—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 30 Class, Secretary's Cup.
29.—Now Yober Scotia Y. S. 30 Class, Secretary's Cup.
29.—Now Yober Scotia Y. S. 30 Class, Secretary's Cup.
20.—Now Dedford Y. C., Second Class, 390 Principal Clubs.
20.—Hull Y. C., Sweepstakes Race.
20.—Berder R. C., Second Clampjonship.
20.—Second Clampjonship.

Aug. 14—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., Ocean Match to Chester, 1 prize. Aug. 16—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., Chester Town Cup, 2d prize. All Coniers.

Aug. 18—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., Ocean Match to Hallfax, 1 prize. Aug. 19—Hull Y. C., Open Recess.

Aug. 19—Hull Y. C., Open Recess.

Aug. 21—Hull Y. C., Laties' Day.

Aug. 22—Jersey City Y. C., Laties' Day.

Aug. 23—Jahory Y. C., Fourth Club Match.

Aug. 23—Hull Y. C., Club Instant Registrat.

Aug. 23—Hull Y. C., Club Instant Registrate.

Aug. 24—Royal Prize Theory C., 2d Class Schooners, 1st Class Sloops,

\$100, \$75. Principal Clubs.

Aug. 23—Beverly Y. C., Open Regatta, Marblehead.

Aug. 23—Sachem Bay Y. C., Championship Match, Marblehead.

Aug. 23—Hull Y. C., Club Championship Match, Marblehead.

Sept. 23—Berlin Y. C., Chub Match.

Sept. 23—Berlin Y. C., Chub Match.

Sept. 24—East River Y. C., Fall Matches.

Sept. 4—Quincy Y. C., Fifth Club Match.

Sept. 4—Quincy Y. C., Fifth Club Match.

Sept. 5—Jersey City Y. C., Ladies' Day.

Sept. 6—Merrimack Y. C., Open to All Match.

Sept. 6—Merrimack Y. C., Charlot Cruise.

Sept. 16—Koyal Nova Scotia Y. S., Three Classes, one prize each.

Sept. 16—Koyal Nova Scotia Y. S., Textis dinghies, salling race.

Sept. 3—Jersey City Y. C., Ladies' Day.

Cot. 1—Quaker City Y. C., Ladies' Day.

Cot. 3—Jersey City Y. C., Ladies' Day.

COLL TEEPS.

Sop. 19—Jersey City X. C., Ladies Juy.

Sop. 3—Quaker City Y. C., Ladies Juy.

CUTTERS.

The Jonater City Y. C., Ladies Juy.

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with a short allowance of weight on the keel. A good cruising yacht should leave no doubt upon this vital question "Your cutter in total and "says the theorist once more. We beg to deny this in total and "says the theorist once more. We beg to deny this in total and "says the theorist once more. We beg to deny this in total and "says the theorist once more in the says wet can be during her matches we witnessed. But so were to the solo were can be during her matches we witnessed. But so were to the sain, and so they were on the sloops. All small boats when driven under a heavy press are wet, especially in a sea. Cruisers are less exposed to the charge, for they take sail off in time, and when canvas is reduced abourd the cutter, she is, according to our own experience, nearly sister. Sheet testimony of others, a "dryer" boat than her been supported to the charge, for they take sail off in time, and when canvas is reduced abourd the cutter, she is, according to our own experience, hearing sister. Sheet testimony of others, a "dryer" boat than her been were water should pour in to beward, it does not eight he crew on the weather side. The sloop might at the same time he crew on the weather side. The sloop might at the same time he crew on the weather side. The sloop might at the same time he crew on the weather side. The sloop might at the same time he crew on the weather side. The sloop might at the same time he crew on the weather side. The sloop might at the same time he crew on the weather side. The sloop might at the same time he crew on the weather side. The sloop might at the same time he crew on the weather side in the sloop. The sloop might at the same time he crew is the boat's deek may be those as an one cares a particle how wet the boat's deek may be those as an one cares a particle how wet the boat's deek may be the cutter a much drier vessel than generally supposed, and on the whole far more to the cutter's likes less than the sloop.

The casy motions of the cutter a much drier vessel than generally

in a meet more senseactery manner than anything in the way or a sloop.

Stop, and the distinct of moderate beam pre-eminently adapted to cruising about our coasts, and believe that she will be received with great aron who come in the prejudice and pardonable national pride are brought into fair competition with the truth concerning such vessels. As to rig, that is another question into which we need not enter further in this article.

CHICAGO Y. C.

CHICAGO Y. C.

The new life infused into this organization, which has suddenly sprung from provincial to metropolitan inportance, was shown by the large list of entries for the annual matches sailed July 4, and the numerous spectators attracted, as well as the prominence given the racing by the Chicago press. The wind was light and pality all day, and for several hours a heavy for should not be got ready in time. She failed to finish within the stipulated seven hours, and the cup returns to the club rist and second class sloops sailed for St2s and St0, besides the First and second class sloops sailed for St2s and St0, besides the First and second class sloops sailed for St2s and St0, besides the first and second class sloops sailed for St2s and St0, besides the first and second class sloops sailed for St2s and St0, besides the first and second class sloops sailed for St2s and St0, besides the first and second class sloops sailed states and less of first three classes, for the rest eleven miles. The steam liles of first three classes, for the rest eleven miles. The steam liles of first three guests of the club over the course, and the following gentlemen as judges: L. T. Stanley, Soear Krause, Samuel Baker, George H. Lally and F. W. S. Brawley. Regatta Committee: Martin Engert, A. A. number of excursion steamers had to be brought into requisition to accommodate the attending crowds. Protests on account of fog were properly ruled out, likewise the Sea Gull for spilling ballass. If the day was not what might have been wished, the Ohlogoy Y. C. sesses, and in encouraging its site of carties the solid material it possesses, and in encouraging its many thousands seeking recreation and health in manly sport. Summary as under:

Length. Actual. Corrected. The second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the

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Sea Gull 257 11 + Sea Bird 40 2 3 19 15 3 19 00 Fleetwing 31 4 3 53 51 3 46 22
Sea Bird
Fleetwing
Alice
Cora takes first money and the Fisher Cup. Nameless wine in t
second class; Zephyr and Ariel in third class; Wonder wins in fourth
class, and the Refuge in the fifth.

* Did not round boat. + Threw out ballast.

SEAWANHAKA Y. C.

SEAWANHAKA Y. C.

The club cruise has brought together the following thet at the Larchmont rendezvous, under orders of Com. Lee abourd the flarship Oriva: Schooners, Albatross, ninety-divetons, Vice-Com. Humphreys, and Nokomis, 18 tons, W. A. W. Stewart. Cutters, Orivia, thirty tons, Commodore C. S. Lee; Volante, fifteen tons, A. G. Hodges; Muriel, twelve tons, Paul Tuckerman; Petrel, six tons, John Hystop; Yolande, five tons, Bal. R. Schuyler. Sicops, Wave, thirteen tons, Rear Com. J. C. Larron; Peri, thirteen tons, F. P. Sands, and Vivien, five tons, Stanley Greacus.

For Morris Cover to a good south-westerly breeze, the shaller yachts being sent off an hour and a half ahead. It was a run all day, at which the Albatross, recently altered and overhauled, proved herself a good one, likewise the sloop Wave, who was lucky enough to get away from big and little, cutters, sloops and schooners alike, and was only overhauled late in the day by the flear Commodore's schooner. She beat her class competitor, the enter alianed by menty fifty minutes. On the other hand the two cutter alianed by menty fifty minutes. On the other hand the two living by some in and Xolonde, turned the tables on the sloop with the property of the stone of the shoot private by some in good on the same and the stone of the shoot private by some in the leader is sure to have a different wind from the boat bringing up the rear some eight or ten miles astern. Next bings leisurely, and the leader is sure to have a different wind from the boat bringing up the rear some eight or ten miles astern. Next because the standard or such informal salling. Where one makes it a race, the other takes thus proved the such as the sound of the wind from the boat bringing up the rear some eight or ten miles astern. Next stangs leisurely, and the leader is sure to have a different wind from the boat bringing up the rear some eight or ten miles astern. Next settings leisurely, and the leader is sure to have a different wind from the boat bringing up the rear some eig

tross schooner, while larger sloops and cutters were nearly an hour in coming too. No one pretends that the Petiel is a match for the twelve-ton fluriel or the thirty-ton Oriva, nor yet that she can beat sloops several times her size in a good working wind. It was a matter of luck and possibly good management, though Petirel is one of the fastest boats of her length or size in America. The same applies to the calling of the Wave, and though we do not consider either Oriva conclusions for or against any type to not good in drawing positive conclusions for or against any type to tons, then five tons all bring 19 within a few minutes of each other after a long day's passage. Since sind a few minutes of each other after a long day's passage. Since sind a few minutes of each other after a long day's passage. Since sind come over with the fleet from Morris Cove, and at Greenport, schooner Clytie, 123 tons, Anson P. Stokes, joined the squadron. Saturday a short run across was made to New London, where the Sunday was spent at anchor. The fleet then continued the cruise to block Island and Newport.

ROYAL NOVA SCOTIA YACHT SQUADRON.

ROYAL NOVA SCOTIA YACHT SQUADRON.

SATURDAY, 2th June, was fixed for the opening races of the Season, but as few of the yachts on the station were ready towing to the backwardness of the season) the first class did not fill. The season the first class did not fill. The season control of the properties of those entered—the appearance of the weather not being favorable at the hour of starting—and in the third class Mariquita had a sail over. The race on papearance of the wather not being favorable at the hour of starting—and in the third class Mariquita had a sail over. The race on what was polity, brought no less than seven curries, and though the wind was polity, brought no less than seven the course of the afternoon, there was a very close contest between Psyche and Oi-Kaze, and between Mariquita and Marile. Psyche, with her racing mainsail and jib, as beautiful a suit as even Lapithorn could turn out, performed superbly, and her owner, who always sails her himself, took it out of her to the last inch, working her up to windward on the first tack from the start in a way that boded lift for owner, did cutter's work, cut. Psyche ou had Dartin also sailed by her owner, did cutter's work, cut. Psyche ou had Dartin also sailed by her owner, did cutter's work, cut. Psyche ou had Dartin dos sailed by her owner, did cutter's work, cut. Psyche ou had Dartin dos sailed by her owner, did cutter's work, cut. Psyche ou had Dartin dos sailed by her owner, did cutter's work, cut. Psyche ou had Dartin dos sailed by her owner, did cutter's work, cut. Psyche ou had Dartin dos sailed by her owner, did cutter's work, cut. Psyche ou had Dartin dos sailed by her owner, did cutter's work, cut. Psyche ou had Dartin dos sailed by her owner, did cutter's work, cut. Psyche ou had Dartin dos sailed by her owner, did cutter swearch and her psyche psychety her work, cut. Psyche out and her psyche psychety her work, cut. Psyche out and health of the sail was a psychety her best of the sail was a psychety her best of the dos on the sail of t

	The entries were:			
Yacht.	Rig.	Tons.	Owner.	Builder.
Daphne		4,	A. E. Jones	Butler.
Pnuntom	sloop,	4,	F. Stairs,	.H. Moselev
Oi-Kaze.	cutter.	16,	W. A. Chauncey,	.Butler.
Mariquita	yawl,	2,	W. Wallace	Strum.
Isabel	sloop,	4.	G. H. T. Matheson	King.
Psyche .	sloop.	- 4	Cantain Trott.	Runter
Marie	sloop,	2,	W. H. Troop	. E. Moselev
Ienhal a	lid not store tone	ur mina	t mot bearing by in me	1 35

SHARPIES.

SHARPIES.

Etitor Forest and Stream:

About a year ago I wrote a letter to Forest and Stream:

About a year ago I wrote a letter to Forest and Stream to inquire about a year ago I wrote a letter to Forest and them a contribution of the stream of the stre

White I wanted what no two other persons seemed to while he before upon, and this I have fairly accomplished and now will lay before upon, and this I have fairly accomplished and now will lay before upon, and this I have fairly accomplished and now will lay before the action of which the earlins would not be at perpetual thing with a cabin of which the earlins would not be at perpetual thing with a cabin of which the earlins would not be at perpetual thing with a cabin of which the earlins would not be at perpetual thing with a cabin of which the perpetual thing with a perpetual thing with a cabin of the perpetual thing war with my skull, a private both with said unlimited lockers for stores, a good forecastle and a coal stove, and all this adapted for the Great south may of Long Island, where the bottom for the most is only two or three feet below the top of the water. In other words, I wanted a yeaching cannibout with a sail in it. I did not ask for speed, intending to take Mr. Seth Green along with me and devote the entire summer to studying the piscatorial capacities of our satisfactive links and togs. Studying the piscatorial capacities of our satisfactive links and togs, studying the piscatorial capacities of our satisfactive links and togs, studying that the study of the produce a very clear comprehension of have explained, failed to produce a very clear comprehension of such vessels, i worried the builder somewhat with numerous suggestions, but in the end we produced the boat which I am about to up the start was get tor your noney.

rious, but in the end we produced the boat which I am about to a soribe.

The first item to consider was, naturally, the cost, for I take it that a great dead depends upon how much boat you get nor your noney. Twenty-five hundred dollars covered that, including auchters, early patent blocks, and everything of the best, the cabin and staterooms being tastefully finished inside with hard woods. On the south rido of Long feland we have a beautiful insect, or small bird, as it might almost be called from the delicacy of its song note. This conces to us in great abundance at times, and makes the art lairly rigorie bith its time. It is called, popularly, the mosquito, and to pickent its form. It is called, popularly, the mosquito, and to pickent its first the constant of the constant of the constant while facts were a pair of swinging mosquito net mosquito methods while facts were a pair of swinging mosquito net mosquito not pring slats and all under the deck, so that they cannot be sat upon carring the day and reduced to the consistency of thin. Sheeping on trema a luxury, and instead of turning out at 5 A. M. as we have always done here tolore, we sleep till 10. Curtains on rods in front of them shut them out of sight auring the day. All these are luxuries what will be thought of those in the wat at a punch almost accommodate two. In one of these staterooms, where they are still wider and elegan and softer and will at a punch almost accommodate two. In one of these staterooms.

of ladles. There are then seven berths beside two in the forecastic for the men, and the centerboard table will seat twelve on chairs having backs and arms to them, not on bunks which are subsequently to belie be is. There is no door between the cabin and forecaste, only a sliding panel large enough to pass dishes, and mode the bertis are shelves and boxes for clothes, and no forth. The forecaste is are shelves and boxes for clothes, and an forth. The forecaste is are shelves and boxes for clothes, and an forth. The forecaste is are shelves and boxes for clothes, and an forth. The forecaste is are shelves, and the cabin so that ice water cases, one of which connects with the of the pipe the are two with a faucet in the cabin so that ice water can always be had without he waste of a cooler. Further aft there is much room for boxes, spare rigging, and the thousand and one things which make up a years is fortuned. In fact as one vistor remarked, "she is all boat," every inch of space being utilized. In the way of comfort she is perfectly the control of space being utilized. In the way of comfort she is perfectly the control of space being utilized. In the way of comfort she is perfectly the control of space being utilized. In the way of comfort she is perfectly the control of space being utilized. In the way of comfort she is perfectly the control of space being utilized. In the way of comfort she is perfectly the control of space being utilized. The she way the control of space is perfectly the control of space being utilized. In the way of comfort she is perfectly the control of space being utilized. In the way of comfort she is perfectly the control of space being utilized. In the way of comfort she is perfectly the control of space and the space of the forest which were she in the control of space and the space and the space and the space and the space and the space and the space and the space and the space and the space and the space and the space and the space and the space and the space and the space and th

senomers, stoops and carboats, but then the sharple was not built for speed.

We have beaten every working vessel (and some of these are often quite fast) we have yet met. Since then I have had her in the South Bay. Mr. Seth Green has tun her into one pound net and on to three sand flats, but when site grounds she grounds after, so that we have only to push her head around, and she goes off as she came on. We have carried all said through all the heavy wearther off this summer, and there is no soa that over gets and the gouwell of the grounds of the standard of the standard of the southern the sent when the particular when lying at anchor, for when other vessels around her were scooping up the seas with their noses, she was so quiet the carpenters could it up the inside joiner work.

As to single-lainded crusting, I was left alone on her by the sickness.

under, and anchor, for when other vessels around her were scooping up lying at anchor, for when other vessels around her were scooping up lying at anchor, for when other vessels around her were scooping up the seas with their noses, she was so quiet the carpenters could it up the inside jobier works, she was so quiet the carpenters could it up the inside jobier works, as well as the control of the season of the property of the season of the property of the season of the property of the season of the property of the season of the property of the season of the property of the season of

BEVERLY Y. C .- JULY 8.

BEVERLY Y. C.-JULY 8.

Estitor Forest and Stream:

"The 6th regatts of the Boverly Y. C., the first championship of the season too a place off Nahanit, July 8. Course for first class, from judges 'yacut, leaving Graves' Bell Buoy and buoy off Winthrop Head on shruoard and return, ten miles.

Course for second and Indic classes, round Graves' Buoy, Judges' Yacht Breeze, E. Y. C. Judges, W. Lloyd Jeffries, 'deo. E. Inches.

The number of entries was small, but this was fully made up by the quality of the boats, as It was a very close fight in each class, the quality of the boats, as It was a very close fight in each class, the preparatory gun was fired at 18-05, the wind then being light south-ast. Cutter Beetle was the first to cross on port tack, looking beautifully and showing the best litting suit of safts seen here for a long time; cutter sfavis followed fifty seconds later, appearing at first o holds a trile better wind than Beetle, but the latter seemed to go a little faster. So long as the wind held, the race between the two was exceedingly close, this one than another showing already will followed in the wind shifted to the southward, allowing the boats to lay their course, and carry giblopasis. Here Beetle ran away from her competitor, and held her fead back to Winthrop Folint, under same sails, trom wintrop in it was a case of spinakers, and Mavis holding rather the best wind picked up a good deal of lost ground. An entire boat has been measured, the corrected time cannot be given, but the longers are so near as same that Beetle is sure of first prize was five the winter, and the longers are so near as same that Beetle is sure of first prize. Winter, 2016, though a prize, Beetle, Aug. Hemonya, 23-120 havis, and 21:1805, followed by Perl, Vice-Gorn Parkman, at 12:1935. The race was very close, but Hoiden turned the tables on her old antagonist, rounded Grave's body just ahead of Beetle, and crossed home line with agood lead over the onne cars. She appeared with a new sail and was better handied than lea

119:35. Corrected, Holden, 19:128; Peri, 125:14. Pennant and prize to 16 Holden.

go to Holden class the entries were: Psyche Com. Sears, 19:4ft.; Mirage, H. F. Sears, 19:4ft.; Dandelion, C. F. Adams, 31, 18:5ft., and Josephino, J. F. Moors.

Tue first three field together very well and made a close race, Mirage doing better than last season. Josephine's length was not given, by some error; sinc is smaller than the others, but had no chance for the prize. Summary as follows:

Actual.	Corrected.
н. м. в.	H. M. S.
Psyche 1 48 45	1 85 11
Mirage 1 50 00	1 33 26
Dandelion	1 87 28
Josephine	
Two 65th regatta, the first special, will be sailed at	Monument

MAGGIE AND HESPER.

MAGGIE AND HESPER.

Miltor Forest and Stream:

I do not wish to detract in any way from the performance of the Maggie in the late races in Boston waters; but I take that to form a proper judgment in the matter the following facts should be known:

The large is a racing coat, built expressly for that purpose, and fitted and rigged in every way to attain the best results; not to speak of all-lead bullast, placed where it would do the most good.

The Itesper was built and sparred for a sing cruiser, with nearly all the bothest from and instance it has Since arriving at Boston a result of the state of the bullast, placed where it would do the most good.

The Itesper was built and sparred for a sing cruiser, with heart and sailed by her owner in all of being matches. Besides I have a note of sail or in the bediest to by knowledge. And shide not allow me to ballast and rig her for real racing, as he did not care to go into it to find the term of the sailed by her owner in that the Hesper with proper ballast, all lead, and seven tons or so outside, with canvas in proper rim, would be a many of a designer who has to make bouts to sail this clients' wishes. The Madde pand Mischief and to show what obstacles are put in the way of a designer who has to make bouts to sail this clients' wishes. The Madde pand Mischief are the only boats that I have designed for racing, and tach record shows that they were not made in vain. Si Viser learner stream extract are to sail boats and the for client in the way of a designer who has to make bouts to find our vains. I were the sailed to the contract of the challenge of the read of the read and discinification and the proper than along with pleasure. Hesper Jan Canv Sairin.

We publicate above with pleasure. Hesper has been considered to the contract of the read and along the publication of the read-and significance of the read-and along the publication of the read-and along the publication of the read-and significance of the read-and significance of the read-and significance of the re

assertions of a short year ago that it cannot be allowed to pass. Our yachts, on the contrary, are all estensibly built for speed, and everywhere, the contrary are all estensibly built for speed, and everywhere the contrary are all estensibly built for speed the because of the contrary and the contrary and the contrary and the contrary and the contrary and the contrary and the contrary and the contrary and the contrary and the contrary and the contrary and the contrary and the contrary and the contrary and the contrary and contrary and contrary and contrary and the contrary and contrary and the contrary and contrary and contrary and contrary and the contrary and contrary a

KEEL, LEAD AND DEPTH WIN AT OSWEGO.

KEEL, LEAD AND DEPTH WIN AT OSWEGO.

Billior Forest and Stream:

Recognizing your journal as the organ of the sport and the Recognizing your journal as the organ of the sport and the Recognizing your journal as the organ of the sport and the Recognizing your journal as the property of the sport and the Recognizing your journal property of the prope

	Actua'.	Corr.cied
	H. M. S.	H. M. S
Cricket		3 27 00
Laura		3 27 3.1
Ella		4 03 25
Fascination	Did not finish.	

THE REFORM MOVEMENT ON THE LAKES.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT ON THE LAKES.

THE following from the Opengo Pulludium testifies that the revival of the "honest" yeart instigated by Fonser Ash Synkas is bearing good fruit on the lakes as well as on the Atlantic seaboard. The Pulludium's counsel is timely an i wise:

"The performance of J. T. Mott's keel yeach Cricket in the Fourth of July regata would seem to demonstrate the desirability of that style of boat for the great lakes in a satisfactory way. We understand that she has already snown horself a superior heavy weather boat, and on this occasion she showed her superiority as a tight of the standard of the standard she will be she had already snown horself a superior heavy weather boat, and on this occasion she showed her superiority as a likely boat overtake him with speed in the gentle breeze which is also likely to be his portion. These requisites seem to be combined in the keel hood to an extent not seem in anything else.

It is claimed for the Cricket that the stormy wind and heavy seas as the form that the season which we work in her of the contrary sort, and yet she showed superior sailing qualities on every point of wind. True, in the latter part of the race she lost the lead white she works in her own day. But the weather was of the contrary sort, and yet she showed superior sailing qualities on every point of wind. True, in the latter part of the race she lost the lead white she won from the Laura in the race to leeward, but risk was by an error in seamanship, in standing in too close to the pier, which but they the weather saile. We think that it will be to the pleasure, sacty and profit of late yachtsmen to examine carefully the general merits of the keel yacht for these waters."

MONA.—Mr. Paddleford'; fine tenton ention is lying at the screw docks, South street, reed in meny joiner work. She is to have a latice' cabin aft and other afterations. The Mona is a very fair attempt at cutter building, and Lawley & Son, of South Boston, have shown a good dead of lagentity in getting her out in such good style, in some matters of death, such as the square butts in terral in place of a spilee, and an archboard lucking the graceful sweep of the foreign production, the Mona asint's ofimprovement, but sha whole we rather like her. It is noteworthy that the Lawleys have not servilier opided an existing British cutter, but that drey have hapareners and the lawleys have not servilier opided an existing British cutter, but that drey have hapareners and the lawleys have not showing more round and shap. Lata finige or alagges. The rig of Mona is specially commendately, with an after business throughout. An inspection of her spars, mastnead fromwork and gear would be a good lesson for the builders about New York, for they might discover what a good job, and above all what a strong and hear job, really it. The oak crost-rees are made of two pleess, one forward, the other about the lower cup, and sprung with an arcu till the ends meet in meat casings, the two pleess being furners stayed by checked arrangement which can never double up, hardly carry away, and offers the topman an excellent footing to far it the topsail or to keep a lookout. Mona seems a bit full in the bows, and with a little more short than the more cutters. Her skipper reports her as an excellent soa boat, coming over Manuacket shoals in a gale and stiff as a currech. In dimensions and appearance she bears a general like hers ness to the Madge.

CUTTERS IN TORONTO,—They are a live set of yachtsmen across the border. Torento now possesses three crack cutters, which are probably equal to beating anything we have in our own fleet. The abtention of the control o

matters little whether the prize be for the republiated handle, or tor the fun merely of showing us what a close-winded dyer looks like. HALIFAX NOTES—Fitting out: Minnehaha, sloop, of Capt. Playfair, R. A. She has had her balla it diminished and better stoved, spars reduced and a general overland; of the skimming dish order, fit for smooth water only. Mayflower, sloop, 3, General it? L. McDougali, K. C. M. G. Mentor, sloop, 3, Mr. Stone, has bron keel and is very fast, stiff and safe. English model, Velenar, cutter, 3, F. C. Sumichrust, is to have new topmast and larger No. 1 jib; a genuine single-handled cruiser. Mint, sloop, 3, E. Kempy and F. F. G. Sumichrust, is to have new topmast and larger No. 1 jib; a genuine single-handled cruiser. Mint, sloop, 3, E. Kempy and F. G. Stayner is fitting out a flyton schooper for the Shaw, if E. Marting and the Gut of Canso to Charletteown, P. E. Island, Arrivals: Una, schooner, 80 tons, F. I. Eckstein, from Boston on a cruise to the castward. She is tne yacht built by George Steers in 1817, flagged originally as a sloop, and well known in the races of the N. Y. Y. C. Steat, steam yacht, Stons, H. H. Warner, from Eastport for the Gulf and the Friene corvette Chasseur are also in Hailatz Harbor. NaMOUNA.—Mr. James Gordon Bennett and his steam yacht Namouna arrived at Constantinople on July 12. The Namouna, with the exception of two or three days when it blew a heavy gale, had a and displayed line weatherly qualifies. She left New York, P. Manding 15 miles that day. The next day's runs and displayed line weatherly qualifies. She left New York, 1900, 2006, 276, and 189 miles more brought to Namouna to the Canaries. Here is or emailed for three days, and then paid a flying visit to the Madeirus.

BUFFALO YACHT CLUB.—There is a split in the cinb on the question of shifting or fixed ballast. Let us nops the cinb will see question of shifting or fixed ballast. Let us nops the cinb will see a special control of the mero of the control of the

Oswego.

HULL YACHT CLUB.—In the matches safled July 8 the regular and Corinthian prize in third class should be credited to the Sea Sird, not to the Allie, as erroneously printed. It is noteworthy that Sea Bird won with fixed ballist in a match, which permitted weights to be shifted. San Sird has won three lines and the Corinthian prize this year, always sailing in cruising trim and meeting some of the best yachts in here class.

best yachts in her class.

NEW SLOOP.—A new sloop was recently lanached by David Carll, Of City Island, for Mr. F. Barrett, of Staniford, Conn. She is 40ft. over dll, 3ff. water line, 18ft. beam and senar-aft. hold, with 3ft. 6m. draft. Now deleas concerning depfa have evidently not yet percolated such far off provinces as City Island. Do they see the papers that way?

Steam Yacht, 414ft. by 17. Geo. F. Shedd, Waltham, Mass.—Adv.

Answers to Correspondents.

R. G. C., Conn.—See game table on page 488.

K. M. C., Cohn.—Zee game table on page 488.
F. M. B., Iona, Mich.—You had better send your barrels to be blued to a gunnatker. You cannot do it so well yourself.
T. K., Fort Coucho, Tex.—The "Boon of the Black Base" is by P. A. Henshall, price \$3. For sale at this office and sent post paid on receipt of artice.

T. K., Fort Coucho, Tex., "The "Boon of the Black Bass" is by P. A. Henshall, price \$3. For sale at this office and sent post paid on receipt of price.

Subsectance, East Machias, Me.—See "Nessmult's" letter in issue June 1, 1882. Ille there says that a bird baked in clay should not be previously "drawn."

Scoar, Thompsonville, Ct.—1. Use the pink. 2. Use two wads over powder, one over shot. 3. Use wad one size larger than shell, if shell is a stiff one or metallic.

J. T. H., Harrod's Creek, Ky.—1. For catalogues of sportsmen's goods send to the dealers advertised in this journal. 2. The boat is reliable and adapted to the purposes named.

E. L. G., Sandy Spring, Md.—If the skins are properly cured they can be kept through the summer by hanging them up in a dry place, and rapping them with a stick about once a week.

J. N. C., Jr., Newburppart, Mass.—For New Hampshire game seasons see senedule on another page. You may procure the full text of two N. H. Iswa by applying to one of the commessioners there named. Supravysors, Rondout, N. Y.—I have just read your article on authority of supervisors. Have the supervisors any right to extend the woodcook close season to September 17 the State law says August 1. Aus. Yes, this is "Irrither protection" of game.

1. Aus. Yes, this is "Irrither protection" of game.

1. Aus. Yes, this is "Irrither protection" of game properties a still there in the monadan oil business; perhaps in can give you the desired information.

H. B. W., Kansas (Hy.—I. Have you any book on the training of the setter? 2. How much are Gordon pups worth, six weeks for two two months old, and how much is a Gordon bitch worth one year old? Ans. I. We can send you "Training vs. Breaking," price \$1. 2. We could not say. It all depends upon their breeding.

S. L. S., Riverside, Cal.—I. Buckshot can be used in choke-bores if chambered to fit the choke. This may be done by chamber and plant or opening strain in the action of a breech-loading shotgm, it plous from its form.

fort weapon. 3. For general shooting 12-bords are suitable.

TIP Down, Henover, Mo.—How much is the upward or opening strain in the action of a breech-loading shogan, the down system, when fired with ordinary charges? Some chain it is very slight; others say it amounts to thousands of pounds. Ans. There is no unitered by the control of the property of the property of the property of the property of the profit of the barrel is in position when the gun is fired.

H. S. R. Poughlæepsie, N. Y.—I. Can dew claws be removed without leaving a biemish? 2. Where can Spratt's patent meat fibrino deg cakes be bought at retail? I would like to try them. Ans. I. Yes, if the operator is competent. 2. Write to F. O. de Luze & Co., 18 South William street, New York, who will undoubtedly fill your order if they have no agent in your place.

T. M.—What shall I do for my beach dog; his foot is sore on the

In sue operator is competent. 2. Write to F. O. de Liuz & Co., 18 South William street, New York, who will undoubtedly fill your order if they have no agent in your place.

7. M.—What shall I do for my beargle dog; his foot is sore on the bottom, it looks these mange; he had the mange, but I have cured him with Cilover's mange curs; I have put the same several times on the foot, but it does no good? Ans. Keep the foot wested clean with castile soap, and every other day dust on a very little lodiform. Use a necessity of the control of the co

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[Extract from Forest and Stream, July 7, 1881, p. 444.]

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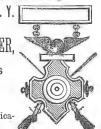
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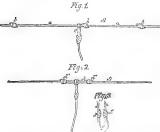
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In addition to this its alificult to hold the loop of the fly-such is the latter of the fly-sufficient in the act of looping the such in the sufficiently firm to easily accomplished the sufficiently rigid. By doubling the thickness of the leader at the point of attachment of the fly avoid these objections. The drawing Fig. 1 represents a leader as heretofore in use. Fig. 2 is a leader made in accordance with my invention, in the act of attaching the fly. In these drawings A, Fig. 1, denotes a leader of silkworm gut adapted to the purposes of fly-fishing for trout or bass, and as heretofore made, such leader being composed of several lengths of gut knotted together, as shown at b b, and the send attached to the fly being looped of several lengths of gut knotted together, as shown in Fig. 2, in which we and casey one is that such points. This re-enforce may be added in shown in Fig. 2, in which we are according to the number of flies to be used in the east in addition to the stretcher) an additional piece of gut A, which I term a "re-enforce," thus doubling the body of the leader at such points. This re-enforce and casey one is that shown in Fig. 2, in which we and casey one is that shown in Fig. 2, in which we have a such points. This re-enforce may be added in shown in Fig. 3, and then apply the fly by in the fly is attached, and after passing the fly through the lo

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130, 4:30, 4:30, 4:30, 1:16 A. M.; 1:30, 4:30, 4:30,
For Trenton, 7:55, 9:30, 11:16 A. M.; 1:30, 4:30, 4:30,
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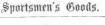
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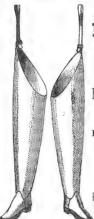
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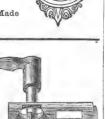


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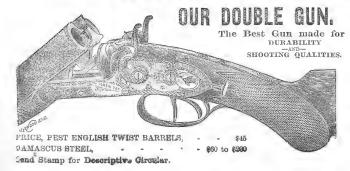
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ENLARGEMENT.

BEGINNING with the issue of August 3, that being the first number of the Nineteenth Volume, the FOREST AND STREAM will be permanently enlarged to twenty-eight pages.

This increase in size is rendered necessary by the constant growth of the several departments of the paper and the consequent demand of each for more space.

The field filled by the Forest and Stream is a broad one. The paper has taken a firm hold upon the sympathies of an ever-widening constituency. The hearty support with which they have been favored by the public warrants the publishers in assuming the added expenses involved in the change from twenty-four to twenty-eight pages. As the same principles that have guided the paper in the past and won for it its present position will be adhered to, it is not unreasonable to trust that they may receive a commensurate support in the future. The favor in which the Forest and STREAM is held by its many thousands of intelligent readers is the most satisfactory indorsement of its course and the best possible guarantee of its continued prosperity.

With added facilities the editors hope to make not only a larger, but also a better paper.

Dog Larceny in Ohio.-An important decision was rendered by Judge Tilden in the Probate Court, Cleveland, Ohio, July 17, who held that stealing a dog is larceny under the laws of that State. The written decision is a lucid statement of the law and,-we may add, the common sense of the case, and its importance to owners of valuable dogs in Ohio cannot be overestimated. The full text of the court's decision will be given in our next issue.

GAME Notes.—We shall be glad to have game notes from various parts of the country, telling of the prospects for sport in the coming season. Details as to localities, routes, accommodations, etc., are valued by those who are seeking for such information to guide them in their brief vacation.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

MOST valuable addition recently made to the outfit of A MOST valuable addition recease, and the sportsman tourist is the portable amateur photograph There are several styles of this instrument by different makers. We have seen excellent work done with each, having inspected a large number of photographs made by amateurs. Mr. Steele's books, "Canoe and Camera" and "Paddle and Portage," were illustrated with drawings from photographs which the author took in the Maine wilderness with one of these instruments. Mr. Ober brought back from the Tropics a number of pictures made with the same instrument. "Yo" returned from British Columbia with a box full of negatives of snow-capped peaks and glaciers, from which very fair photographs have since been developed. In addition to these we have inspected a number of views taken by other parties, among them an Adirondack camp scene by Dr. Stetson, and a New Jersey hunting scene by our well-known contributor, "Fairchild, Jr."

With one of these outfits the amateur may secure a great variety of views, picturesque landscapes, the camp and its surroundings, groups of field companions, dogs on point, the bag of game or string of fish, the canoe and its crew, yacht-and, in short, a thousand and one subjects, which will ever after call up pleasant recollections of bygone days.

The manipulation of the photographic camera requires some care, and experience is necessary before really satisfactory results can be obtained. The operation of picturetaking is very simple. By the "dry process" the plates are prepared ready for immediate use, and stored in the dark box. All that the operator need do is to adjust the focus of the camera, and by touching a button drop the plate into position. The part of the process requiring the most judgment and care is to determine the length of time of the exposure of the plate. This depends upon the intensity of the light, and upon the sensitiveness of the plate itself. After a short experience the knack is acquired, and to take a picture comes as easy as to cast a fly or bring down a bird

The developing of the pictures after they have been taken is very simple, but the comprehension of the method and of the processes to be gone through with is rendered much easier if one can obtain the assistance of a professional photographer in developing the first few plates. The eye apprehends at once what is to be done, but it is not always easy to convey the necessary instructions through the ear. Therefore if you can see a few plates developed by some one who is familiar with such work, by all means do so, and spare yourself some annoyance, perhaps some irritating fail-

The cost of the apparatus is very moderate, insignifi-cant when compared with the pleasure afforded. We hear of an increasing number of the outfits now in use, and a general expression of satisfaction by those using

Work with the camera affords a novel and pleasant variation in the usual round of camp occupations, and aside from the actual "trophies of the chase," there can be no more valued souvenirs of a recreation trip than the photographs made with one's own hands.

Dogs to be Deadheaded.—We are much pleased to note that the officials of the railroads are so courteously agreeing to remit charges on the dogs which go to the North Caro-lina field trials. This is quite in keeping with the intelligently liberal policy pursued by many of the railroads toward sportsmen. We can remember the time when the annoyances attending the conveyance of a large number of dogs to a given point by rail would have proved almost insuperable obstacles to such an enterprise as our modern field trial has grown to be. The new order of things is much better, and if there is still fault to be found with some roads the cause of the trouble will, in most cases, be found to lie not with the rules of the road, but with the abuse or neglect of these rules by subordinates. Patience and an appeal to the proper officials will, in most cases, provide a remedy for the wrong sustained or prevent its repetition.

USEFUL SUGGESTION .- A correspondent thinks that it would be a good plan to increase the panther supply to scare donkeys out of the woods. Perhaps a few stuffed house cats, conspicuously set up in the trees, would do as well. Or a steam whistle might be rigged up to scream like a panther; that would protect the woods for five miles around. If the steam panther fails, a small New York newsboy might be substituted. He would scare a "true sportsman,"

THE WARWICK WOODLANDS .- The famous "Warwick Woodlands," as they appear to-day, are pleasantly described in a paper by Mr. Harrison W. Nanny, which is now in type and will be printed in our next issue. Many changes have been wrought in the country described by "Frank Forester," but the famous landscapes of Orange county still remain, and the "Woodlands" are well worth a visit. They are easily accessible by the Eric Railway. The game has not disappeared from Orange county. Of late years, spurred to action by the gunners from the city, who overran the country at all seasons and shot everything from "chippies" up to barnyard fowl, the citizens set about enforcing the game law, and the result is that in some places the game supply has largely increased. We visited a favorite locality last week, not quite within the borders of the "Woodlands," and found the prospects for November very promising.

MAINE ROUTES.-Taking it all together, first and last, there has been a good deal of disputing in these columns about the preferable routes to certain resorts in Maine. It may be that the interest in this matter is sufficiently wide to justify the extended discourses indulged in by the champions of the various lines, but we beg to suggest that there may be too much, even of a very good thing, and it might be well to wind this up before the letters exceed in length the routes themselves. We hope that an army of tourists may visit Maine this year large enough to keep the grass from growing on any of the routes, and to fill all the camps and the pockets of their proprietors. Those who go one way this year can go another way next; then they will be sure to have gone the right way once-perhaps twice-or, it may be, not at all. And then everybody will be contented and

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING IS BOUND TO PAY.-The firms who have occupied positions in our pages for the past eight years continuously say that advertising in the Forest and STREAM pays. The circulation of this paper, always large, is this year greater than ever before. Advertisers who employ it as a medium bring their goods to the notice of a liberal class of purchasers of necessities and luxuries. There is no paper of any class that yields better returns to its advertisers than does the Forest and Stream.

THE BASS FOR THE PACIFIC.—Our correspondent, Mr. G. H. Wild, writes that the bass now on their way to the Pacific Slope are being transported with success. Much credit is due those in charge, Messrs. J. G. Woodbury and W. L. Marks, as they have lost but fourteen of the small bass between Red Bank, N. J., and the Mississippi River. Later-Just as we go to press we have received a telegram from Mr_{\star} Wild, dated July 26, which says: "Woodbury arrived at San Francisco with 300 live bass in good condition."

Deferred.-We are obliged to defer until our next issue several communications which properly should have appeared this week. Correspondents favoring us with news notes, reports of club meetings, etc., will greatly oblige by sending such matters in as promptly as may be practicable. Owing to the large editions which we are printing each week it is necessary to go to press early, in order that subscribers may receive their papers on time.

FOREST AND STREAM FABLES.

VIII.—THE SOCIETY OF PERCH FOR THE PROTECTION OF MINNOWS. W HEN the Perch saw, as they did after a little, that their Society for the Protection of Minnows was not protecting the minnow, they petitioned the King of Fishes to make a law which should do so. So the King, after advising with his privy council, decreed that there should be no minnows taken privy council, decreed that there should be no minnows taken except on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. This at first seemed very satisfactory to all the fishes but the Minnows, who would rather not be taken on any day, but their wishes were not considered. After a time, however, the Perch began to complain that from Friday till Monday was too long to be deprived of the pleasure of taking Minnows; the Bass that they would rather have them on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and the Pike maintained that they being such hungry fellows, should be permitted to take a few on every day of the week. Then presently each class of fishes began to be a law unto itself, setting at naught the King's law, and the poor Minnows were harried by Perch, Bass and Pike from one end of the week to the other, and were no better off than when nothing had been done to save them.

hem. Moral.

The honest sportsman abides by the laws, though they

be not exactly as he would have them,

The Sportsman Tourist.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS.

IN EIGHT PARTS-PART VII.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS.

IN EIGHT PARTS—PART VII.

UP to this time Brother R. had done little fishing except for sunfish near camp, and being the odd man, he had been, truth to say, rather meglected. A party of three or five, where there is no bank fishing to be had, is an unsatisfactory quantity, if all are not able to handle a boat. If you go up in that region to fish, make your party even numbers, unless you dispense with a cook and detail one of the party each day or two to cook and keep camp.

Bright and early next morning Brother R. and I pulled over to Buzaroo Point, and took our way down the lake for a full day's bass fishing, leaving Dan and the neighbor to swap lies, 'talk hoss' and lose another monster bass, if the chance were offered them again. Down at the twin springs at the clearing I had taken our or five bass that ran large, and as it happened Brother R. had felt "narry symptom," which moved tim to say that "he didn't believe he was cut for a bass fisher, and he was a little off, too, on pickerel, sunish was his meat, his best h Id, as far as ha'd got."

As we moved away from the rushes at the spring a violent pull that made the fine sing through the guides started the blood in him with "Good gracious! look at that—no sunfish this time." If evanted me to take the rod and fasten the fish and then hand it back to him; but as I believed it was a big bass that had struck his frog, I suggested that he handle the lish hims. If and take the full measure of the glory. After giving the tish plenky of time to swallow the frog, nodded to him to strike; and, after a furious surge or two, a magniticent base shot into the air with a leap that showed the stuff he was made of, his mailed sides glistening in the sun, his dorsal bristling defiance, and even at the distance he was away, we funcied his eyes were starting from their sockets in bewilderment, and his mind all torn up as the conviction settled on him that he had got hold of the wrong frog. With a spiteful shake he beleiched the frog out and threw it

I believe I had nearly as much pleasure out of that bass as did Brother R. I felt as good to see the satisfact on and prile-in-his-own-prowess look, beaming all over his face, as though I had struck and gaffed a twenty-five-pound maska-

prile-in-in-low-prowess look, beaming all over his tace, as though I had struck and gaffed a twenty-five-pound maskalongs.

We started in to cool off. As we entered the rushes fringing the shore, a sudden whirl of his reed brought Brother R. to his feet with, "Great Governor! there's another one; there must be a nest of them around here;" and I had to back the beat out from the rushes a few yards to give him room to handle his fish. After a brief but tough tussle, in which the Brother acquitted himself like a veteran, a very black-backed fellow of about three and a half pounds was put on his stringer with the other one, and we pulled in this time and cooled off.

We tished around in the pockets before mentioned until the trees on the hills back of us began to east their long shadows around the boat, when we headed up past Loom Island and to camp. In the pockets we had taken ten or twelve large-mouthed bass that would vary little from three pounds each, Brother R. getting decidedly the best of the "old mam" in the bout, and when we beached our boat in front of camp I think he was the proudest and happiest man in the whole Wolverine State.

Near the landing and just across the little stream from our tents we found a couple of wandering brethren, who had come down the lakes in a small yawl, putting up a little canter-pole lent for the night, the larger one greeting us with. "Hello, fatty! Have a drink!" and he drew from his shirt pocket a small vial of wrath and held it out with a smile on his honest-looking face. On being informed that the bibulous end of the party had left for home: "You're a hoppeful fisherman. Can't take a drink with old Bill Hessi Well, I'll take one myself;" and he did. We learned that they were fron Grand Rapids, Mich. W. T. Hess, a prominent hide and tallow dealer, and Charley F. Pike, of the First National Bank, and broth-rs-in-law, going through the lakes for a few days' sport and recreation. Hess was a great big, bluff, hearty man of perhaps 220 pounds, while busy little Pike was just h

were both ardent lovers of the gentle art. A look at "Old Bill Hess," as he called himself, was good for the eyes, and he found his way to our hearts at once. We helped them fix up, and had them fill the vacant places of Jim and old Knots at the supper table, and before bed time we were all on as brotherly terms as though we had camped and fished together for years, so soon does your honest angler reach the hearts of his brethren of the rod and reel.

The next day Brother R. and I fished over about the same water as the day before, taking more fish, but none so large as his first big one. Dan and the neighbor fished together again and Hess and Pike concluded to stop over a day and try their luck with us.

again and Hess and Pike concluded to stop over a day and try their luck with us.

The day developed nothing but more fish; plenty for ourselves and all the neighbors, and when matters were discussed after supper, our two new-made friends concluded that good fishing and good company were two things that would bear nursing, and they would stay another day.

In the morning neighbor Johnson, of the nursery above, came down for the trout fish he had been promising for several days past. Brother J. is the: boss trout fisher of that neck o' woods, claiming to take about ten trout while the ordinary tenderfoot who drops his claim into the cedar is scoring one, and I have no doubt he was itching to lay "Old Hickory" out, if he went along. Hickory was willin' to be laid out

Hickory" out, if he went along. Hickory was willin' to be laid out

I am not an advocate of Sunday fishing, speaking generally, but I believe the good Lord looks with more favor on the gentle angler who with rod and creel follows the meandering stream on His day, listening to sermons from stones and rippling water and hearing His praises sung by the mysterious voices of the woods, than He does on him who fleeces and lies about his neighbor six days in the week and on the seventh bellows soorous hymns that never reach higher than the roof, and claims thereby a place among the anointed. When in the woods on limited time, I go a-fishin' on Sunday if the spirit move me, and the spirit is generally up before daylight looking after the tackle and beckoning me forth long before I am ready in the flesh.

Brother J. and I went a troutin'. Taking his place at the oars in his little white cedar boat, that looked scarcely larger than a duck on the water. I followed, sitting flat down in the bottom, and dove-tailing our legs as the only means of getting all of us into the short little craft. As we cleared the rushes and got into open water I noticed I brought the boat down until there was barely two inches between me and a good ducking, and Brother J. cautioned me to "not shift my tobacco from one side to the other with nuch saddenness, lest a catastrophe overtake us." Down he lake and Intermediate River, stoopping a few minutes on

much suddenness, lest a catastrophe overtake us.

me to "not shift my tobacco from one side to the other with much suddenness, lest a catastrophe overtake us." Down the lake and Intermediate River, stopping a few minutes on the rapids to pick out a couple of dozen clams (mussels) and out up the feet for bait, we passed the mouth of Cedar, and leaving our boat at the dam at Bellaire, we "went through" the town and took our way up the Manceloan road as the casiest way to reach the "burnt clearing" on the banks of the Cedar, a mile or such a matter above, and where we proposed to begin fishing.

From the upper end of the clearing Johnson had at odd times cut a path or trail along the bank of the stream for half a mile, which made it possible to get along at a little better speed than a mile a day, and into this we piunged and were soon where we could get our rods over the clear, limpid water. This is not going to be much of a trout story, as trout stories run; in fact, if any carper is getting himself in shape to enjoy the average number of lies that usually fall to the lot of a well-proportioned trout story, he will be disappointed and may as well not wind himself up stream wherever we could find room between the logs and brush to drop our clam into the water, to the end of Johnson's trail, always in speaking distance of each other, but not often in sight.

At the cond of the trail the tangle was of the same deuse

brush to drop our clam into the water, to the end of Johnson's trail, always in speaking distance of each other, but not often in sight.

At the end of the trail the tangle was of the same deuse nature that Jim and I had found it a mile or two above the year before, but we struggled, and crawled, and fished our way along for a quarter of a mile further, when we concluded we had enough, if not of trout, at least of tangle. We fished back to the lower end of the clearing, taking a trout here and there, and losing among the net work of limbs, brush and logs that matted the stream, at least four fish where we got one, and when Bro. J. said it was time to be moving if we wanted to be in camp before dark, we struck into the road for town hungry and tired, as a foxhound after a hard day's run.

Back to the camp, we spred our fish on the table, and on counting them we found that Bro. J. had not taken quite ten to my one, as my creel turned out twenty-four white his count stopped at twenty-two, and by some unaccountable freak of good luck my trout averaged considerably mentant where the weight of his.

This "tale of the trout" is not recorded for the purpose of exulting over Brother J., but simply to find a moral for it, which is "a tenderfoot may sometimes take more and bigger trout, with more spots on 'em, than an old residenter who has hardened and tanned his soles by frequent and weary tramps to the haunts of this wary and ficklening to stop for supper, and soon after we were discussing

weary tramps to the haunts of this wary and hearminded fish."

Our neighbor headed his cockle-shell for home after declining to stop for supper, and soon after we were discussing at the table the fruits of my day's tramp, seasoned by a choice selection of able-bodied trout lies by Brother Hess, culled from an abundant store gathered together in his various wanderings in the Michigan North Woods. When the last bone was picked and the last delicious morsel had disappeared, it was voted that before breaking camp another day be devoted to trout, and Brother R., being fired with an ambition to beat Jim's record—of one—concluded to brave the tangles of Cedar and go with the writer the following Tuesday. We went to bed that night full of happiness—and trout.

[TO UR CONCLUDED.]

TO BE CONCLUDED.

Hamac or Hamak.—Denver, Colo., July.—A recent correspondent of Forest and Stream designates the moist, hardwood lands of Florida by the word hamak. In a later issue you tacitly approve, editorially, the new spelling of the word. Some years ago while in that State, and writing considerably for newspapers, I used the word hamac. Not because I knew of either authority or precedent for so doing, but for the reason that hammock, hommock, etc., as indiscriminately used, were inappropriate and unisleading in their significance. Hamac and hamak give the same sound, and if an Indian word the latter may be the better way of spelling it. If an Anglo-American invention, the other is just as good, and has precedent in tamarac, sumac and similar words.—W. N. B.

TIM POND AND THE SEVEN PONDS

TIM POND AND THE SEVEN PONDS.

Editor Vorest and Stream:

We noticed in your issue of June 29, an article headed "Maine Waters and Routes," in which the ground is taken that the nearest, most correct, and easiest way to reach Seven Ponds, the paradise of sportsmen, is by the way of Rangeley, Kennabago Lake, etc. We desire to say a few words in reply to this.

We claim that the superior route to Seven Ponds is by the way of Smith's Farm and Tim Pond, and we will state as briefly as possible why we make this claim. We notice that Mr. Farmer, in speaking of his familiarity with the wilderness, says that his real knowledge extends only from New Hampshire to Moore River, but we should say in looking at the order in which he has named these several ponds that this no doubt estimable gentleman is more adapted to running a hotel than to guiding parties through the wilderness. He says: "This narrative is intended mainly for the Seven Ponds. Massachusetts Bog, and vicinity, embracing facts gleaned from three famous hunters and trappers." Let us look at some of these "facts!" Warefield says that "No sportsman's rod had ever cast a shadow upon either of the four of the most northerly and westerly of these mirrors among the mountains." In reply to this we would say that it is a well known fact that sportsmen who are yet alive, with guides who have gone with them by way of Tim Pond, have fished in all four of the most northerly of these ponds, and there are guides here who say there are nine of these ponds instend of seven, as these other gentlemen state. We are given to understand by Mr. Farmer's letter that the camp, fourteen feet square, built by three hunters at Norwest Pond, and the camps of Messrs. Grant and Richardson at the more casily approached of the ponds, constitute the chief accommodations for guests. He says: "Kennedy Smith also has a camp and boats at one of them."

The facts are these: Mr. Smith has a fine set of buildings erected this season with a capacity for accommodating in a comfortable manner thirty g

commortable inflation that y guess. It also has also according to several of these ponds Mr. Smith also has a lease of Township No. 3, Range 6 for a term of years, on which the four most northerly a d westerly ponds are situated, with the privilege of building a buckboard road to either or all of them. In the meantime, he has several nice light birch cunces which can be easily carried from one pond to another. Mr. F. says he that would not advise any but hardy sportsmen to attempt to visit Seven Ponds. Now, we presume this advice is good so far as it refers to the route by way of Rangeley and Kennebago Lake, but when he applies it to the Tim Pond route we would say that not only bardy sportsman but gentlemen in delicate health have visited these ponds, and furthermore, they have profited by the trip physically, and have engaged apartments at Seven Ponds this season for themselves and families, including the ladies. We claim that the Tim Pond route is the superior route. Mr. F. says that sportsmen doubting his statements would do well to investigate. Most certainly, if all who desire to visit Seven Ponds had investigated the matter, there would be no need of our replying to Mr. Farmer.

Now let us notice the distances as he speaks of them. He says the distance from railroad to Seven Ponds by way of Tim Pond, etc., is seventy miles at least, while by way of Kennebago and Rangeley route it is less than forty-five miles. Now the facts are these: From railroad to Smith's Farm, over a good stage road, the distance is thirty-cipit miles; from Snith's Farm to Tim Pond six miles; from Tim Pond to Seven Ponds twelve miles thirty-four rods by netual measure, making from railroad to Seven Ponds fifty-six miles instead of "seventy at least," Now let us look at the Rangeley route for a moment. Mr. F. says the distance that way from railroad to Seven Ponds is less than forty-five miles. All sportsmen who have visited this country know very well that the distance from Rangeley to Seven Ponds, by well would be much the parties

WILLIAM TELL.—William Tell is another fraud who has been unearthed of late years. He is a fraud because he never existed, just as Gessler never existed, so say the records. A few years ago, some fellow who was a good shot traveled all over Switzerland giving exhibitions of his aulity to shoot apples off his son's head, a kind of a Swiss Dr. Carver. Whenever he made a very good shot, the people would call out: "Do tell." That's how he came to be called Tell. All the rest has been added by lying historians—

Texa Siftings.

That Catskill Panther,—Bangor, Me., July 20.—I no tice a paragraph going the rounds of the journals to the effect that a Cambridge student hunting birds in the Catskill Mountains, N. Y., was frightened home by a panther. That panther deserves the thanks of the public. If you have no game wardens, cultivate panthers. They will at least free you from that class of donkeys who shoot birds in the breeding season.—S. THAT CATSKILL PANTHER, -Bangor, Me., July 20.-I no

Antural History.

THE MONSTERS OF WHITE RIVER, ARK.

THE MONSTERS OF WHITE RIVER, ARK. As an amateur naturalist I am very much interested in the various forms of life found in this beautiful stream, a river that is navigable for steamboats for seven hundred miles every day in the year. But he who would write understandingly of natural history should have the best of text books, without he be an expert, simply for the reason that a great many thing; on this continent have no common or English names at all, and what mixes matters up still further, many different species, and animals, and plants of entirely different orders, resembling each other in no particular wantever, are known by the same common names in different regions and neighborhoods.

That life I shall write of in these notes is so uncommon that I think none will mistake what is meant. So much by way of preface, and this must be my excuse for not giving the technical names of these animals, for I have not the necessary text books with me, and even a good dictionary is not within reach in this thinly settled country. The first that I shall write of is known everywhere South as the ALLIGATOR GAR, and has, so far as I can learn, this one vulgar name only. A large tish of this kind is undoubtedly the largest of all feral life in the State of Ark mass, for we have a well authenticated instance of one being captured in Indian Bay, a few miles below here, measuring fourteen feet in total length, and specimens are quite common ten feet in length, and, as this animal has very near the proportions of the muscalogue.

and specimens are quite common ten feet in length, and, as this animal has very near the proportions of the muscalonger or pike, such individuals must be heavier than a full grown black bear. This gar is truly a monster. Those who have seen the short-billed gar, so common in Northwestern waters, cau have an exact idea how this one appears, when I say the two look almost exactly alike, except as to size. Our alligator gar is, I think, a little heavier according to his length, his jaws are not quite as long in proportion, and more rounded at the tip, and the head is higger behind the eyes, giving him a more ferocious expression, and with teeth larger in proportion.

Let us then conceive of one of our short-billed gars ten feet long, proportioned as above, with two rows of glittering and specimens are quite common ten feet in length, and, as

Let us then conceive on one of one in Shift-onical gains ten feet long, proportioned as above, with two rows of gittlering white needle-pointed teeth an inch and a half long in each jaw, so hard as to scratch hardened steel, with all the muscu-lar force that a tish can have, inclosed in a shell that it takes

Jaw, so hard as to scratch hardened steel, with all the muscular force that a fish can have, inclosed in a shell that it takes an ax of the best of steel to split through on the betly, with heavy blows without spoiling its edge, and he will have a very good idea of this terror of fish life of Southern waters. It seems to attack, like the alligator, all life in the waters promiseuously, except perhaps the turtle. That it is possibly dangerous to human life in the water may be true to a very limited extent. For there is no doubt whatever, that at St. Charles, seven miles below here, one of a party of young men, who were enjoying themselves bathing in the river channel, made a very narrow escape with his life from an attack of one of these monsters.

He was sitting on the stern of a small boat, daugling his feet in the water, when he was seized by one foot by an alligator gar, dragged from the boat, and if he had not seized the boat with both hands and hung on or dear life, he would have been dragged under and undoubtedly drowned. The gar persisted in his hold for quite a time, and the foot was fearfully lacerated, so as to lay the man up for several months. This great creature lives for the most part on other fish, but greedily devours any meat or carrion that may be in the water. He is the terror of the "trot-line" fishermen, often cleaning their lines of all their "baits," as well as hooks, for his "iron-clad" mouth mashes the hardened steel up like pipe stems. Sometimes, however, he gots himself into serious trouble, for if a hook gets fast into the roof of his mouth in a certain position he is powerless, or if the hook gets fast around his lower jaw with the shaft between his teeth, he is "Retched" if the tackle is strong enough. In this, and the next, the Ichthyophagous Society of New York can bring to their cuisine something worthy of New York can bring to their cuisine something worthy of New York as hing to teal attention to, I believe of their steel and champagne. Will some of our ichthyolo-gists give us the full natural history of them? The next animal I wish to call attention to, I believe inhabits all the rivers and swamps of this State, and is

known as the

LOGGER-HEAD TURTLE

generally, and by some, I think, as the "inossback turtle." It evidently belongs to the same fami'y as the animal common North and known as the "snapping turtle," or "tortle." It is also truly a monster, and au unrouth one; in fact, I think of no two living things that would make a more attractive "side show" to one of our numerous modern "largest shows on earth" than a few of the very largest specimens of these two animals, with a veritable "gator" or two thrown in. I will try and see if I can describe this monster so as to give your readers an idea of his appearance.

I must say that I have been reniss in my duty as a scientist, for last week my genial friend, Capt. Frank, the scientific, or rather expert, fisherman, trapper, raftsman and backwoods expert generally, of this port, luckily caught on his "trot line" a specimen each, a snall alligator ga measning four feet two and one half inches from tip to tip, and weighing about seventy-five pounds, and a logger-head of

his "trot line" a specimen cuch, a small alligator gar measuring four feet two and one half inches from tip to tip, and weighing about seventy-five pounds, and a logger-head of fair size on his "trot line," of which I intended to have made very careful measurements, but a party of appreciative specimens of our colored brethren came along, and the charitable heart of the good captain could not refuse them so large an amount of fresh meat.

I hope before the summer is past to get measurements and weights of several of each. The logger-head turtle of this lower White River country reaches a probable weight of 150 pounds, and many assert that it sometimes attains to 200 pounds. The one captured here last week was about two feet in length of upper shell by eighteen inches broad, tail fourteen inches long, very thick next the body, tapering to a blunt point; the head and neck could protrude beyond the anterior edge of the upper shell about twenty inches; total length of animal nearly five feet; weight estimated at eighty pounds; legs, with feet, fifteen to sixteen inches long and as thick as a mnn's forearm; feet armed with strong, sharp claws nearly an inch in length; upper shell corrugated lengthwise, massive, strong and hard. Very large specimens have besides the corrugations large knots or humps as large as a man's tist, and are generally covered with more or less living moss-like vegetable matter, hence, the name "moss-backs." The head is the strangest and most uncouth part of this great chelonian. It cannot be drawn with n the shell like other fresh water turtles of my acquaintance.

The head of this eighty-pound specim:n was the size of that of the average man, eyes small but bright, and situated

about one and a half inches back from the anterior angle of the snout, nostrils small, round, open, in the extremity of the snout. From the nostrils the upper jaw or beak curved downward in a very strong borny beak, like that of a hawk about one and of the snout, nostrils small, round, open, in the snout. From the nostrils the upper jaw or beak curves downward in a very strong horay beak, like that of a hawk or eagle, the tip of the under jaw is also massive and horay, curving upward inside the upper, exactly like that of a parrort, and both are so hard and strong that their owner can appreciably indent the hardest wood, and could crush the largest bones of a man as easily as he could a pipe stem. The gape of the mouth is great enough to grasp a man's thigh. Back of the eyes the head swells out into a great muscular mass, (in this specimen as large as a man's, and of course proportionately larger in larger specimens). This animal has immense strength, either on land or in the water, and is quite agile in his movements, and, so far as I can learn, is an inoffensive creature, timid, attending strictly to its own business, except that he is the terror of the "trot line" fisherman.

water, and is quite again to the carlot per can learn, is an inoffensive creature, timid, attending to its own business, except that he is the terror of the "trot line" fisherman.

The "trot-line" of the Western and Southern rivers and lakes is a stout line stretched along the bottom from 100 to 1,000 feet or more in length, with hooks tied to it every yard or so, by a short line properly baited. A logger-head finding one of these lines will often clean it from one end to the other of the bait and most of the hooks, but sometimes he "catches a Tartar" in the shape of a strong hook imbedded in the inner soft parts of his mouth where he cannot break it, and the tackle being of great strength he is made captive. The fisherman, finding him fast on the line, generally proceeds to draw his head up over the gunwale of his "skiif" and chop off with many d—ns his ponderous head, with a hatchet. It is generally mere pastime for a large "logger-head" to "chaw up" the strong steel catfish hooks of the "tot-line" and swallow them, hait and all, whether his internal economy can digest these hooks or not I have been unable to determine. The logger-head like the snapping turtle of the North, can travel briskly on land and makes quite long journeys. When he comes to the surface of the water to breathe he emerges only the tips of his nossnapping-turtle of the North, can travel briskly on land and makes quite long journeys. When he comes to the surface of the water to breathe he emerges only the tips of his nostrils, and one of 200 pounds weight does not show any more of his person than does the common turtle of the size of one's fist when breathing. If they projected the entire head above water when breathing, they would give the placid W ite River a horrible appearance to the stranger, they are so plenty. Their food is c.rtainly, in a great part, animal matter, but they may be like the "caffish," conniverous. Another fish probably peculiar to these Southwestern waters is known to the people as GASPERGOU

GASPERGOD

or drum, and is considered by nearly all a most excellent table fish, and takes first rank as the fresh-water chowder fish of the South. Hallock, in his Gazetteer, is very wrong in giving the "Buffalo-fish" of the West as the gaspergou; fish of the South. Hallock, in his Gazetteer, is very wrong in giving the "Buffalo-iish" of the West as the gaspergou; in fict, if we take the common names the people have given many fish, we get all mixed up. The fish that we know everywhere West and South as buffalo are several species of the cyprinidae (Bubalicthys bubalus), etc., all looking very much alike, and with very nearly the same habits and qualities. But the fish known as the gaspergou or drum of these Southern waters is a clupcid, but I should not say the grunter or drum (Huploianotus grunniens, Rof.) (Corvina oscula, De Kay) of the upper Mississippi waters and the lakes, but a closely allied species. Our tish here runs from five pounds to thirty pounds or more in weight, is always fat, generally very fat, and, like others of this family, feeds mostly on crayfish, which bait it takes readily, and perhaps other shellish.

lat, generally very fat, and, like others of this family, feeds mostly on crayfish, which bait it takes readily, and perhaps other shellish.

The sheepshead, grunter, drum or "whiteperch" of the upper waters, is a dry, bony, tasteless fish, generally poor, with soft mushy flesh. Ours has very firm itesh with few bones. The peculiar three grinding plates, or so-called teeth in the throat of our gaspergou, are not near so large, I think, as those of the Northern grunter or sheepshead of the same size. The two fishes look very much alke, but ours here is much the darker and heavier as to length.

The White River is a peculiar stream and has peculiar life, it being one of the five clear streams of any size flowing into the great "Father of Waters," and a scientific study of its fauna would be very interesting.

We have besides great quantities of the fresh-water soft-shelled turtle, considered by many the equal, if not the superioras an edible animal, of the famed Chesspeake terrapin. If they could be readily captured, they would soon become a great article of commerce.

BYRKE.

Caccker's Blover, Arkansas, July 3.

[The alligator gar is the Litholepis spatula, and differs from the other fresh water gars, which are sometimes miscalled "alligator gar is the Commerce.

'alligator," in having two rows of teeth on the maxillaries, in having a broad alligator-like snoot, and in growing to an enormous size. The "logger-head" turtle we recognize as a beast called "alligator shapper," "alligator furtle," and "big snapper," the Macrochelys lecertina, but have not heard it called "logger-head" before. That name is also applied to a marine turtle. The turtle to which our correspondent refers is very similar in appearance to the Northern snapping turtle, Chelydra serpendina, but is larger and more fierce. It can bite the largest Northern one in two without trouble, and we have had them in confinement and seen them crunch resh water terrapins and eat them as easily as if they had we have had them in confinement and seen them crunch fresh water terrapins and eat them as easily as if they had been peanuts. Concerning the gaspergoo we have been in doubt as to the fish which bore this name. We have thought it Amia eaths or Halpoidonotus grunniens, neither of which are Clupeoids, although the former is so classed by De Kay. We hope for more light on this fish and more notes from our correspondent, who, we can assure Northern readers, does not exaggerate the ferocity of the alligator gar and the big snapping turtle. On the contrary, he has "drawn it mild," for the latter animal is recorded as "perhaps the most feroclous, and, for their size, the strongest of reptiles,"] we have had them in confinement and seen them crunch reptiles,"]

VIVIPAROUS FISHES.—Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., June 27.—Biltor Forest and Stream: The viviparous fish to which you refer in Forest and Stream. The viviparous fish to which you refer in Forest and Stream, June 8, 1882, page 369, is Gambusia patruelis (Baird and Girard) Girard. The species was made known by Baird and Girard in Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila, 1833, p. 390, under the name Heterandria patruelis. In "Fishes of Mexican Boundary Survey," 1859, p. 72, Girard refers the species to Poey's genus Gambusia and figures the two sexes, pl. 39, figs. 1—4. The genus Gambusia was established in 1851 by Poey in the first volume of "Memorias," p. 382, and the viviparity of the species was pointed out. The Gambusia forwarded to the museum through your office does not differ, so far as 1 can see, from the species found all along the Southern States from Virginia southward. The extent of viviparity among Cyprinodonts is not known.—Tarleton H. Bean. VIVIPAROUS FISHES.—Smithsonian Institution, Washing

FOOD OF THE HUMMING BIRD .- Cleveland, O., July 17. —Editor Forest and Stream: A number of humming birds (Trochilus colubris), attracted by the flowers on my porch, have been in the daily habit of visiting me this summer. Archives of the design at the carry of the visiting me this summer. Not being disturbed, they have nested in the vicinity and become quite as domestic as the house-fly. This afternoon one of them commenced his usual search for food among a one of them commenced his usual search for food among a cluster of geraniums within three feet of my shoulder. From one of the blossoms he startled, with his long beak, a number of minute flies, and almost instantly snapped up four of them, while darting on the wing, in a manuer that would do credit to the most expert "dy-catcher." This is the first time f have witnessed the humming bird taking his insect food in this manner; neither have I seen the fact mentioned by others.—Dr. E. Steilling. [That the food of humming birds consists in part of insects has long been known to ornithologists.]

A LONG-LIVED SEA ANEMONE.—At the Edinburgh Fisheries Exhibition a live sea anemone, Actiniu mesenbryanthenum, was exhibited, which was taken from the east coast of Scotland in 1828, and has ever since been kept in the jar in which land in 1828, and has ever since been kept in the jar in which it was shown. It was at that time thought to be at least seven years old During a period of twenty years it produced 334 young. In 1851, after being unproductive for many years, it gave birth, in a single night, to 240 young, and last February it gave birth to seven more, of which three were exhibited with it. It is kept in sea water, and is feed once a month with half of a live mussel, and on the following day the water is changed.

Game Bag and Gun.

OPEN SEASONS.—See table of open seasons for game and fish in issue of July 20.

NEW YORK DEER SEASON.

There appears to be some misconception about the New York deer season as given in our issue of July 20. We repeat: The season for killing deer extends from August 1 to December 1. Hunting deer with dogs is lawful only from August 15 to November 1; and the use of dogs is forbidden at all times in St. Lawrence county. Killing fawn in spotted coat, unlawful. Killing deer with trap or spring gun, or by crusting, unlawful. Deer in Suffolk and Queens counties protected to 1884.

For Columbia county, in exception to New York woodcock season 488, issue of July 20, read Dutchess county.

A SUMMER'S RAMBLING IN COLORADO.

IN the latter part of May, 188—, I left Chicago for Colorado, via the C. R. I. & P. to Kansas City, thence via the K. P. R. R. to Denver. Great changes had been made at that place since my visit in 1876, and the city was "booming," hotels and boarding-houses full to overflow. Denver is a wonderful city and well worth a visit. It is the best, and really the only point to outlit in for the mountains, in Colorad. ready the only point to other in the moditating in Corado. Here a person has the best opportunities for joining parties, if alone, or gaining information. You are bound to meet some one you have known before in Denver, and it was not many days before I had run across a number of acquaintineet some one you nave known before in Echter, and not many days before I had run across a number of acquaintances; finding two, who like myself, were only waiting for the snow to get out of the mountains before starting in. We were only three of thousands who were "only waiting," for it really seemed as if every man we met was going to the Gunnison, Roaring Fork country, or some other alecte. The town was "full of 'em." At mail time it was amusing to watch the row of humanity waiting for a letter from the East. The post-office clerks were catching it, and no doubt wished the "silver boom" was past. After remaining in Denver nearly three weeks, our party of three started for the Roaring Fork country via Buena Vista and Cottonwood Pass. We left Denver one beautiful morning in June via the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. The trip from Denver to Pueblo is very pleasant, but there is not wash worth of notice until the train nears Colorado Springs. Cottonwood rass. We left Derver one beauturn morning in June via the Denver and Rio Grande Railhoad. The trip from Denver to Pueblo is very pleasant, but there is not much worthy of notice until the train nears Colorado Springs. Here you have a fine view of the mountains and glimpses of Monument Park; also a good view of old Pike's Peak. From Colorado Springs to Pueblo there is not much of interest, After leaving Pueblo, where connection is made for the East and South, we follow the Arkansas to Cañon City. From this place the ride begins to become interesting. The scency is magnificent, and prising through the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, it is beyond description. Here the river rushes through a narrow gorge whose walls raise their rugged sides three thousand feet toward the blue sky. The pent up waters, swollen with the melting snow from the great range, dashing, hissing, roaring, struggling through the narrow channel, while just above the foam-crested water passes the train on a slight tressel work of iron, fastened to the solid rocky walls of the cañon. It is well named the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas. The secnery after passing the Gorge is still fine, but seems tame in comparison.

channel, while just above the nonreceived water passes that on a slight tressel work of iron, fastened to the solid rocky walls of the cañon. It is well named the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas. The scenery after passing the Gorge is still fine, but seems tame in comparison.

We were nearing South Arkansas when my attention was called to the setting sun by one of my friends. I have seen many beautiful sunsets, in the mountains, on the plains, on the deep blue waters of our great lakes, but never such a one as this. The train was passing through a valley, and right before us were the white-capped heads of several high peaks—Mount Yale, Mount Harvard and Mount Princeton being among them. On the sides of these mountains fires were raging in the thick timber, the smoke of which partly concealed them from view. The sun in all his glory was just descending behind the mountains, his fiery rays partly obscured by t.e. smoke. The combination of colors was magnificent. Great rays of light would seem to shoot across the sky, only to be caught and reflected with redoubled brilliancy upon the dark mountain sides. Shadows would suddenly light up only to grow still darker. Here would be a caught with a beauty with the set of the selection of colors was the start of the selection ormancy upon the dark mountain sides. Snadows would suddenly light up only to grow still darker. Here would appear a peak crowned with a halo of glory—all the colors of the rainbow forming its crown. There would be another with a reprofession of the same of

with a crown of fire.

As the sun disappeared behind the mountains the little narrow gauge engine putted into South Arkaussis, a place that was to be a great city, but was not. Here we had arranged to stay over night.

As the train pulled out, we shouldered our blankets and

As the train pulled out, we shouldered our blankets and guns and started for a ten which displayed the sign of "Restaurant; meals at all hours." Here we made arrangements for supper, and the privilege of stretching ourselves on the ground at night. One of the party had never slept in a tent, nor on the ground before, and he passed a very unpleasant night, as the tent was pitched where the ground was very uneven, and very much on the sl-pe. After an early breakfast, we were very glad to leave South Arkansas. The

fishing near there is good, especially near Poncho Springs, but we did not try it. W—— had been there the year before, and said he caucht a fine lot of trout. It was not a long ride to Buena Vista. Arriving at the end of a railroad in the West is an event in a person's life to be remembered, for there are not many such places in the world. When we arrived at Buena Vista things were not at their height, as the railroad was rapidly pushing on to Leadville, and the town was beginning to "drop" a little. Still, there was considererable excitement. Every train brought its load of people bound for Leadville, the Gunnison, etc. At night the saloons and dan e-houses were in full blast, and it was a "cold day" that one or more shooting scrapes did not take place. Our freight did not arrive as soon as we expected, and we had several days at our disposal to look around. We tried the trout in the Cottonwood, but the water was too high, the stream too well fished, or we were out of luck, and W— was the only one who managed to catch anything, and he only caught a little one. I voted trout fishing a bore, always thought so, would prefer any day to sit in a boat and catch perch and bass, etc. But how liable we all are to change our minds. I did mine before I left Colorado, as the sequel will show. will show.

Not hearing very encouraging reports from the Gunnison Not nearing very encouraging reports from the Gunnison country, and the snow in the pass being reported very deep, we changed our intentions and hired a freighter to take us to Kokomo via Leadville. Loading all our traps on two wagons, one a trailer as it is called, being tied on to the rear of the other, so that in case of bad hills or places on the road it can be left and hauled up alone. We started one warm afterother, so that in case of bad hills or places on the road it can be left and hauled up alone. We started one warm aftermoon through the dust for Leadville. For mouths all the trailie between Leadville and Deaver and Pueblo, had been done by freighters, and the road was cut up until it was four and five inches deep with dust. When a stage drove past you could hardly see it through the clouds of dust it stirred up. This, added to bad bridges, mud holes, rocky roads and steep bills, made the trip very interesting. And yet over the same roads had been transported millions of dollars' worth of all kinds of merchandise, machinery, and in fact everything that can be conceived of. A person visiting some of the saloons, etc., of Leadville, after passing over the road, and there seeing the mirrors, turniture, glassware, etc., would wonder how any of it ever got through safely. The road, and there seeing the mirrors, turniture, glassware, etc., would wonder how any of it ever got through safely. The freighter is a queer subject—take this one sitting astride of his wheel made, with his "black snake" coiled round his neck—whistling to this mule, swearing at that one, driving his four, six, eight, ten, sometimes fourteen and sixteen mules with one rein and lots of swearing, but still driving them as easily as a person at the East handles one horse. He is dirty and ragged. Freighters never wash while on the road (that is with few exceptions), and a "harder" lot of citizens it is hard to find. The railroad has done away with the freighters on the road to Leadville, and where one could see long trains of heavily loaded wagons moving slowly along, climbing wearily the steep mountains, they now see the little puffling, hissing, steaming narrow gauge engines.

citizens it is hard to find. The railroad has done away with the freighters on the road to Lendville, and where one could see long trains of heavily loaded wagons moving slowly along, climbing wearily the steep mountains, they now see the little puffing, hissing, steaming narrow gauge engines. Still a person can find plenty of freighters in Colorado to-day, if they desire to try the experience of a trup with them. We were about two days in reaching Leadville, thirty-eight miles; that was fair time. We found Leadville undermartial law, it being the time of the labor troubles. While passing on one of the streets I saw a man attempt to escape from the jail yard, which was nothing but a large corral or yard inclosed with a high board fence. The first intimation I had of the occurrence was bearing the sound of two shots in quick succession, and then seeing a man running round the corner, followed by another with his pistol covering him and shouting "Stop him!" As I was in direct range, I thought it would be safer behind something; so I retreated behind an iron pillar in a doorway and awaited further developments. The street was full of armed men in a moment, and revolvers, guns, swords, etc., were fourished in all directions. Nothing came of the affair, however, and the poor devil was thrust back into the corral and people went about their business. Leadville is a wonderful city among the many wonderful cities of the West, and a person can spend a week there very pleasantly, visiting the various smelters and other objects of interest. Only a short distance from Leadville by wagon is Twin Lakes, where go.d trout fishing, and formerly hunting, could be had, but it is becoming too much of a resort for the population of the city for game to abound. The summer before W— had killed, two deer while camping there.

We did not make a long stay in Leadville, as we concluded it was not healthy enough for us. Pneumonia was taking off a good muny, and Wis lungs were weak. We had to leave him as it was, to follow us by stage. Fro antitude too much for us, and as it showed about every day (June and July), we thought there might be pleasanter spots. From Kokomo there is a good road into the Mid le Park, and we planned to go over on the Grand River, where there is fine fishing ad plenty of game. A party went down from Kokomo while we were there and brought back glowing

Middle Park is a fine place for the tourist and sportsman, Middle Park is a fine place for the tourist and sportsman, and though there are more direct ways of reaching it from Denver than via Leadville, etc., a person who has time and wishes to see the country can go that way and out the other, or vice versa, thus seeing a large section of the country and many interesting points. By following this narrative one can understand the former route, that is via Colorado Springs, South Park, Cottonwood Lakes, Twin Lakes, Leadville, Kokomo, and thence to the Park. The latter route not being part of my journeyings, I will mention here, viz.: Denver via Colorado Central R. R. (if by rail) to George-

town, thence to Hot Springs in the Pork, then where fancy leads. We had planned visiting Middle Park, but W—received a telegram calling him to Denver, so we had to clange our intentions. Before leaving Kokomo, we had the good or bad fortune, as one pleases, to see a specimen of frontier law. A man was shot by a desperado, and a mob lynched the shooter. It was done quickly and with very little noise, but it was well done; and though I am a law and order man, I think it was a good piece of work for Kokomo. for it had a very quieting effect on the ruilian element of the place.

order man, I think it was a good piece of work for Kokomo, for it had a very quieting effect on the ruilian element of the place.

On our return to Leadville my two companions left me and returned, one to Denver, the other to Colorado Springs, leaving me once more adrift and open for engagement. It was not long before I found an old friend, for while passing up the street I saw an individual sitting on a keg in front of a feed store whom I thought looked familiar as far as face went, but otherwise not. An old pair of canvaspants, slouch hat, high boots and blue shirt made up an ensemble that did not resemble my nobby friend Al. B., whom I had met in Denver in 1876, just from a funcy academy in the East; but it was Al and right glad he seemed to see me. He had been looking for some "Claims" up on the Arkansas, and was going to Cottonwood, thence to Denver, had a mule team, etc. Here was my chance, so it was soon arranged that I was to go with him. Al. had a friend, Charley P., who had just returned from Ruby City, who was also going with him. We started one lovely Sunday morning from Leadville and made good time considering the roads, but Al. wanted to be easy on the mules, so we camped outside of Buena Vista that night, and drove into fown the next morning. How changed since I had passed through the place and over the road only a few weeks before. Where train after train of heavily londed wagons had moved slowly along, there was silence and solitude. The town was quiet and had an air of deeay. The salons, that chief indicator of the prosperity of a Western town, were quiet and deserted. Restaurants and hotels had closed doors and curtained windows; truly the glory of Buena Vista had departed. Only stopping long enough to buy some hay and grain for the mules, we started for Cottonwood Lake.

After getting fairly into the mountains it commenced to

buy some hay and grain for the mules, we started for Cotton-wood Lake.

After getting fairly into the mountains it commenced to rain, as it does about every day at that season of the year, and when we arrived at the lake we found things decidedly wet. However, we managed to cook our supper and to fix a pretty comfortable bed under an old roof, which would keep the rain off partly. The next day was unpleasant, but Charley and I concluded we would try the trout in the lake, so we borrowed a boat and float respectively, and sailed out on the deep. Cottonwood Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, situated in the heart of the mountains, whose high peaks surround it on all sides. It is a very romantic spot, and many parties visit it and camp near its shores for weeks. It is probably half a mile long, by a quarter or more broad. The water is very cold and clear, like most mountain lakes, and in some places no bottom has been found. It is filled with trout, and at certain times excellent sport can be had. Besides the fishing, there are any quantity of "mountain raspberries" near, and the ladies make that quite a point. On the high peaks near by, there are deer and sheep, but it is a good hunter that gets a shot, except by chance, in the summer season.

Charley and I pulled our heat better the content of the came in and tried our heat better the content of the came in and tried our heat better the content of the man and tried our heat better the content of the man and tried our heat better the content of the man and tried our heat better the man and the stream came in and tried our heat better the content of the man and tried our heat better the man and tried our heat better the man and the stream came in and tried our heat better the man and tried our heat better the man and the content of the man and tried our heat better the man and tried our heat better the man and tried our heat better the man and tried our heat better the man and tried our heat better the man and the content of the man and the content of the man and

but it is a good hunter that gets a shot, except by chance, in the summer season.

Charley and I pulled across the lake to where a little stream came in and tried our luck, both with fly and with the festive "hopper," but only succeeded in getting one poor trout. We could see them in the clear water beneath our craft, but they would not rise. It was evidently an off time, for though we stayed three days we did not succeed in getting a good mess. We tried them at all times—when it was clear, when it poured rain, early in the morning and in the evening. One evening in particular, it had rained in the afternoon, and just before sunset it cleared off nicely. The surface of the lake was like glass, and reflected on its mirror-like bosom were the high peaks that surround it. Just as the sum was casting its last rays over the mountain tops, we sailed forth, on mischief bent. But no luck was ours. We did manage to hook two or three fine trout, but that only made the affair more aggravating, as the waters seemed to be alive with them. They would jump up from the water all round us and take in the grasshoppers which hay floating on the surface, but disdained to take in ours. There may have been several causes for the trout not bitting, but as I am not authority on the subject, I will not venture to state more than one cause, and I imagined that was sufficient. The lake was corrected with grasshoppers which had been blown onto the water by the wind, and the trout were completely glutted with food. We gave the fishing up and the next days started down

ered with grasshoppers which had been blown onto the water by the wind, and the trout were completely glutted with food. We gave the fishing up and the next day started down for below, It is not always thus, for at times a person can catch all the trout he wishes for at Cottonwood Lake.

On our way to Buena Vista we visited Cottonwood Springs, which have quite a reputation for their curative qualities. It is a pleasant spot, and there is a good hotel in connection with the springs. We tried a bath at the springs, but I must confess I did not see anything remarkable about quanties. It is a pleasant spot, and there is a good noted in connection with the springs. We tried a bath at the springs, but I must confess I did not see anything remarkable about the water. It was cleansing, and that seemed to be the extent of its properties.

On our arrival at Buena Vista, Al. received a letter from

On our arrival at Buena Vista, Al. received a letter from his mother, saying that she would meet him there and take a trip across South Park with us. So that night we camped in town, and I slept in one wagon, while the boys climbed into a large freight wagon which stood near us, and, though it rained, managed to survive. Mrs. B—— came in on the evening train, and was all ready to start in the morning. Here was an example of what can be done by a lady in camping out, and a delicate one, too. Mrs. B—— was from the far East, and had come to Colorado first on account of her lusband's health. They had waited too long, however, and he did not recover. It was his wish that Al. should have a chance to grow strong and healthy; so he impressed it upon Mrs. B—— that she would not delay in his case, but go to Colorado and stay until satisfied that her son's health was thoroughly established. They were persons of means, and could well afford to spend a few years in the West. When Mrs. B—— joined us she did not look as if she was tit for a week's journey through the mountains in a rough box wagon, as she had not been well and was suffering from neuraligm; however, she had made up her mind it would do neuralgia; however, she had made up her mind it would do her good, and it did.

her good, and it did.

Leaving Buena Vista we passed over the divide into South Park, from South Park into Summit and. Hayden's Park. The ride through the parks was charming; and though we were troubled some with the rain, it being the rainy season, we did not suffer. The nights were very cold, as we were at a high altitude, and our blankets would be white with frost when we would awake in the mornings. Mrs. B. slept in the wagon, while we boys lay on the ground. We had a tent, but did not pitch it. Away from the beaten track

through the parks a person can find game, but it is not as plenty as in the Middle and North parks, and I would not advise any one to go there for hunting purposes alone, especially in the summer; but for a beautiful trip I commend a ride through the parks mentioned.

Our route took us through Ute Pass and down through the caflon, past the falls, into Manifou. Here we stopped for a short time and visited the points of interest, and they are many here. Manifou is a lovely spot for those who wish to live more as they do at home, and do not care to rough it. The altitude is not great, the air is fine, and for the invalid it is a point much superior to any other I know of in Colorado. I of course include Colorado Springs with Manitou, as they are only a short distance apart. The natural springs of iron, soda, etc., at Manitou are real; no imagination needed there.

From Colorado Springs we returned to Denver to prepare for our trip to Estes Park.

Prairie Doo.

DETROIT, Mich, 1882.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN PROSPECTS.

In your last issue you ask your Western readers to report the prairie chicken prospects. They never were better in this part of the West, viz., in the South Platte country, Nebraska. It was generally remarked by all our local sportsmen that there were more old chickens last spring than they had seen in many years. The season has been favorable, and the young ones seem to be coming on first rate. The game laws have been well observed in this vicinity. Fairmont, Nebraska.

In your last issue you request "Western readers" to in-In your last issue you request "Western readers" to inform you concerning the "chicken crop," which, I am pleased to say, are doing well. Yesterday in a ride of seven miles, I flushed at least fifteen coveys, and this I consider a large number upon taking into consideration the fact that I was not hunting, and my horse "flushed" them all. Yes, I can candidly say chickens are over-abundant this season in this section. The law, however, is very bad. Hunters here will not wait until Sept. I. They willingly submitted to Aug. 15, but when they pushed Sept. 1, 'twas too much. Will guarantee more chickens will be brought to bag by local sportsmen within the next month, than between Sept. 1 and Jan. 1. Have at this early day well-authenticated accounts of hunters who have been out after half-fledged birds, and returned with from twenty to sixty per gun. Alaccounts of hunters who have been out after half-fledged birds, and returned with from twenty to sixty per gun. Although I would he state to assure good shooting here after Sept. I, for the simple reason that the havoe among them (the chickens) will commence a month early, am positive I could bring to bag within five miles of town one hundred birds—at this writing—a day. Complimenting you upon your success in making the FOREST AND STREAM grow more interesting week after week, I remain,

Austrix, Minn., July 19. interesting week after Austin, Minn., July 19.

OLD EAGLE-HEAD'S SEPULCHRE.

OLD EAGLE-HEAD'S SEPULCHRE.

A T last after an absence of many months I am back here on the upper Marias. Here I am in the same old room; my guns are again resting on the familiar hooks of dried deer-legs, and my blankets are spread on the same shaky bedstead as of yore. Still I am not happy. My heart is now set on speuding the summer in the Rockies, and as I take my field-glass every day and see the great banks of snow covering them nearly to the base, I grow impatient and won-der if the sun isn't losing its power, for although more than a month has elapsed since I first looked at those awful snow banks, I cannot see that they have diminished at all in size. But the river flowing so swiftly by the door says I am mistaken. Its waters are steadily rising, telling of many an ilquified snowdritt gliding down to the sea. "Have patience," it calls out as with a gurgle it sweeps around the sharp cut bank and dashes over the ford, and with a sigh half of impatience and half of relief I turn away and busy myself as best I can.

Yesterday I saddled a steady old Indian horse and rode up

the cash out as with a gaiget is weep; another he sharp at bank and dashes over the ford, and with a sigh half of impatience and helf of relief I turn away and busy myself as best I can.

Yesterday I saddled a steady old Indian horse and rode up the "Dry Fork," which by the way hasn't been dry for the last six years. Took both my guns, strapping the Winchester to my saddle and carrying the fowling-piece in my hands. After going about a mile I heard the unmistakable sound of a rattlesnake and looked around just in time to see a monster one disappear in its hole. Having nothing better to do I picketed the horse at a distance and then lay down near the hole and waited for the snake to appear. Ere long he poked his head out and not seeing me, for I was hid behind a bunch of rye grass, he slowly crawled forth and coiled himself up for a comfortable doze in the warm sunshine. I rudely disturbed him with a charge of No. 6 which made him writhe and rattle furiously, blew his head to atoms with the other barrel and started on my way rejoicing.

This Dry Fork is a great resting place for ducks, and I rode along its banks in hope of bagging a few mallards or teal. I am about to make a confession. I fear I cannot class myself as one of the sporting fraternity, as a "true sportsman," for I am a pot-hunter. Back at the fort our meat larder was empty, and had been so for several days. It was with the mercenary object of filling the empty pot that I started out on this day's hunt. I am worse than a pot-hunter. I am a very fiend of destruction! for at this time of year the ducks are nesting, and in every female duck I killed I of course destroyed a prospective brood of ducklings, and a "true sportsman" wouldu't do such a thing as that. A hungry stomach is not conducive to philanthropy, I thought, as I bagged a fine drake mallard, and, a little later, its mate, which was nesting under a bunch of wilhows. Following up the creek a mile or two further, I killed six mormallards and two teal.

Up here, near the bank of the river, sta

In the still, calm night, the lawn, with its mother, would gambol on the green sward below. Over there, on the point of the hill, the wolves would sit and howl as in days of yore. Ah! how pleasant to be buried in the midst of familiar scenes. No cold weight of earth and metal imprisons old Eagle-head. Here he sleeps in sight of the scenes of his youth, and here he shall sleep until, with the coming years, the tree decays and falls to the ground and his dust is lost in the earth.

Although it is ten or twelve years since the old man died,

the scaffold and wrappings are in a good state of preservation. I climbed the tree to get a better view. Between two large branches a scaffold had been built of stout large poles, and on it the body had been securely fastened with broad thongs of buffalo hide. The head was pillowed on several medicine bags, the wrappings of robes, blankets and dressed skins had been partially torn open by the eagles or hawks and exposed to view the bow and arrows, shield and other im elements which the old man is now supposed to be using in the spirit land. I had some thought of taking these weapons, but just then a passing breeze caused the torn skins to flap and flutter, and hastily descending the tree I mounted the horse and rode away.

I am about to give you conclusive evidence that I am a pot-hunter of the despest dye. A little further up the creek I saw an antelope, picketed the horse and managed to crawl up within easy range. Saw it was a doe, and knew that if I killed it the poor little fawn cached somewhere on the prairie would die; shot her, however, and tied the carcass on the saddle with great satisfaction, and as I thought of the savory stews and roasts the meat would make, returned home with sulspeed. Verily I am a true not hunter for Leeck to fill

saddle with great satisfaction, and as I thought of the savory stews and roasts the meat would make, returned home with all speed. Verily I am a true pot-hunter, for I seek to fill the pot with meat, and some of you who, on a favorite stand bag a hundred or so of water fowl in a duy, or on the seashore mow down long swaths of poor little snipe, or on a hot summer day catch basket after basketful of trout are "true sportsmen," because you hunt and fish in season and only for sport. And then you wonder why the grouse are decreasing, and why the ducks are not so plenty as they used to be, and lay it all to the pot-hunter. Next fall when you go out on your annual hunts don't try to kill all the grouse in the woods in one day. Dou't kill a wagon load of water fowl just because you can. Be satisfied with moderate bags, and in a few years you will see the wisdom thereof. And now, having said enough to be "cussed" by all hands I will close. AP-PE-KUN-NY

Close. Upper Marias River, M. T., June 3, 1882.

OUTFITTING FOR THE DUCKS.

OUTFITTING FOR THE DUCKS.

"O duck shooting with me? Well, yes, I don't know that I will ever have a better time than the present. I am sorry we have not two heavy guns, but you will find that the sixteen-gauge will do nearly the execution of the ten, and for quick shots at the teal you will find it even better. Therefore, load about 300 shells for each gun; put 4½ drams of moderately coarse powder in the No. 10 shells, and 3 drams of one grade finer in the sixteen-gauge; 2 pink-edged wads and 1½ and ½ oz., respectively, of No. 5 shot, and a Baldwin or cardboard wad over these. As the weather bids fair to be clear, use paper shells, but take the metallic ones along, for should it rain hard the paper shells are a nuisance; the paper will stick in the chamber of the barrels, than which I know of nothing more vexatious.
"We will take each a boat so as to be able to carry a big flock of decoys, say fifty to one hundred. You had better look them over to-day and see that all have anchors, and line that is not rotted nor frayed; on such put new lines of the best cord. See that we have a small cup and bailing sponge in

look them over to-day and see that in many anomous, that is not rotted nor frayed; on such put new lines of the best cord. See that we have a small cup and bailing sponge in the boats, and you may put in my sailing umbrella; if this wind continues I can sail all the way back up the river, which is a great relief to a tired man.

"Oh! you want an umbrella? I thought you considered them a little old fogyish?"

"Well, get a good strong thirty-six-inch umbrella, such as your grandfather used to carry Attach a guy or stay of heavy cord from the tip of each rib to the sliding thimble on the handle; this will prevent it from ever turning wrong side out. Get one with a 'crook' handle, as you will find it handy to hook on to the thwart when sailing. If the wind be directly aft, the umbrella will almost take care of itself, while you steer the skiff with quartering winds. You must be fastenings of cord as your ingenuity will suggest. My side out. Get one with a 'crook' handle, as you will find it handy to hook on to the thwart when sailing. If the wind be directly aft, the umbrells will almost take care of itself, while you steer the skiff with quartering winds. You must use fastenings of eord as your ingenuity will suggest. My usual way, however, is to hook the umbrella handle on the seat or a cord stretched across the boat, take my seat in the stern, and with my setting pole stuck in among the braces, guide the boat by rolling the umbrella from side to side. You must rig some wire loops close under the gunwale, in which to carry it when not in use. There are other and obvious uses that you will learn when you have been caught in a sudden rain squall and have forgotten to take your rubber coat; or under a boiling sun in midday, when no ducks are flying. You will be surprised at the amount of 'sail area' and speed to be got out of one of these large umbrellas, and one has the grim satisfaction of getting some return from the 'pesky' wind that he must pull against.

"Again, if we are going together we must provide ourselves with another ammunition pail. Get a good medium-sized cedar or pine pail, with three brass hoops, put a hinged cover on it which you may upholster with curled hair, covered with drab-colored glazzd cloth, water-proof. Thoroughly pint the pail, same color, or you may have a green-coored one for September shooting. Inside the pail you may put partitions of thin wood set perpendicularly, or you may put partitions of thin wood set perpendicularly, or you may put of the pail where they will be kept dry and free from the pail where they will be kept dry and free from the pail where they will be kept dry and free from the pail where they will be kept dry and free from the pail where they will be kept dry and free from the pail where they will be kept dry and free from the pail where they will be kept dry and free from the pail where they will be kept dry and free from the pail where they will be kept dry and free from the pail wher

but true) as there is no process of swelling and shrinking as in a water pail as ordinarily used.

"Also get a small-sized sickle with which to cut canes and flags to make the blinds, and, let me tell you right here, when you go on a point to shoot, be careful about tramping down the cane. Go well back in the high cane and with your sickle, cut a large armful, take plenty of time to blind your boat as perfectly as possible, sticking a little handful of canes into the mud every six or eight inches apart on all exposed sides of your boat, bending the tops down at a point nearly breast high. If you rely on your pocket knife for cutting canes you will be likely to cut the job short and try to satisfy yourself with a half-built blind which is sometimes worse than none, as it attracts the ducks' attention by its unnatural and straggling appearance.

times worse than none, as it attracts the ducks' attention by its unnatural and straggling appearance.

"Previous to this, of course, you have set out your decoys, and let me caution you about setting them too far out, which is a common fault with beginners.

"When we get to the marsh I will give you some points about the placing of your decoys, relative to the sun and the direction of the wind, etc.; but, lest I forget it, let me say right here, that as a general rule, ducks prefer to fly against

the wind, and are therefore most likely to congregate at that

side of the marsh from whence the wind is blowing."

I hope these remarks may be of use to other amateurs as they were to me.

CLEYPLAND, O.

ONTARIO GAME INTERESTS.

THERE has been a growing dissatisfaction in this country with the way in which we are being imposed upon by the market shooters and others from "the States." Perhaps I cannot give you a better insight into just how we look at these things, than by quoting for your benefit an editorial article in yesterday's Free Press of this city, which is as follower.

I cannot give you a better insight into just how we look at these things, than by quoting for your benefit an editorial article in yesterday's Free Press of this city, which is as follows:

"Sporting men in the West feel hard over what they consider the unfair tactics of a set of strangers who come here to shoot over our best grounds for the pot rather than for sport. Just as in the Ottawa district deer are slaughtered each year for exportation to the States, in the west great numbers of quall are expressed to American cities on pretence of providing the railway dining cars. This sort of thing is strongly complained of by the gunning fraternity, who see the fruits of their efforts for the protection of the best game by observing the breeding season, borne off by American potmen who make a business of shooting at so much a brace. One party of sixteen Americans not long ago shot over the line of the Canada Southern Railway, and another party of eight soon followed. The result was a general cleaning out of the birds. These parties are said to pay no attention to the game laws, always treating Canadian ground as free common. In the guise of genutine sportsmen they make havoe with the farmer's fence and crops, in their haste to kill off every bevy; and oftimes the farmer directs his fury against the members of the legitimate sporting clubs of this country, whereas these gentlemen give him but little trouble, as they go in more for exercise and to see the dogs work than for the money value of the bag. When American slayers clean out the country to their entire satisfaction, they pack the quali in barrels, with a layer of squirrel on the top and bottom. The frisky squirrel being only reckoned as vermin, passes out without attracting any attention. This is one way of evading official scrutiny. A check to this kind of thing would be found in making squirrels non-exportable the same as quail, grouse, and wood-rock.

"Owing to the way in which the farmers have been co-operating with the Game Protective Society, the game r

city in these matters. In some of the States the laws concerning game are very stringent, so much so, that more than one or two braces of birds are not allowed to be sent from one State to another. Why then should Canadian fields and woods be periodically raided upon and stripped in the way and for the purpose complained of? Our friends over the lines not only get our birds, but slaughter the fish in our streams wantonly, as many think. The old Saugeen River has been stripped of trout by the Waltons of New York State—all first-rate fellows, no doubt, but who are well enough satisfied with the one-sided arrangement. The Nipiegon on Lake Superior has been fished out also by tourists mainly from Buffalo and Cleveland. Barrels upon barrels of the best fish are caught Oleveland. Barrels upon barrels of the best fish are caught and thrown aside to rot. Why should this country continue to allow itself to be regarded in this way, as a splendid field for free sport, often wanton or mercenary? Is it not time to let these parties know that 'Canucks' are not thus to be imposed upon? For all they do or care to prevent, both our fields and rivers would soon be despoiled of everything worth having "

our fields and rivers would aware, we have a live game so-worth having."

As your readers are well aware, we have a live game so-ciety here; and it is probable that through their efforts some action may be taken looking to a stringent non-export law that will effectually break up the trouble complained of.

Toppon. Ontario, July 14, 1882.

Anser Canadensis.

The Philadelphia Poachers.—Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, N. Y.—By the time the wheels of justice roll this case out, it will make venison look like rather an expensive luxury to the denizens of the Quaker City. The members of this party are ladies and gentlemen, and it seems harsh to apply the law so vigorously to such persons, and yet, if people of their intelligence and culture will knowingly go into another State and viola'e the game laws, they must expect, when caught, to be dealt with the same as people of tower standing in society. And a few such cases will serve to convince all parties that these same laws must be observed and respected in this part of the State. Fred Hess and Chris Goodsell, guides from here, accompanied Mr. Dodge on this raid, and did excellent service. In fact, he told the writer that he felt under many obligations to all the guides on this side for their willingness to assist him, and generous on this side for their willingness to assist him, and generous offers of camps, boat supplies, etc. Our guides here are determined to suppress all "crooked" work this season, which is wise on their part, as it tends to perpetuate their business, and make this beautiful country a desirable place for sportsmen to visit. We hope that the propagation and protection of fish and game may continue and prove the means of our grandchildren enjoying fishing and hunting equal to what we are having now.—Fish Hawk.

STOOL PIGEONS.—Baltimore, Md., July, 1882.—I have been keeping my hand in during the off-season by practice at the wild pigeons, not sprung from a trap, but decoyed within range by effigies set up on the fence rails.—M.

CHIPPEWA FALLS.—Wis., July, 1882.—A gun club has been organized here, with Geo. Gans, President; Geo. Dorland, Vice-President; R. D. Whittemore, Secretary; L. M. Newman, Treasurer; I. O. Miles, Field Captain.—Badger.

THE BEARS AGAIN.

THE BEARS 'AGAIN.

HOW can the Forest and Stream ever atone for bringing me across the path of 'Nessmuk''! I am a peaceloving Puritan, fond of the chase but not of war; anxious to live a retired life and die a natural death, unscratched by bears or bear-killers. My every-day business and associations are such that I am daily or hourly entertained with fish stories and shooting adventures, and however thrilling (that's a safe word) they may be set forth, I never allow myself to betray signs of incredulity, for I have not the physical courage to face a disputed trout-catcher, much less a torn and bloody bear-killer; and I realized how utterly 'premature' was my own modest and thoughtless "query" when I saw its horrible proximity to that array of five bear stories by 'Nessmuk.' I was speechless. I wish to apologize, or something, and I hasten to say: My dear 'Nessmuk,' since being made aware of the powerful influences that surround you, I am not prepared to dispute the entire truthfulness and accuracy of any of the five stories.

But the story to which he refers in King II., chapter two, verses twenty-three and twenty-four, was not fresh in my mind when I 'queried.' I presume I heard of it at the time it happened, and if all the attending circumstances were noted, a la Milliken, perhaps I believed it when first told, but that was some time ago, if my memory serves me, and until I am faced by a man who was three, swears to the truth of it, and shows his hatchet, I shall allow myself to be a little skeptical. The fact is, for two young hunters to kill forty-two bears in one day is a good many bears. I know something about bear killing myself; they are hard to kill. "That reminds me," I once had an adventure with a bear myself. Not no! I beg pardon, I can't tell it ever again; the circumstances of the past few weeks have made me form new resolutions.

Beerox, July 15, 1882.

lutions. Beston, July 15, 1882.

The dimensions given in the following report are somewhat indefinite, but doubtless the bear was a big one: "Mr. Corliss, of Wade plantation, Me., an old gentleman seventy-five years of age, hunted down and shot a bear recently in Cories, of Wade pinnadon, Me., an old gentleman seventy-riev years of age, hunted down and shot a bear recently in Perham, whose skin measured seven and a half feet from snout to tail, six and a half feet across the shoulders and hips, and five and a half feet across the narrowest part, and whose careass was larger than a good-sized two-year-old heifer. Mr. Corliss has hunted bears ever since he was sev-enteen years of age, and has killed over a hundred."

And is this a true bear story? We find it in the Rutland, Vt., Herald, July 14: "The village of Pownal was thrown into a state of excitement on Wednesday by the app arance Vt., Hevald, July 14: "The village of Pownal was thrown into a state of excitement on Wednesday by the app arance of a huge black bear on the streets. At first it was sought to drive the animal away with dogs, but for a considerable time the bear was monarch of all he surveyed. Finally, after smelling about the village to his heart's content, he moved on up the railroad track in the direction of North Pownal. At this juncture one Brown appeared upon the scene, armed and equipped to do battle. The first intimation that the bear had of the appearance of this new enemy was a bullet whistling about his ears. The bear turned upon Brown but the latter sought cover. When the bear reached the railroad bridge, midway between Pownal and North Pownal, he faced about and stood upon his haunches. But Brown had no inclination to tackle the bear at close quarters. Bracing himself alongside a telegraph pole he took aim and pulled the trigger. The ball took effect in a vital portion of the bear's anatomy. Brown had killed the bear, and the news of his victory soon spread to both villages. The body of the dead bear was carried in triumph through the streets of the village, but in the midst of the general rejoicing two Italians arrived upon the scene and, after discovering the cause of the commotion, broke out in the most terrible tirade of blasphemy ever heard in the valley of the Hoosac. Explanations followed, when it was learned that the bear was their property, and that they were traveling about the country exhibiting him."

ARRANSAN NEEDS A LAW.—Little Rock, Ark., July 15.

—Editor Forest and Stream: As a constant reader of your valuable journal I am very much interested in your efforts to preserve the game of the country. I am one of the many who possess a dog and gun, and like to hunt a little for recration. We have no game law. We have tried faithfully to pass one, but have never been able to accomplish anything. The result of this is, that pot-hunters are destroying all the fish and game. I will give you a few instances. Last June a friend and myself visited a lake above here and had magnificent sport with the bass and pike. The weather was warm and dry all summer, and the lake ell to an unusual level. Some parties placed nets in there and caught all the fish in the lake. They scarcely left silversides there. In Saline River the shallows are all filled with traps and the river is depopulated. It is the same way with game. A few years ago, prairic chickens were very abundant on Grand Prairic. But they are killed all the year round, in season and out. Last season a friend and I went out with good dogs, and after going twenty miles from the nearest season and out. Last season a friend and I went out with good dogs, and after going twenty miles from the nearest railway station, hunted two days and killed nine chickens. I am told that they even gather the eggs for sale. I know they kill the hens in the spring. I wish you success in your efforts. We will try the Legislature again this winter, and if we are fortunate enough to get a law, we will try and have it enforced in this county at least.—AMATEUR SPORTS-MAN

MAN.

Whitestone Gun Club.—The first annual meeting of this club was held at Whitestone, L. I., Friday evening, the 7th. The officers and members have good cause to be congratulated, as the club has lived and thrived—and more than that, proved a success—a success, perhaps, far above the fondest hopes of its originators. One of the chief objects has been to enforce the State game laws, but thanks to this law-abiding community no infractions of the law have come under their notice. The club will, however, continue to exercise due vigilance in this respect. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. C. Montgomery, President; T. A. Wilmerding, Vice-President; A. C. Wilmerding, Secretary, H. De Witt Smith, Treasurer. Executive Committe—Eugene Rubino H. De Witt Smith, A. C. Wilmerding, Chas. Tatham, C. H. Smonds

Massachusetts.-Taunton, Mass., July 15, 1882.-Your correspondent passed over several woodcock grounds yesterday. The first two places I visited the brooks were all dried up, and the woodcock had gone. There had been some at these grounds a short time before, for I found brings in the dampest spots. At the next place, there was a little water, and I found quite a number of woodcock, the young fully fledged. If we do not have rain before long, woodcock shooting in August at this place will be poor. I flushed in a short time quite a number of grouse, so I think we may expect some excellent sport with this noble bird the coming fall. My brother found a quail's nest to-day with eighteen eggs in it. Is not this rather late for quail?—J. C. C. [The first nest may have been broken up.]

Camp Hire Hlickerings.

"That reminds me."

"That reminds me."

Editor Forest and Stream:

For the comfort of your New Mexican correspondent, I will say that the story which he sends you, and is published by you in your issue of the 18th inst., does "make Major J. Verity hang his head" for very shame that man will tell such unreasonable tales.

It is generally considered the hunter's and angler's privilege to somewhat chilarge their exploits in the narration, though it has always seemed to me that they should hold quite as strictly to the absolute facts, as should any writer of natural history, and every accurate account of experiences in the field is in some sort a contribution to that science. Yet, allowing them all reasonable latitude, their stories should be consistent. If I were going to tell a lie, which the Lord forbid, it should have the semblance and the possibility of truth. I would not insult my audence with such an absurdity as putting a ferocious beast and his natural prey in such comfortable proximity that my one bullet should kill them both. I do not consider the elk, deer, or whatever he was, a remarkably large one, but he had no business there. The story in question reminds me of that told by a boaster of his having killed a deer with his scythe while he was going out to mow, and when asked how it happened that he could get near enough to so wary and flect an animal to so kill it, replied that the deer was stuck fast in a snowbank! In a forthcoming chapter of my unremarkable adventures I shall tell how I once got more than two large animals of different species by one timely delivered shot, and I will vouch for its being as true as any story I have ever told, which, I think, is sufficient guaranty of veracity. Yours, ever for the truth.

JOSEPH VERITY, U. S. H. M.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

OPEN SEASONS.—See table of open seasons for game and fish in issue of July 20.

I would you were a brother of the angle; for a companion that is cheerful, and free from swearing and scurrilous discourse, is worth gold. I love such mirth as does not make friends ashamed to look good. Tove such mirth as does not make friends ashamed to look upon one another next morning, nor men that cannot well bear it to repent the money they spend when they be warmed with drink, and take this for a rule, you may pick out such times and such companies that you may make yourselves merrier for a l'tile than a great deal of money, for "it is the company, and not the charge, that makes he feast," and such a companion you prove I thank you for it,—Izaak Walton.

TROUT FLIES DICTATED BY RELIGION AND MUSIC.

TROUT FLIES DICTATED BY RELIGION

AND MUSIC.

THE construction of tro't flies has long been a subject of argument and discussion between fly-fishermen, one side reasoning, with a good show of being right, that an exact imitation of nature was the most likely to take trout (of cou. se with the same amount of skill in using them), the other side claiming that any monstrons combination of fur and feather, the like of which never was seen in the water or out of it, was the most killing. There are few rules without an exception, and both sides make a good showing when arguing from an experience with single fish, and not on a general average. There is no accounting for what an individual trout may do, any more than there is what an individual trout may do, any more than there is what an individual twoman may do. Trout sometimes take the fly under very strange and incomprehensible circumstances. I will relate two instances by way of illustration.

I was camping at Setting Pole, and had Cort row me to the side of the river opposite the camp. While fishing there, a yeung man and his guide came to the camp and commenced fishing in front, with bait, from a large, flat rock. Cort looked up at what he considered an intrusion, much as one dog might look if he thought another dog would take his bone. The old-time guides were not without ideas of etiquette. The young man soon caught a large trout, but in pulling him out with needless force, broke the line, the trout falling on the rock. The man threw himself flat upon the rock in his endeavor to stop the fish from regaining the water, the fall resulting only in the man seriously hurting his hand. The fish escaped. Cort watched the whole scene without moving a muscle until he saw the man's misfortune, when he laughed heartily, but without uttering a sound. The man departed, and we recrossed the river. I cast my flies from the rock, and took the trout with the hook and line in his mouth.

Another time I was sitting in my room watching the shadow slowly cover the river, waiting f

lowed to grow. Hence the trout were always kept on half rations, and welcomed with joy anything thrown at them, be it an ibis-fly or a piece of a guide's shirt. Now when the trout are few, the shiners, etc., have increased so that any lazy trout can get a good meal as often as he likes without leaving his hole. A well-fed fish, like a well-fed person, can afford to be more nice in selection than a starving one.

But I am wandering from the idea I had in view when I commenced writing, which was that with the exception of a few standard makes, like, for instance, the May-fly, Coachman, Romeyn, etc., the style and coloring of files as made and sold, is governed not by what the trout like, but by national music, and national religion. He hast being the most powerful, governing the former. In this country we have no national music nor national religion. Neither, as a rule, have we native fly makers. They are either Scotch or Irish. The fish, waters and climate are not materially different in the two countries in which they learn the art of fly making, but the men and their habits of thought are as different as possible. They leave the impression of their thoughts on their work.

The Scotchman has the most depressing of all religions; has very little expectation, or hope of his final salvation. If he sings at all at his work, which is doubtful, he chooses the saddest of all songs—

saddest of all songs—

"When Jamie had been gone a twelvemonth and a day, My Fether brak his arm and our cow was stole away My Mither taken sick and Jamie on the sea. And old Robin Gray he came courting me—

My Fether argued, sair, my Mither dinna speak, But she looked in my face 'til I thought my heart would break, She gie him my hand, my heart was on the sea, And old Robin Gray he came a gudeman to me."

Who with such sad thoughts and sad music could make

Who with such sad thoughts and sad music could make a bright gay fly (unless working from a model) that would skip over the rippling waters like a thing of life.

The Irish fly maker, on the contrary, takes no thought of the morrow. His religion sits lightly upon him and is not depressing. If he sins, he confesses the same, and is forgiven. He has then no responsibility of the past or fear of the future. He goes to his work with cheerfulness, combines the bright colors with an imagination not weighted by the doubt of his "election." In every bright feather he sees a possible trout he expects to take next Sunday after an early mass. He sometimes takes a little whisky with a slight aroma of peat smoke in it. If he sings, it is—

"I've a wife to wed, and shure I am willing to take her, But there she lies in the bed and the devil himself can't wake her, Don't say nay, charming Judy Flanigan, Don't say nay, you love Barney Brannigan."

Don't say may, so love Barney Braunigan."

In the two songs, if you know the music, you can see the two schools of fly making. Try the former, they are proper, conventional, each adapted to the various months of the year, and with them you will take a few small trout. When your arm aches with fruitless casting, if you are beside some deep pool where there should be large trout and you would have a great joy the memory of which would last you even to the time when you can fish no more, sit down, light your pipe, smoke it most out, then look over your book until you find a perfect nightmare of colors combined on one hook made by the man who cracked with his buckthorn stick at the bulge in the tent, and when told that that was his father's head, said he "couldn't help it, the chance was too good to be lost." Put it on, drop it lightly on the water and you will not wait long to have a "Donnybrook Fair" all to yourself. Los Angeles, Cal.

AN OWER TRUE TALE.

AN OWER TRUE TALE.

As an illustration of the trials and difficulties attending those who have determined to adhere closely to the truth under all circumstances, I will relate the adventures of a fishing party who left this city a few weeks for a trial of their skill on the waters of Barnegat Bay. The party was composed of fifteen congenial spirits, known as the "Long Bill" Fishing Club. The writer was one of the select few, and knows all the bottom facts in the case. Previous to our departure, a meeting of the club was held in Bird's carpenter shop, and it was then and there resolved that no member should tell a lie, or any part of a lie, about any of the transactions of the club during their labors on the bay. All must be truthful to the letter, under penalty of such punishment as provided for in the by-laws.

With light hearts and clear consciences we traveled two by two alongside of our heavy satchels to the depot. On the morning after our arrival at Barnegat, coaches conveyed the truthful fifteen to the bay, where five boats awaited us. We were assorted out and allotted three to a boat. Lines were got ready, and the work for blue fishing soon commenced. It can be truly said that it was blue fishing that day. Not a fish for our boat. Our boat was manned by Long Bill, Bird, and the writer. We, however, did not lose heart, but made the anticipation of lie morrow cheer us up. The next day things seemed to be worse than blue. We toiled hard until four o'clock, when black despair took hold of us. We threw down our squids, crawled into the cabin out of the sun, and went to sleep, every man of us except the captain.

cabin out of the sun, and went to steep, every man of us except the captain.

How long we slept I know not, but this I know, that we was suddenly awakened by the greatest racket that ever was heard on any boat this side of pa' demonium. The boat was full of fish. Yes, full, so full that we had not sufficient room to get about. "Great Cæsar! What a miracle!" "How did it happen?" We all cried with one accord to the captain.

room to get some repeated by the property of the captain. The captain, after due deliberation, replied laconically, "The boat went through a school, the fish smelt, or saw the squids, in the boat, and unanimously jumped aboard."

The boat ran in, we went ashore. Now came the most trying time of all. The crowd gathered around, and greeted us with, "Did you catch all them fish?" We looked at each other for a moment, then with one voice responded, no. The next inquiry was, "Who did catch them?" Another look all around, and the response came, "No one." The crowd immediately voted us a set of liars. That evening we were court-martialed, and made to tell the truth clear and clean, but the more we explained the more we were condemned and upbraided for violating the commandment. We were fined to do so no more, and ordered to set 'em up all over the house three times. Long Bill and Bird are still on the stool of repentance, and I don't want to go a-fishing.

WITH HACKLES AND GENTLES.

"To the stream let us go, Where the hawthorns do blow, And inhale the sweet balm of the vale; With our rods tight and right, And our flies in good flight. Our spirits with joy we'll regale.'

And our flies in good flight,
Our spirits with joy we'll regale."

In the whole wide range of English literature there are no fresher, sweeter "bits" than those descriptive of, or relating to, the life of the angler. From the quaint and rare book of Dame Juliana Berners to the "Compleat Angler," and thence down to this present year of grace e rery page is aglow with some "pretty phrase," some enthusiastic outburst of admiration, or some incomparable setting forth of lovely stretch of stream, or meadow view. There is that in angling that may not be found in any other pursuit, and every implement of the "gentle art" hath its own peculiar influence on the mind and spirits of its master. The devout lover of nature may find "sermons in stones, and good in everything," this doth the honest angler and more. In rod and reel; in creel and line; in look and fly; in float and leader—yea! in the minutest trifle of his well ordered tackle he may find a lesson, or a sermon, in accord with, or supplementary to, the glowing beauties of field and forest, of placed lake or brawling stream. All poets are not anglers, but I think it safe to assert that every true and gentle angler is a poet, by the grace of God and by oft mingfling with he poetry of nature in the practice of his craft. A "contemplative" mind is of all minds a susceptible one, and the man, or woman, who goes in quest of trout cannot fail (if at pence with his or her own conscience) to absorb the benign and poetic influences of the lovely scenes that are outspread on either hand.

All this must be, however, where that infernal pest, the "black fly," and his weak imitator, the mosanito are not "black fly," and his weak imitator, the mosanito are not

poetic influences of the lovely scenes that are outspread on either hand.

All this must be, however, where that infernal pest, the "black fly," and his weak imitator, the mosquito, are not found. Where these intrude I defy any saint of either sex to make many "casts" without having recourse, more or less emphatic, to some "damnatory clause" or other. Flesh and blood can endure gracefully many a heavy penance, but a constant bite at the landward end of the rod dissipates both gravity and grace. I have often wondered what our beloved master in the craft, Walton, would have written of these pests to the peace of angling in American and provincial waters had he ever known them in dear old England! Ah! as my thoughts flit thitherward, as imagination pictures the lovely fishing streams and fragrant copses, I long to be there.

"As pants the hart for water brooks.

"As pants the hart for water brooks, So do I pant to be Once more an angler on thy banks My river bright and free.

"The summer winds, that tremblingly Through reeds and flag-flowers quiver, Sing thee a dreamy lullaby, O, gentle angling river!

"Roll on, roll on, I shall not draw A moral from thy race, Enough for me, O, angling stream, Thy pleasant banks to trace."

A moral from thy race,
Enough for me, O, angling stream,
Thy pleasant banks to trace."

Of all fishing I prefer to fish a stream, and by "stream" I men any flowing water, from a stride-wide rivulet to a broad river. There is vivacity, beside the trout, in a clear, swiftly flowing brook, and the sparkling waters seem to be in jolly sympathy with the angler, whose fly lightly falls upon the most likely spot for a glorious "rise." "Tis to be lamented that clear streams are becoming foul whenever and wherever the eye of man can see a chance to turn a penny by villifying the waters, in many cases unnecessarily so. Where and how shall we class such men? Let every true angler suit his own taste in the classification of such. In many cases they deserve the fate of the fine fish they have wilfully murdered by recking the waters with poison to all life therein. I often wish that a congress of true sportsmen could be authorized to make and enforce their own laws respecting game and fish! It is the dut, of every one who carries rod or gun, to constitute himself a keeper, and to make wherever he walks a preserve. The life and liberty of every form of fin, fur or feather that is worth the cost, or the spot should be sacred and the close season be a respected one. Some men are born pot-hunters and poachers and some are made such by evil inclination or association. As individuals and as a class (there is no difficulty in their classification) they must be closely watched, and made amenable to whatever laws exist. That these may be made better should be the wish and the purpose of the sportsman everywhere.

Well, my friend, white I have waited tor your coming I have let my thoughts run riot, and had but now discovered how tardy you are. A "good excuse" alone can win you to favor, and although 'tis o'er late for any luck at fishing, we will go to the river and there you shall make your plea. I abhor a laggard angler almost as much as I do a listless one, both types betcheen some essential element lacking in his piesatorial chara

laws are to me as were those of "the Medes and Persians" to themselves.

It is pleasant to sit on the bank of a river, even if it has no remarkable fish within it. The water is suggestive, and the imagination is soon at work at what may have been and what, e'en now, might be! How these potentialities govern life. I admit that it is sad to see a goodly river, and to know there are no praiseworthy fish therein. The true fisherman alone can understand this feeling—it is like seeing a casket with its jewel gone. There are some 'deeps' in some rivers where I will never cast again. Of yore I raised many a goodly fish therefrom, but coming once, long after, I raised but sorry, or no specimens, and I lost heart to try again. I gave such spots a longing look, think of the refrain of Poe's 'Raven," and poss on.

Let us pass on to yonder shade and burn some 'baccy, watch the sluggish waters flow, and await the eventide ere we essay to fish. 'Tis always well to have a volume sacred to one's fishing bouts, whose author wrote in sympathy with

the gentle art. Walton is, of course, a rade mecum, and may be supplemented by such others as the taste inclines to. There are lulls in the best of fishing when some other than the book of nature may be pleasant to read. On the morrow we will bid adieu to these scenes and try a more promising water, and we'll pray that the conditions so well expressed in the following "cauny" language may be ours and every honest angler's then and alway:

"When the southwest win' blows,
And the clouds, as they pass,
Are varying the shade

Are varying the shade On the wide-waving grass; When the ripplin' waters hurry Across the deep pool—
Ah! this is the time
To be steady and cool. And to wave the rod deftly, Your flies mauna whistle, But fa' on the streamlet Like down on the thistle."

O W B

SOUTHERN FISH NOTES.

SOUTHERN FISH NOTES.

I OFTEN wonder if all men are not, in their hearts, anglers! Of course, there are dry, ascetic, bilious men who look upon all sport as a perversion of time and a sacrifice to their God, Mammon. Years ago, the idea of a sportsman was a bleareyed whisky bloated hanger on of village bar rooms, whose antiquated tackle and primitive mode of fishing would have made a modern angler stare, and immediately thereupon commence a violent personal attack upon the man who would dare to fish in his presence with such implements.

That reminds me, Mr. Mather, in a late Forkst and Strream, asserts that a half-pound perch with light tackle, will give more genuine sport than "a laker" weighing four pounds. Right he is, and mentally I shake hands with him. There is much false enthusiasm on the subject of fishing for large fish. When you can hook a three-pound bass in swift water, with an eight-ounce rod, a fine silk line, a light reel and no sinker that is the sugar of angling. No mountain trout can compare with the thrilling rushes, the acrobatic feats of that prince of game fishes. But how often do we accomplish this? Afraid of monster pike, we have a large line, an ounce ball at the end of it and a No. 8 hook when we should use No. 7. For the pike, that tackle is all right; but for all other game fish, all wrong. I have caught with three transfer of "E" silk twisted into a line, bass weighing ten pounds, with no reel. I'll guarantee that I can catch any bass with the same tackle, given a light tapering bamboo rod. I'll kill him, whatever his weight, in as many minutse as he weighs pounds. ass with the same tackle, given a light tapering bamboo od. I'll kill him, whatever his weight, in as many minutse he weighs pounds.

And yet, there is no comparison with perch fishing. As men

And yet, there is no comparison with perch fishing. As men usually fish for perch, there is no sport. A rod, weighing three pounds, a large grass line, three or four large buckshot on for a sinker, and you have the outfit. Look upon that picture, then upon this. Get a light bamboo rod from fourteen to seventeen feet long, and then trim off the ridges with a file. Now twist black or green "A" silk, three strands, into a line. Wax it well, and you have a line that will eatch a five-pound fish, and will give you more genuine sport than any line that you can buy. I know nothing of perch fishing at the North, but I presume that many perch in that section of the country weigh fully a pound. Don't "jerk" when one bites, but gently raise the point of the rod and you wil agree with me, that there is no angling to compare with it, though I, too, am a "Hy" fisherman, and fish "fine" on all occasions. A No, 9 hook, Pratt & Farmer's, is best. In swift water use a small buckshot with no cork. In still water use a light cork with no sinker, and fish on the bottom always. the bottom always.

e pottom always. We have here in the South the red perch and bream, not-We have here in the South the red perch and bream, not withstanding that your fishing editor says there are no bream in America. If they are not bream, what are they? They average about one pound, and are as game to their inches as any fish that swims. Many of them grow very large, some few having been caught of the weight of two pounds. They

average about one pound, and are as game to their inches as any fish that swims. Many of them grow very large, some few having been caught of the weight of two pounds. They are they have a control of two pounds. They are all of the weight of two pounds. They are all of the weight of two pounds. They are all of the weight of two pounds. They are they are any and none but the finest tackle will capture them. The red perch are equally wary, but they live entirely in swift streams, and are more easily taken. They, too, grow exceptionally large—for perch—specimens having been captured by a gentleman in this place—in the Ogechee River—that weighed, several hours after their capture, two and one-half pounds. I have never caught them so large; one and three-quarter pounds being the heaviest that I have ever taken. They follow the natural law of all fresh-water fishes; that the males must be the larger. The females rarely exceed one-half pound in weight. They are as deep a yellow as the mates are a deep red. They are bold biters and hard fighters, being almost tireless on the hook. They bite at earth worms and Catalpa caterpillars; but, in fact, they bite better at the Catalpa worms (Catawba worms in the South), than at any other bait. The negroes believe that they won't bite for them, but that is owing to their coarse tackle. *Certes*, none but an angler can catch them. Owing to the great number of logs and brush in our streams we cannot let them play as fully as so fine, active a fish should be played. So muscular and active are they, that they break a grass line if used on a stiff rod, and, indeed, they have broken my own line often; more especially in very swift water. They afford really fine sport, and will take the fly, like the bream, as readily as any mountain trout.

Go with me some still morning in September to the Ogechee River. Faint, subtle odors fill the air; a perfume as of violets now and then is wafted to you upon the gentle breeze; that is the late autunn flowering weeds and water resses. See that will

do—substitute a style of tishing as near like fly-fishing as possible.

Now, knights of the rod, lads of mettle and hearts of gold, through the columns of our staunch paper allow me once more to greet you. I read all that you write, and mentally grasp your hands. Long may you cast the delusive fly is the sincere wish of St. Clair.

Wader, Ga., June 19, 1882.

SOME FISH STORIES.

SOME FISH STORIES.

I SUPPOSE there is nothing that delights an enthusiastic fisherman more than to make a real, "bang-up" good eatch of fish—to this we must of course, add the pleasure of telling it to his listening friends. Now, these friends may be good listeners, may take in the whole yarn, swallow it greedily; but the question comes up very naturally, do they believe it? In many cases I fear you will find they are quietly nudging one another and exchanging sly glances, and finally some hardened, unbelieving reprobate will so far forget his good manners as to say, "Jim, that's a whopper! you don't expect us to swallow that, do you?" Of course Jim gets on his dignity at once; don't blame him for doing so. He has gone to a good deal of trouble in getting up a real nice fish story, and even if he forgot to put in a little truth, it is hard to find so little faith among those he is filling up. ing up.

ing up.

I want to tell something about some messes of fish caught up in Brown's Tract this season; and from the fact that I did not catch any of these fish, but am simply telling of what others have done, may I not reasonably hope that my story will be believed, as it deserves to be, for it is true this time.

time.

In the latter part of May two gentlemen from Philadelphia with their guides went over to Lime Kiln Lake, but failed to get the fish they expected, so picking up their baggage they made a move to an almost forgotten lake. I can't name it, but guess I could get it if so inclined. On this lake they failed out out the state of the latter than the failed on the lake they failed out out the state of the latter than the state of the latter than the state of the latter than the state of the latter than the state of the latter than the state of the latter than the state of the latter than the state of the latter than the state of the latter than the state of the latter than the state of the latter than the state of the latter than the state of the sta ished one day, and this was the result—fourteen trout whose united weight was thirty-three pounds, an average of two pounds and five and one-half ounces per fish, and remember these were all speckled trout. One fish was four pounds two ounces, five of the others weighed fifteen pounds. Comment on this day's work is needless. I might say, however, that this lake being very hard to get to, had probably not been fished for were.

that this take be no very hard to get to, had probably not been fished for years.

Another good catch was made about the middle of June on Seventh Lake by Adolph Steinbrunner, of Constableville, N. Y., and his guide Bart Halliday—this was all bait fishing, and it was done around the only island in that beautiful lake, and it was done around the only island in that beautiful lake, and all in one day. They caught a lot of minnows, and cut them up into small pieces, then scattered them around the spots where trout are known to feed, and then they both set to work fishing; and the catch yielded forty pounds of fish, of which four were lake trout, the balance being speckled

spots where trout and to work fishing; and the catch yielded the process of a hich four were lake trout, the balance being specked trout.

"Once more," as the good dominic said in closing, "and I have done." Henry Bristol, of Utica, and his guide Gus Syphert, fished the South Branch of Moose River, making a full day of it, Bristol using a fly rod and his guide a bait rod, and they brought back thirty pounds of dressed trout. If you will let me add one more case I promise to stop.

Early one morning—quite early and foggy, too, so much so that the boat was steered by the compass, for no shore or sentleman and his guide started out

and they brought back thirty pounds of dressed trout. If you will let me add one more case I promise to stop.

Early one morning—quite early and foggy, too, so much so that the boat was steered by the compass, for no shore or sky could be seen—a gentleman and his guide started out from camp for a day's fishing on North Branch of Moose River. By the time the river was reached the black flies had commenced skirmishing around for breakfast, and they made it uncomfortably hot; then the sun came out "like a strong man armed," and there was not a breath of wind. Have you ever been caught just so? A combination of circumstances, which, for the time being, make that portion of one's life anything but lovely. Would it not be a charity to ring down the curtain right here? or cut off short and say "to be continued?" But no, let the truth be told this time, too. Well, the two men, good men and true, went to get fish, and they did not propose to give up simply because of a few black flies and a phew degrees of sun; and to their work they went; one waded the stream and used a fly rod, the other fished from shore and used a bait rod—the net result was two men boiled down to that screne frame of mind that don't care a continental whether fish bite or not, and the same two menso much and so budly bitten by black flies that their nearest and dearest friends woul skip around the corner to avoid being recognized by two such blacks. same two men so much and so badly bitten by black flies that their nearest and dearest friends woul a skip around the corner to avoid being recognized by two such bloody, viliainous-looking tramps, besmeared with tar oil and gore. And the net result of their day's fishing was about four pounds of trout. Who dares say this is not true? Call it a fish story, put your fluger to your eye and quaintly remark about something green, and all that sort of stuff, but you cannot convict me of telling an untruth this time, for I was there.

J. R., JR.

THE ENGLISH FLY CASTING.

SATURDAY afternoon I attended an angler's tournament, held at the Welsh Hurp. This famous resort is located on the banks of a beautiful lake three-quarters of a mile in length and one-eighth of a mile wide, located within about eight miles of St. Paul's Cathedral. This is the largest body of fresh water, with the exception of the rivers located on the banks of a beautiful lake three-quarters of a mile in length and one-ciatht of a mile wide, located within about eight miles of St. Paul's Cathedral. This is the largest body of fresh water, with the exception of the rivers Thames and Lee, in the vicinity of London. It is kept well stocked with pike, bream, chub and perch. Indeed while we were there several large catches were made, among them four bream, weighing together twenty pounds, and three pike weighing respectively two, twelve and nineteen pounds. The bait casting was made from a stand placed in the center of a beautiful green lawn. At distances regularly marked off were broad stakes, the boundaries inclosed by various flags, conspicuous among them and at the head of the field in my honor, was floating the American flag.

Some very fine casts were made. The peculiar styles of some were quite interesting and novel. The fly casting was made from a put moored in the lake, my friend Mr. Marston still maintaining his position as champion of England. I suggested that at the international fishery exhibition to be held next year in London, an international fly-casting tournament be also held, which would certainly be one of the most attractive scenes, and my friend Reuben Wood, the American champion, will have an opportunity of widening his reputation gained in this art.

At the dinner which was beld after the conclusion of the programme at the Welsh Harp, I was called upon to reply to the toast of the American anglers, and at its conclusion was introduced to a large number of the nost prominent representatives of many angling associations.

On the evening of the 19th of July, by invitation of the

was introduced to a large latinose of the most prominent representatives of many angling associations.

On the evening of the 19th of July, by invitation of the Gresham Angling Society, the largest and most influential one in Great Britain, numbering over 250 members, I am to speak again on the subject of black bass.

The interest in the international fishery exhibition is in-

creasing every day, entries being made from all parts of the vorld

As the time for entries closes on September 1, it will be necessary that any of our people who expect to be represented make application at once. Geo. Shepard Page. LONDON, England, July 11.

LIGHT vs. HEAVY RODS.

HAVE no doubt that your readers are much interested in the articles written by Dr. J. A. Henshall and Mr. G. W. Van Sielen, upon the merits of light and heavy fly rods; W. Van Sielen, upon the merits of light and heavy tly rods, and as every expert has his favorite weight of rod, so will he naturally take sides in the pleasant controversy between two gentlemen of such experience, and I do not expect to change the views of either of them, but possibly what I write may be of benefit to some one of inexperience in buying a rod; also to show how much safer and easier it is to kill a large fish with a good sized rod than it is with a light one. light one.

light one.

My experience dates back nearly twenty years, and I have tried to learn something about casting a my and taking trout properly ever since. I began with a seven-ounce greenhart rod, and to-day I use a ten and a quarter-ounce split bamboo

rod, and to-day I use a ten' and a quarter-ounce split bamboo of the best make. My reasons for the change are these: I like to kill my fish quickly, for I take no delight in leading around a three-pound trout half an hour before netting it. Another reason is that I can save many a large fish that I would lose with a light rod. I can imagine about how Mr. Van Siclen would look "and feel also" with his five-ounce rod fastened to a seven-pound trout, that was rushing for and under the apron of the Upper or Middle Dam at Rangeley Lekes with half a dozen experts looking on; my opmion is he would sell out cheaply his light rod, if he was using one, as he would lose his fish three times out of five.

I well remember, an incident that took place at Widdle.

using one, as he would lose his fish three times out of five.

I well remember an incident that took place at Middle Dam camp several years ago that completely weand me from "light rods." I was starting out of camp with my friend, S. W. P., of this town, when I discovered that he had a very heavy rod, and I said to him: "Gilbert, don't—for my sake—take that bean pole to fish with before all these city fellows that know me. They will think you are awful green." "Well," said he, "this rod goes with me; you can go or not, just as you like." We went, and the result was that he took about thirty fish to my ten, and while I was trying to keep my trout out of the bushes, and from going under the boom, he was covering the bottom of the boat with good-sized trout. The next day when we started out, I had a rod that was as heavy as the one he used. When he saw how things were he said to me: "O, don't, Ed, take that bean pole 'along; what will the city gentlemensay?" but we went fishing all the same, with the heavy rods, and I never have used a light one since.

I also have in mind another chapter of experience that

went fishing all the same, with the heavy rous, and I never have used a light one since.

Talso have in mind another chapter of experience that took place at Trout Cove, just above the Upper Dam on the same range of lakes. There was in campa big six foot Scotchman who sported a five-ounce rod; he hailed from New York and was just "furious" when he was told he could not kill a seven-pound trout in a half day with that switch. It so happened that the very next day he struck and fastened to an eight-pound rout, and it was soon known in camp what was up, for the Scotchman "roared for help," but the boys in camp said, "Let him sweat it out," and he fought his fish long and well some six hours, and as darf-ness came on he got desperate and actually drove the fish ashore and at last killed him with a club. There was some loud talk when he came into camp, but we noticed the next year when he came up he brought in a ten-ounce rod, and used it.

No doubt a five-ounce rod is all right to take small fish, or "to play with," but for quick and safe fishing, nothing short of a ten-ounce split bamboo will do for me, and if a man can't handle a well balanced rod of that weight he had better keep out of the Maine woods unless he goes in for his health.

Petnam, Conn., July 10.

PUTNAM, Conn., July 10.

I have just read Dr. Henshall's very capital letter and cannot retrain from sending a few lines to thank him for standing out against the asthetic crazs for toy rods which has sprung up in America, and so will doubtless come over, here, but never to take root I feel sure. In this country we only buy these effeminate toy rods for our wives and daughters. We consider the greatest skill is exhibited in killing your fish as quickly as possible on the finest tackle, and I ask you whether more skill is required to kill a two or three pound trout on a nine or ten-ounce ten-foot rod in two or three minutes, or in simply hanging on to him until he is exhausted with a five-ounce hit of india-rubber, and "fool around" for fifteen or twenty minutes? Why not tie a ent to your line and "let her have line," and "give her the butt" until she is exhausted? Quite as much "sport" would be afforded, probably more. What would be thought of a sportsman who purposely used a weak shooting gun in order to get more sport out of his game by having to "pot" it repeatedly instead of killing it as soon as possible?

P. S.—1 am trying to get in a club for the purpose of in-

P. S.—I am trying to get up a club for the purpose of introducing black bass into this country. R. B. Marston. LONDON, England, July, 1882.

TENNESSEE NOTES.—The fishing in all our streams is excellent at present. Captain Wm. Stockell caught nine pounds of blue cats at the wharf the other day. Hermann Buckholz, Charley Horn, and Jack Bentley had rare sport in Duck River. They were camped out for a week, and every day was better than its predecessor in quantity of fish caught. Jack Bentley wishing to show his expertness as a diver, jumped into the stream from the top of a high overhanging tree and came near paying the death penalty for the hazardous undertaking. Dr. John W. Morton and a party of gentlemen I ave to-morrow for Harpeth River on a fishing excursion. This is one of the few streams tolerably protected from seiners and wholesale destroyers, and consequently fish are abundant. I heard of the champion fish enter on yesterday, he is said to have devoured ten pounds of extifish at one TENNESSEE NOTES .- The fishing in all our streams is are abundant. I heard of the champion fish eater on yester-day, he is said to have devoured ten pounds of catfish at one sitting; this should entitle him to the belt.—J. D. H. (Nash-ville, Tenn.)

A FORTY-TWO POUND SALMON.—New York, July 15.— Early June salmon angling on the Restigouche this year has been a failure. The backwardness of the season has no doubt been carefully recorded by those inigratory visitors, and but few made their appearance above tide-water before the first week in July. Extraordinary and continuous high water also worked to the anglers' disadvantage, and the scores were comparatively light. I have to record, however, one good fish—weight forty-two pounds, length forty-six inches, girth twenty-seven, tresh run and in high condition, handled in very strong water varying from seven to twelve feet, current six to sight miles per hour, distance traversed from hook to gaff one rule, time one and one-quarter hours, back fin up and game to the last, with a single leader.—Ax back fin up

Hishculture.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE CURRENT WHEEL AT THE U. S. SALMON BREEDING STATION ON THE M'CLOUD RIVER, CALIFORNIA, SEPT. 18, 1681.

RIVER, CALIFORNIA, SEPT. 18, 1881.

EVERYTHING went on smoothly till packing time, and twe had no accidents with one exception. This exception, however, was one of the gravest character, and consisted of an accident to the water wheel, which filled us all with consternation and alarm. It happened the 18th of September, on a remarkably quiet and pleasant Sunday morning. The white men employed at the shery were scattered over the grounds, and there were three or our Indians about. No one had the slightest expectation of any disaster. Everything connected with the hatching of the weight of the water for the hatching house an onimous sound of a blow was heard, followed by a crash like the breaking of a board, then another and another, and those who happened to be in sight of the wheel saw that it had beginned to hereak up and was rapidly going to pieces. A moment before hardly half a dozen men could be seen, a moment a before hardly half a dozen men could be seen, a moment of the standard of the whose whose the twenty and red, were gathered on the atoposite where the wheel would be ton to pieces in a few moments. It was revolving at the rate of the revolutions a minute in a very rapid and powering current. But the injury itself was the cause of its own "Though no one knows positively the cause of the accident, it is supposed that it was the cause of its own the supposed that it was a conceptived by the cause of the accident, it is supposed that it was acceptived by the cause of the accident, it is supposed that it was the cause of the accident, it is supposed the supposed that it was the cause of the accident, it is supposed that it was the cause of the accident, it is supposed the supposed the cause of the accident, it is supposed the supposed the cause of the accident, it is supposed the supposed the supposed the cause of the accident, it is supposed the supposed the supposed the supposed the supposed the supposed the supposed the supposed the supposed the supposed the supposed the supposed the supposed the suppo

and red, were gathered on the bar opposite where the wheel was stationed. It seemed at tirt as if the wheel would be torn to pieces in a few moments. It was revolving at the rate of the revolutions a minute in a very rapid and powerful current. But the injury itself was the cause of its own researtion.

Though no one knows positively the cause of the accident, its supposed that it was occasioned by driftwood coming does not be accident to the supposed that it was occasioned by driftwood coming of the cause of the accident of the supposed that it was occasioned by driftwood coming does not be supposed that it was occasioned by driftwood coming of the wheel that it forced the wheel around notwithstanding the obstruction, there could be but one result, viz., the breaking up of the wheel. But, of course, after five or six paddles were broken off on one side of the wheel there was a large space on the circumference of the wheel there was a large space on the circumference of the wheel there was a large space on the circumference of the wheel stopped of its own accord. As soon as the accident was discovered not a monacide to reach the current the wheel stopped of its own accord. As soon as the accident was discovered not a monacide to reach the current the wheel stopped of its own accord. As soon as the accident was discovered not a monacide to the succession of the was discovered not a monacide to the succession of

CANADIAN REPORTS.

CANADIAN REPORTS.

WE have before us "Supplement No. 2 to the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1851." Also the "Report of Samuel Wilmot, Esq., on Fish Breeding Operations in the Dominion of Canada during the year 1881, with Remarks on the Decline of the Salmon Fisheries." The reports are very interesting, but so voluminous that our space will allow but few extracts. We find that the total value of the fsheries of the Dominion of Ganada for 1881 was \$15,81,162.74, an increase of over one million three hundred thousand dollars above the previous year. There are then given tables of the product of each Province, in detail as to kind of fish, quantity and value. The total expenditure for fishculture was \$41,550.02 for the year-ending June 30, 1881, divided among eleven hatcheries. Mr. W. H. Rogers, Inspector of Fisheries of Nova Scotia, reports that salmon are still decreasing, but he looks for a return of the former abundance from the fry which have been planted. Mr. W. H. Venning, Inspector for New Brunswick, announces a more marked decline in the numbers of salmon than previously reported, and that the fisheries have fallen off full lifty per cent. below former years. In all the

estuaries and rivers the number of nets is excessive, and for years this fishery has been pursued beyond the power of the fish to multiply. The same falling off is reported from the north and south shores of Quebec, which is attributed to the backward spring. The fly-fishermen laid their want of success to the low stage of water and its clearness, rather than to lack of fish. In Anticosti the salmon fishery was a complete failure, but twelve barrels being taken. From Prince Edward's Island the same condition obtained and no salmon angling was had, while from British Columbia it is reported that the canners have had a good season, although the spring run was light. The largest fish caught weighed sixty-live pounds.

run was light. The largest iish caught weighed sixty-live pounds.

In the report of Mr. Wilmot we find that a new hatchery has been built at the foot of Lake Mempremagoz, Quebec, where fish can be hatched on a large scale. One has also been completed at Sidney, Cape Breton, of the same dimensions as the above; while at the Indian House, Restigouche River, the latest and most expensive one is now under crection by Overseer Morvat. This will be 100 feet long by 36 feet wide, and one and a half stories in height. The fry turned out of the eleven hatcheries in the spring of 1881 numbered, salmon, 5,549,009; lake trout, 2,009,009; California salmon, 40,000; brook trout, 60,000; "pickerel" (wall-eyed pike), 12,200,000 brook trout, 60,000; We will take up the remarks on periodical fluctuation of the salmon fisheries at a future time.

THE EDINBURGH FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

WE have received the second annual report of the Scotch Fisheries Improvement Association, dated May 1882. The appendix contains a list of fishery associations and angling clubs; a Report on the International Fisheries Exhibition recently held at Edinburgh, by Archibald Young, Esq., and other matters. From Mr. Young's report we learn that during the sixteen days that the Waverly Market remained open nearly 140,000 persons visited it, and that the exhibition was a pecuniary success, as well as a satisfactory one in other ways. Angling was well represented by the tackle makers, but the few exhibitors in the fishcultural class were not of a high order of merit. The "Gance Fish of the United States," by Kilbourne and Goode attracted the attention that such a work deserves.

From the report of Mr. J. A. Leonard, U. S. Cousul at Leith, to the Assistant Secretary of State we extract the following:

such a work deserves.

From the report of Mr. J. A. Leonard, U. S. Cousul at Leith, to the Assistant Secretary of State we extract the following:

"The International Fisheries Exhibition referred to in previous dispatches from this consulate was held at Edinburgh. Scotland, opening on the 12th and closing on the 29th of April, 1882. It was, both in the extent of the exhibition and in the attendance it attracted, very satisfactory. Notwithstanding the provalence of bad weather during much of the time, the attendance was quite large, the number of visitors ranging from 7,000 to 15,000 a day, and aggregating about 150,000 for the whole 10 days. The visitors were principally from Scotland, and most of them from places casily accessible to Edinburgh. It was remunerative, taking in about \$29,000 as the proceeds of admission tickets. The number of exhibits was \$27, of which 302 were from Scotland, 39 from England, 41 from Sweden, 31 from Norway, 21 from Germany, 12 from Denmark, 4 each from Incident, the United States and Italy, 5 each from Russia, France and Switzerland, 2 from Canada and 1 each from Holland, Spain, feeland, China and Africa. It will be noticed that there were very few exhibits from the United States.

"Messrs Conroy, Bissett & Mallison, of New York, had on exhibition some samples of fishing rods of their manufacture. Their peculiarity consisted in being made of cane split and joined in such a way as to secure lightness, combined with strength, and they were besides very hundsomely finished. I was told by a Scotch manufacturer that the Americans gave their rods a finish that cannot be got in this country, but that the American article costs more than those made here, say about \$5 on a thirty-dollar set. A silver medal was awarded to Conroy, Bissett & Mallison for their exhibition of rose rangels of canned from the refuse of the company's manufacture. E. G. Blackford, of Fulton Market, New York, sent from there samples of canned rish from the United States exhibited by importers among collections show

American black bass was exhibited from the collection of the late Frank Buckland.

"Piscienture has not received the attention in Scotland that might be expected from the importance here of the subject; but interesting displays of hatching and foeding apparatus were made from the hatcheries of Byram Littlewood, of Hudderstield, England. Sir James Gibson Maitland, of Stirling, Scotland, and Joseph J. Armistead, of Diumfries, Scotland, and Joseph J. Armistead, of Diumfries, Scotland, and Joseph J. Armistead, of Diumfries, Scotland, Mr. Littlewood also exhibited cysters produced by artificial contact of the sperm and ova in artificial sea water by a process of his invention. He claims that while an American experimenter has succeeded in hatching the oyster, no one but himself has succeeded as yet in growing it beyond one of the earliest stages of development. He showed living specimens which he had kept in continuous growth from three to live months, which is as long as he has been experimenting in that direction, and expressed full contidence in the practicability of hatching and rearing cysters abundantly and profitably. Ten thousand fish, about three weeks old, were on exhibition by Coustantine Muszyuski, of St. Petersburg, Russia, which had been transported from there in a large glass bottle of his invention, with concave sides, without the loss of more than a dozen of the fry, and in excellent condition.

"The purification of the water, which after use in factories

loss of more than a dozen of the fry, and in excellent condition.

"The purification of the water, which after use in factories is returned to the streams in a condition fatal to fish, is a subject of great importance in connection with the preservation of the salmon and trout of this country. There were models of apparatus and samples of water exhibited, showing the success that had been attained at several places in England and Scotland in separatin; the impurities in a condition suitable for re-use or merchantable for manure and returning the water to the streams purified. The Native Guano Company exhibited living fish surviving in water from the factories of Aylesburg, England, which had been purified by this process. "A machine for fish-cleaning, the invention of John Ross, of Stonehaven, Scotland, was exhibited. It is claimed that by its use five girls can clean a hundred score of haddocks in three hours, and that the fish are less liable to be injured than by hand-cleaning. It consists of a series of stiff brushes revolving on a cylinder. Among the nets, fromms Davidson, of Aberdeen, Scotland, exhibited one called the jackal net, a long narrow net, by dropping which from a boat it is claimed that it may be seen whether there are any herrings under the boat and at what depth."

CALIFORNIA SALMON IN FRESH WATER.—Chippewa Falls, Wis., July 12, 1882.—Four years ago California salmon fry from the Madison State hatchery were placed in Clear Lake, or Big Pine, as it is also called, being a body of water west of the Chain Lakes, of which "our" Long Lake, twenty-five miles from here, is one. Lakely two of them were captured with a spoon hook, one weighing seven pounds and the other a little more. The boys are now going to investigate the Mackinaw trout question in Long Lake, two hundred

thousand of the fry having been in its waters long enough to respond to a "line." The bass and maskalonge fishing in Long and the other numerous lakes thereabouts is said to be excellent, in fact Chippewa county acknowledges no superior as a fishing ground.—Валоек.

as a fishing ground.—Badger.

STRIPED BASS FOR CALIFORNIA.—Oceanic, N. J., July 15.—We have on hand five hundred and twenty small bass for the Pacific waters. Have been detained, but fish are alive and hearty, and under Marks' careful handling he has induced them to feed in the cars. Think they will be ready for transportation on Monday. I am taking nice messes of kingish and weakitsh. Make that car of ceis a can or the Jerseymen will think we are depopulating their waters. I will experiment this summer on the lobster, and if I can get him to remain alive for eight days then we can add one more product to the Pacific waters. I am quite positive that the small bass we have taken are yearlings. The Erst six months they do not thrive so well, but after they pass that period they are like a little pig, eating all the time, consequently grow fast. I think in Ortober I can get the fry one and one-half inches in length. Will notify you upon receipt of the arrival of the fish, as Messrs. Redding and Throckmorton, the enthusiastic Commissioners of California, will receive the fish personally and telegraph me full results.—G. H. Wild.

TENNESSEE NOTES.—Nashville, July 12.—Mr. J. E. Warner informs me that his experiment of hatching and raising brook trout at his establishment, near Craggie Hope, has proved a perfect success. The eggs received a year ago were hatched with a small percentage of loss, and the young fish are growing rapidly. The temperature of the water in his ponds is below 60 deg., and as it never freezes very hard out here in the winter, the fish feed and grow the entire year. Mr. Warner thinks that brook trout hatched here will attain two pounds' weight in two years. If so the industry is destinct to be very remunerative, although he will not be able to get one dollar per pound for his fish, as growers do in New York. I have made frequent inquiry of the market fishermen about here if any shad had been caught in the Cumberland last spring, and had a negative reply invariably,—J. D. H.

SALMON IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Charlestown, N. H., July 16.—Commissioner Brackett, of Massachusetts, informed me on Friday, that Superintendent Hodge had taken twenty-one large salmon at the hatchery at Plymouth, N. H., up to the 13th inst., a larger number than have been secured in any previous ye ir up to the same date. The efficiency of the fish-ways on the Merrimac River is also proved by the arrival of alewives and lamprey eels, at Amosleag Falls, in Manchester. The run of salmon this year and last have all been large fish, from 16 to 29 pounds, and probably of the plants of 1878 and it. In 1877 and 8, only California salmon could be precured and these have not been heard from, but we hope to hear next year, of the returns from one plant of Penobscot eggs in 1879, and after that look for a heavy increase annually.—Sam Webber.

Look at this.—W. & C. Scott & Sous' brooch-looder. Damascus barrels, top action, rebounding locks, low hammers, large strikers, patent fore-end, double both, pistol grip, horn heel plate, in a square teather case, with crimolar consequences, powder and shot measurement cleaning not for \$65.00, and same groups of the grant of the plate to be accounted by the crimolar of the large place to be accounted by the consequence of the c

The Bennel.

BENCH SHOWS

BENCH SHOWS.

April 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1882, Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society's Fifth Annual Bench Show, Pittsburgh, Pa. Entries for the Bench Show Derby, for English setters whelped on or after March 1, 1882, close December 1, 1892, Class. Lincoln, Superintendent. I. R. Stayton, Secretary, Allegheny City, Pa.

FIELD TRIALS.

September 4.—National American Kemel Club Field Trials on Prairie Chickens, Fairmant, Minn. Entries for the Derby close July 1, for the Ablagets, Sept. 4. Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Tenn. Severctary. November 17.—Eastern Field Trials Club Field Trials on Quali, near High Point, N. C. Entries for the Derby close July 1. For the All-Aged and Members' Stake, November 1. F. N. Hall, P. O. Box 884, New York, Severctary.

December 4.—National American Kennel Club Field Trials on Quali, Grand Junction, Tenn. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., Sceretary, December 11.—New Orleans (Ina Club Field Trials or Quali, Opelousus, La. Entries close becember 11. J. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La. Entries for the Club Cap close December 1.

TRANSPORTATION OF DOGS TO THE TRIALS.

TRANSPORTATION OF DOCS TO THE TRIALS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been at work seeing what I could do with the railroad companies in regard to getting the dogs for the Eastern field Trials passed free over the railroads, and it affords me pleasure to say to you that thus far I have been very successful. Mr. Samuel Carpenter, the Eastern passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, office at \$49 Broadway, writes under date of June 15 as follows:

"Dear Sir: Replying to your inquiry made recently for the annual trials at High Point to be made during the mouth of November of the Eastern Field Club, we will stransport the dogs free of charge over our lines. When the time comes, be kind enough to give me ample notice in order that the proper instructions may be given to bagagare agents."

The general passenger agent of the Associated Railways of Virginia and the Carolinas, Mr. A. Pope, Richmond, Va., writes under date of June 27 as follows:

"Dear Sir: We never refuse upon proper application to remit or reduce the rate for the dogs of sportsmen desiring to use our lines. I was aware that the Pennsylvania Railroad proposed in this particular instance to charge nothing between New York and Washington for the dogs taken by the gentlemen going to the High Point meeting, and we will arrange to do likewise between Was sington and High Point. Appreciating the courteous manner in which you bring this matter to our attention, I am," etc.

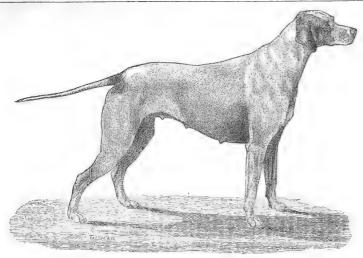
The general passenger agent of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, Mr. J. R. Macmurdo, Salisbury, writes under date of July 15 as follows:

"Dear Sir: The Western North Carolina Railroad and its connections from Menuphis will pass dogs free when in charge of their owners or trainers to the field trial which is to take place at High Point, and will also put on round trip tiokets from High Point, and will also put on round trip tiokets from High Point, and will also put on round step the profer as to transportation of dogs."

I am glad to see that the railroads are di

NEW YORK, July 20.

THIEVES AND POISON.—Onondago Valley, N. Y.—Editor Forest and Stream: Mr. W. S. Barnum of Dunforth has lost two setters by poison and a pointer stolen—all valuable dogs. Mr. J. Glahn's bitch Minnie, was also stolen, but he traced the thieves and recovered the bitch. The scoundrels were very willing to settle.—W. M.



MR. J. G. HECKSCHER'S CHAMPION POINTER BITCH "LADY DUFFERIN."

LADY DUFFERIN.

WE give this week an excellent picture of the champion pointer bitch Lady Duff-rin, owned by Mr. John G. Heecscher, of New York. She is four years old and is by Goden's Dash out of Howson's Fan. She has been shown on the beach four times—once as a puppy, at New York, in 1879, when she was awarded an he; in 1831, at the New York show she was placed second in a very good class; at the last New York show in the champion class. Lady Dufferin is lemon and white, of small size, and one of the best formed and most gamy looking animals that we have ever seen. At the New York show of 1881 we expressed the opinion that it she were shown in proper condition she would make it very warm for her competitors. This year she came out in grand form, and the prediction was abundantly verified. At the Boston show she was in as good condition as we have ever seen an animal shown, and, although she met the beautiful Clytic, she carried off the honors in the champion class. At our request her attendant took her out and cut her loose on the common. We were already more than half in love with the little lady for her good looks, and she completely won our heart with her graceful movemants and wonderful speed. She is now in the hands of Predmore training for the fall campaign, and should she go all right we shall have something more to say of her after the field trials are over. The cut is by Harry Tallman.

GORDONS AND BLACK AND TANS.

should sho go all right we shall have something more to say of her after the field trials are over. The cut is by Harry Talman.

GORDONS AND BLACK AND TANS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of May 4, your correspondent, Harry Malcolm, Esq., inquires in which edition of Stonehen ze I find the statement that the Gordon setter has unquest onably been crossed with the bloodhound. He also takes exception to my calling the Gordon a mongrel. In reply to his inquiry I would state that I do not remember seeing the statement in any one of his editions, but in one of his letters on "setters, English, Scotch and firsh," published in the London Field, and in this country in the Rad and Gun, the date of which I neglected to take when I reserved the letter for my scrap book. In my last I did not quote his language in full as I wished to save as much space as possible, I therefore used the word unquestionable so as to cover his proofs that the Gordon was a cross with the bloodhound, but now I will use his exact words: "It is said, and I think probably with truth, that the Scotch or Gordon setter's crossed with the bloodhound, which gives the comparatively heavy head and long folding cars often shown by him, and at the same time accounts for the deheacy of his nose and for the coarseness of his coat." Here he not only states that he believes him to be a cross or mongrel, but he gives points to prove his assertion. He states in his works that there are good black and tan Firsh setters, and in his letter to the London Field that "there are many black and tans which are not Gordon, and a similar remark may apply to the Irish setter, but he has not been treated in the same way, though, no doubt, a red setter of English blood without any Irish blood of exhibiting the desired points in perfection, would win in any Irish class. I must however, take things as I find them, and describe the setter according to the definition given in our prize its." Now he goes on to describe the different dogs. English, Irish and Sootch or Gord

Gordon. Kent, black and tan, Shot, black and tan, Scamp, Sir Matthew Ridley's liver and tan. Now, is this liver and tan a Gordon? Indeed, I doubt if the Duke of Gordon bred any one of his strain; in fact, all the evidence we have goesto show that he did not breed black and tan at all, but simply kept them so as to cross with his black and white to breed black, white and tan. Mr. Dixon states positively that the original Gordons were black and white and tan, and Mr. Lavcrack says that they were black white and tan, and that in 1836 the keeper showed him three black and tans which he thought nothing of, and of the eleven dogs sold belonging to the Duke's kennel, there was but one black and tan. This brought thirty-four guineas, and a black, white and tan day white pup thirty-five guineas, and a black, white and tan, the only black and tan bringing the lowest price of any.

This evidence will show that the Duke was not a breeder of black and tan dogs and yet your correspondent, Mr. Malcolm, states that he has pure Gordons and light weight at that, and wants to know what became of all the light weight Gordons as though it was the light weight which was the prize winner. He forgets that Kent and all the first prize winners were powerful, well-built dogs, and in size and form had more of the Irish type, than the dogs called Irish have to-day; it would not do to call this dog Irish, the rich and aristocratic dog sollers marked the Irish a red, and a name had to be found for the black and tan, which would sell better if he had a title. The next thing was to make a separate class for him and the standard a rich black with a brillant red. This settled the question of the setter, and a worthless mongrel commenced to receive prizes—they were advertised as prize winners and good bitches bred to them, and thus was the pure dog ruined. Kent and the other black and tan his has been proven to be the case. Vero Shaw states that the black and tan price with the Irish, probably to increase the brillancy of the tan, hence the appea

tau setters; but I think it would be a hard matter for him to prove that they were Gordons or that Gordon ever bred black and tan dogs.

What I am condemning is the Gordon dog as known by the rules of the show bench, and not the black and tan setters. Every owner of dogs likes to trace them to the kennel of some English or Scotch nobleman, which accounts for the calling of all black and tan dogs Gordons; and one dog, black and tan, having received a prize as a dog coming from Gordon kennel years back is considered sufficient for all the black and tan to be called Gordons, and to allow a special class to be made for that color, and all in the face of evidence which shows it to be impossible to prove that Lord Gordon ever bred a black and tan dog other than those which might come out by crossing the black and tan with his black and white. Since writing the above I have noticed a letter from Mr. Davidson in your issue of May 35 on Gordon setters. He speaks very highly of the Gordon, his good qualities, etc., and takes his own kennel as a proof of these good qualities. If Mr. D. did not wish to convey such an idea, why did he mention his black and tan in connection with the Gordon black and tan! He says they are not Gordons; then what have their good qualities, or his experience with them, to do with the Gordon except as I stated n my previous letter, that when a black and tan of pure setter blood showed good qualities, the Gordon mongrets got the credit. He says that he bred them from a liver and tan bitch. Now, I hardly think that Mr. Davidson would be willing to state that the liver color could not be preserved as well as the black and tan as a color, and if so, that they would not be just as fine in the field as the black and tan, and the orange and white just as pood as either of them. Mr. Davidson to point out one good qualities of some person's kennel of black and tan pointers, as to mention his dogs in connection with the Gordons. I suppose he means the good ones, and if so, that they would not be just as f

proveit, what has an U-ish or a half Irish setter to do with Lord Gordon or black and tan monerels called Scotch setters? Mr. Malcolm states that he wants black and tan Gordons of light veright, and wants the standard to suit his kennel, which is light weight, and wants the standard to suit his kennel, which is light weight, and wants the standard to suit his kennel, which is setters. Mr. Davidson wants the Gordons to be larce, nowerful does and does not want the rules altered; this suits his setters which according to his statement is not Gordon. These contlement know all about the Gordons and wet they differ widely as to the dow. Only upon one point do they arree, and that is to try and keep up the name of Gordon or Scotch setters at the expense of the Irish. There is no warmer friend of the black and tan setter than Lam, and for this reason I am opposed to prizes being offered for them, in fact I am opposed to making a class at all for color, each doe should stand on his merits and not on his color, and we would have fewer monerels black and tan, and red does called Irish. There should be entered in either class according to their mac and not according to their color. A red doe having the his should be entered in the English class, and a black and tan having the points of the Irish setter should be entered in the English class, and a black and tan having the points of the Irish setter should be redered.

Mr. Davidson states that the name of Gordon for the black and tan day reigned at Gordon. Cattle Liden of the head of the land this Mr. Davidson states that the name of Gordon for the black and tan day reigned at Gordon. Cattle Liden of the land the land tan bard the gordon. Cattle Liden of the land the land the land tand and tand the land the gordon. Cattle Liden of the land the land the land the land the land the land to the land

an Enclish setter should be entered in the Enclish class, and a black and tan havin the points of the Irish setter should be entered in that class, color being left to the fancy of the breeder.

Mr. Davidson states that the name of Gordon for the black and tan oricinated at Gordon Cattle. I do not think Mr. D. can prove his assertion, for the name is like a myth, it would be a difficult matter to saw where it did arise. There is one point which can be proven and this is that the name has been applied to many a bircheaded monerel with tail as long as brighted to many a bircheaded monerel with tail as long as his pedicree and equally as crooked, and as long as prizes are awarded to such dows the public must expect to be imposed upon, and the blood of the good dogs injured.

A friend of mine and a lover of dows, told me that he visited a dog show at one time, and that the judge in the Irish setter class was a creat Gordon setter admirer. He awarded the prize to a certain dog to which my friend and others called his attention, the monerel points of which stod out prominent in the dog, and that there were much better specimens on exhibition, whereunon this intelligent indee had his beau deal and one or two does that my friend another had his beau deal and one or two does that my friend mointed but as finer; specimens brought into a mivate room. "Now," said this Gordon indee of Irish setters, "look at this fine development of head for intelligence." My friend said 'Hook at his small ears pricked up on the top of his head," when the indee remarked, "Damm the ears, they don't give the dog intelligence." My friend soid 'Hook at his small ears pricked up on the top of his head," when the indee remarked, "Damm the ears, they don't give the dog intelligence with him. Some time after the breaker returned him with the remark: "I will charge won nothing for my tree and the other with him. Some time after the breaker returned him with the remark: "Will charge von nothing for my tree on the worth the powder that would kill him?

THE FIRST POINT.

THE FIRST POINT.

Editor Forest and Stream:
In almost every week's issue of your paper I read of the searcity of the ruffed grouse, and, as I have written before, I think that a great many young are killed in July and Agust by woodcock hunters. But I find that they have another enemy, at least they have in this vicinity.

Some weeks since, while out walking and giving my Irish setter pupy (Daisy) a run. I discovered two grouse nests, both of which were within half a mile of the city. I watched them with cave, never going near the nest to disturb the bird and not allowing the dog to do so. The number of eggs increased daily until in nest No. 1 there were eight, and in No. 2 fifteen, and the old hens concluded that twenty-three were enough and they would begin to hatch. How many times I thought of these young birds and anticipated the satisfaction I would have in seeing Daisy find them for the first time in company with Don, of whom I will speak later. "Don't count your chickens or grouse before they are hatched." After the hens had been hatching about ten days I thought I would visit the nests and see if they were all right.

"Don't count your chickens or grouse before they are hatched." After the hens had been hatching about ten days I thought I would visit the nests and see if they were all right.

It was a beautiful morning—one in which it seemed as if the loveliness of an entire summer month hed been concentrated. I approached nest No. I, walked cautiously up, so as not to disturb the old hen, and at last was within ten fect of the place, but could see neither hen nor nest. I could scarcely believe my own eves. I thought I must have made some mistake in the location. I looked again. There was the spring to the left, the old fence, the old edad bush. I concluded then that I must be some one else, and that 'I was not myself at all:" but as soon as I put my hand in my pocket, found doz-whistics, shell-extractor, etc., and then looked around and there was "dot leedle too Taist," savine with her eyes "what is the matter with you?" I knew I was all clear to me then. Some miscrable scamp had been and it was all clear to me then. Some miscrable scamp had been there, shot or killed the old hen, and destroyed the nest. To say that I was angry don't half express it: and although I have always acted on the principle when there was any fight have always acted on the principle when there was any fight have to be done) that a live coward is better than a dead hero, I think on this occasion that I would have bid farewell to every fear and boldly waded in to that secondard.

I then started for nest No. 3, expecting to find it in the same condition, and was not disappointed, except that the old hen had managed to escape; at least there was no evidence of her having been killed. I have offered a reward of S10 for any information that will lead to the conviction of the parties. We have a class of bad boys in this city who prowl around the woods, set fire to fences, and rob the nests of all the birds they can find; and if this is their wors I am satisfied that they can discount the work of foxes, skunks, squirrels and all. Having head such with my g

out finding anything when Charley said, "Look out!" and as I looked at Don, there were surely strong indications that there was something in the wind; and in less time than it takes to wite it, he had settled down and was making one of his grandest points. I called up Daisy, and when she saw Don, she straightened out and backed him finely. After allowing them plenty of time, Charley stepped in and flushed the bird, which proved to be the old make. About five rods from where we put up the make, we dished the female from her nest. There were five eggs in it. We did not disturb the nest; just took a look at it and then left, and did not follow up the female bird. While on our way out Charley said, "Look at Daisy May be is on a point." I walked up to her, but before I got very near the bird got up wild. Daisy never moved. I was pleased when she backed Don, but when she made this, her first point, and done it so nicely, I was overjoyed, and many of the readers of the Forest About the strains of the st

A STANDARD FOR THE GORDON.

A STANDARD FOR THE CORDON.

BALTIMORE, Md.

Editor Forest and Stream:
I wish to lay before the breeders of this grand field dog, the Gordon setter, a standard by which I think they should be judged at future shows, as my experience in hunting these dogs for many years has proved to me conclusively that the present standard by which they are judged is an abortion. Stonehenge evidently selected the largest dogs ever seen in the Gordon setter family, and while they may have looked well upon the bench, they are of very little service in the field, either in America or Europe, for I have always seen them succumb, after a day or two's work, to those of lighter frames, the latter-made dog lasting for as many weeks, and enduring just as much hardship as dogs of any other strain. The Gordon setter of former days was evidently of a light, racy frame; was a merry worker and good stayer, which we find to be the case to-day. Stonehenge in making his standard from the large, heavy dog has been mainly responsible for the present misconception about him, and we at present are suffering from that error. The original Gordon setter was anything but heavy or clumsy.

I agitated this change of standard several years ago, and was in hopes some person would get up a new one; after having waited in vain, I now take upon myself the task, and will request the breeders of these field beauties, if this standard meets with their approval, that they indorse the same through the Forest and Stream, and at the same time request the officers of the different shows to adopt it. If the breeders of the black and tan setters wish to have a separate class for their dogs, they have the same right as the Laverack or Llewellin setter, but by no means should a breeder of Gordon setters allow the two classes to be mixed as they are now at our benchshaws; allow no dogs to win in the Gordon setter class for they dogs, they have the same right as the Laverack or Llewellin setter, but by no means should a breeder of gordon setter salow the two classes to be

Skull	 	 10
Nose		10
Ears, lips and eyes.	 	
hook	 	 4
Neck	 	 6
Shoulders and chest		15
Back, quarters and stifles		 15
Legs, elbows and hocks.	 	 10
Ecgo, crooms and nocks	 	 11
Feet	 	
Stern		A
Flag	 	
Symmothy and quality	 	 9
Symmetry and quality	 	 4
Texture of coat and feather	 	4
Color		4
	 	 4
Total		
Total	 	 100

Many differ as to how the foot should be formed. My preference is always for a "cat-foot;" it looks better, is handled by its possessor with more ease and grace, and when well filled in with hair between the pads you will not require a stronger or stouter foot, nor one with more endurance than such a foot possesses, either to hunt on the bills or prairies. Any foot, either cat or hare shaped, bare of hair between the toes, is almost useless in the dog possessing it.

Symmetry and quality in character the Gordon setter should display an amount of, or, in other words, the general outline muist be good and at a glance taking to the eye of a sportsman. The coat should be soft, flat and close. A number of Gordon setters have wavy or curly coats; the curly coat is an abomination and should be bred out; the wavy coat should be treated in the same manner, but it is the lesser evil of the two. The coat should be straight and flat, and should not be as long as the English setter's. The back and ribs should be well coated with softer, flatter and straighter hair than the present Gordon setter; it should be very glossy looking, and in color be of a rich plum black. The Gordon setter should not show setter coat on his profile, legs and tail; the latter should be shorter than the English setter's and of graceful form, being bare of hair two inches from root of tail, with flag flat and scanty. tapering to nothing at the end.

The tan markings should be of deep, sienna color, and should show on lips, cheeks, throat, spot over eyes, under side of ear, but not to show except faintly in upper corner edges nearly at skull, to show nearly to elbows, hind legs up to stifles, and on the under side of flag but not running into its long hair. A Gordon setter with a white frill or a white toe or two should not be east aside as has too often been done in the past, but always aim to breed them with as little white as possible.

the past, but always aim to breed them when as a restriction as possible.

The Gordon setter should not weigh less than fifty nor more than fifty-five pounds, and should not stand at shoulder higher than twenty-four or twenty-four and a half inches. This will give a nice sized dog; he will look well, will not look by any means squatry, but stand well up, with nice straight legs and they must not be too short nor too long.

If the above is followed you will see Gordon setters worth looking at on the bench, and a pride and glory to their masters in the field.

A PENNSYLVANIA WOODCOCK SHOOT.

looking at on the bench, and a pride and glory to them masters in the field.

A PENNSYLVANIA WOODCOCK SHOOT.

A Sthe woodcock season opened very wet, and as birds were scattered in grain and grass fields, we postponed our trip until the 11th inst., when, at J. P. M., Mr. A. Flannigan, Chas. Savage and myself, with our dogs, started for "the black swamp," one of the best woodcock grounds in this section. Arriving there at 5 A. M. we entered the woods, giving our dogs the command to hi on; and nobly did they quarter and work for two hours in vain, as the birds had either been bagged or were out in the fields. We naturally felt somewhat discouraged, until Mr. Flannigan's Dick, a liver-colored setter, seven years old, made a point, backed up by my liver and white pointer Rag. The bird got up in good style and in an instant three shots were fired, scoring our first bird. That encouraged our dogs so that it was a sight to see them work. In a short time Rag made his second point, and I my first miss, when Mr. F. brought it down, making his lirst score. Mr. F. taking to his left flushed and brought down his second bird. After hunting very close and sending Rag in a thicket he flushed one, and owing to a house we were compelled to let it fly. Following it up Mr. S. flushed it, I making my first score.

Then giving our dogs a rest and eating a lunch we retraced our steps and having gone but a short distance Dick made a noble stand and Mr. S. scored his first bird for our team, and Mr. F. and myself taking off to our left entering a small woods. Rag jumped the fence, and as he lit stood firm. I flushed it and scored my second bird, it flying over 100 yards before it fell. On we went, when Rag flushed, when Mr. F. scored number three for Mr. F. The woods being so thick one was flushed tive, and the third time Mr. F. brought it down, making his score four. Another getting up near our feet Mr. F. scored another. This shot is indeed worth mention, it being a snap shot and the thirds time down the made and the hid with the oth

CHOREA.

[From our issue of Oct. 23, 1879.]

CHOREA.

[From our issue of Oct. 23, 1879.]

This terrible sequel to distemper is but too common, although it does not necessarily immediately follow an attack, or at least become immediately apparent. It may be developed only after the first violent exercise to which the animal is subjected. We deem the matter so important that, instead of answering the following query in the usual way, we give it space here:

"Thave a three-year-old black and tan hound, which I use for deer. During the past summer he lost a toe from his right foot, but it inconvenienced him hardly any. Supposing that same was well I let him have a run last Friday. The day was quite warm, and he had some four and a half hours' run before I got the deer. On looking at his foot I found that the skin on his toe was partly gone, and a peculiar twitching in the foot, leg and shoulder, and same continues yet. When standing the twitching is less, or scarcely noticeable; when lying down it can be plainly seen ten feet away. These twitches or movements are easiest seen from the center of breast to shoulder in front; the cord or muscles of the legs move somewhat, and holding the foot in my hand it seems as if he was trying to twitch or pull the same away. No fever or swelling, and he seems in perfect health. What is it, and caused by what—nervous irritation or from strain or becoming too tired in running?"

The trouble is chorea, and is due to nervous irritation. This form of disease often follows distemper, and when recovery follows, the twitching will only occur after too much exertion. It is impossible to say without seeing the dog, whether the injury to the foot caused in any way the chorea, but think not. It is possible that the twitching may have existed unnoticed for some time, and the four and a half hours been the cause of the attack which was noticed. This would be the more probable if the dog ever had distemper even in the lightest manner. The treatment consists in giving 1-32 grain stryehnia three times a day, giving less if this causes the

creasing gradually until 1-10 grain can be taken, the idea being to keep just short of the dose which causes this spasm or stiffening of the muscles. Cod liver oil should be given if needed, as shown by emaciation.

A friend has at present a setter which twitched most of the A friend has at present a setter which twitched most of the interplace and the street of t

THE COLOR OF BULLDOGS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"V. H. C." in your issue of June 20 complains that the judge at the late New York Beneb Show gave a vhc. to "one brindle bitch," a figure of merit that he begrudges on account of the color, and states that "Stonehenge says a bull-terrier must be pure white, and that it is useless to show one of any other color," Referring to my own copy of Stonehenge (Am. ed. p. 170) I do not find the above, but instead the following: "The color most admired is white, either pure or patched with black, blue, red, fawn or brindle. Sometimes black and tan, or self-colored red."

Now, I would respectfully ask, why is white to be preferred to other colors? Are the colorless dogs better ratters, fighters, scare-tramps or watch-dogs than brindles? Are they of better form or better disposition? What qualities do they of setter form or better disposition? What qualities do they of setter form or better disposition? What qualities do they of the setter of the dog than brindle? Let "V. H. C." answer these questions, and give good and substantial reasons why white bull-terriers are to be proferred to colored ones.

The writer of this first made the acquaintence of the brindle bitch in question at the New York show of 1881 fell in love with her at first sight, and tried to buy her b it couldn't. He renewed the acquaintance at the show of 1882, and be-spoke one of her progeny. A month ago he obtained possession of the bitch herself, and in nowise repents his bargain, and only regrets his inability thus far to lind a solid brindle dog of equal form and merit from which to breed. In certain breeds color is unquestionably an element of the first importance as indicating purity of blood, e.g., the water-spaniel, the New York with the setter with in others it seems to me to be merely a question of individual taste.

ENGLISH SHOWS AND CLUBS.

ENGLISH SHOWS AND CLUBS.

WE give below another instalment of "Sprint's" comments upon some of the English shows and clubs for which we are indebted to the Stock Kceper.

I.V.—NOISE ABL UT DOG CLUBS.

I do not know whether I am doint right or even committing a breach of confidence in reproducing the following letter received by me this morning. Unpleasant in a manner though it will appear to some parties, its publication may be of user.

received by the this house, though it will appear to some parties, its publication may be of use:

"Dear Mr. —,—I believe you are the writer of a series of letters on dog clubs, which are appearing in the Stock Keeper. I was at the Fox-terrier Show hast Wednesday, held at Blackpool by the Fylde Fox-terrier Club, and was so struck with the number of prizes awarded to officials connected therewith, or to those who gave special prizes, that I went carefully over the prize list, with the following astounding result. In eleven classes for smooth-coated fox-terriers, E54 Ss. was offered in prizes. Of this amount up less than £38 Iss. was awarded to officials of the show, subscribers of special cups, or to animals which one way or another, some of the committee had an interest in. The wire-haired classes I do not include, for none of the promoters of the show had entries therein; nor have I included the extra prizes, which, I believe, all went to interested parties. I believe that this is the sort of thing you object to in clubs. Fary give us your opinion thereon. Believe me, dear Mr. "Yours sincerely,"

is the sort of thing you object to in clubs. Pray give us your opinion thereon. Believe me, dear Mr.—

"Yours sincerely,"

Now, here is a text given me which, no doubt, the writer of the letter considers an excellent one. Unfortunately he falls to enter deeply enough into the matter, and neglects to give the number of entries made by "interested parties" in proportion to the number made by the general public. Neither does he supply any information as to the quality of dogs shown by the two sides, and so nothing reliable is afforded whereby the rights or wrongs of the case can be gauged. But it is just one of those occurrences which strikes the public, and, without much consideration, leaves the impression that the majority of the prizes were awarded to members of the club, because they are members, and not because the dogs they showed were better than those exhibited by others. "Suspicion," it is said, "haunts the guilty mind," but without saying that the mind of the public is a guilty one, there is no doubt it is a most suspicious one. As a guilty one, there is no doubt it is a most suspicious one. As fur. Montagu Wootten, one of your correspondents, hinted last week, the promoters of a show or club must support themselves, and how else can they do this without making entries at their own exhibition! They, as a rule, too, are possessed of more than moderate stock, and what is there more natural and likely than that they should win a share of the prizes? "More than a fair share," some one iterates, but perhaps he may be an unsuccessful exhibitor, whose opinion must, as a rule, be taken cun grano salis.

I consider that public judging and the publication of the prizes? "More than a fair share," some one iterates, but perhaps he may be an unsuccessful exhibitor, whose opinion must, as a rule, be taken cun grano salis.

I consider that public judging and the publication of the prizes before he supports his appointment by entering under him Acondidates in the self and in the skill as in his integrity, in the one as

more for the gratification of personal ends than the improvement of the valiety of dog they profess to support. Mind, I do not say there is any harm in this, but its members must not look upon themselves in that light of public benefactos, as I know many of them do. Nor are they quite justified in desiring the support of the public in so private a matter. I think I have been successful in showing that these minor clubs are not quite the unmitigated blessings their supporters would have us believe. Their members look well after themselves, evidently in the belief that "charity begins at home."

The public pay for all they get out of these clubs, and obtain no more for their money than any ordinary dog show committee would give, and, moreover, are a little less liberally treated in the selection of judges. One of the great blots on their arrangement is that, as a rule, they refuse to give special prizes at any show without a voice in the election of judge. Thus care istaken that the coteric has a judge of its own selection; others outside the symm-perhaps, too, a majority so far as numbers go—have to put up with whom the minor club chooses to appoint. The amalgamation furthers its own ends, and the in lividual who does not belong to the body is left, if not exactly lamenting, a long way toward so undesirable a conclusion.

With regard to Mr. Wootten's courteous letter last week, I consider the objects of his club laurlable in the extreme. All other clubs have similar objects—at least they started so—but, as I have attempted to show, they drift along with the tide of time until they attempt to usury the functions of the ordinary show committee, and in too great a degree distate what the latter should or should not do. The power these clubs have obtained must be used with every discrimination and care, else it is my belief, he general public will hold aloof from supporting exhibitions where their rules are in force, and where they have the appointment of, or even a say in, the appointment of judges. What dog show m

MAJOR AND THE CAT.—A gentleman in this city owns a fine large do; named Major. Major's hatred of a cut appears to be deep seated, and he will kill all that comes in his way, and will often go o to fo his way to vent his spite on his enemies. His master's wife had a cat which she determined Major should not harm, and she took great pains to impress the big brute with this idea. She would take puss in her arms, carry her up to the do; and while stroking and pettin her would talk to her enemy reprovingly. The intelligent do; seemed to understand every word she said, but for all that he would keep his eyes fastened upon puss with a longing and hunry look, as though anxious to bring the pressure of his ponderous jaws to bear upon her spinal column. But his mistress conquered, and made him understand that he must live on friendly terms with puss. More than once he had been seen watching the cat with a look of evil intent, but out of respect to his mistress he conquered his nature, and would throw himself upon the ground with a sigh expressive of deep disgust at the situation. The cat was disposed to be on friendly terms with her sneam, but Major would not tolerate the slightest familiarity. Whenever puss approached him be would get up and go away with a melaacholy look, which seemed to say, "I am dying to kill you, and it's doggone hard luck that i can't do it." Thus matters went on for some months, and puss began to incur the displeasure of her mistress by sneaking up-stairs at every opportunity and making trouble by cerling herself up and taking naps on the snowy counterpanes, and doing such other untidy acts as would naturally arouse the ire of a neat housekeeper. One morning the lady told her husband that the cat was getting so totoublesome that she guessed it would have to be killed. A few minutes later a rush and a struggling noise was heard. and as the lady of the house hastened to the door to see what had happened, Major walked up to his mistress and laid at her feet the dead body of puss, then looked up with

SALE OF SPORTING DOGS.—A number of pointers and setters from the kennel of Viscou t Downe was disposed of by Messrs. W. and F. Freeman, at Aldridge's, on Friday, the 30th ult. Several of the latter realized good pr.ces, but a number of dogs of both varieties were bought in. Among those sold were the setters Dash VI., b Dash IV., sold to Mr. D. P. Sellar for 30gs.; King Fred, by Emperor Fred.—Silk. Mr. Harter, 40gs.; Belle, by Fletcher's Rock, Major Flatt. 50gs.; Rock, by Emperor Fred, Mr. Harter, 40gs.; Sting, by Emperor Fred, Major Platt, 50gs. The highest-price pointer was Bounce, by Lord Downe's Bang, who realised 40gs.—London Field.

DOGS WANTED.—We are constantly receiving letters from all parts of the country from parties in want of the different breeds of non-sporting dogs for pets and for farm use. There appears to be an increasing demand for these animals, more particularly for the larger breeds, although we have many inquiries for the different terriers and toy dogs. Except in trare instances we are obliged to say that we know of none for sale. We are confident that it would pay those who have well-bred puppies for sale to advertise them in Forest and Stream.

SPANIEL IMPORTATION.—New York, July 19.—Editor Forest and Stream: On board the steamer Salem, which arrived from Hull, England, July 15, there came, consigned to my care, a black spaniel bitch in whelp, which was bred by Mr. A. W. Langdale, of Yarmouth, England, and imported for Mr. F. F. Pitcher, of the Riverside Cocker Spaniel Kennel, at Claremont, N. H. The bitch was a very beautiful little animal. She was shipped by express to her owner on Monday.—E. B. Goldsmith.

SANCHO.—Cleveland, July 18.—Editor Forest and Stream; My dog Sancho has been missin; since the night of July 4. If sportsmen will have "an eye out" for him and report to me it will be appreciated. He is I cish of a bright but not vory deep red, with white frill; long in the legs, and peculiarly gaited behind, straight thing them past the perpendicular, and with a bow-legged motion.—F. S. Chamberlin.

DANDY.—Palo, Mich., July II.—Editor Forest and Stream: I notice in your last issue that Mr. N. Elmore of Granby. Conn., claims the name of "Dandy" for beagle pupy. I would respectfully request Mr. Elmore to select some other name, as I claimed that name for a beagle pup by Ratiler out of Sill more than a year ago in Forest and Stream.—W. D. PERCHAL.

BOXER AND GREENHORN.—Can you inform me whether there is a buildog called Boxer, that is owned by Governor Cornell? There is a dog here that is offered for sale, said to be by Boxer out of a bitch called the Greenhorn bitch. 10 you know of any bitch of that name?—G. C. [Can any of our readers supply the desired information?]

SALE OF POINTE33.—If. Elmund Orgill, of Brooklyn, has sold the large pointer dog Rocket and the small bitches Rhyl and Rosalie to Mr. M. O. Lownsdale, of Portland, Oregon, who is said to be the owner of the finest kennel of sporting dogs on the Pacific Coast.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has received a beautiful Scotch collie dog from Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

E. J. W., Pittsburgh.—I have an Irish setter hitch about fourteen months old, she had the distemper some four months ago and since then her eyes have been very red, and running water continually. If you can give any receipt you will greatly oblige. Ans. Keep the you can give any receipt you will greatly oblige. Ans. Keep the drops of the following. Borax tangent of the following. Borax tangent of the following. Borax tangent of the following. Borax tangent of the following. Frank, Singee, Ott.—My setter, eighteen menths old, has for the past three months been I wise in one force leg, worse at three than others. I have examined it carefully and can find nothing, his nose is hot and dry all the time, notice no other bad symptoms, eyes all right and appetite fair, has he the rheumatism and what can I do for it. Aus. It possible consult a veterinary or a medical man to see that there is no injury to any bone or muscle. Keep the dog out doors, keep the kennel dry and sheltered from wind. Rub the affected leg once or twice daily with the following: 1 ounce oil of turputine, 1 once the time of the possible concentration of the proprietine, 1 once the time of the past of

capsicium.

G. H., Westfield, Mass.—I have a cocker bitch, one year old, which has sores on her body. They first show as little blisters on the elements of the sores of the body. They first show as little blisters on the elements of the sores of the sore in the sore in the elements of the sore in the elements of the sore in the elements of the sore in the elements of the sore in the elements of the sore in the elements of the

mount in three days. Write a gain if there is not decided improvement.

J., Worcester, Mass.—A Gordon setter two years old had distemper last winter and ever since has been very thin in flesh, also weak, and now has twitchings of fore legs and head slightly, but only in fore part of body. While walking or running a great dead of stringy froth comes from mouth. Have given him cod liver oil and sulphate of iron, until since she St. Vitus dance appeared then stopped the iron and gave Hubbel's clixir of ammonia, but without any perceptible effect on the twitchings. Eyes are bright and clear but very little running from them, bowels inclined to be loose. Ans. See article on 'horea, reproduced from our issue of Oct. 23, 1879. Have seen good results from 1-32 grain strychinine given three times a day, giving less if this causes the dog to "stiffen out," i. e., have a sort of spasm, increasing gradually until 1-16 grain can be taken at a dose, the idea being to keep just short of the dose which causes this spasm or stiffening of the muscles.

KENNEL NOTES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insure ublication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following parculars of each animal:

Color.

Breed.

Sex.

6. Name and residence of owner, buyer or seller.

7. Sire, with his sire and dam.

iculars of each animal;
1. Color,
2. Breed,
3. Sex.
4. Are, or
5. Date of birth, of breeding or
6. Dam, with her sire and dam.
6. Owner of sire,
7. Siré, with his sire and dam.
7. Date of birth, of breeding or
7. Dam, with her sire and dam.
7. Owner of dam.
7. All names must be plainly written. Communication on one side of paper only, and signed with writer's name.

paper only, and signed with writer's name.

NAMES CLAIMED.

**The See instructions at head of this column.
Rowdy O'More. By Mr. W. L. Pike, Saratoga. Springs, N. Y., for red Irish setter dog, whelped Feb. 24, 1882, by Rory O'More out of tay (Elcho-Bright, Whelped Feb. 24, 1882, by Rory O'More out of tay (Elcho-Bright, Whelped April 2), 1882, by imported Ringwood (Ran ter Beauty) out of his Hare Belle (Flute—Cossette).

**Albo and Cricket. By Mr. F. D. Hallett, Winsted, Conn., for white, black and tan beagle dogs, whelped April 29, by imported Ringwood (Ranter—Beauty) out of his Hare Belle (Flute—Cossette).

Quail. By Mr. Samuel G. Peace, Harrisburg, Pa., for English setter puppy by Sicler's Dash (Collam's Dash—Mullin's Belle) out of Dr. kremer's Queen Bess (Crack—Queen).

Fleef. By Mr. W. D. Percival, Palo, Mich., for foxhound bitch puppy out of Mr. L. M. Wooden's Juno, K. for imported Newfound-tud dieg by Prince Albert's Imperial Warquis.

Dash III. By Mr. C. T. Brownell, New Bedford, Mass., for Gordon setter dog puppy by Dash out of Beulah.

Capid. By Mr. L. Van Driessche, Littleton, N. H., for cocker spaniel dog, whelped May 6, 1882, by Scotty out of Murray.

Julia. By Mr. Hugh Ricker, Biddeford, Me., for liver cocker spaniel dog, whelped May 6, 1882, by Scotty out of Murray.

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BRED.

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S See instructions at head of this column.

suby—Spot. Mr. Howard Hartley's (Pittsburgh, Pa.) setter bitch

g (Rake—Juno) to Mr. B. F. Wilson's Spot (Carlowitz—Lucy),

Ruby—Spot. Mr. Howard Hartley's (Pittsburgh, Pa.) setter bitch Ruby (Rake—Juno) to Mr. B. F. Wilson's Spot (Carlowitz—Lucy), July 5.

Mi*unie. Mr. C. Flemming, Jr.'s collie bitch Minnie to Mr. Thos. H. Terry's champion Tweed H. May 2!.

Lassic. Mr. Thos. H. Terry's (Bernardsville, N. J.) imported champion Scotch collie bitch Lassie (Hamish—Prio) to his champion Tweed II., June 1. WHELPS.

pion Scotch collie bitch Lassie (Hamish—Prio) to his champion Tweed II., June I.

WHELPS.

""" See instructions at head of this cohumn.
Leah. Col. W. A. Strother's (Lynchburg, Va.) English setter bitch Leah. Col. W. A. Strother's (Lynchburg, Va.) English setter bitch Leah. (Cladstone—Frost, five (two dogs), by bashing Monarch.
Bonnie Kate. Mr. J. Coleman Drayton's (New York) pointer bitch Bonnie Kate. (Int.) Sensation.
Bonnie Kate. Child Sensation of the West of the West of this Sensation.
Crostetia—Bliss), July 2, five (one dog), by the West minster Kennel Child's Sensation.
Faithful, Mr. Theodore Meyer's imported beagle bitch Faithful, July 7, seven (five dogs), by his Rock.
Norcen. Dr. Wm. Jarvi's (Clarentont, N. II.) champion red Irish setter bitch Norcen (Garryowen—Cora), June 21, twelve (five dogs and five bitches living), by his champion Etcho.
Blue Gorn. Mr. Wn. H. Hawkins's (Full River, Mass.) English setter bitch Blue Gown Gulie Dan.—Falke), June 18, seven (five dogs), by low of the blue Day (Bellon-Roset, July 7, nine (five dogs), by Royal Blue (dead) (Rock—Flash II.)
Meg. Mr. Thos. H. Terry's (Bernardsville) Scotch collie bitch Meg. (Tweed II.—Lass o' Gowrie). June 28, seven (four dogs), by Mr. A. S. Agart's Rolson (Mes—Trivet); two dogs since dead.
Bette Bond. Dr. C. W. Harper's (Leitersburg, Md.) white and tan forknound bitch Belle Boyd (Drive—Lady Clifton), eight (three dogs), by Durgan (Sweeper—Bett).
Floss. Mr. J. B. Harrington's (Buffalo, N. Y.) liver and white the Gorkon Spaniel Hiller Floss (Rake—Fan), July 11, eight (three dogs), by Mr. E. F. Mercillott's (New York) English setter bitch Fan, May 11, fifteen (nine dogs), by Mr. E. A. Spooner's Duke (Jersey Duke—Daisy).

Mand. Mr. Geo. L. V. Tyler's (West Næwton, Mass.) black pointer bitch Mand (champion Pete, Jr.—imported Kaite, June 24, Inno (all the Med. Mandel Andel A

Duke—Daisy).

Maud. Mr. Geo. L. V. Tyler's (West Nowton, Mass.) black pointer bitch Maud (champion Pete, Jr.—imported Kate), June 24, nine (all bitches), by Fogg's Don; three black, four black and white and two livers.

Mr. G. A. Colman's (Boston, Mass.) Gordon setter bitch om—Chloe), July 13, nine (three dogs), by Mr. Charles Gil-Flora (Mr. G. A. Comana and Flora (Fora. Mr. G. A. Comana and Flora (Fora. Chor. Chiele), July 13, nine (three dogs), by Mr. Charles on-christ's imported Rex.

Isabella II. Mr. Win. H. Thayer's (Bristol, R. I.) English setter bitch Isabella II. (Schuyler—Isabella), July 18, seven (two dogs), by Mr. J. C. Higgins's Dashing Monarch.

High. Beas. All. J. S. Niven's (London, Ont.) black cocker spaniel Blicker Eases (Brush—Rhea), seven (three dogs), by Mr. F. F. Pilcher's Eases (Brush—Rhea), seven (three dogs), by Jerry (Sensa-Mac) (July 11, eleven (five dogs)), by Jerry (July 11, eleven (Five dogs)), by Jerry (July 11, eleven (Five dogs)), by Jerry (July 11, eleven (Five dogs)), by Jerry (July 11, eleven (Five dogs)), by Jerry (July 11, eleven (Five dogs)), by Jerry (July 11, eleven (Five dogs)), by Jerry (July 11, eleven (Five dogs)), by Jerry (July 11, eleven (Five dogs)), by Jerry (July 11, eleven (Five dogs)), by Jerry (July 11, eleven (Five dogs)), by Jerry (July 11, eleven (Five dogs)), by Jerry (July 11, eleven (Five dogs)), by Jerry (July 11, eleven (Five dogs)), by Jerry (July 11, eleven (Five dogs)), by Jerry (July 11, eleven (Five dogs)), by Jerr

Pitcher's Beau.

Snowfuke. Mr. W. D. Percival's (Palo, Mich.) pointer bitch Snowflake (Maryland—Tell), July 11, eleven (five dogs), by Jerry (Sensation—Colburn's Belle).

Maggie. Mr. G. H. Nixon's (Leesburg, Va.) lemon and white pointer
bitch Maggie (Viscount—Dolly), July 2, six (two dogs). by his Beaufort
(Bow—Beulah).

Lady May. Mr. H. D. Touner's (Nyack, N. Y.) English setter bitch
Lady May (Lofty—Maud Muller), May 27, three (all dogs), by Mr. J.

H. Goodsell's Young Laverack.

SALES.

sation—Rose) out of champion Ruby (Flake—Lily), by Mr. Edmund Orzill, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mr. M. O. Lownsdale, Fortland, Oregon, Rosathe Lemon and white points of the Periland organization Ruth out of imported Dart, by Mr. Edmund Orgill, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mr. M. O. Lownsdale, Portland, Orgon, Fan.—Jersep Duke whelps. Red and white dogs, whelped May 11, 882, by Mr. E. F. Mercilloitt, New York, one to Mr. Isaace Phillips, two to Mr. Thos, Hadley, two to Mr. Wm. Shaw, one to Mr. Wm. Schneider. Black, tan, white and ticked beagle dog puppy, by Mr. Theodore Meyer, Jersey (Irty, N. J., to Mr. Wr. Streeter, Lehligh Tomory, R. 1882, by Mr. Manassed, Smith Woodleagt, Mr. & Welfferd April 3, 1882, by Mr. Manassed, Smith Woodleagt, Mr. & W. F. Mrester, Lepting 1882, by Mr. Manassed, Smith Woodleagt, Mr. & W. S. W. Leving, and S. 1882, by Mr. Manassed, Smith Woodleagt, Mr. & W. W. Leving, Mr. Manassed, Smith Woodleagt, Mr. & W. W. Leving, Mr. M. Schreich, Smith Woodleagt, Mr. & W. W. Leving, Mr. M. Schreich, Smith Woodleagt, Mr. & W. Leving, Mr. M. Schreich, Smith Woodleagt, Mr. & W. Leving, Mr. M. Schreich, Smith Woodleagt, Mr. & W. Leving, Mr. M. Schreich, Smith Woodleagt, Mr. & W. Leving, Mr. M. Schreich, Mr. M. Schreich, Mr. & W. Leving, Mr. & M. Leving, Mr. & W. Lev

Tauncry, Pa Gray, St. J., to Mr. W. F. Streeter, Lehigh Gray-Belfast rhelp. Orange and white setter dog, whelped April 3, 188, by Mr. Manassch Smith. Woodford's, Me., to Mr. T. Macdon-all, Perland, Mc.

ald, Pertland, Me.

Borr-Vick whelp. Liver and white pointer bitch, wholped May 1882, by Mr. J. G. Watson, Arcola, La., to Mr. Edward Odell, New Orleans, La.

Mand S. Black, white and tan English setter bitch (Dashing Berwyn—Mand Muller), by Mr. J. S. Lowe, Kokomo, Ind., to Mr. Geo. C. Sterling, New York.

Spratt's dog biscuits, either by case or retail; also Spratt's dog soap. Glover's munge cure. Steadman's flea powder, &c., CHARLES L. RITZMANN, 913 Broadway, New York.—1dv.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

ONE VIEW OF THE MATCH.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

ONE VIEW OF THE MATCH.

GEN. WINGATE in speaking recently of the international match to be fought at Creedmoor on September 15 and 16 next, gave his views at length on many points connected with the contest. Such unfailing success as followed American riflemen in the past that the people have come to regard victory as certain whenever their men and their weapons are tested side by side with foreign rivels. It is therefore a cuse of wonder to many that the result of their men and their weapons are tested side by side with foreign rivels. It is therefore a cuse of wonder to many that the result of their men and their weapons are tested side by side with foreign rivels. It is therefore a cuse of wonder to many that the result of their men and their weapons are tested side by side with foreign rivels. It is therefore a cuse of wonder to many that the result of the would hardly say more than that America had a chance of winning. Now, however, matters have taken a turn for the b-tier, and the probabilities of victory are regarded as pretty evenly balanced. American military shooting has heretofore been almost wholly limited to distances within 60yds. Only a stray match, ill-patron-troop, has ever caused a military rieger to be drawn at 80, 900 or victory are regarded as pretty evenly balanced. In the shooting on the British ranges every care has been taken to develop the gun of actual warfare, while keeping it within the rules defining a practical military piece. Riflemen and manufacturers have for years conducted experiments to this end, testing the sights with detached vernice scales, and trying every variety of rifling, action and weight adjustment. The result is a splendid weapon, possessing approaching the small bore or sporting gun in a contravious of the Atlantic—and especially that at 800, 200 and 1,000yds.—has been accomplished with "sporting" or "Creedmoor" rifles, weapons of very costly pattern and finish.

The sights are adjusted for elevation by venier screws marking differences of a

THE WESTERN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE WESTERN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 19.—The second annual tournament of the Western Rifle Association opened upon the range at Fort Suelling to-day and it has been a very aispicious start. A gentle fishial breeze was blowing, and bothered the shooters in no small degree. The range was in capital order and with the present equipment of the content of the cont

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- 1	GLT DO	Minneapolis Team.
3	SALES.	Elliot
	Per See instructions at head of this column.	Skinner
	Monarch, Liver and white painter dog, whelped May 7, 1878 (Ran-	Maudlin
1	ger-Queen), by Mr. E. A. Herzberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mr. H. C.	Hankinson
-	Hamilton, Jersey City, N. J.	Harrison
1	Rocket. Lemon and white pointer dog, 5yrs, old, by imported	Hoblett 5 5 5 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 3 5-67-34
	Claude out of imported champion Romp, by Mr. Edmund Orgill.	It was 12:30 when the score was shot, and then an adjournment was
	Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mr. M. O. Lownsdale, Portland, Oregon.	taken for dinner, after which the clubs got down to the shooting over
- 1	Rhyl. Lemon and white pointer bitch, 216yrs. old, by Rome (Sen-	the 1,000 yard range.

RIFLE NOTES

Lieut, Mitchell, of the 324 Estatalion, Port Elgin, Capada, won the Princes of Wales prize of £10) at Wimbledon, with a score of 84. Sayon shars each, at 21), 513 and 513/13. The Canadians, while keeping up a very good shooting average, have been unfortunate in not striking the prizes. Former reports to the contrary, none of the Canadians got into the final sixty for the Queen's Cup.

The Cincinnati Lodepandent Ride Club heid a general field day July 4, with five clay pigeon matches and a liberal prize list.

At the request of the adjutant of the British ride team who are to visit this country in Soptember next, Mr. Chauvin, the Longon agent of the Western Union Company, has telegraphed to General Thomas T. Eckert to see General Wingste "to procure the sanction of the United States War Office to the British team wearing their unform out to filled permit was needed, the seem of the word of the contraction of the Charles of the Contraction of the Charles

THE TRAP.

BUTTE CITY, Mont., July 9, 1882.—Away up here in the Rockies we organized the Butck Rod and fun Club in the year 1889; but at that time no rather than the sum of the members the club did not move on prosperously. However, a few of us kept the thing in mind, and on the lat day of March, 1882, a meeting was called and a club organized. We limit membership to thirty active members, and drop all those who do not keep right up to time, alling their places with other men, whose names are on life, and the cash accompanying their application. In this way we have a club of good men, and about one-half appear on the grounds for practice every Saturday afternoon. I send you the score made on Saturday afternoon, the stinist. The wind was lowing almost a gale. Clay pigeons were this inst. The wind was lowing almost a gale. Clay pigeons were the projectiles used, from score made on Saturday afternoon, the stinist. The wind was lowing almost a gale. Clay pigeons were the William of the stinist of

Homer	Homer1100111101—7
Capt Gluco1111011-00-7	Capt Gluco1100111011-7
Tredway1011011100-6	Tredway1100101101-6
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Kessler	Kessler
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Wald01000111111-6	Wald
I E Miller	I E Miller
Capt Sand	Capt Sand
Wolf1101010011-6	Wolf
Hatrick	Hatrick
Fey1010101001—5	Fev
Lee1110110110-7	Lee
Mosenmeier1001111001-6	Mosenmeier1100011000-4
Limbers	Limberg
Frietch 0011(0)1101-5	Frietch
Dr Smith 10.00.01010-3	Dr Smith
Walters 0.011111010-6	Walters
Anders	Anders
Marsh	Marsh
On Saturday, July 22, at half-pas	two o'clock, the Cincinnati Gun
Club will play the Cincinnati Inde	pendent Shooting Club a game of
base ball on the grounds of the lat	ter.

base ball on the grounds of the latter.

WELLINGTON, Mass., July 21.—The attendance to-day at the meeting of the Raymond Cluo was limited. The few shooters who were present annused themselves by snooting sweepstake matches, also a novelty match. The latter was at one glass ball and one clay pigeon. This combination caused considerable trouble, being exceedingly difficult to life. The regular club shoot, at 25 birds, ibyds. rise, resulted as follows: T. J. Johnson, 19; J. Philbrick, 4; U. D. Mooney, 14; L. S. Kendall, 18; J. S. Savyer, 12.

MALDEN (MASS). GUN CLUB.—July 22.—The Malden Gun Club's shoot to-day consisted of eleven events. The first match was at trap No. 1, and was won by F. T. Noble, G. E. Durand and A. F. Adams dividing second. The second match was at five fety birds, F. H. Foster seconting first honors and F. T., Noble and G. R. Durand. The fourth was a "consolation match," G. R. Durand and P. H. Foster second.

The sixth match, at the same trap, was won by F. T. Noble, A. F.

trup, and was won by F. T. Noble, G. R. Durand and P. H. Foster second.

The sixth match, at the same trap, was won by F. T. Noble, A. F. Adams second. The seventh event was at clay pigeons, and was a closely contested match. In the shooting of the various ties J. Atwood was the leading man, F. Lording and F. T. Noble second, and C. F. Cook third.

The eignit matchend, also at clay pigeons, brought F. T. Noble first was a closely and the control of the various ties J. The signitude of the control of the shooting was had, the country of the control of the

follows will tell the story:	
	Worcester Club.
Brondry11111111111111111111111-20	Gilman111111111111111111111111111111111
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Smolley .1110111111111111011111-18	Holden 1110111111111101110111-17
	Rugg1101011011111111111111-16
Chambers 111011111100111111111-17	Smith11101101011100101111-15
Howe11111/01100110011100115	Goodell1111001010101011111101-14
Arnold011111011111111011001-15	Houghton.0191001111111011111110-14
Fidsbury 00110110111101111101-14	Hudson., 011000110110111111110-13
Leighton 1110111111010011111001-14	Claffin111000110110111101011—13
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164	148
the first in some time, after this wi	le, Ala.—The regular medal shoot, Il take place every Wednesday at dican: Holt. Vass and Alexander

at 24yds.; the rest at 21yds.;	* '
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F P Davis 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Sweepstake, 8 balls, 21yds.:	
Vass 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0-	-6 Huyer11110110-6
Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1-	-V Holt1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-8
Davis	-8 O. Yes.

PAWTUXET, R. I., July 17.—The Narragansett Gun Club held its

	nango omy in, with me i	ULLUN HULL LESU	ut. Caru
trap screened 18yds.:			
			111111 - 20
W Sheldon	11111	11111 10111	111111-19
S Green	11111	11111 10111	111111-19
G Carey		01111 11111	11111 - 19
G Crandall		11101 11111	11110-18
J Valentine		11101 11110	11111-18
W Waterman		00111 10111	01111-16
E Tinker		10101 10100	11011-14
G Anthony			11110-14
F Wehoskey			11111-13
L Bennett		11101 11011	10001-13
E Devolve		10000 10010	00100 5

W. Crandall winning padge with a clear score. The badge must be only it times (not necessarily in succession) to become personal reperty.

property.

SPENSER, Mass., July 19.—The Spensor Gun Club have arranged to have a monthly shoot for a silver badge, to become the property of a member who wins the longest number of the monthly scores during the season. Yesterday was the first monthly meeting, Out of a possible 20 batls, the record was as follows: H. H. Brewer 17, E. M. Blast 16, B. Oblinson 16, E. Snow 16.

CLINTON, Mass., July 21.—At Sylvan Grove Range yesterday there was a trial of breaking glass balls between the Sportsman's and Harvard clubs. Out of a possible 21, the record was as follows: Sportsman's Club.

	Samson	4.	4	4 - 17	Parker5	5	5	3-18
	McKay4	3	2	5 - 14	Haskell4	4	4	5-17
	Gallup2	5	3	3 - 13	Stone	4	4	3 - 15
	Burton3	2	5	3 - 11	Sawyer,1	3	2	4-10
	Jackson1	2	4	1-8	Brigham3	1	3	2- 9
				_				-
ŀ				63				69

CLINTON, Mass., July 17.—The Clinton Sportsman's Club, recently organized, now has forty-six members. Last week quite a party went out to Sylvan Grove Rauge, and tried their hand at breaking glass balls. A new trap threw the balls very swiftly. Out of a possible Unitry the following was the score: George A Samson 25, G W McKay 22, Albert Harriman 19, G M Jackson 19, B Thoyer 16, A G Larkia 15, B K Gallup 14, G W Goss 11, Asa N Smith 8, F E Carr 7, G W Truel 6, W B Alcott 2.

Special bargains in W. & C. Scott & Sons' fine guns. 10, 12, 16 and 20-bores. Call personally and convince yourself. CHARLES L. RIIZMANN, 943 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

Nachting and Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

July 29—Seawanhaka Coriathian Y. C., Open Boats and Canoes.
July 29—Beverly Y. C., Sacond Championship Match, Swampscott.
July 29—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 3t. Class, Vice-Commodore's Cup.
July 29—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S. 3t. Class, Secretary's Cup.
July 29—Runker Hill Y. C., Foorteenth Annual Matches.
Ang. 3—New Bedford Y. C., Second Class, Secretary's Cup.
July 29—Runker Hill Y. C., Foorteenth Annual Matches.
Ang. 5—Herrices Y. C., Cub Match.
Ang. 5—Herrices Y. C., Cub Match.
Ang. 5—Herrices Y. C., Cub Match.
Ang. 5—Housker City Y. C., Annual Cruise.
Ang. 7—Dorchester Y. C., First Championship Race, Cat-Rigs.
Ang. 8—Sealem Bay Y. C., Second Championship.
Ang. 8—Jersey City Y. C., Laddies' Day.
Ang. 8—Jersey City Y. C., Laddies' Day.
Ang. 8—Jersey City Y. C., Laddies' Day.
Ang. 8—Jersey City Y. C., Cub Match.
Ang. 10—Southern Y. C., Annual Sweepstakes.
Ang. 10—Southern Y. C., Cub Match.
Ang. 11—Forento Y. C., S250 Cup.
Ang. 12—Toronto Y. C., S250 Cup.
Ang. 13—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., Ocean Match to Chester, 1 prize.
Ang. 18—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., Ocean Match to Halifax, 1 prize.
Ang. 18—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., Ocean Match to Halifax, 1 prize.
Ang. 19—Jeffries Y. C., Cub Match.
Ang. 19—Jeffries Y. C., Cub Match.
Ang. 22—Dorchester Y. C., Open Races.
Ang. 23—Severly Y. C., Open Races.
Ang. 23—Severly Y. C., Open Races.
Ang. 23—Severly Y. C., Chub Match.
Ang. 23—Sulmey Y. C., Fourth Club Match.
Ang. 23—New Bedford Y. C., 21 Class Schooners, 1st Class Sloops,
Ang. 23—Severly Y. C., Chub Match.
Ang. 23—Royal Nova Scotia Y. S., Mayor's Cup and third prize.
Sept. 3—Berring Y. C., Third Championship Match.
Sept. 2—Beverly Y. C., Chub Match.
Sept. 3—Gerrines Y. C., Third Championship Match.
Sept. 4—Quincy Y. C., Fifth Club Match.
Sept. 3—Berring Y. C., Chub Match.
Sept. 4—Quincy Y. C., Fifth Club Match.
Sept. 4—

THE REPUDIATED CUP.

THE REPUDIATED CUP.

If the New York Y. C. takes umbrage at the curt manner in which the silly circular challenging everybody to a match for the America Cup, while reserving unfair privileges to ourselves, has been sholved by British yacht dubt as not even worth the dignity of an acknowledgment, they certainly will know the reason why from the following extract taken from a seathing rebulke administered by the Belleville Intelligence. We publish the milder portions only, as we do the cub. Instead of deliberate sharp practice of the administered to the cub. Instead of deliberate sharp practice in the minds of the members. A want of familiarity with sporting equity, especially in yaching matters not closely connected with fireworks, uniforms or fandagos, is at the bottom of the blunder which has reduced the Cup to a laughing stock in sporting circles:

"The New York Y. C. may not be composed of 'aquatic animals,' but it has been guilty of just as mean and contemptible actions with regard to the America's cup – the former emblem of the world's yachting championship—as nave the Metropolian regatta authorities with regard to the champion oursmen of America. The cup in question of the properties of the provision was some of the world. The rules governing the contests were from the first unfair to challengers, giving the defenders the right to name their representative on the morning of the race. This provision was so interpreted in 150 as to cause the challenger to sail against a large fleet, and in 1871 the interpretation was changed so that in the series of races the defenders reserved to themselves the right to name a direction of the provision was a narranged, a more liberal course was pursued, one yacht being analysis to represent the holders, and that some time in advance of the first before scheduled as itself-ader, but the defenders was not manned until below as developed as itself-ader, but the defenders as the december of the contest were the provision was not contend in the morning of the race.

represent the holders, and that some time in advance of the first represent the holders, and that some time in advance of the first represent the holders, and that some time in advance of the first received the second of the first received the second of the day appointed for the first race. This final the morning of the day appointed for the first race. This final challenger was badly beaten, but it is now quite apparent that the holders feared that, when properly fitted out, she might very probably prove successful. So, as ner owner announced his intention of challenging again this season, the peculiar tactics came into day. In order to pave the way for their further proceedings, they announced, mufficially of course the season, the peculiar tactics came into day announced, mufficially of course the season of the property of the season of the season of the curb of the season of the curb of the curb of the season of the curb did not exceed \$500, as was clearly shown by Forest Announcement was made in order to so influence public sentiment that the programme desired might be carried out and public condemnation avoided, for the American poople have a natural love for fair play. The truth of the matter was that the legitimate expenses of the curb did not exceed \$500, as was clearly shown by Forest Announcemand of the femaling \$18,500, about \$17,000 was spent by the flag officers of the New York X. C. in building, as a private venture, of the first of the curb which proved a complete failure and is now for sale at a low price. The rest of the money was spent in champagne lunches which were consumed by the New York X. C. and their trends.

"The next thing heard of the cup was that the holders had de-

pagne tunches which were consumed by the New York Y. C. and their rends.

Tends.

Tends.

Tends set thing heard of the cup was that the holders had determined to surrender it to Mr. Geo. L. Schuyler, the only survivor of those who donated it to them, but that they would accept it again on conditions laid down by themselves. This programme was performed to the entire satisfaction of the N. Y. Y. C. by good-natured Mr. Schuyler, and to the disgust of every fair-minded sporting man who know the facts and the object in view. The lirst object was to get rid of the Atalanta as a possible competitor, and this was accomplished by providing (1) that the challenger must belong to an incorporated, parented or licensed chief, whose annual regatica. It had actain for two years, unless after a contest by some other vessel; and

on an ocean course; (2) that a defeated competitor snall not challenge again for two years, unless after a contest by some other vessel; and (3) that the competitor must proceed to. New York on her own bottom, under sail.

"The first of the new regulations shut out the lake clubs from which the formidable competitor of 1876 and the one that was feared for 1882, had come; the second prevented the Atlanta from competing until 1883, at all events; while the third was said to have been devised to prevent others than sea-going yachts from competing, but it was in reality designed to prevent as far as possible an English 40-tonner from coming out and carrying off the cup, which the

Madge's victories show that such craft as the Annasona, Sleuthhound, Sllver Star and other British racers could beyond reasonable doubt' very easily do ugainst such 'ocean-going yachts' as tue Gracte, Mischief, Fannie, Hidegard, Julia, et. al.—craft in which no man in his senses would ever attempt to go on a voyage. The idea of a club possessing such racers as these—and such only as these—amongst their single-stickers, declining to compete against similar vessels, is in itself an absurdity."

COMBINATION ROW AND SAIL BOATS.

COMBINATION ROW AND SAIL BOATS.

It is always difficult to unite the antagonistic qualities of a row boat and small yacht; hence the many inquiries for some boat we can recommend suitable to both purposes. Such boats should be easy enough to pull without great lauor agains a moderate sea and wind. Their beam must be restricted for the proper use of oars, and yet they must have stiffness under sail, and be sare from sinking in the event of an upset. They must have low weights without great draft, be partly decked for heeling, be as dry and easy as possible, and have all fittings made with a view to the outble servicely a fitted read in the event of an upset. They must have low weights without great draft, be partly decked for heeling, be as dry and easy as possible, and have all fittings made with a view to the outble servicely at a take combination and not been attained. Effect the boat would prove inefficient under canvas or too hard to pull, except as a dire necessity. They could all be classed as "rowable sainoats" or "saliator rowboats," but none, excepting the example we illustrate herewith, met the demand of being a "rowing and sailing" boat, and possessed immunity from sinking into the bargatile a specialty by F. Joiner, The Frene class of boats nave been my we have gathered, furnil the wants of a handy little boat from which to fish or sucoi in stretches of open water, to sail or to row, single-handed or in family, that their details will be found of muon interest to the readers of a lorser and break the respectively of the sail of the general form of the class. They are characterized by extremely clean-looking bodies, yet with enough power in the possible of the general form of the class. They are characterized by extremely clean-looking bodies, yet with enough power in the possible of the general form of the class. They are characterized by extremely clean-looking bodies, yet with enough power in the possible of the general form of the class. They are characterized by extremely clean-looking bodies, y

THE CUTTERS AND THEIR VICTIMS.

WE take the following from the Belleville Intelligencer: The fol-lowing table gives the measurement and cubical contents of the English cutters Madge and Maggie, and of the craft which they have defeated, carried out to four places of decimals: THE MAGGLAND HER VICTIMS.

Length	Beam	Depth	Cub Conts
Ft. In.		Ft. in.	
Madge	7 9	6 5	1911.7312
Schemer	14 6	4 6	2365.3125
Wave38 7	14 11	4 3	2446.9818
Shadow33 5		5 0	2317.8850
Mistral34 8	14 11	4 4	2240.6393
THE MAGGIE AND H			
Maggie45 6	8 10	7 11	3185.5824
Anna3J 1		4 7	2422.5922
Hesper	15 õ	6 7	4047,5975
Unuine48 6	17 6	5 4	4523.6375

GIVE THEM THE CHANCE.

GIVE THEM THE CHANCE.

A CORRESPONDENT owning the fastest keel sloop of the second class in Boston writes to know how we explain the fast that most prizes are won in those waters by keels without outside ballast. We answer by saying that bar the phenominally fast sloop in question, and we doubt the correctness of ins assertion. But allowing it to be true, it should not be overflooked that outside ballast is stin a common to the control of the property of the saying that bar the phenominally fast sloop in question, and the object of the property of the saying that outside ballast is stin a common to the overflooked that outside ballast is stin a common to the overflooked that outside ballast is stin a common to the property of the saying the saying that of the saying and the s

build two or three faulty imitations, and they do not quite reach top-noon from the day tady are launched when put into composition with a too sixual sloop; reprosenting the outcome of thirty years' ex-pension, study and refinement, and from which the very best only the product of the product of the product of the product of the graph of the product of the product of the product of the product of the graph of the product

are selected as the standard by which the new cutters are to be ga iged.

flareupon your flighty critic denounces cutters as slow, impossible to miste face fast, transfer in the equal to the fastest sloops, they are quite up to the average, and then having to eat his own words every time a genuine cutter turns up in our waters from abroad, and wipes us out with nine wins in cloven successive races, the two on the tally against her lost only by fluke and an accident. For the contract proposition that ballast put where it will do most record as the many proposition that ballast put where it will do most record as the contract proposition that ballast put where it will do most record as the contract proposition. It was the fact that the practice in beamy yachts, as well as in narrow examples in Indian practice in beamy yachts, as well as in narrow examples in the take the position without fear that the fastest place a yacht's weights can be put is down as deep as considerations of limited skin friction will permit. If yachts so ballasted have not as yet shown the average speed of those with inside pig, the cause of the difference is to be sought in other peculiarities. We consider that more longitudinal section is given to foston keels than is necessary, that with plumb consideration in the prediction is too great or speed in light windows the area exposed to friction is too great or speed in light windows.

THE CLIPPER'S THIRD.

THE CLIPPER'S THIRD.

THE CLIPPER'S THIRD.

PILE on the agony. Maggie has cleaned up her third on a string, and it looks as though lots more were in store cree Jack Frost compels all nands to close up accounts for the season. Is it to be supported to the control of the season. Is it to be supported to the control of the

Maggie, G. H. Warren 5.6.10
Unatine, Benj, Dean 36 d1
Unatine, Benj, Dean 36 d2
Effle, B. W. Crowninshield 39 d6
Shadow, Dr. J. Blyant 85COND CLASS
Nimous, George R. How 35 25
Hera, C. G. Weld 37 66 H. M. S. 2 14 58 2 14 23 2 24 49

HULL Y. C.

HULL Y. C.

THE matches sailed July 22 were rather tame for want of wind and some irregularity in starting the Joker, Myrtle and others with a larger class, giving them a start over the others by several minutes. Frotests were entered against them and have yet to be decided. Wind light and buffling all day, the sailing being reduced to a drift, with occasional carpaws as capacicons as they were short-lived. Course for first and second class twelve miles, for the rest six miles. Two sets of prizes were offered, a regular and an additional purse if even is Corinthian. The letters R and C affixed to the yacats and the pitzles they took indicate their nature accordingly. Judges C. B. Churennil, Dr. T. O. Loveland, J. H. Conant and Peleg Aborn. Summary:

SECOND CLASS.		
Hera, W. F. Weld, R	Actual. C 3 45 15	orrected.
Lottie, H. H. Gilmore, R. 97 ng	Not Ta	alran
Merman, W. F. Wane, R	Not Ta	aken
THIRD CLASS.	2100 20	vaca.
Allie, A. S. Wattles, R	2 12 04	1 47 42
	2 12 35	1 48 35
Expert, F. H. Monks, C	2 14 21	
FOURTH CLASS	~ 14 NI	1 50 50
Amy, E. W. Baxter, R. 91.05	2 16 11	1 50 11
Clio, J. D. Scudder, R	Not Ta	1 50 41
	1100 10	tacii.
Joker, Ceorge Coffin, C. 21 08	1 53 45	1 31 17
	1 56 31	1 99 01
Niobe, L. M. Clart, C	2 01 44	1 99 41
Janet, W. L. Finniev, R 18 11	2 03 40	1 23 22
Whulfe, H. A. Kelin, C. 18 01	2 07 27	1 40 95
Corsair, W. H. Mills, R	2 07 18	1 42 00
IDIS, J. E. SOUTHER, R	2 07 12	1 11 05
Hiawatna. — . C	Not To	
Dream, J. H. Sears, R. 20 06	Not Tr	
Dawn, C. M. Baker, R		iken.
	1101 12	18.611
Dandelion, C. F. Adams, R. 17 05	2 00 45	1 37 12
	2 06 45	1 41 01
Cricket, W. A. Carv. C. 17 09	2 12 42	1 16 19
Cricket, W. A. Cary, C. 17 02 Zip, G. W. Morton, C. 16 07	2 13 09	7 40 33
Cnicken, T. M. Graham, C	Not to	1 40 41
Hera, first, R., \$10: Allie first R \$7: Sanbird	G breezes	Do . The
pert, first, C., \$3 50; Amy, first, R., \$5; Dandelie	n first D	OO; EX-
wild, first, C., \$2 50, and second, R., \$3; Cricket	record C	\$1 50
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, account, C.,	DI IN.

WHY NOT ASK HER TO FLY?

WHY NOT ASK HER TO FLY?

What on earth does the South Boston Inquirer expect? Cutter Maggle, measuring according to E.Y. C. rule 39,64fc., beats crack gloud by Indian 51,22fc., some six minutes in time allowance, though the property of the second state over a 15 mile course. Says the Inquirer: Maggle 30 seconds later over a 15 mile course. Says the Inquirer: do you want? Must she fly? Is it not enough to take fly what more do you want? Must she fly? Is it not enough to take fly what more of such a goor as big Undine over so short a course after a turly sturf at that? It is glory enough surely to do what Maggle has done and a terribly bitter pill apparently to the benighted lot who have been sailing around cutters "as though they were at anchor" in their buncombe which preceded the cutter's advent. It is a back seat, hull down, the old school should take at such a defeat, after Maggle has imply by an influence of the cutter's advent. It is a back seat, hull down, the old school should take at such a defeat, after Maggle has imply by an influence of the cutter's performance must be measured, for that is putting expectations and the reality face to face. Have our adored sloops suddenly become scows that a small cutter should do anove than board the cup by six minutes? It is time for contemporaries to trim to the new breezs. There is nothing in Boston and we dould whether there is anything in York wich can hauf down the colors of the modern racing cutter.

THE CUTTERS SWEEP THE LAKES.

E LLEEN and Verve, a thirty-ton and a tenton cutter, both G. L. Watson designs, won first and second prize in the Royal Canadian Sweepstakes July 22, beating a whole fleet right handily. We reserve a full account of this great cutter victory for next issue. Cutters have received an impetus on the lakes by this event, which makes them the yacnts of the future on our fresh water seas quite as much as on the seaboard.

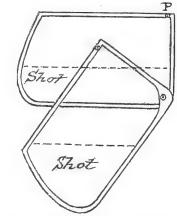
NEW YORK CANOE CLUB-July 22.

NEW YORK CANOE CLUB—July 22.

THE fourth race for the challenge cup open to all canoes within 50 miles of New York City, was sailed from the N. Y. C. C. club house on Saturday July 22, over a triangular course of about six bouse on Saturday July 22, over a triangular course of about six bouse on Saturday July 22, over a triangular course of about six both and Eversau Shadow heel canoe, day Comodore Yaar with the Dot, and Eversau Shadow heel canoe, day Comodore Yaar with the Dot, and Eversau Shadow heel canoe, day Comodore Yaar with the Dot, and Eversau Shadow heel canoe, day Comodore Yaar with the Yardo Mr. Stephens. Mr. W. Whilotok entered his Fearl Ripple, and Mr. Downing Yaux the Shadow centerboard Wrnith, victor at Lake George last summer. The wind was light from the S. E., and tide running strong obb. The course was from a line at the club house to and around buoy 17, leaving it on the port hand, thence to a bark and the Ripple being left in stays at the line, the Trand start was made, closely followed by the Dot and Wraith, the Ripple tacked across 34, closely followed by the Dot and Wraith, the Ripple tacked across 34, closely followed by the Dot and Wraith, the Ripple tacked across 34, closely followed by the say and taking in any advantace otherwised gainade, thence dead free to the bark, which was rounded by the Tramp well in the lead, the Dot, Ripple and Wraith bunched, rounding in the order named. From here to 18 the course was a dead beat with the tide, the wind very light. The superiority of the deep beat with the tide, the wind very light. The superiority of the deep every tack. Mr. Whitche had the misforture daying the others one steeping gear, in spite of which he perceptibly gained on the Tramp, but nothing could catch her now and she came in a winner in the quick time of 1.13½, followed by Dot 1.16½, Wraith 1.174, and Ripple 1.164, corrected time, the latter having been compelled to 1ay to for an ocean outward bound steamer in mid channel, thus losing a place. The race was throughout close an

CENTERBOARDS FOR CANOES.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Mesrs. Tyson and "Wren" have contributed valuable ideas on the subject of loaded centerboards for canoes. Having just finished a canoe for my own use in rough and smooth waters, and not being perfectly satisfied that further improvements in centerboards were out of the question. I got to work, and herewith present the result, a



simple, convenient and durable centerboard which possesses the advantages of carrying a light or heavy load, and of keeping the entire load at the lowest possible point, whether up or down. It is a hollow board of 1-16in, sheet iron, with a screw plug P at upper corner where the desired weight of shot is introduced or withdrawn at will The board hinged on "Wren's" plan.

CLAYTON VON CULIN. DELAWAGE CTYL, DEL.

BEVERLY Y. C .- JULY 15.

BEVERLY Y. C.—JOL. 10.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The sixty-eighth regatta of the Beverly Yacht Club, being the first special race of the season, was sailed oif Monument Beach July 15. The course lay from judge's yacht off Tobey Island, leaving Bird Island Buoy No. 10, and Scraggy Neck Buoy No. 10, on port hand, to Judges's yacht, eleven nautical miles. The wind in the morning was so light that the start was delayed fifty minutes to allow boats from early contrast rice. When the start was made, the wind was moderate profess and held so through the race. The first leg of the course was dead before the wind, the second close hauled, and the third a dead on end beat. Summary is given below:

SLOOPS.

SLOOPS.		
Sailing measurement.	Actual	Corrected.
Nomad, T. S. Fav. Jr	2 15 00	2 7 41
Glimpse, C. H. Atkinson	2 19 49	2 9 0
Maude, Geo. H. Rienards et al23 7	2 33 51	2 15 52
CATS.		
Eleanor, Richard Codman	2 23 58	2 9 19
Dolly, A. S. Hardy	2 29 37	2 13 17
Mascot, F. E. Bacon, Jr	2 27 49	2 14 6
	2 26 56	2 14 9
Mystery, Howard Stockton21 11	2 33 23	2 15 21
Clara B., E. F. Bangs	2 41 5	2 21 50
Nomad lost 32 seconds, Glimpse 56sec., Maud	le 1min. 8se	ec., Tantrum
18sec., and Dolly 39sec. by starting after time	was up.	,

18sec., and Dolly 39sec. by starting after time was up.
The sixty-mint regatta, the second championship race of the season, comes off at Swampscott, July 29: the first open race at Monument Beach, Aug. 19. when a large entry is expected, and the second
open race at Marblehead, Aug. 26. No pains will be spared to make
this race successful; the prizes will be numerous and of good size,
and the courses so laid out as to give strangers a fair show.
There

WEST LYNN Y. C.—A scrub match was sailed off Point of Pines, Jula 22. Classes, not over 25fs.—17 to 20ft.; 14to 17 and under 14ft. Course: From judges' boat to Cruticili buoy, leaving it on starboard; thence to flagboat two and one-half miles southwest, leaving it on starboard; thence to a flagboat two miles west, leaving it on starboard; thence to the judges boat. Prizes, \$15 in first class, \$15 and \$10 in second; same in third, and \$10 and \$5 for fourth. Judges, A. Hill, J. L. Snelling, and M. H. Pratt as referee. Wind light and race uneventful.

FIRST CLASS.	
Length.	Corrected.
Ft. in.	H. M. S.
Contest, Walsh & Morton (\$15)	1 25 00
Daisy, W. Hawkes	7 07 07
Suidia G e Conlan	1 21 01
Saidie, G. g. Gordon	Not t'n
SECOND CLASS.	
Mirage, C. P. Curtis, Jr (\$15)	1 23 80
Mater, W. Waish (S10) 18 01	1.23 3.1
Inez, Goodrich Brothers	1 28 05
Twilight, A. K. Hall	1 29 00
Vonne D M Domest	
Vesper, R. M. Bennett	1 40 00
THIRD CLASS,	
Leona, T. M. Alley (\$15)	1 44 00
Madel, F. W. Sawver (S10)	1 45 25
Muriel, W. Newell	Not t'n
Norman, M. Bagley	Not t'n
3503 Hatti, 14: Dagle)	NOTEN
SPECIAL CLASS,	
Imp, J. Renton (\$10)	1 57 25
Flirt, W. Wheeler (\$5)	Not t'n
FOR CANOEISTS -A "Lark on the Water" is the title	of a branco
ous and instructive little brochure, in which Mr. F. H. S	or a numor-
Fact Light Mich Which Mr. F. H.	seymour, or
East Detroit, Mich., recounts his adventures and experie	nces, which
are illustrated by his own non Drive Ba	nees, winen

are illustrated by his own pen. Price, 3J cents, to be had from P. H. S., 163 Congress street, betroit.

LYNN Y. C.—The first of a series of three was sailed in the harbor, July 22. Start from an anchor. Wind light W. S. W. Course five miles. Sadie, F. Taylor, 17th. bin, woo in third class in 1:48:32;

Jennie, L. C. Lockhart, 33tt 11in., woo in second class in 1:50:09, with Ruth, W. Bassett, Jr., 21ft. 9in., second in 1:53:00; Pearl and Daisy D. failed to finish for want of wind,

QUINCY Y. C.—Second championship race was sailed July 21 in Quincy Bay. Whin light from N.W., freshening towards close Diadem carried away peak hallards. Joker and Amy made a close thing of it, Amy having won the first of the series. Dandelion takes championship in her class, this being her second score in the series of three. Amy and Flora Lee came in for second prizes. Judges: Messrs. C. H. Forter, N. B. Furnald and Geo, Ordway. Summary:

SECOND CLASS.		
Length.		Corrected.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Joker, George Coffin	2 44 22	2 16 39
Amy, E. W. Baxter	2 43 22	
Wildfine II A Zuible		2 16 45
Wildfire, H. A. Keith	2 52 #1	2 21 44
Niobe, L. M. Clark	2 54 30	2 26 22
Nautilus, H. M. Faxon	3 01 01	2 33 38
Thiche S A Fragman		
Thisbe, S. A. Freeman	2 59 19	2 32 01
Diadem, L. Hayward18 07	3 02 54	2 33 08
THIRD CLASS		14 .70 00
Dandelion, C. F. Adams, 31	2 18 55	4 80 00
Gove To C + Dentities, 93		1 53 22
Flora Lee, S. A. Freeman	2 2! 03	2 01 20
Zip, G. W. Morton	2 82 23	2 06 66
Buttercup, P. B. Turner	2 81 02	
		2 08 18
OCONOMOWOU V C _ Inly 19 Faiton France	ad 1 Cr.	t

OCONOMOWORY, C.—July 18.—Editor Forest and Stream; The Oconomowory, C. sailed its second regatta of the season; the seventh race for the Shufeldt cup, and a cat-rigge race for a silver rat, July 18, on Lao La Belle. Brisk wind northrest by west and weather fine. The Tweedledee winning the cup for the lifth time is entitled to hold it forever. Summary as follows:

SLOOPS.	
Buda, F. W. Peck	H. M. S.
Sungeam, H. H. Shufeldt	1 23 47
Tweedledee, W. L. Peck Tweedledum, P. S. Shufekit.	1 24 13
Daisy, C. I. Peck. CAT BOATS.	1 20 00
Daisy, C. I. Peck	2 00 28
Sprite, C. T. Sutton Fearl, C. T. Sutton	1 51 33
Nip, G. A. Shufeldt	with
Tuck, H. H. Saufeldt	1 58 00

18. Gordon, Judge and E. D. R. Thompson, timekeeper. Pearl was awarded the prize. The annual regatta of the club the first and second class prize pennants will be sailed Saturday 22d.—S.

The Pearl was awarded the prize. The manual regatus of the club for the first and second class prize penannial regatus of the club for the first and second class prize penannial regatus of the club for the first and second class prize penannia will be suited Saturday the 22d.—S.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT GUUR.—The cruising squadron hove up from New London July 17, and made for Flock Island, where the deet arrived after an uneventful day's run in light and variable airs, itattening out into a calm towards night. The smart little reveton volande and the topsail schooner Nokomis did not make harbor, but anchored outside for the night. Late next morning the fleet got a contract the contract of the contract per contract per contract to harbor, this time only 28 natures in Lates and the light draft of harbor, this time only 28 natures in 18 and

quality, and in proper hands ought to be equal to sweeping the lakes of anything near ber tomage.

LADIES AT THE PADDLE.—At the annual regatta of the Royal Canoe Clob, the executive this year instituted a rice in double canoes, the canoetists to consist of a lady and gentleman. That the canoetist is consisted a lady and gentleman. That the only four came to the post, the others not being able to get their craft up in time to take part in the race. It was an excellent competition, and caused great excitement among the numerous spectators both altout and shore. Unfortunately, however, the result was not satisfactory, for just as the race was ended the Hampton two and altout and shore. Unfortunately, however, the result was not satisfactory, for just as the race was ended the Hampton two ladges and the state of the finish, along crows were nearly level within a few yards of the finish, damp crows were nearly level within a few yards of the finish, along crows were nearly level within a few yards of the finish, can be also a supproved style, and ably supported their partners, the boats being constituted as follows: Irene: P. Nisbet and Miss Nisbet, R. C. C.; Pinafore: T. F. Knowles and Miss Farrer; Mr. Farrer and Mr. Farrer; and Farrison and Birs. Harrison.—Bell's Life.

NEW CUTTERS.—We have had the pleasure of inspecting the lines and plans for a new fifteen too cutter, longer and narrower than the Maggie, to be built in time for next sea-on. We hope to publish established the fact that our sloops are not equal to cutters in speed, we regate our foreneasure body take the built by the horms and try or regate our foreneasure of the properties of the right direction.

WATERPROUFING.—A correspondent, having tried the experiment kindly sends the following in an asser to the constant in our sloves.

to be in the right direction.

WATELPROOFING.—A correspondent, having tried the experiment, kindly sends the following in answer to the constant inquries we have: I used for my boat with good result the following: Two pounds parallhe wax, dissolved in one gallon bearine. Apply this mixture with a brush to both sitles of the canvas; over this apply a coat of boiled illnseed oil; you can add to the oil any color you may wish to give your boat (I used a little green). This preparation I find a perfect repellent of water, and also keeps the canvas soft VEDV MATHEMA TRANSPARATIONAL TRANSP

and plants.

VERY NATURAL.—The idea of racing steam yachts on length measurement is, if yos lible, a little more preposterous than matching satting vessels of different size on suon a basis. The London language was supposted to the condon introduce steam yacht racing into the long the racing into the language was a supposted to the language of the language was a supposted to the language was a supposted to the language was a supposted to the language was to be under no regulation for rating whatever beyond length, the language was to be under no regulation for rating whatever beyond length, the language was supposted to the condition that the competitors were not to exceed 70 t. in length, the language was supposted to the language was supposted

the condition that the competitors were not to exceed fort. In HULL Y. C.—Is now the second largest in the East, having 429 members. Twenty new names were added last meeting. This snows what enterprise, a liberal policy, cash prizes and working officers can accomplisate. What a contrast to the beggardy little clubs about New York, which to-day are no stronger than five years ago, and barely athle to sail one race in the year. The other cruise to himble-head, by any area in the year. The other cruise to himble-head, by any area of the competition of the compe

sair all told.

TERRIBLE.—The night had fallen, three boats had not arrived, but no one was afraid. The little Volando and the schooner Nokomis remained upon the waters of the broad Sound all night.—N. Y. Hevald. This is really fearful, all night and on the broad, broad Sound: And no one was afraid. And those two yachts, a cuttor safe as a rock and a schooner big, as an ark, actually survived the ordeal for a whole, whole night, in a dead, dead calm, on the broad, broad Sound:

broad Sound.

NEW CUTTER.—The dimensions of the new cutter built by Honny Podson, of Toronto, are: Length over all Mit. 6in., on the line 20ft.; beam, 6ft.; keel and outside weight. Mask Mit. long, bowsprit onbourd, 7ft.; boom, 19ft.; gall 18ft. 6in. Mast, deak to hounds, 17ft.; carries 69 square yards of cauvas. Her owner, Mr. Manton, will find out her points on a week's cruise he is about to undertake.

JEFRIES Y. C.—Second championship race sailed July 22. Light winds made it pratty much of a diffic. Lizzle, Silas Porter, Jr., 18ft. 9in., woa in 1.48429, beating Raven, Arthur Friend, 24ft. 6in., time 1.55-25, and Judith, E. T. Fiugeon, 22ft. 9in., time 2.9516; course 8tx miles.

APPEAL FROM THE GALLEY.—Miss Juliet Corson has placed many classes of society under obligations for good advice in the discourse of the composing at an other field which might bring down plessings from a large class of bard-working dyspeptics? Corinthian yachtsmen have to depend upon their own crude knowledge and primitive appliances for sustaining the luner man, and few know how to turn their meagre facilities to advantage. They look to the generosity and zeal of the principal of the New York Cooking School for enlightenment. Given a small oil or coke stove, little time, next to no incowledge, an ineradicable dislike to "cleaning up," how to get up a meal sufficiently attractive and hearty on moderate means adapted to such circumstances. There must be no greaty pans or pots to soour. Your Wikings will never become memblas. The lay out should be largely "all freeso."

FETREL.—From several sources we care that Mr. Hyslop's little from cutter being has been showing very great speed during the fount of the control

yachtsmen who were well pleased with her neat fittings.

NEW SHARPIE—The new sharpie Dolly, built by Thos. Clapham
for James A. Stebbins of New York, arrived at Oswego en route to
thub Island July b. Stessaled up the river from New York to Albany and was over the state of the property of the property of the
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CUTTERS.—As soon as the Lapwing is out of the hands of Lawley & Son, City Point, Boston, another eutter like her is to be com nenced. All hands in boston are quickly taking to the cutter rig, no matter what the model of their boats. Molanus & Son are giving Mr. Greely Curtis's Dream a cutter suit, also a new fit for the peerless Maggie.

pecriess alaggie.

ACTEA.—This Boston schooner arrived off Cowes, Isle of Wight,
June 19, after a passage of twenty-four days. Her owner, Mr. David
Sears, and guests are on board.

DORCHESTER YACHT CLUB.—The regata committee have decided upon the following fixtures: August 7, August 22, and Septem ber 5. Championship matches for club cat rigs, September 16, races open to all cat rigs. Eurires should be made to Louis M. Clark, Secretary, 39 Kilby street, Boston.

CART BEFORE THE HORSE.—Schooner Montauk shifts big, baggy jib for jib and staysail when cruising, but bends the bag again for a race. Is it possible that in some quarters old fogyism will not yet acknowledge staysail and jib a racing rig after the innumerable demonstrations in its favor?

NEW BEDFORD Y. C.—Has been on its annual cruise in Narragansett Bay for a week, visiting Newport, Rocky Point, Bristol, Fall River and other ports of interest. The fleet included schooner Indo Bonnie and Polly.

NARRAGANNETT Y. C.—Recent election of this Newport organi-

THIEVES.—Quincy Y. C. offers reward for conviction of river thieves or those who damage yachts at their moorings. Others should follow suit. We must say that we have been singularly free from such rascals so far in and about New York.

From such rascals so far in and about New York.

CHICAGO YACHT CLUB.—Hiler sailed alone over the fifteen mile course, July 11, for the Fisher Cup, which she had failed to take—the club regatta not finishing within the seven hour limit. She made the course in 4h. 10m.

REFORM ON THE LAKES.—Mr. Jas. George, of Toronto, has given his sloop a keel with an 1,800b. shoe, a housing topmast, squareheaded topsail and other sea-going fittings. The yacht is reported much improved.

uch improved.

BUFFALO Y. C.—A match was sailed July 18, over a five mile

sunse from club house to Sand Catch and return between the

cops Turk, T. P. Frank, and Telephone, H. B. Doyle. Turk won by

mi.

APPROPRIATE REMARK.—That the keel boat Maggie should beat the Hera so badly, and sail with such a centerboard as Undine, shows the stuff she is made of.—So. Boston Inquirer.

the stuff she is made of.—So. Boston Inquirer.

ROYAL CANOE CLUB.—This parent organization has six hundred members, with the Prince of Wales as Commodore, and the "father of the sport" J. Macgregoras Captain.

TORONTO Y. C.—Capt. Murray has given the club a cup, value \$250, open to yachts of the club, Aug. 12. We hope to see a good muster.

CHICAGO Y. C.—Club burgee is a swallow tail, red field, blue diagonal bar with C. Y. C. in white letters.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

Chas, J. Gopprey.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Chas, J. Godfrey, importer and dealer in guns, rifles and revolvers. Mr. Godfrey is one of the older members of the gun trade, and sports-men will do well to examine his stock of goods.

Answers to Correspondents.

D., Chicago, III.—See answer to J. G. B.

BAW BEESE, City.—See game table in last issue.
H. C. W., New York.—We do not know. Last heard of her in Europe.
C. H. H., Bagnor, Ont.—We do not know where you could purchase
a Cuban bloodhound.
J. G. B., New Haven, Conn.—Well-bred Newfoundlands are scarce.
We know of no puppies for sale.
J. L., Green Bay, Wis.—Where can I procure a first-class mastiff
dog, about two years old? Ans. Write to Mr. James Hutchings, 35
Candy street, Exeter, England,
Grandy street, Exeter, England,
Will's Management and Diseases of the Dog, "and it proved to be
just what I wanted. I now want to get a similar book on hoises,
their care and treatment in health and disease. Please advise which
is best I can get. Ans. "The Horse," by J. H. Walsh (Stonehenge),
price §2. We can furnish it.
HARROD'S CREEK.—I. What is the best bait for the Alabama bass,
called there trout, for fishing in September and October? 2. What
is a good bait for plue catishs? 3. What is a good bait for perch?
Ans. 1. Try the 'bonnet worm,' found in the head or pod of the
Pellow pond lily, minnow, and, better yet are the tails of chans of
The Day of the peaker of the case state what colors are admis-

2. Almows, or pieces of occl. 5. Worms, graus, grassamppers or minnows.

R. M. C., P eakes X Roads, Va.—Please state what colors are admissible in the greyhound, and give authority? Ans. Stonehenge says: "The colors preferred are black and red, or fawn with black muzzles. Black-tan is very rarely seen, but almost every other color is occasionally met with. White greyhounds are by many disliked, being cons. dered delicate; but I do not know that this objection is tounded upon reliable premises. The brindle color is also supposed, without reason, to be a mark of the buildog cross, as I am as affeld it existed before there is any evidence of that cross having been used."

L. W. Wanchesten, N. H. A. contracters has arisen among the

before there is any evidence of that cross having been used.

J. E. W., Manchester, N. H.—A controversy has arisen among the members of the Manchester shooting Club, and they appeal to you for a decision. The club offers a prize to be contended for short of the control of the manufacture of the control of

counted. It makes no difference whet, or it be his first or his last.

C. C. I. Peoria, Ill.—A party of three intends making a trip to Iowa or Southern Minnes ot an the latter half of August for a prairie chicken hunt. Can you recommend us any favorite place where chickes are most abundant? Is the game law out on chickens in both States on the 15th of August? Is it lawful to ship game out of State, say, for instance, a person would like to ship a few dead birds to friends at home? Would you recommend a person or party to camp it, or try and procure board and lodging with farmers? Ans. 1. Go out in almost any direction. 2. The law on chickens is off in lowa Aug. 15; in Minnesota, Sept. 1. 3. The birds cannot be exported from either State. 4. Procure board at farm house.

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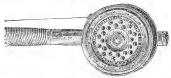
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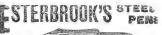


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[Extract from Forest and Stream, July 7, 1881. p. 444.]

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